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NUMBER 49.

# FARM AND DAIRY

Dec 18 1910  
Dairy Commission

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 8,

1910.

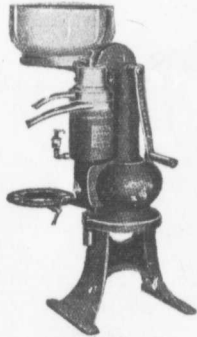


A SCENE ON A DAIRY FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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 subscribed for this paper for each of its members.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



Besides the Simplex Link-Blade Separator, we carry Dairy Supplies too numerous to mention Here is a list of a few.

Simplex Churns  
Barrel Churns  
Double Surface Milk Heaters  
Improved Babcock Testers  
Thermometers  
Testing Instruments  
Measuring Glasses  
Lapham's Seamless Cheese Bandage

Parchment Paper  
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Curd Cutters  
Vats (all sizes)  
Butter Moulds and Printers  
Large and Small Scales  
Butter Boxes and Tubs

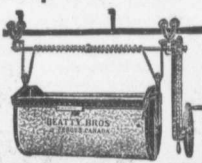
If you are in need of any dairy utensils just write us and we will be pleased to give you lowest prices. Our goods are guaranteed.

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Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
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What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable. A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and saved reloading. The "BT" Litter Carrier also includes Stanchions and Steel Stalls and Hay Tools.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of rearing litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.

Write to-day to  
**BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.**

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

### 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 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 or five week's yields may make considerable difference in totals that are apt to be considered complete when the factory closes. Don't be misled as to the value of a cow by incomplete records. It would be well to use every endeavor to prolong the milking period into the season when prices for butter are advancing. The contrasts following show that some men are doing this.

LOW AVERAGES FOR OCTOBER

Cow Testing Association.	Lbs. Milk.	Test. Fat.
Griffin, Que. . . . .	59 cows	346 4.4
Motton, Que. . . . .	30 cows	306 4.5

MEDIUM HERDS

Point du Jour, Que.	Lbs. Milk.	Test. Fat.
47 cows	542 4.3	23.4
Prosper, Que. . . . .	31 cows	609 4.5

GOOD COWS IN THE ABOVE MEDIUM HERD

1 Calved April 8 . . . . .	710	4.2	29.8
2 Calved April 15 . . . . .	750	4.4	33.0

These good cows yield more than twice the fat given by the poorest cows above.—C. F. W.

### Waiting Patiently

The residents of Northumberland and Durham counties are waiting patiently to find what the Ontario Government proposes 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 government for such expenditures. The government seemed interested in the proposal, but its hesitation at the last session of the Legislature and has not notified the county council in any way as to what it proposes doing.

An editor of Farm and Dairy recently called at the farm of Ex-warden A. A. Powers, a leader in this movement. "We are anxious to hear," 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 seeded by these waste areas. One of the strongest financial concerns in the United States has been making inquiries to find if this land can be purchased with the object, we understand, of undertaking this reforestation as a business proposition. A large German concern has written to Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University on 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 counties. We intend to stay with this question until we get it satisfactorily settled.

"Hon. Mr. Duff 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 successful conclusion. I am satisfied 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 reforestation of this land. We have held open meetings throughout the united counties at which strong resolutions have been passed by the ratepayers, 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 established a record in the bean growing industry of Kent County, receiving this year \$3.19 per bushel of beans. Eight hundred bushels were harvested and these sold in Chatham for \$1.80 a bushel. He has been growing beans for a number of years.

Immigrants arriving in Canada for the first four months, April to July of the present fiscal year, totalled 155,549, as compared with 90,229 for the corresponding period of last year. Immigration from the United States increased from 40,267 to 54,699, while the immigration via ocean ports increased 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 evening about the matter!

Send us the name and address 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 card we will state that you are sending him Farm and Dairy for one year, as a Christmas gift.

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 subscriber, you send us in this way. Send us your order this evening. Address, Christmas 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.

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

A deputation from Muskoka 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 development of a line of agriculture that would be most adopted to the broken land common to these districts. It was also urged upon the Minister that steps be taken to encourage reforestation of the land.

Alfalfa is a crop that hundreds of farmers could grow to splendid advantage.—T. E. Jory, Peterboro Co.

