

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

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BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 25, 1915



THE WINTER FLOWER GARDEN

A Satisfied Customer is a Business Asset of Undisputed Worth

Here's what one of them has to say about our
B-L-K Milker.

BEAVER MEADOW STOCK FARM

A. M. Zoeller, Prop., Importer and Breeder of High-Class Holsteins.
New Hamburg, Ont., Sept. 25th, 1912.

Dear Sirs: Yours of the 26th received asking how I was getting along with the B-L-K Milker. I am not only glad but am really proud to add my testimony for something I prize so highly. I have used it for a little over one year and have never missed even one milking with it - except once when the power went. One man operates two machines, milking four cows at one time. I intend soon to purchase another milker, so as to milk six at a time. I will tell you, as I have told many others, that if I had to do without the Milker I would go out of the Dairy Business. I have no trouble with cow seats since using the machines. As to the upkeep of the machine my four-cow outfit has cost me less than five dollars for the whole time that I have used it. I cannot recommend or praise the B-L-K Machine too highly. It would certainly pay any farmer with fifteen cows or more to have the Milking Machine.

Wishing you every success. I am,

Very truly yours, A. M. ZOELLER.

It would be useless of us to add to this testimonial.

What the B-L-K will do for others it will also do for you

Let us send you literature that will show you how to cut your labor in two, get better and cleaner milk, and incidentally higher prices for your dairy products.

Bear in mind too that we are agents for "Simplex" Link Blade Separators, "Simplex" Regenerative Pasteurizers, "Simplex" Combined Churn and Butter Makers, "Simplex" Cream Ripeners, Facile Babcock Milk Testers and other apparatus and supplies for dairies, creameries and cheese factories.

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

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Excellent Profits from Poultry and Eggs

THOUSANDS of others have made a success of raising poultry and eggs for market—you, too, can be successful by giving a part or all of your time to it.

Right now the demand for high grade poultry and eggs in Canada and Europe is much greater than the supply. This is your opportunity.

Those who make the greatest profits are those who begin earliest. Your first step is to

Send for our Free Book

"How to Hatch Chicks that Live"

It tells about the kind of incubators and hovers that have been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges—it shows how to build your own brooders at small cost—the kind of feed that produces quick, healthy growth and winter eggs, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultry raisers.

We will help you to begin and we will pay you top prices for all the poultry and eggs that you can produce. Write today.

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO. LIMITED
113 St. Vincent Street, Montreal



Our British Columbia Letter

(By Farm and Dairy's Special B. C. Correspondent.)

As a large shareholder in the British Columbia Telephone Company, which secured a valuable provincial charter years ago at Nelson, and which now has lines through most of the settled portions of British Columbia, William Farrell grew wealthy. When he retired two years ago he decided, like many another wealthy man, to try his hand at farming. Lulu Island, in the Fraser Delta, met his fancy, and in this locality, when farming-land has changed hands at \$1,000 an acre, he built himself a country house and farm buildings hardly equalled in miles around.

Lulu Island is flat prairie. It thus happens that farmers a long distance away saw the red roofs of Farrell's barn and stable. Some were stung into envy by the bright, flashing paint. Some were sceptical and scoffed. "When the rich go farming," they said significantly, recalling a proverb about such ventures. Yes, when the rich go farming there is a fiasco sometimes. Sometimes there isn't—wherefore this story.

Right away, Farrell did that which many farmers had not done because they thought it unnecessary or could not afford it. He had his farm thoroughly limed. Lulu Island was almost a marsh until 30 or 40 years ago, when it was dyked. A lot of the land is so sour and peaty that it has never been worked. Through cultivation, acidity has been well driven out of much of the farm land, and big crops are taken off. So some of the people laughed at the liming, for Farrell's farm had long been considered a good one.

The first year Farrell entered in the Farmers' Institute oat contest and took first prize against the best farmers on the island. His yield was up around 100 bushels to the acre. The plot judged by the visiting referees got a score above 90.

And now, as though this wasn't achievement enough for a beginner, Farrell sails in and in Division 2 of the British Columbia Dairymen's dairy farm contest, takes first prize, with a score of 1,100 points. The results were announced at the Vancouver convention.

What profits, if any, Farrell has been making on his Lulu Island farm we do not know, but we'll have to acknowledge, in any event, that he has been showing us some things worth while in agriculture.

Determined to Sell Cooperatively

The Fraser Valley Cooperative Milk Company, to the New Westminster meeting of which allusion was made in your correspondent's last letter, will sell sufficient stock, subject to a call of 5 per cent., to retain its charter and will enter the marketing field at the earliest possible moment. The situation was quite fully discussed at the meeting, referred to. Two points were emphasized: The first was that under the circumstances the company cannot now go about the marketing of milk. The second was that the present handicaps on the farmers, who

have to take whatever the dealers will give, are bitterly discouraging and must be done away with, cooperative selling appears to be the only solution there is.

For those farmers in the Lower Fraser Valley, who have no other recourse but to sell their milk to the Vancouver wholesalers, the immediate future is not considered very bright. The lowest prices in several years, it is thought, will prevail the coming spring and summer.

Buying Remounts

The remount commissioners for several days now have been purchasing horses in British Columbia. Many offered, few taken, seems to be the rule at every buying point, notwithstanding the very explicit published list of qualifications. At Ladner, New Westminster and Vancouver, less than 30 horses were taken. In another section of the province—the Okanagan Valley—the writer was present at a session at which over 200 were offered and 21 were purchased. In some instances the price demanded by the farmer has stood in the way, but only occasionally. Most of the animals have not been up to the rigid requirements of army service.

Farm News

The British Columbia Stockbreeders' Association was one of the provincial agricultural organizations which, despite hard times, held a convention this winter. Some good papers were read, but the attendance, as has been feared, was not all that could have been desired. Mention was made of liquidation in many parts of the province because of high grain prices. Mr. A. D. Patterson, manager of Inverhous Stock Farm in Delta, was re-elected president. Secretary W. T. McDonald reported a balance in the treasury of \$2,487.

The Legislature now in session will bring in a bill based on the recommendation of the Royal Agricultural Commission, among which is one for farm credits, but will table it until next year. Owing to financial conditions the government at this time is not able to go ahead with a farm loan system.

A Colesey Farm Record which announced a few days ago that for a term of 86 successive days Jarida Clothilde III De Kol, a four year old Holstein, had made a record of 9,376 lbs. of milk, and 107 pounds of butter. The farm, which is a provincial institution, has a herd containing 10 cows with one-day milk records exceeding 100 lbs.

In Vancouver eggs are 8 cents a dozen lower than they were ever before at this time of year.

Four places in the Okanagan—Kelowna, Lumby, Vernon and Salmon Arm—are agitating for creameries. Salmon Arm believes that it has enough cows to support such an institution. By drawing by express from the north and south, Vernon probably would have, too. There are now nineteen operating creameries, five of which are cooperative, in this province.



Trade Incre

Vol. XXX

Why

The Argum

THE editor to tell you something on that good seed and the keen former preparator of every before seeding fanning mill and it tightens Set your mill for not walk all of case. See that sieve by wedging find it a good work on that

To make the brains and put grain properly.

Damp weather The grain will mill is a good for I have studied, and there it to balk by sight. The ne climatic change wind or temper made the di would have to moving to get

There are words if you know it, and if w one for grain that we fail to g seed grain and pend on finger for the rest, or is not fit. One doubtless clean a that is cleaned in Township. The to the chopper a ten to the seed it is thrashed.

Goose wheat in the most hands that can be loo with its plump closed in a thin ting, amber color or bran, very r and as hard as r a hybrid, a few year revert to its more susceptible does not yield so a good plan to before threshing,



FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land — Lord Chatham.

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1915

No. 8

Why We Should Grow Goose Wheat

R. S. FRISBY, UNIONVILLE, YORK CO., ONT.

The Argument for a Neglected Crop Advanced by a Successful Grower

THE editor of Farm and Dairy has asked me to tell just why I grow goose wheat; also something on how to grow it. First, I would say that good seed is the basis of good farming, and the keen farmer judges the results from his former preparation. Therefore, it should be the motto of every farmer to prepare his seed grain before seeding time comes. See to it that your fanning mill has no screws loose. If so open into it and tighten them so that it will run smoothly. Set your mill firmly and fasten it so that it will not walk all over the floor, which is often the case. See that the grain runs evenly over the sieve by wedging up the feet that require it. I find it a good plan to take a bushel or so and work on that until I get everything to suit me. To make the best possible sample it takes some brains and patience as well as wind to clean seed grain properly.