ISSUE  
Each

Vol. XXI

Experiences  
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"Part of an address  
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Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1910.

No. 49

### 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.**

It 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 of 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 undertook 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 good.

#### LAUNCHED AS A BEE-KEEPER

And thus I found myself launched as a bee-keeper. My equipment consisted of a little general knowledge 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 beginning the work so will have to trust to my memory; the figures which I give are only approximately correct.

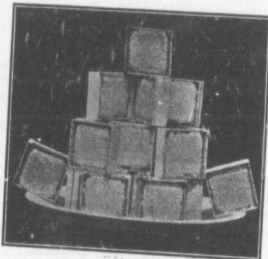
I must not forget to mention a visit paid during that first summer to the apiary of Mr. John McEwan, of Blandeboys, when Mr. McEwan very kindly gave me much good advice and encouragement. That first summer I was able to about double my bees, but only had a small quantity of honey, my spring count, 1908 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 unusually early in March brought the bees out 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 another year.

The baswood was unusually good and saved

\*Part of an address delivered by Miss Robson recently before the annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. Other extracts from the address will be published in Farm and Dairy from time to time.

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 stress in July my new colonies had very little stress and the old ones were unusually light a large part of my honey was eaten up in buying sugar for winter stores.

Altogether it would seem to be rather a discouraging year. Nevertheless, I feel letter 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 farm. The bees, aside from gathering the honey, thereby greatly increasing the yields of seed and the set of fruit.

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 them? Do you have them yourself?" We all know that the days of pan-rolling and tree-linging are at an end and swarming can be reduced to an almost negligible 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 bee-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 ordinary 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 roar, 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 out them 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 building up of the country they must become practical, well-trained and efficient, and 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 Scotia is well adapted by nature for dairying, but we need to give more particular attention to dairying, that is make a speciality 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 Co., N.S.

## 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 limited. 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 wheat.

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 for 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

Loss Huff, Kent Co., Ont.

We believe that through the proper selecting 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 our 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 practicing 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 or 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 best methods are to put it on a rack or hang up with binder twine, so that no ears touch.

Some members of our 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.

WE visited Mr. D. Duncan's farm on July 10th, 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 loam.

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 double 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.

wherein was about 40 loads at the time of our visit. A mere 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 stove, 14 by 30, preserves the corn crop and gives abundance of silage for winter and summer feeding.

### THE FEATURE OF THE FARM

As the score for this farm indicated, the strong feature of this farm was its live stock, and 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 milk—over 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 piggyery 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 got from this department of the farm. Egg production is aimed at, especially in winter.

A wide range of crops are grown, and include 10 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, then seeded with oats.

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

## And Now One For Ontario

The unqualified success that attended the first Canadian Apple Show, recently held in Vancouver, B.C., has brought forth the suggestion that a National Apple Show be 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 holding 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 morning. While this dairy room is a desirable place for the purpose, yet there is more labor involved 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 ventilated.

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

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## Pointers

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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. Threated 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 whole. 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 opinion 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 stall.

**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 westerly 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-

**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 food. 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 winter dairying.

**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 most 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 away.

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 used.

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.



**Apples for the West—An Expensive Feed Article this Year by the time they reach their Destination**  
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 most 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 poisoning 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 soon learn to eat grain from the same box. I

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

That Ontario apples are in the ascendancy 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 long 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.

## Canadians to the Front at Chicago

Never before in the history of the International Live Stock Exposition has there been such a truly marvellous exhibit of live stock, as at the Eleventh International in Chicago, which closed last week. It was the biggest ever. The exhibits were increased 26 per cent. over last year. The entries included 1,194 cattle, 1,191 horses, 1,163 sheep, and 897 hogs.

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

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, 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, Horace, Ind.; John 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 representative, 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 "Benefactor" he put away one of the strongest competitors for the honor, and it was the first time "Benefactor" had ever known defeat.

However, when the climax was reached by the award of the premier honor, three were in the running, viz., "Shamrock II.," an Iowa calf-grade Angus; "Roan James," the Shorthorn from Ontario; and "Puritan," 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." He is a calf of extreme blackness 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 CLYDEDALES

In the following classes Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., made a splendid showing:

Yearling fillies (15 in class)—First went to "Village Princess," owned by Graham Bros.