Damp weather is not suitable for good results. The grain will not run freely and evenly. My mill is a good one, not at least it suits me very well, for I have studied every detail of its construction, and there are instances when I have known it to balk by standing over night. The next morning climatic changes, perhaps wind or temperature, have made the difference. I would have to do some moving to get it right. There are wonders in a mill if you know how to manage it, and if we fail to do that we fail to get the best seed grain and must depend on finger and thumb for the rest, or sow what is not fit. One mill would doubtless clean all the grain that is cleaned in Markham Township. The rest goes to the chopper and too often to the seed drill just as it is threshed.

Goose wheat in its purity the most handsome grain that can be looked upon with its plump kernel enclosed in a thin, close-fitting, amber colored casing or bran, very transparent, and as hard as rice. Being a hybrid, a very small percentage will, every year revert to its parent which is a softer grain, more susceptible to smut andessian fly, and does not yield so well as the goose wheat. It is a good plan to pick the heads off the sheaves before threshing, say enough to sow an acre, in

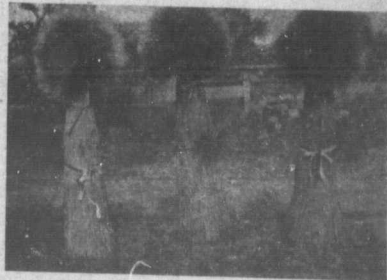
order to keep seed from it for the next crop. This should be done every two or three years.

I have grown goose wheat every year for 30 years with satisfactory results. The average yield has been about 30 bushels to the acre. Last year being very favorable, the yield was close to 40 bushels an acre, and the best I ever grew. Knowing well that self-praise is no recommendation, I trust you will allow me to encroach a trifle to tell you I feel honored over my success in winning eight first prizes in the field competition under the able direction of J. Lockie Wilson. Twenty-nine fields were judged, my field being awarded first prize. At Toronto C.N.E. first was obtained for sheaf and grain; at the Central Exhibition first for sheaf and grain, winning over White Fife and the celebrated Marquis. At our own fall fair at Markham, first for two sheaves and grain; then at Guelph Winter Fair for grain. This is a creditable record, of which I am proud.



Mr. Frisby and One of His Prime Products.

wheat." But this is because they have not given it a fair trial or have thought that it did not yield according to their expectations. Low-lying, well-drained soil is ideal for this grain; also higher land of good clay loam. Then a field that has been summer-fallowed, say this year, but not



Prize Sheaves of Spring Wheat Grown by R. S. Frisby.

sown with fall wheat, is excellent for this spring grain. Three years ago I had goose wheat following a crop of roots and potatoes. That year I won second place in the field competition. The next year alsike, a very fine crop, was grown. Following this year with wild goose giving the land no manure other than the alsike stubble, and you have had the result. So I would say: "Farmers! try some every year as you have the land if you prepare it for goose wheat."

Especially valuable is a crop of goose as a nurse crop for clover. It does not stool out, as for example, oats. This gives the young clover plants plenty of shade and more space to develop, thereby insuring sturdier plants after the wheat is cut, and as wild goose is later in ripening than barley or oats, it gives later protection to the young plants.

A Market via Macaroni

In the manufacture of cereals and macaroni goose wheat is valuable. It belongs to the durum variety which is of a flinty hardness, requiring more power to grind than the ordinary flour wheats. Cereal foods and macaroni is much used in this age. Therefore, goose wheat should be in demand for this trade. As some European countries use macaroni almost as a national food, these countries should be good markets for goose wheat if enough was grown to supply the demand.

For feeding purposes and finishing hogs it is second to none. Hogs thrive on goose wheat. Take a couple of bushels, put it into a barrel with hot water and cover with a blanket or rug for some hours; it becomes a mass of pulp easily digested. This can be cut in slices and is relished by the hogs. The quality of bacon produced is equal to pea-fed bacon. Ground in the chop for milk cows it gives the best results as a milk producer. Then it is an excellent food for fowls from chicks to adults. It may be fed in granules or whole. All poultry raisers are anxious to obtain goose wheat for their fowls.

One miller, Mr. A. Ward Milne, of Markham Township, has done yeoman work in the cause of goose wheat, knowing its value to the farmers as (Concluded on page 18)

The Soil Preferred

I have heard many farmers remark, "My land is not suitable for goose wheat." But this is because they have not given it a fair trial or have thought that it did not yield according to their expectations. Low-lying, well-drained soil is ideal for this grain; also higher land of good clay loam. Then a field that has been summer-fallowed, say this year, but not

Individual Cow Records Pay---Some Ottawa Comparisons

E. S. ARCHIBALD, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA

THE slogan, "Production more than usual," is particularly applicable to dairy cattle in Canada, not only in the year 1915, but for all succeeding years. The dairy farmer has reached the crisis of producing milk at high cost and receiving little more, and, often less, than cost for the same. Only two ways are open for the correction of this difficulty, namely: That the consumer appreciate conditions, and pay more for the milk, or that the farmers increase production at a lower cost. The increasing of production is necessary, not only from patriotic, international, and national viewpoints, but also, as dairy farmers, for our self-preservation. A great deal is being written regarding the subject of increased production, but little apparent attention has been given to the subject of more profitable production. Our most careful statistics show that at the present time fully thirty-three per cent. of the cows in Canada are producing milk at a loss to the owner. This is due partly to the lack of dairy qualities in the cow and partly to the lack of intelligent feeding on the part of the farmer.

One of the surest ways of eliminating this vast waste of time and money is the keeping of individual cow records. During the past few years many Canadian farmers have adopted such methods. The animal Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has for years distributed free of charge cooperative milk and feed record forms. Many users of these records attribute their success to the knowledge of both the cows and the methods of feeding thus gained by keeping such records. Many of these farmers have more than doubled their production per cow in five years, due to the elimination of the "boarder" and the more economic feeding of the good cows. The profitable dairy cow must give at least five thousand pounds per year in order to show any profit over feed, labor, interest, and depreciation. Only by the weighing of each individual cow's milk can we hope to distinguish the profitable from the unprofitable animals.

Good Foundation Stock For Breeding

Successful breeders of dairy cattle must devote all their attention to the development of good foundation stock, yet a majority of Canadian dairy farmers are losing money and wasting years in the handling of at least some poor foundation animals. Little time is necessary in order to make individual weighings of milk, spring balance scales are cheap and record forms are supplied free; yet it is all too evident that many farmers do not appreciate the value of such. Many types of forms are available to suit the size of herd or the individual methods of the farmer.

The work of the Cow Testing Associations of the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deals largely with the communities where a high percentage of the farmers are weighing their milk, while the Central Experimental Farm cooperative milk record work is aimed to assist individual farmers in any district where the more favorable methods are not available.

The Advantage Gained at C.E.F.

These same cooperative forms are used in the record keeping at the Central Experimental Farm and at all Dominion Government Farms in Canada. A few of the benefits from their use definitely proven on the Dominion Farms, are as follows:

(1) The weeding out of unprofitable cows. Many thousands of dollars have been saved on

the Central Experimental Farm alone by the weeding out of all cows which will not leave a margin of profit over and above feed, labor, interest and depreciation. Even more money has been saved for the farmers purchasing foundation stock from these herds, since only males and females from profitable producers have been sold. It is well to mention that some of the very promising individuals and the best looking cows have been eliminated as unprofitable. By feeding fewer head in which all were profitable greater gross returns and profits have accrued.

(2) Feed is saved. The feed bill to the dairy farmer is a most important question at the present time. By knowing the production of each cow, feed should be given proportionately. This means the occasional weighing of feeds, but this procedure is found highly remunerative. Many cows were more profitable on less feed per hundred pounds of milk produced than were others.

(3) Better preparation of cows for lactation periods. The weighing of each cow's milk for each lactation period has shown a marked advantage in the thorough preparation of a cow or heifer for her succeeding year's work.

(4) The interest of the hired men in the individual production, feed bills, and profit from each cow in the herd immediately follows the starting of individual cow records. This inter-

est would otherwise be lost as there would be no basis for comparison or calculation.