Two-year-old fillies—Second, "Eddie 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—Fourth on 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. "Haron 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, Barcn Ivy, (Graham Bros.). He was first at Toronto.

Four animals, any age, got 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 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 won a fair share of the prizes, fillies by "Ogilvie'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 following: Grand Championship in Sheep, Huntley Feed Farm, Beaconfield, Que.; Hampshire Sheep Championship, Bank Bros., Wisconsin.

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 years that tuberculosis exists to a considerable extent among the cattle of the United States, especially among dairy cattle, and that there are 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 Agriculture has made special investigations 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 disease.

As the District of Columbia is under the jurisdiction of the Federal

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cures has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cures is a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.

It leave no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

**Every Medicine Shelf**

should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best Liniment in the world for man and beast. Not telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL, CO.**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 60

# FIRST ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

## Union Stock Yards, Toronto

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

**DECEMBER  
12th & 13th,  
1910**

Auction Sale of  
Prize Winners  
10 a.m., Tuesday

Judging  
1 p. m.,  
Monday

GRAND DISPLAY OF CAR LOADS OF EXPORT STEERS,  
BUTCHERS STEERS, HEIFERS, SHEEP, LAMBS, HOGS,

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Admission Free.

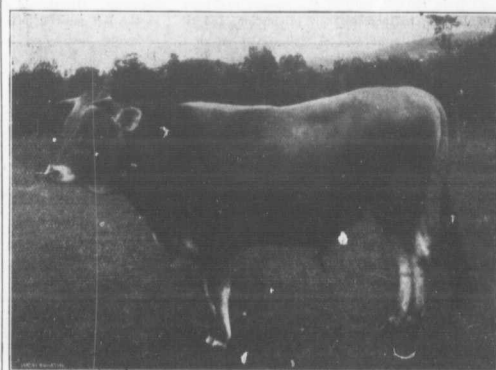
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J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR.  
PROF. GEO. E. DAY



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 calves from Vermont State. "The Warder," the bull illustrated here, was first and champion in Vermont this year. The Warder's calves are a strong, even lot of great promise.

Each year the Ontario Agricultural College sends a stock-judging team of five men to compete against teams representing 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 opportunities for seeing prize stock such as the 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 present at the International.

Interviewed by a representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Richard Carden 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 show. I shall have hard work in the championships, for it is very close indeed. The eight or 10 tops in each class are exceptional animals."

Percherons and Belgian horses were

Government, it was thought well to undertake the eradication of tuberculosis from the cattle of the District both in the interest of a wholesome milk supply and as a demonstration of what could be accomplished by certain methods of dealing 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. "Condormed cattle were appraised before slaughter, and reimbursement was made to the owners from Department funds 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 proposed 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 practically free from tuberculosis, and it is believed that by continuing the retests for a reasonable time the disease will be completely eradicated from the cattle of the District.—Secretary James Wilson, in 1910 Report.

Considered aroused in Peter vicinity. The that Las by Mr. local far success. in view selling it has in a very On the Farm South at the F terboro I samples grown th les were sen in they were the came onow The se ern was Indiana. able that plant can this South gives the year with crop this section for broom corn The samp

Mr. D. were prone to be first short for quite suits Lushan is Speaking this new "Our soil is We have got years. I g broom corn different k the best to seemed to the result land. The seed wa developed of "One thin is that pro successfully making, on is not so co It grows fr would mak acres of la crop. Next or three ac or a mer "I can't American co parts. Evid to see the f grown. Th not be gro tained cob from thes obtained str the climate and it is h looks to me might turn crop quite



# SEND FOR THIS BOOK BEFORE YOU BUILD ANOTHER BUILDING



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:

Barns  
Chimney Caps  
Culverts  
Dairies  
Dipping Tanks  
Foundations

Fence Posts  
Feeding Floors  
Gutters  
Hens' Nests  
Hitching Posts  
Hog House

Houses  
Milk House  
Poultry Houses  
Root Cellars  
Silos  
Sheds

Shelter Walls  
Stables  
Stairs  
Stalls  
Steps  
Tanks

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.

From a sanitary point of view a concrete building can be washed down, scrubbed, disinfected, steamed or sterilized so as to destroy all germs, while it can be kept sweet and wholesome with the least expenditure of labor.

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each. Also 3  
JOHN C. T.







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 loss 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 at most within sight of the best goal.

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?

**PUBLISHER'S DESK**

Farm and Dairy is a national publication. It is the only agricultural paper in Canada that devotes special attention to the dairy interests. For this reason, leading dairymen and dairy farmers in all parts of the Dominion prefer in many cases to subscribe to Farm and Dairy to taking their own local farm papers inasmuch as they know that they can secure in Farm and Dairy the special information pertaining to dairying and dairy farming that they desire.

An evidence of how strong is this demand for special dairy information was furnished recently when we received a letter from Mr. M. A. Jull, Live Stock Commissioner of British Columbia, and Secretary of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, in which he enclosed 157 subscriptions for Farm and Dairy and announced that the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia had adopted Farm and Dairy as its official organ. This announcement was much appreciated in view of the fact that there are a number of excellent agricultural publications in the West, which, being more local, might be expected to take precedence over Farm and Dairy. It was the dairy features of Farm and Dairy that won the day.

In the same way, we receive letters from leading dairymen in the Maritime Provinces showing that the paper is as much appreciated in the east as in the west. During the coming year, it is our intention to strengthen the dairy departments of Farm and Dairy in every way possible. Subscribers of Farm and Dairy will receive a much better paper during 1911 than they have during 1910.

Some of our readers become very much excited if we stop their papers when their subscriptions expire. They tell us that they have been away, or away from home, or have not been to the post office, or would have remitted the money at an earlier date and desire to know if we 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 have it if you were in our case? We have given both methods a thorough trial. We are now following the methods practised by most papers of our class. That is, we do not stop the

paper as soon as it expires but notify the subscriber that the paper has expired and ask for a renewal. We find that this method causes the least friction, and seems to be satisfactory to the largest proportion of our readers. When their paper is being continued after it has expired, they will understand the reason. Readers of Farm and Dairy are so well satisfied with the paper now, they do not think of stopping the paper, and write quickly for any copies of the paper they may happen to miss.

That Farm and Dairy has won an enviable place in the estimation of its readers, is admitted on all sides. Our readers evidently appreciate the things of quality about Farm and Dairy. They have confidence in our advertisers, thanks to our protective policy, as published each week on the editorial page, and they have confidence in every department of the paper. The loss of that has been gained by Farm and Dairy upon the farm-illustrated in the following assertion made by an editor of a leading contemporary as he conversed with one of our editors in Toronto 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 corroborated by our rapidly increasing 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.

Now is the time to make roads through the lush country to every maple tree. It is tiresome work to carry sap more than two or three 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 evaporator should be six or eight feet long and corrugated from four to six inches deep, the spaces for sap being only ¼ inch wide and the fire spaces from 1½ to 2 inches wide.

**Manitoba Conventions.**—The Short Course, consisting of lectures and demonstrations in Animal Husbandry, Field Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, and Veterinary Science at the Manitoba Agricultural College, will begin on Monday, Feb. 13th, and will continue for one week. The annual convention of the agricultural societies of the Province, which will occupy two days, will be opened on the afternoon of Feb. 14th. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association will be held on Feb. 15th and 16th and the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association will hold their meeting on Feb. 16th and 17th. Special sessions on Feb. 15th and 16th will be held for the discussion of questions of particular interest to women. 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, so that parties wishing to attend the convention may take advantage of the reduced railway rates.

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**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.













# OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

NOVA SCOTIA  
The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, has presented a handsome cup to be awarded to the student in attendance at the Agricultural College, Truro, who attains the highest degree of proficiency in the judging of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. The contest was presided over by Mr. C. E. Leonard. There is much rivalry among the students in this competition, which will serve the purpose of arousing a greater interest in live stock work. The students highly appreciate Mr. Murray's gift.

### ONTARIO

RUSSELL CO., ONT.  
DALMENY, Nov. 30.—Mangels, sugar beets, carrots and turnips are a good crop. The turnip fly was not so troublesome as last year. —M. B.  
DUNDAS CO., ONT.  
A. D. Campbell, B.R.A., District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will hold a short course on stock judging at Cobourg on Dec. 13 and 14. An interesting and profitable time is promised to all who may find it possible to attend.