Comparison in Pure Breeds

Let me illustrate the difference in production of good and poor cows even in pure bred herds, with a few tabulated comparisons of the records at Ottawa. It must be remembered that only cows promising a profitable production were maintained in the herd and all were given the best possible care and feed for best results. Each breed is here given, not with the intention of making comparison between breeds, as this would be impossible owing to different ages of herds, rates of calving, etc., but rather to illustrate the value of record keeping within each herd. In the following tabulations attention is drawn to the fact that butter is valued at 25 to 30c a pound, and skim-milk at 20c a cwt. Ensilage and roots are valued at \$2 a ton, straw at \$4 a ton, green feed at \$3 a ton, and hay at \$7 a ton, these figures representing approximately the cost of their production. For further details see annual reports of the Central Experimental Farm. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the profit column represents profits per cow only above cost of feed, while the labor, value of the calf, value of manure, interest and depreciation on cow, buildings and implements are not included.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF MILK—Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

AYRSHIRES—1904-1914 (10 years)										
Days in Milk	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Value of Butter		Meal Consumed as per lb.	Total Cost of Feeds	Cost of 100 Lbs. Milk	Cost of 1 lb. Butter	Profit on Cow	
			Lbs. Butter	Skim-Milk						
Average of 3 best—10 yrs.	315	5,230	3.61	449.4	121.00	3,507	56.92	63.7	15.6	64.28
Average of 3 poorest—10 yrs.	296	5,139	3.53	340.3	69.43	1,949	65.44	87.6	19.0	23.99
Average of 3 best—1914	333	9,423	4.16	446.2	211.89	3,569	69.19	75	15.5	83.79
Average of 3 poorest—1914	243	3,293	3.21	235.4	80.71	2,288	83.36	101.5	22.7	27.35
Best cow (Ottawa Kate)—1914	395	12,902	4.3	563.17	192.30	4,275	84.28	69.3	15.1	107.47
Poorest cow (Jessie E)—1914	303	5,526	3.36	218.33	76.13	2,709	83.32	96.5	54.4	28.80
GUERNSEYS—1904-1914 (10 years)										
Average of 3 best—10 yrs.	300	6,472	4.94	371.10	107.94	2,175	62.65	62.5	14.6	54.45
Average of 3 poorest—10 yrs.	279	4,234	4.23	245.04	61.13	1,655	65.45	104.7	18.5	23.69
Average of 3 best—1914	321	8,206	5.10	511.37	169.46	3,070	80.19	104.9	17.4	79.36
Average of 3 poorest—1914	324	4,454	5.36	307.04	94.35	2,174	69.37	104.7	17.2	42.48
Best cow (A. Pearl)—1914	315	8,130	5.45	523.91	171.70	2,544	81.29	106.1	15.5	85.60
Poorest cow (P. Maid)—1914	308	4,450	5.40	307.01	94.43	2,460	86.46	131.4	20.4	38.99
FRENCH-CANADIANS—1904-1914 (10 years)										
Average of 3 best—10 yrs.	306	6,869	4.54	305.05	104.25	2,161	50.01	73.7	13.7	54.24
Average of 3 poorest—10 yrs.	271	4,134	4.69	196.95	50.11	1,782	65.76	110.3	23.9	18.24
Average of 3 best—1914	307	8,361	4.64	305.16	101.70	2,034	52.97	94.6	16.6	50.73
Average of 3 poorest—1914	281	5,336	4.79	309.54	69.07	2,254	59.85	102.7	21.7	30.09
Best cow (O. Blossom)—1914	373	4,464	5.33	307.04	94.70	1,714	62.21	92.7	14.8	60.19
Poorest cow (Inouette 4)—1914	305	4,977	4.69	275.08	91.92	2,380	67.77	126.3	25.3	29.15
HOLSTEINS—1913-1914 (2 years)										
Average of 3 best—2 yrs.	365	12,981	3.53	541.36	167.38	4,039	81.63	63.3	15.2	105.45
Average of 3 poorest—2 yrs.	327	10,000	3.54	428.39	140.28	3,370	76.07	69.9	17.6	73.11
Average of 3 best—1914	301	11,792	3.59	503.84	173.13	4,284	77.78	65.0	15.6	96.35
Average of 3 poorest—1914	402	10,628	3.39	430.54	149.69	3,795	80.25	75.7	18.8	67.43
Best cow (A. Lennie)—1914	460	13,817	3.16	612.52	211.56	4,665	66.53	51.9	8.9	130.51
Poorest cow (March)—1914	330	6,437	3.46	381.36	90.91	2,167	82.04	80.9	19.9	58.87
JERSEYS—1914										
Average of 3 best—1914	314	7,073	5.20	426.76	144.00	2,374	64.31	91.3	14.9	79.69
Best cow (Ther)—1914	368	9,567	6.08	516.65	199.33	3,741	65.15	89	14.1	114.17
Poorest cow (O. Total)—1914	269	3,070	6.66	303.37	90.14	2,121	81.07	132	15.8	47.09
GRADE AYRSHIRES—1914										
Average of 3 best—1914	427	9,421	4.06	459.50	153.19	3,239	63.89	66.0	13.8	81.20
Average of 3 poorest—1914	330	6,655	3.69	276.94	83.75	2,410	63.19	85.0	19.3	40.47
Best cow (A. Lennie)—1914	427	10,900	4.03	489.47	164.39	2,443	69.67	59.4	12.3	106.82
Poorest cow (Della End)—1914	254	5,560	3.87	321.42	86.03	2,039	66.97	84.5	18.7	39.11
GRADE HOLSTEINS—1914										
Average of 3 best—1914	359	11,077	3.34	470.30	163.91	3,320	69.69	69.5	14.9	94.22
Average of 3 poorest—1914	334	6,415	3.34	303.41	89.05	2,070	61.39	64.6	16.4	46.67
Best cow (Diamond)—1914	329	12,219	3.28	497.64	170.55	3,063	65.13	62.3	10.4	104.42
Poorest cow (Maybower)—1914	271	5,400	3.70	246.53	81.82	2,474	62.42	76.8	17.9	39.72
SHORTHORNS—1905-1911 (6 years)										
Average of 3 best	300	6,454	4.9	393.8	81.37	2,190	50.44	80	17.2	30.33
Average of 3 poorest	336	5,419	4.3	165.4	46.56	1,799	65.18	104	20.7	1.43

The Dairy
Dairy

HE was morose, with a great deal arrived at the low. He had been a bus owner town, but prater of his nerves. All of the common applied without success down to the charge of a few interested, he regained few months went, his business anew.

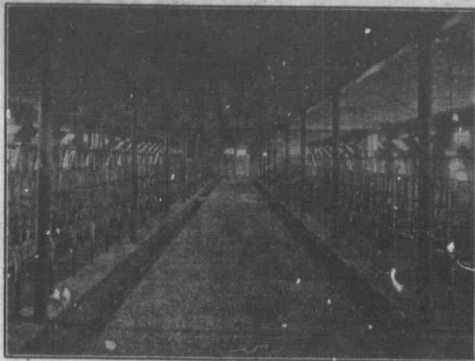
The Iowa asylum has recognized the and with nature's bringing the insane Ontario, however, pioneer in applying storing of their mind changing our view. We are coming to temporarily driven circumstances over no control. Our offenders tended hardened criminals, new system, as per Guelph, Ont., regarding of the wonder on this farm I welcomed recently presented Guelph. I do not readers of all the farm. I prefer to of the farms, branch of the agriculture.

Splendid

The equipment of finest of any government in Canada. 80 milch cows and young stock. The convenient, and I buildings on a much are under the management up tail to tail running back to room, with two men right between the Thus, supplied, grass applied directly into the cows with a milker are at a distance, than Steel stalls and



The Dairy Barn and Creamery Are an Imposing Couplet.



The Stables are the Last Word in Sanitary Construction.

Dairying at the Prison Farm, Guelph, Ontario

HE was morose, morbid, melancholy and filled with a great desire to end his life when he arrived at the Iowa State Asylum for the Insane. He had been a prominent business man in his own town, but business worries had got the better of his nerves. He was temporarily insane. All of the common methods of treatment were applied without success. As a last resort he was sent down to the poultry department and given charge of a few colonies of hens. He got interested, he regained his mental poise, and in a few months went back to his home to take up his business anew, a rehabilitated man.

The Iowa asylum is not the only asylum that has recognized the value of work with nature, and with nature's own creatures, as a means of bringing the insane mind back to normal. To Ontario, however, belongs the credit of being a pioneer in applying the same principle to the restoring of their manhood to criminals. We are changing our viewpoint in regard to criminals. We are coming to see that a criminal is a man temporarily driven from the paths of rectitude by circumstances over which, in many cases, he had no control. Our old system of punishing first offenders tended more to manufacture them into hardened criminals than to reform them. The new system, as practised on the Prison Farm at Guelph, Ont., restores a citizen to society. Hearing of the wonderful work that was being done on this farm I welcomed an opportunity that was recently presented to me to visit the farm at Guelph. I do not intend to tell Farm and Dairy readers of all the departments of that wonderful farm. I prefer to deal rather with the dairy features of the farm, for dairying is the main branch of the agricultural department.

Splendid Dairy Equipment.

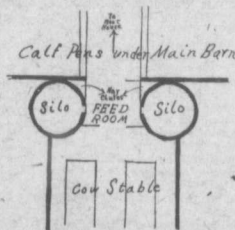
The equipment of the dairy buildings is the finest of any government institution that I have visited in Canada. The main barn has stalls for 80 milk cows and accommodation for numerous young stock. The outlay of the buildings is very convenient, and I believe could be applied to buildings on a much smaller scale. The calf pens are under the main barn. The dairy cows are tied up tail to tail in two long rows in an "L" running back from the feed barn. The feed room, with two immense silos on either side, is right between the dairy stable and the calf pens. Thus, ensilage, grain, straw and hay can all be supplied directly into the feed room and thence to the cows with a minimum of effort. Roots only are at a distance, they being under the drye floor. Steel stalls and swinging stanchions are, of

F. E. ELLIS, B.S. A., EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

course, the rule. Under the cows is a comparatively new preparation, cork brick, which is more comfortable than cement and more durable than boards. The cows are watered in the continuous cement mangers.

Light and Ventilation

The lighting and ventilation of this stable attracted me particularly. One-half of the wall



space is in window glass and when extra ventilation is required, all of the windows are arranged to swing in at the top. This window ventilation, however, is only supplemental to the regular ventilating system, which may be described as "the King system upside-down." the cold air entering the flues above the level of the stable ceiling and being conducted down to openings into the stable near the floor. The outlets consist of shafts one foot square, every 20 feet on either side of the stable. These shafts are made with a couple of plies of lumber with paper in between to ensure good "drawing." It was cold weather when I visited the farm and all of the 80 cows were in their places, but the air was almost as pure inside as it was out.

The herd consists of grade Holsteins with a couple of pure-bred Holstein sires at the head of the herd. When inspecting the herd, I dropped into conversation with the herdsman, Mr. McCallum. "At present," said he, "we are feeding ensilage, roots and clover hay for roughage. Our concentrates are mixed in about the following proportions: 100 lbs. of chop; 100 lbs. brewers' grains; 100 lbs. malted brewers' grains; 100 lbs. cotton seed and 100 lbs. of oil cake. We feed four to eight pounds to each cow, according to flow of milk. The ensilage, roots and clover hay are mixed together 24 hours before they are fed. This mixture is fed morning and night. We feed long hay at noon."

Mr. McCallum informed me that he was the only free man around the dairy buildings. All of the rest is prison labor. "They prove very good as help," said Mr. McCallum, "probably better than the help obtainable on the average farm. The greatest difficulty I have is the constant changing around from one department to another. Of course if a man is an extra good milker he stands an extra good chance to stay with the dairy department." I wondered if good milkers were common among the prisoners, and was informed that so far they had had no trouble in securing plenty of milkers. Does this mean that country boys are among those helping to fill our prisons?

Before leaving the dairy department I slipped across to inspect the very complete and up-to-date creamery near by. Mr. McCallum, to his duties as herdsman, adds that of dairymen. He churns every day in summer, making about 95 lbs. of butter at a churning. Of course a lot of milk is held for consumption in the dining hall. The creamery is run with electric power and has every convenience that one could find in an ordinary commercial creamery.

When I left the prison farm I had come to the conclusion that here was the line of work that would be taken up more and more extensively, as its merits come to be appreciated. The men on this farm, I noted, are dressed like ordinary laborers, nothing to mark them off as prisoners. They are given honest work and are paid honest wages, so that they have a chance to leave money in pocket. For the most part they are first offenders, or men who have been "run in" for minor offences; men who, the state believes, still have in them the making of good citizens. And what would tend to give a man more respect for himself than honest work among dairy cattle?

Salvation for farmers must come from farmers through our own initiative and our own organizations. Farmers must take hold of this rural problem themselves and work it out themselves.—W. C. Good, President United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., Brent Co., Ont.

What are the factors that have drawn our young men to the cities? I would summarize them as the desire for easy money, improvements in urban municipalities and increased wages, improper training that did not include a love of nature and the farm, lack of community interest and the desire for fame.—Nelson Monteith, Perth Co., Ont.

Conserve the Breeding Stock

Jno. Bright, Live Stock Commissioner
Everyone knows that trade conditions and commercial enterprises have suffered a very serious and unexpected upheaval during the past year. To this situation the war has, of course, largely contributed; but other causes, including the general financial depression throughout the country, have been operative for some months past. The agricultural industry has, naturally, been very widely affected by these changing conditions and by the varying situation with respect to demand and supply. The rise in the price of grain, together with the corresponding fall in grain production, represents without doubt, the most outstanding feature of the direction which has been given to agricultural activity.

We need, perhaps, above all things else, sane, level judgment in the conduct of our agricultural affairs during the coming year. It is to be expected that grain production will be largely increased. The raw products of the soil are, and will be, in demand at remunerative prices. What then is to be said, wherever it is to be followed, with respect to the breeding of live stock?

The high price of feed on the one hand, and relatively low prices for market stock on the other, have, we may say, created a very unattractive marketing situation throughout Canada, particularly in the Western Provinces, of the stock suitable for breeding purposes. Perhaps this was inevitable, but all these conditions continue? Feed grain will doubtless be high in price, but it must never be forgotten that this country can maintain very large numbers of live stock on the enormous quantity of rough fodder which it can produce. To waste this, for the sake of the grain which can be grown, would under the present circumstances be criminal neglect. It is clear, then, that the country must conserve its breeding stock. If grain is to be grown for sale it is recommended that plans should be thoroughly thought out as to the manner in which the greatest quantity of rough fodder may become available for feeding purposes and as to the means by which this otherwise waste product, together with the screenings and unsaleable grain, may be utilized to the best possible advantage. In other words eliminate waste. Do it by feeding live stock.

A Shortage in Sight
The present low prices for stock cannot last long. A careful review of the world situation makes it clear that there will be a shortage next year. Europe is becoming seriously depleted in both breeding and feeding stock. The United States, for ten months of the current year, at the close of 1912, had a total of 2,045,411, 208,000 sheep and 1,894,939 hogs. Canada has, as before stated, heavily liquidated her breeding animals and, while it may possibly maintain its stock, it is doubtful if more than seventy-five per cent. of the number of hogs will find their way to market in 1913, as compared with the current year. It is, therefore, a time for live stock men to start with their trade. The present tendency is of course all the other way. A safe harvest is likely to be reaped by those who have stock for sale next year. Even bankers and business men are of this opinion.

One word of advice is to be given. Avoid marketing so far as it is at all possible during the period of October 15th to December 15th. This is a time of the year when everybody else has stock for sale. It is a period when packers know that they can fill their cellars with cheap meat. These are the months when the surplus of the whole country finds its way to the packing centers. It is invariably the period of low prices, uncertain markets and disappointing returns to the

BT Sanitary Steel Stalls In Prison Farm Barn

This barn is equipped with 90 BT steel stalls, swinging steel stanchions and iron columns. It has carriers and manure carrier. Steel stalls are clean, easy to keep clean and are comfortable for the cows.

GALVANIZED

When you buy steel stalls insist on having them galvanized. The galvanizing prevents rusting and adds years to the life of the equipment.

BT steel stalls are galvanized without extra charge. Every bolt and nut is galvanized so there is no place for the rust to attack.

Every man who has a barn to build or remodel should send for our stall book No. 21 fully describing BT stalls and get a price for his complete equipment.

Also get valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," sent free if you will tell us number of cows you have and when you will build or remodel.

BEATTY BROS., Limited 1783 Hill St., FERGUS, Ont.

CORN THAT WILL GROW

Money back if not satisfied. Send for Price List. J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, Ont.