LEEDS COUNTY  
GANANOQUE, Dec. 1.—Plowing is over. The majority of factories have closed for the season. There are prospects of a bumper of our factories shipping cream for the next season. There have been several auction sales. Cattle are high. Grade cows average \$40; calves \$10 to \$12. Hare cows average \$25; cents; potatoes plentiful at \$8; butter, 27 cents, and eggs, 35 cents.—C. H. G.  
PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.  
BETHUNE, Nov. 30.—Our farmers' club organized on Nov. 25. The following officers were elected: President, Thomas Ward, vice-president, W. A. Foster; secretary, A. D. W. A. successful winter's meetings is anticipated.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.  
The officers of the Farmers' Institute, through the aid of G. D. Bennett, District Representative for the Department, have organized a Short Course in live stock judging to be held at Cobourg on December 13th and 14th. The program will be as follows:  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th.  
10 to 12 a.m.—Best Cattle; C. F. Bailey, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.  
12:30 to 4:30 p.m.—Judging Dairy Cattle; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, J. J. C. Creelman and delegates.  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th.  
10 to 12 a.m.—Light Horses; C. F. Bailey.  
1:30 to 4:30 p.m.—Heavy Horses; C. F. 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. D. Creelman, B.R.A., M.S., L.L.D., will be the principal speaker. An orchestra will be provided. C. J. C. James also present on that occasion.  
WARKWORTH, Dec. 1.—Root crops were given out. Turnips and mangels were well up to the average with little loss from flies and lice.—P. S. E.

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.—J. M.  
LAKEFIELD, Dec. 1.—The Farmers' Club of Pine Grove, met on Friday, Nov. 25th, to reorganize. The following officers were elected: President, A. J. Bell; vice-president, W. Hunter; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Little; directors, A. Darling and F. Albett. 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. Jory will speak on "Home Dairying" and W. H. Down will speak on the production of eggs in winter.—R. I.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.  
ELMVALE, Nov. 25.—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. Hogs are in the worst condition for winter.—C. S. B.

OREY CO., ONT.  
RAVENNA, Nov. 25.—Heavy fall of snow lies about two feet deep on the face of the Blue Mountains, just above Ravenna. Not many got their plowing finished which means extra work in spring. Hogs are selling at \$6.50 a cwt. Best is lower than what it was some time ago. Turkeys are bringing good prices. We have been up to high as 20c a lb. prices now ranging from 15c to 18c a lb. Butter is 25c a lb.; lard, 35c to 36c for strictly fresh lard.—C. N.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.  
MOUNT FOREST, Nov. 30.—Good advanced here. Threshing is well advanced. All kinds of grain have been cut better than an average crop 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.  
GODERICH, Nov. 25.—The weather has not been at all favorable. Snowing in only one half done. The plows have been idle for Nov. 9th due to the snow. Mangels are at the bottom of the market. Everything in good condition. Some turnips are still in the ground. All stock has been stabled for nearly a week. Wheat plenty of feed. Eggs are 20c a doz.; butter, 26c; hay, \$9 a bush.—D. G. S.  
MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.  
LITTLEWOOD, Nov. 22.—Winter has suddenly put in an appearance and all stock is in winter quarters. Some magnificent corn being an immense crop. Some new silos have been built, both cement and wooden. Some farmers have their work well advanced, so that the early cutting of winter will not be badly felt. Some orchards have produced quite a crop of apples, most are worth a hardship. A bush clover seed will not yield very abundantly. The newly seeded fields have shown a splendid catch. Altogether this has been a good season.—J. E. O.