CLARK'S FAMOUS BUFF AND WHITE Orpingtons, unsexed for exhibition, meat and egg production. 50 cocks and 50 hens, \$3 to \$10 each. 25 yearling hens and pullets, cock breeders, \$3 to \$5 each. Eggs for hatching. Free catalogues. - W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Gainsville, Ont.

GREAMERY FOR SALE

Good reputation, well equipped brick building and established business that can be greatly enlarged. Will accept some other property in part payment. FARM AND DAIRY BOX 103 PETERBORO, ONT.

BABYCHICKS

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN

UTILITY POULTRY FARM T. G. DELAMERE, Prop. STRATFORD - ONT.

The Farm of Today

By James J. Montague

On Arthur Meeker's farm in Chicago the cows are given a daily foot bath and a nutmeg brush is used to scrub their teeth. We've bathed the bossie's tooties; we've cleaned the rooster's ears; We've trimmed the turkey's wattles with antiseptic shears. With talcum all the guinea hens are beautiful and bright. And Dobbin's wretch of gleaming teeth, which we've brushed snowy white. With pungent sachet powder we've scrubbed the dog. And when we have the leisure we'll manure the hog!



We've done all in our power to have a barn de luxe. We've dipped the sheep in eau de rose, we've sterilized the ducks. The little chicks are daily fed on sanitized worms. The calves and colts are always bled to keep them free from germs. And thoroughly to carry out our prophylactic plan. Next week we think we shall begin to wash the hired man.

producers. - Breed, therefore, to have your stock available for sale at some other time of the year. Take care to provide sufficient winter feed that you may not be forced to sell when the cold weather comes. Above all, conserve your breeding stock.

Jettings of Interest

The interest that banking and loan companies are taking in promoting better farming is illustrated by the action of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, of London, Ont., which has offered \$500 in cash prizes to the farmers of Middlesex for the cultivation of the best fields of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and mangels during 1913. The prizes range in value from \$25 for the first prize to 10 fourth prizes of \$5 each.

The Ontario Plowmen's Association elected officers for 1913 as follows: Hon. Pres. James Kilgour, Eglington; Past Pres. James McLean, Richmond Hill; Pres. A. P. Pollard, Zion; 1st Vice-Pres. Wm. Doherty, Eglington; 2nd Vice-Pres. L. W. Smith, Millbrook; Sec. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treas. T. A. Patterson, Elmsmere. On the executive are also E. Allison, Mining; W. C. Barrie, Galt; and Wm. A. Dickieson, Rockwood.

Pamphlet No. 8, of The Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch, is entitled "Care of the Ram and Ewes during the Breeding Season." It has been prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, B.S.A., Chief of the Division, and Norman Stansfield. This is an illustrated pamphlet of 16 pages and deals with the subject under discussion in a comprehensive and logical manner. It embodies the instructions of a practical shepherd to those who would improve and increase their flocks. In the concluding page is devoted to a number of "Don'ts," outlining a number of practices to be avoided in sheep raising. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In the debate in the Canadian House of Commons on Monday, February 8, 1913, Mr. W. G. Welch, M.P., moving the address to the throne, said: The Speech from the throne, said: The Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught to each officer and man of the expeditionary force was highly appreciated. Apart altogether from the

pleasure afforded to the Canadian troops and the realization that this gift of maple sugar meant that the highest lady in the land had not forgotten them in their uncomfortable surroundings at Salisbury Plain, this presentation of one of the native products of the Dominion has had a very great effect in that it has called the attention of the British people to one of the most delicious of our native products, and will thereby serve to encourage an industry heretofore too much neglected.

In view of the serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the United States, with its subsequent serious losses and necessity for stringent measures, Canadian stock owners should acquaint themselves with the particulars of this disease. A seven page pamphlet, prepared by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Veterinary Director General for Canada, butling the symptoms and appearance of the disease with its treatment and preventive measures. Copies of this pamphlet, which is No. 9 of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, can be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

With the desire of placing an up-to-date handbook on swine raising within the reach of every farmer in the Dominion, the Ontario Department of Agriculture requested Prof. C. E. Day, of the Agriculture College, Guelph, who is one of Canada's leading authorities on live stock, to prepare such a work, which has been issued in the form of Bulletin No. 225, entitled "Swine," containing 80 pages, profusely illustrated. It is a most practical and complete statement, covering every point helpful in the selection, housing, feeding and general handling of the bacon hog. The bulletin deals with the place of the pig on the farm. Prof. Day very plainly shows the Why as well as the How. The various types of swine are then described, with photo-engravings of prize-winners at some of the leading live stock shows. Any farmer desiring a copy of this latest bulletin on "Swine" will receive one free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

We have fed Dry Brewers' Grass to a limited extent and find it a very good feed. We have found that it gives more milk in quality, and hence farms do not always fail to buy unless very cheap. - J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

The Feed

The Feeders' Co. of our subscribers are invited to send items of news. Lions will receive

A Milk Man

Which of the following best for milk production per acre? Bran, 250 bushels; feed, 750 bushels; corn, 840 bushels. Would you advise as regards quality? Dundas Co., Ont.

Our equifier does roughage he has to assume that he has roots and mixed here were fed at the day, or the root quantities, depending on the appetite of the lbs. of mixed hay, a mixture of two meal, two parts of and one part of of this mixture be three and one-half milk produced. Of tioned cotton seed, food value, cost, seed meal is very cannot be fed excess with lighter grains, good in this case, and on the ensilage separate grain roots meal can be used more than with ensilage comes up the digest greater degree.

Potatoes for

Would raw potatoes to cows with calf? Are good in milk? The of small potatoes that this way. - W. M. Bennett, Ontario. Raw potatoes for dairy cows, are not used more purpose being that posed of to better human consumption countries, actually potatoes are grown sively than in Canada frequently find themselves quantities which are the farm, potatoes are for the production been found that raw milk increase, which tendency to fatten. milch cows have been clusively on a ration this of course is not feed, but it does not perfect as a substitute, if fed exclusively, it causes troubles and disturbed or suspended.

In feeding potatoes members that the starch. Alfalfa or would balance potato for dry cows. For concentrate with a protein content, alfalfa meal, oil cake or grains would be more source of protein.

Cotton Seed for

Would it pay to feed cotton seed for swine? We are now feeding W. cat and barley chow m. Some chow m. class. S. N. C. Lincoln Co., Ont. Owing to fluctuating cotton seed market, usually cheap. It is probably the cheapest purchased on the market, over a very heavy cases it is advisable to buy six pounds. Many authorities con-

The Feeders' Corner

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

A Milk Making Ration

Which of the following foods are the best for milk production, and in what proportion per cent of a milk should they be fed: Bran, \$25 a ton; timothy, \$17; green feed, \$29; cotton seed meal, \$13; dried brewers' grains, \$12; corn, \$14.00 a ton? Which of these foods would you prefer to mix together as regards quality and price?—C. C. Dundas Co., Ont.

Our enquirer does not state what roughage he has to feed so we will presume that he has either ensilage or roots and mixed hay. If the ensilage were fed at the rate of 30 to 45 lbs. a day, or the roots in somewhat larger quantities, depending somewhat upon the appetite of the cow, along with 15 lbs. of mixed hay, we would suggest a mixture of two parts cotton seed meal, two parts dried brewers' grains and one part of corn meal, one pound of this mixture being fed to every three and one-half or four pounds of milk produced. Of all the feeds mentioned cotton seed meal is the cheapest, food value considered, but cotton seed meal is a very heavy feed and cannot be fed except in combination with lighter grains. We would suggest in this case that the mixture be fed on the ensilage and not as a separate grain ration. Cotton seed meal can be used more safely with roots than with ensilage as the former comes up the digestive system to a greater degree.

Potatoes for Dairy Cows

Would raw potatoes be harmful to feed to cows with calf? Are their root feed for cows in milk? I have heard of the use of small potatoes that I would like to use this way.—W. M. Berthier Co., Que.

Raw potatoes are a common feed for dairy cows, the only reason they are not used more extensively for this purpose being that they can be disposed of to better advantage for human consumption. In European countries, notably Germany, where potatoes are grown much more extensively than in Canada, and farmers frequently add themselves with large quantities which must be fed on the farm, potatoes are extensively used for the production of milk. It has been found that raw potatoes favor milk secretion, while steamed potatoes increase in weight and have a tendency to fatten. In some cases milk cows have been maintained exclusively on a ration of potatoes, but this of course is not considered good feed, but it does show that potatoes are perfectly adapted to dairy cows. Potatoes, if fed exclusively, lead to digestive troubles and rumination will be disturbed or suspended.