AYRSHIRE NEWS  
Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to contribute articles for publication in this column.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES  
Tanglewyld Farm, Bothay, Ont., is the home of an Ayrshire herd that is attracting wide attention. Woodside Bros., the owners, after close observation of the different breeds of dairy cattle decided that the profile and style existing in Canada, the Ayrshire was the best. They had the foundation of the present herd of high produce cows.  
Slightly 5th out of Slightly Imported was purchased from D. Morton, Hamilton. This cow has many offerings that have produced over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 600 lbs of fat in a year. Primrose 7th from the McCormack herd, has a long string of very heavy production. Among the high producing animals are, Woodside's, which had year sale 15,156 lbs. milk; 529.05 lb. fat, and a living calf within 15 days. This year her gross weight was 11,100 lbs., and she is still going over 30 lbs. a day. If nothing happens within the next 30 days she will hold the world's record for Ayrshire cows for both milk and butter fat.  
Another matron worthy of note is Little Queen 5th, a yearly record of 15,677.75 lbs. milk, 554 lbs. fat. With, out Primrose of Tanglewyld, as a three year old, gave 7,454 lbs. milk, 276 lbs. butter fat, and promises to beat her dam's record when mature. Other cows in the herd are Betty, whose record at four years, is 10,156 milk, 454.4 fat; and White, who at 10,023 milk, 481.14 lb. fat; Julia, three years, 8,025 lbs. milk; 377.32 lb. fat.  
There are several calves of growth youngsters that promise to equal if not surpass some of the mature cows in the herd. The Messrs. Woodside have set a pace which would be profitable for other breeders to follow. They are offering some grand bulls which are sure to leave good stock.

Mr. James Begg of St. Thomas, Ont., writes Farm and Dairy that his herd has gone into the stable in fine condition. The best bull he has raised to date is the best lot he ever had, strong, growthy fellows, with lots of bone and constitution, and in fine order. They are fit for any company where production counts.

# GRANGE NOTES

The Dominion Grange will hold their usual meeting in Toronto, at Victoria Hall, Queen street east, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th of December. The afternoon session of Tuesday, the 13th, and following sessions will be open to all agriculturists. Any Ottawa delegates who can make it convenient to attend these meetings, will be cordially welcomed.  
All subordinate Granges will be entitled to representation on the following scale: Twenty members and less, one delegate, twenty-one and over, two members or major trust thereof, one delegate, three junior members to count as one.  
As the Grange year closes on the 30th of Nov. the secretary requests that all Granges send in their fall reports for the year, not later than Dec. 10th, on which date the books will close.  
Granges taking part in the Jubel Robin son Memorial Contest will please have each subordinate Grange secretly filled out and signed and forwarded to the secretary or sent in by their delegate.  
Also Granges entering the Programme Contest (for which Bro. W. J. Smith offers a \$5 prize) will send a copy of the programme to the secretary duly certified by the Master and Secretary that it was carried out during the year as printed. The Executive Committee will make this award.  
It is confidently expected that at least 30 delegates will be in attendance from Ontario and Eastern Provinces.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS  
Arrangements are being made with all the railways in Eastern Canada for a reduction in the fares to all delegates and visitors attending this Ottawa delegation. Tickets may be purchased not more than three days previous to opening of meeting. Ask for it ten minutes or more before train time to give the Agent plenty of time to make it out for you.  
Certificates dated more than three days before meeting will not be counted.  
None but standard certificates furnished by the Station Agent at starting point are good.  
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 will be two-thirds. A Special Agent will be present at the place of meeting, at 10 o'clock a.m. 15th, to issue certificates, for which a fee of 25 cents will be collected from each certificate holder to defray expenses of Special Agent.  
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 the Dominion to the other are united.—J. G. Lethbridge, Secretary Dominion Grange.

### GOSSIP

Well Bro. & Co., the old established Fur House of Port Wario, Ind., is again within the grasp of their new price list, and their season's advertising with us with this issue. It would pay Farm and Dairy readers to look up this advt. and write them, and get their new price list, and their free Trapper's Guide, which they send without charge to all who enquire. This house has been in business since 1871. They employ a large capital, and they are offering some special prizes to Hunters and Trappers, which are fully explained in their circular, which they will send if you write them.

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 quarters that prices would be advanced, and that account of the big merger the consumer would have to pay dear for his cement in future. The first move on the part of the cement company was to regulate the price of its product. On the 1st Nov., this year, the price throughout the entire Dominion was reduced on an average of about 15c a barrel.

## ELEGANT CHRISTMAS GIFTS

### AT SCHNEIDER'S


Gold, Silver and Cut Glass Ware  
are Suitable and Applicable

We have them in abundance and Guarantee Satisfaction.  
Try our Mail Order Department. We ship 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 illustrated and 72-page Catalogue. IT IS FREE.

**F. S. Schneider & Co.**  
JEWELLERS  
**Peterborough, Ontario**  
381 GEORGE STREET

# "Do right time for de sus Christmas Gift"



Q A woman appreciates a sensible gift from her husband or son at Christmas.

Q Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking and nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties—something that shows her you really care

## A New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabric and sweeps out every particle of dirt and disease entering your home from public laundries.

Q Write for "Aunt Sanna's Wash Day Philosophy."  
Q At all dealers or direct.

**GUMMER-DOWELL**  
Limited  
HAMILTON, - ONT.



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



BARTLET'S "FARMER BRAND"

Cotton Seed Meal Produces Milk

Bartlett's "Farmer Brand" of Fancy Cotton Seed Meal has SIX TIMES the feeding value...

Old Country is very poor, the market being down two to three shillings. The delivery of hogs on the local market is very heavy.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 3.—Very full prices for butter and cheese...

To Accomplish Great Results

It must be remembered that it takes time to accomplish great results from advertising.

AYRSHIRES SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of ages for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.

AYRSHIRE BULLS From Record of Performance Cow, one Dec. 1909, one Mar. 1910, and 1 April, 1910.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Mar. 24th, 1910, dam first heifer of her age in Canada...

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

At head of herd we have three of the choicest bulls in Canada, the Colantha and the Norine...

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

BROAD LEAF HOLSTEINS

Choicely bred bull calves sired by Summer Hill Choice Goods; also some choice young cows. Prices right. Quick sale.

CARL SMITH, Arkona, Ont. Long Distance Phone.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

FOR SALE—Pure bred Holstein Bull Calf, 5 months old, At 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 fresh. Cows soon to freshen. Also some good grade.

G. W. COUNTRYMAN, Tweed, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

A number of nice straight Bulls; also a few choice young cows. Apply to:

M. HARTLEY, Norwich, Ont. HOLSTEINS

We are in the market for the Best Holstein Bull that money will buy to head our herd of over 50 registered females...

MONRO & LAWLESS Elmdale Farms Thorold, Ont.

Homestead Holsteins

My crops were ruined with hail, so I now sell 4 holsteins at a bargain. Peter Teak, Two miles from Harrietsville Station, O.

Homestead Holstein Herd

Headed by the great young sire Dutchland Holstein Sir Abbecker. Dam and sire's dam average 83 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Wanted To Purchase

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves and yearlings; only good stock wanted.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write:

HOLSTEINS

Before buying consult us for a pair of well bred young bulls for your work.

LAMBERT CASKEY, Madoc, Ont. JAMES AYRSHIRE

HOLSTEINS

I am offering my stock bull Mabel Korndyke, grandson of Sara Jewell Hengerveld, rising 3 years old.

J. MCKENZIE, Willowdale, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 month old son of "Count De Kol Pieter" and a 10 month old son of Sara Hengerveld.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

EVERGREENS HOLSTEIN HERD

Offers 8 mos. to 4 yr. old daughters of Yveline Triumph (5771) (Imp.), the only bull in Canada whose dam averages 83 lbs. butter in 7 days.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rossmore

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and at the Intl. Gold Medal held at Ottawa Fair.

DR. MARWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Mgr. E-6-165-611

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Angles Betsie Regis. Six dams in pedigree average 35.60 lbs. in seven days.

Brookside Holsteins

Four bulls sired by Highland Veeman Korndyke (Imp.), 3 months, dams average 32 lbs. butter in 7 days.

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The demand would quickly clean them all up. The trade is busy at this time estimating the total production of cheese for the season and gauging the stock still in store in Canada.

Prize Winner For Sale Imported Ayrshire Bull, Morton Maine (senry, -5665 - (787), bred by Robert Osborne, North Maine, Thornhill, Scotland, Calver, Perth, Ont. 1897.

Imported Ayrshire Bull, Morton Maine (senry, -5665 - (787), bred by Robert Osborne, North Maine, Thornhill, Scotland, Calver, Perth, Ont. 1897.