In feeding potatoes it should be remembered that an exceedingly starchy alfalfa or good clover hay would balance potatoes in the ration for dry cows. For milch cows some concentrate with an exceedingly high protein content, such as cotton seed meal, oil cake or dried brewers' grains would be more economical as a source of protein.

Cotton Seed for Dairy Cows

Would it pay to feed cotton seed meal as a substitute for chop? We are now feeding well matured silage, oat and barley chop mixed equal parts by volume, clover, timothy and oil cake.—S. N. C. Lincoln Co., Ont.

Owing to fluctuations in the market, cotton seed meal is this year unusually cheap, and it is probably the cheapest concentrate to be purchased on the market. It is, however, a very heavy feed and in few cases is it advisable to feed more than five or six pounds daily to milch cows. Many authorities seem to believe that

the amount fed should not exceed three pounds when the milk is to be used for butter-making as it results in a lump of pure texture. In few cases, also, is it advisable to feed cotton seed as the sole addition to the allowance of coarse fodder, particularly during the three months preceding and the first month after calving.

We would suggest that in your case you mix cotton seed with your barley and oat chop in equal proportions and feed in conjunction with silage and clover hay. The amount fed will depend upon the milk given by each cow. If clover hay is to be had in abundance and the silage is extra well matured, probably one pound of the grain mixture to four pounds of milk would give satisfactory results. A little experimental feeding, however, might show one pound to three and one-half pounds of milk a better proportion.

Drying a Cow

What is the most approved method of drying a cow that has been milking 19 months? There may be no danger of losing teats if the cow is dried in weather our ensilage in the stable also has frozen considerably. Is frozen ensilage injurious to cows?—M. T. Prescott Co., Ont.

How to dry a cow is a question that ever facing that he decide for himself. Some cows cannot be safely dried before freshening under any method of procedure. Other cows, and this is the majority, may be dried without injury by decreasing the quality of the feed, but not the quantity. That is limit the grain feed, but not the roughage. If the quantity were reduced it would weaken the cow and she would be in bad condition to freshen again. When the milk flow has slackened considerably, milkings may be omitted, the cow not being milked altogether dry at any time. There should never, however, be sufficient milk left in the udder to cause inflammation.

Frozen hay is decidedly injurious to dairy cows. If frozen ensilage thawed out is as good feed as any. Many dairymen make a practice of cutting away the frozen ensilage in lumps and piling in a corner of the stable and when it thaws out it is fed.

Larger Yields Per Cow

C. P. Whitley, In Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa

During these short winter days when many cows are dry, and the cows that are milking are not giving very much, would it not be wise to lay plans for improvement of the dairy herd? It is a large quantity of household consumer, a fair quantity of milk daily all through winter, and seeing that the ice cream trade is not by any means dead during the cold months, is it not a pity—that there is not more good milk and sweet cream available? Current conditions and demand should prove an inducement to a larger number of producers to go in more strongly for winter dairying.

Some of the variations in yields are very marked; it is a common thing month after month to find groups of cows in four adjacent sections averaging one hundred pounds of milk difference, for instance, from 450 to even stages of 100 up to 750 pounds. Many of these poor cows could easily be giving, under better conditions of feed and care, another three or four pounds of fat each a month; after a year or two at cow feeding the herds will probably average, as many of us have done, considerably more of an increase than that, even as much as 40 or 45 lbs. in the year extra a cow. Those farmers who desire increases are invited to write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, to ascertain what assistance

is given by the Department of Agriculture in organizing cow testing associations.

The Great Poultry Problem—Conservation of Vigor

(Continued from Poultry Annual)
It might not be well to take any single evidence of vigor as conclusive, but a combination of several weak characters is absolutely reliable.

By selection. Selection may be practiced in two ways: First, by the individual's observation of the innate appreciation of what is required and the subsequent application of the same in the selection of the stock; second, by keeping a systematic record of performance and breeding of the different birds and a definite determination by biometrical methods of the relative vigor of those different birds. This implies that the birds in the breeding pens shall consist of only those birds which come up to a certain standard as regards vigor, appearance, performance, and propensity of desired characters.

Both methods are being practiced among poultrymen at the present time, the first, of course, to a great extent, the fanciers particularly using this method. The latter is used mainly by investigators.

The ideal consists of a combination of both methods, the difficulty in the former alone being evident from the uncertainty of results, indicated by the fact that no up-to-date breeder relying on that method alone, depends on a single mating; he uses a great number of matings, and then is not at all sure of what he will get. The difficulty in the second method is that for poultry it entails a great amount of bookkeeping and the fact that anyone so engaged is apt to lose sight of the value of practical evaluation.

Follow Street Selection

Selection, or rather culling, should be practiced all along the line from the time the egg is laid until the birds are dressed for the market. The exterior of an egg does give much information concerning the vigor of the germ, but nevertheless it is well to discard all abnormal eggs.

Extreme care should be taken in the selection and management of the hatching medium, even the progeny of the strongest stock can be greatly injured by faulty incubation. All cripples and weaklings should be killed as soon as apparent. All poultrymen are familiar with the short, shrunken body, pale, thin flat beak, short, thin down; pale, thin shanks, and that peevish, squeaky voice of the weakling as contrasted with the large, plump, full, parallelogram-shaped body that fills the hand, the active, sturdy chicken that is hard to catch and hold. The weak chicken should be destroyed. It is a constant source of annoyance and loss.

Cull the Weak Ones

Selections should be practiced whenever a chick shows weakness. This is often apparent when they are between 10 days and three weeks of age. In many weak chickens, especially those of the light weight breeds, the wings droop and seem to grow faster than the body, the result of fact it is the reverse; the growth of the body fails to keep pace with the growth of the wings.

The chick that lacks vigor frequently requires several weeks to complete its first plumage and individuals may be kept until they reach the broiler stage, when a final selection should be made. In many instances the largest, plumpest chickens, those that reach broiler size first, are sold as intermediates, never being allowed to mature. This, of course, is wrong, and is not practiced by the successful poultryman who always has his mind and eye on the

birds which he intends to place in the future breeding pen.

When the stock is brought in from the range in the fall, a rigid selection should be made. Not more than 75 or 80 per cent of the pullets are fit for the laying pen, and of these only about 10 or 15 per cent are suitable, on the average, for the broiler pen. Only pullets and cockerels should be retained that satisfy all requirements for robust constitutional vigor.

The Test of Success

To sum up, the higher state that the crucial test of an poultryman's or poultrywoman's ability is his or her ability to show at the end of the season the highest possible percentage of strong, healthy, vigorous birds in proportion to the numbers of eggs set. This implies that the greatest possible skill must have been used in the selection of the breeding stock, in the care of the eggs while hatching and in the management of the young and growing stock.

Meat in some form must be fed poultry at all times a week—also green food, if you want results.

Changes in Train Service Canadian Pacific Railway

Effective March 1st, 1915

Effective Monday, March 1st, Trains Nos. 719 and 722 on the Elora Subdivision will run as mixed trains instead of straight passenger, daily except Sunday, on the following schedule:

No. 719 will leave Cataract Jct. 10.15 a.m., Erin 10.45, Hillsburg 11.05, Orton 11.30, Belwood 11.55, Spier 12.05 p.m., Fergus 12.35, arriving Elora 12.45 p.m.

No. 722 will arrive Elora 3.15 p.m., Fergus 3.55, Spier 4.05, Belwood 4.30, Orton 4.55, Hillsburg 5.25, Erin 5.50, arriving Cataract Jct. 6.15 p.m.

Effective same date, Trains Nos. 671 and 672 now running between London and Windsor, daily except Sunday, will be discontinued beyond Chatham. Fourth day travelers from London to Murphy Ticket Agency, Erie St., C. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

SEEDS

We grow our seeds and purchase from reliable growers. Our sales are made direct to you, and you save the expense of conducting our business, you save the great saving to you. In short we can supply you with the best of seeds at BETTER SEEDS AT BETTER PRICES

We pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec on all orders of \$25.00 or more.

Mangel, Turnip and Field Cured Seed

Did you ever miss your mangel or turnip crop through seed that did not come up? We know you do. We know your experience you will appreciate getting fresh seeds. We know our seeds are all well sown. We know you save the money. No guesswork. These grains, there is a saving in seed. We know our seeds are direct. Our Mangels and Turnips are put up in one-pound cotton bags. We know you save the money. We are exactly 50¢ per lb. If you order 5 lbs. or more, one variety and a rate on your order. In this way you save the advantage of this 5¢ per lb. The seed is all bulk and in packages the same.

MANGELS, Yellow Levantian, Champion Yellow Intermediate, Keith's Priketaker, Southern Shiping Mammoth Long Red, Glass Half Suger.

Prices, 1 lb. packages, postpaid at 25¢ per lb.; Express or Freight collect at 30¢ per lb.

In Bulk provided 5 lbs. or more of one variety are ordered, at 7¢ per lb.; Express or Freight collect at 25¢ per lb.

SWEDEN TURNIPS, Keith's Priketaker, Lord Derby, Elephant or Jumbo, New Country, Southern Shiping Mammoth.

Prices, 1 lb. packages, postpaid at 30¢ per lb.; Express or Freight collect at 35¢ per lb.

In Bulk, provided 5 lbs. or more of one variety are ordered, at 25¢ per lb.; Express or Freight collect at 20¢ per lb.

CARROT, Keith's Mammoth Smooth White, and other intermediates, 15¢ per lb. Post paid.

For KEITH and TIMOTHY. If you are going to buy see our prices in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, page 130.

GEO. KEITH & SONS

Seed Merchants Since 1864.

124 KING ST. EAST - TORONTO



Figure what your fence costs you per year

That is the only right way to figure the cost of fence—the only real way to determine value. Judged on that basis the so-called "cheap" fence becomes the dearest you could buy.

For example—FROST FENCE at a reasonable cost will give you twenty years of service. A "cheap" fence put up at the same time, costs one-fifth less, but doesn't last half as long. Is there any question which fence is the cheapest?

For the man who wants good, true, solid value, FROST Fence is the only logical buy. Have you ever noticed that users of Frost Fence as well as dealers are invariably quite prosperous and up-to-date? Consider this, and also the all-important fact that we make our own wire. This advantage alone is easily sufficient to place

Frost Fence First

Every foot of wire used in FROST FENCE is best full-gauge No. 9 Hard Steel Wire. Then the galvanizing is extra thick and heavy—won't scale off or succumb to the attacks of rust and weather.

There is extra reserve spring in the laterals to meet future contraction or expansion. The lock, which is the crowning feature to FROST Fence, is wrapped around both stays and laterals with a never-yielding grip, ending in a doubly secure tie below.

Write us direct if you can't get FROST FENCE. We may need an agent in your locality.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

TIMOTHY SEED

THE KIND THAT IS
ALWAYS RELIABLE
STEELE BRIGGS'
"ERMINE"
BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR PURITY AND
HIGH GERMINATION

CANADA'S
GREATEST
SEED HOUSE

SOLD BY
ALL BEST
DEALERS

STEELE BRIGGS
SEED CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON - TORONTO - WINNIPEG

Shoeing the Farm Horses

Jan. Dykes, Richmond Co., Que.

I have read with interest S. R. J.'s instructive paragraphs on the shoeing of the farm horses. I would not altogether say, however, that misshapen feet and accidents by stumbling are due to the ignorance of the blacksmith. Most blacksmiths do their best to please their customers. The owner of the animal is the one who should best know the weight of shoe for a particular horse, whether the horse requires toes on forefeet or not, and if it requires to be very bare shod inside of hind feet.

I have seen horses continually stumbling on account of having too high toes on fore shoes, where there should have been no toes at all. Of course, a shoe will wear longer with a toe, but the owner should be in a position to say whether or not it is required. If the horse should strike in the hind feet, especially going down hill, the smith should be instructed to keep the inside bare and adjust the caulker accordingly.

A good blacksmith will fit the shoe on the horse with very little rasping or paring, and in my opinion the fitting of the shoe warm on the hoof does no damage. In dry weather, when the hoof is hard, by having the shoe warm it is easier to fit. When finished, the hoof should be rubbed over with warm pine tar. It is good for the hoof in dry weather to go over it once a week with warm tar, as it helps greatly to keep the hoof healthy and is a good remedy for sand cracks.

Handling the Colt's Foot

In rearing the colt, its foot should be lifted often just to train it for shoeing, then when it is taken to be shod the lifting and holding of the foot will be quite familiar to it. At the same time the owner can rasp and keep the hoof growing in good shape. The hoofs should never be allowed to grow too long, and the foot should be kept pared wide at the heel without touching the frog.

I would like to draw attention to the shoeing of farm horses in regard to the heels of the shoes. They are often too long, and just a catch which the horse itself or the one with it may tramp off when turning on damp head lands or in places where the bottom is soft. The heel should be short and sloped away, so that if it happened to be tread upon, there would be no possibility of the shoe being torn off. It makes a bad wrench and sometimes lames a horse.

Nailing the Shoe

The drawing on of the shoe is the most intricate part of the business. An expert smith will never prick a horse. The nails used now are all clear, and should a prick occur the nail should be drawn out immediately. If it draws blood, by running some hot tar into the spot it will soon heal. Nails are driven into the hoof at the proper place by the sound, and an expert knows just the place to drive them so they will come out where wanted. I agree with S. R. J.'s don'ts at the end of his paragraph, except in the fitting of the shoe warm. Of course, there is a difference between a warm and a red hot shoe.

Why do not more farmers and their sons become blacksmiths and do their own shoeing? It is simple to learn. When I was a boy my father bought me a bellows, anvil, vice, etc., and in time I learned to do all the smith work required about the farm. It will be some time before a novice will be able to turn the heel of a shoe and fit a horse shoe at the first attempt, but by perseverance one will soon be able to compete in a shoeing competition and take honors well at the front, as the writer has done, although a novice still.

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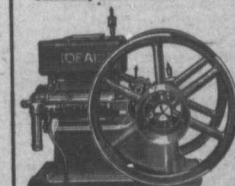
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Fine Exhib

"CORN IS decorated with Kent Centro-echo in the visitors to the last week. The tender the sovereign means confinement and Elgin exhibitors. Diana, the p that it was National Corn

The exhibi large as last advance in qu and seed sec under the Co-licity Commis-ory that is mated with a feature that was the deco- Ker's Centre foundation of many cent townships, vill- Thames. The guided by diffi the train dir added a touch. On a revolving Canuck stood and kept guar Ontario corn thoroughly all enlisting the girls in first cl is a consider money devoted but judging is tion for the to the school a succession by ing and scor- judging is in- fairs and that in this work by the fact the entered in Can- practice dem- Shoemith, Lat- ing and judg- preiated.

Sweep- Farm and De- casy Flint—J Canadian Farm ears of Dent- ville; best sing- Gould; best si- Edw. Warkent Dent corn grow Alvin Collette, ears White cor- Farm Walker Dent; junior clear; best bush- R. Cobbe, S. W

Leaks The annual tario Corn Gro in connection w a decided succe- fact that the ar- all the time d there was plent left to fill the meetings the capacity. At the Wednesday Pro- eloquent "dred Farm?" The farm to-day is leaving it for the Christie. Less up-to-date meth deal to state meth- igh he drew r- nated by leas- ure and farm n the weather, s- keeping poor et- balanced ration. In the course address on the crop production

Corn Was King at Chatham

Fine Exhibit, Large Attendance
Corn Show

"**C**ORN is King in Kent." This decoration prominently displayed on the exhibit on the Kent Centre Farmers' Club, found echo in the minds of many of the visitors to the Corn Show at Chatham last week. The thousands that attended the big fair agreed that the sovereign sway of corn was not by any means confined to Kent, Essex, Lambton and Elgin growers were prominent exhibitors. Prof. Christie, of Indiana, the principal judge, declared that it was a bigger event than the National Corn Show at Washington.

The exhibits, while not quite so large as last year, showed a decided advance in quality. The small grain and seed section, a new departure under the control of the Kent Publicity Commission, proved so satisfactory that in future it will be amalgamated with the Corn Exhibition. The feature that attracted most attention was the decorative display of the Kent Centre Farmers' Club. The foundation of this work of art was a map of Kent county, showing the townships, villages, roads and river. The townships were distinguished by different colors of corn, and the train driven by electric power added a touch of realism to the scene. On a revolving platform above Jack Canuck stood behind a corn cannon and kept guard over the show.

Ontario corn growers are evidently thoroughly alive to the necessity of enlisting the interests of the boys and girls in first class products. Not only is a considerable amount of prize money devoted to the junior classes, but judging is encouraged by competition for the McCoy shield. The boy to the school winning it three years in succession by superior work in judging and scoring four ears of corn. Corn judging is a feature of the school fairs, and that great interest is taken in this work by the boys was shown by the fact that some 20 teams were entered in Chatham this year. The practical demonstrations by V. W. Shoemilt, Lansing, Mich., in selecting and judging corn, was much appreciated.

Sweepstakes Winners

Farm and Dairy trophy for best ten ears Flint—J. L. Pearce, Wallace town; Canadian Farm trophy for best ten ears of Dent—Essex Farm, Walkerville; best single ear Dent—John Gould; best single ear Flint corn—Edw. Warwick; best ten ears of Dent corn grown in Essex county—Alvin Corlette, Walkerville; best ten ears White Cap Yellow Dent—Essex Farm, Walkerville; best five ears Dent in junior classes—Shirley Shepley; best bushel corn, any variety—E. R. Cohoe, S. Woodley.

Leaks on the Farm

The annual convention of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association held in connection with the show was also a decided success. In spite of the fact that the armories were crowded all the time during the exhibition, there was plenty of eager corn men left to fill the I. O. O. F. Hall, where the meetings were held, to its full capacity. At the evening session on Wednesday Prof. Christie delivered an eloquent address, "Leaks on the Farm." "The greatest leak on the farm to-day is in the boys who are leaving it for city life," declared Prof. Christie. Less drudgery and more up-to-date methods would do a good deal to stop it. Smaller leaks to which he drew attention, were those caused by leaving shocked corn, manure and farm machinery exposed to the weather, selling raw products, keeping poor stock, and feeding unbalanced rations. In the course of his comprehensive address on the influences of factors in crop production, Prof. Zarits, of

and Instructive Addresses at the Corn Show

Guelph, emphasized that fact that the farmer did not give enough attention to the selection of varieties most suitable to his requirements. Speaking on the marketing of seed, Mr. Benson of the Seed Branch declared that the growers of eastern Ontario had been fooled so often in shelled corn that they now insist on buying corn in the ear. G. C. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, also struck the same note when he stated that the eastern Ontario farmers found it more profitable to buy Nebraska corn than Ontario-grown seed. At a business meeting on Thursday evening a committee reported that corn shipped on the ear retained more of its vitality than the shelled article. The present railway tariff discriminates against this form of seed in favor of the latter. It was decided to ask the railway commission to reverse this condition of affairs and to give corn shipped between Canadian points the same rating as from an American to a Canadian point.

Hog Cholera Discussed

The most lively session was that on Thursday afternoon, when Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director General, spoke on hog cholera. The interest was explained by Dr. Torrance's statement that \$72,000 had been paid in compensation to the hog raisers of Essex and Kent for animals slaughtered to stop the progress of this scourge. As \$10 is the maximum amount that can be collected for an animal it is evident that this sum by no means represents the real loss from this disease. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the hog growers over the smallness of the compensation. Dr. (Concluded on page 13)



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8	44	22	8, 9, 10
9	46	22	8, 9, 10
10	48	22	8, 9, 10
11	50	22	8, 9, 10
12	52	22	8, 9, 10
13	54	22	8, 9, 10
14	56	22	8, 9, 10
15	58	22	8, 9, 10
16	60	22	8, 9, 10
17	62	22	8, 9, 10
18	64	22	8, 9, 10
19	66	22	8, 9, 10
20	68	22	8, 9, 10

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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Bigger Profits and Increased Production*

W. C. Good, B.A., Master of Dominion Grange, Brant Co., Ont.

THE appeal to produce more may have some effect if based fairly and squarely on patriotic grounds; but we must, quite apart from the war's needs, sooner or later get down to solid economic ground on which to base a permanent national policy. With regard to this permanent policy I would suggest that our efforts should be directed along three lines—(1) Better Farming, (2) Better Business, and (3) Bigger Profits.

Other things being equal, production can be increased by the establishment of conditions making farming more profitable. This need is primary and essential, for the simple reason that the intelligence required for Better Farming and the good judgment required for Better Business will both seek other occupations if the rewards in agriculture are inadequate. There is much confusion of thought regarding this matter, which has led, and is still leading, to the policy of educating for better farming and better business without giving any attention to the underlying economic forces.

Why Farming is Neglected

Capital and Labor will seek the avenues of greatest reward just as surely as water runs down hill. A higher degree of intelligence and skill, thrift and industry, with the good judgment and good will required for capable management and cooperation, may make a success of agriculture under almost any conditions; but if, on the average, the rewards for labor devoted to agriculture are less than those for labor directed into any other channel, this intelligence and skill will gravitate away from the farm, and all the efforts made to stop the movement by securing still better farming and still better business, will fail. This is the main reason why the educational work of our various agricultural departments has had so little effect upon the general industrial situation, and why under present conditions, it must remain ineffective.

There are, it is true, some exceptions to this rule, that is where deliberate choice of a less profitable occupation is made for special reasons; but, as is said, the exception proves the rule.

I do not think we can over-estimate the importance of the foregoing considerations. They are vital if we are going to get to the bottom of our economic problem. Knowledge, progress in industry, efficiency, and even cooperation, without justice in distribution, will result in disaster, just as the marvellous social efficiency of the Germans, without moral character and high ideals, has resulted in a destroyed itself; and just as, in Canada amidst illimitable natural resources and boundless areas of fertile land, the high cost of production, national disgrace and a national menace. Famine and social poverty is Nature's penalty for the transgression of the moral law, and it were wisdom on our part to recognize the law and guide our actions accordingly.

Where the Injustice

If, therefore, the need for Bigger Profits is primary and essential, and if, as I am convinced, all our efforts in other directions will be largely futile without first securing justice in distribution, it is a matter of prime importance to first discover where injustice exists and then to apply the necessary remedies.

In the first place our systems of taxation are radically unsound and ethically wrong. Instead of obtaining our revenues from the "Unearned Increment" we have put a tax upon production and exchange. Instead of taxing societies' members according to the privilege which society confers on them we tax them according to the service which they render to society. The idlers and parasites thus

escape while the social burden is placed upon the worker. Until this fundamental wrong is rectified we can make no real progress. How can we expect a revolution to maintain us out freeing it from this tremendous burden? Not long ago over \$15,000,000 was given out of the Federal Treasury in one year to maintain a railway policy now described by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy as wild and stupid. This sum had to be raised by a heavy taxation which careful calculations puts a burden of some \$4 upon the Canadian consumer for every dollar it puts into the Public Treasury. Upon this basis the grant and amount mentioned cost Canadian Industry over sixty million dollars. The annual burden upon Canadian Agriculture involved in our system of custom duties has been estimated at two hundred million dollars. How shall we describe a policy which not only maintains, but even increases, this burden?

Contradictory Policies

On the one hand we are being urged to increase production, and on the other hand the burden of taxation upon agriculture, most of which never sees the public treasury, is not only not lifted, but is actually increased by the same authorities, who are exhorting us to increase production. In this case there is not even the reasonable expectation of materially adding to our revenues, since many of the recent changes in the various schedules are practically prohibitive, their result being to enable domestic producers to tax domestic consumers. I will venture the opinion that for every dollar which the recent change in the tariff will put into the Federal Treasury, \$10 of taxation will be levied upon Canadian industry.

The Government might at least have considered the suggestion of the Western farmers to adopt a direct tax upon land values in order to meet our requirements; this could have provided with no uncertainty, for our needs; and at the same time have cheapened land and thus have given the much needed stimulus to agriculture and to all production. But, instead of this, we find industry subjected to still further exactions; and, most astounding of all, our Motherland placed under an additional disability of five per cent in her trade with us. To knife Great Britain in this way when she is fighting for her existence and our liberties, is a sight to make the gods weep. Wild and stupid are mild terms to apply to the recent tariff policy of our Federal Government—doubly wild and stupid at present, when the need of stimulating agriculture is paramount. It is the answer of Rehoboth, and will have its reward.

Wider Markets Needed

Apart from the abolition of a system of taxation which does little but secure the unjust Distribution of Wealth, we must, if agriculture is to flourish, do all that is possible to secure and maintain a free market. Hence the need of wide and free markets so that prices may be steady and not lower than free competition determines. This is not only desirable from the point of view of giving farmers greater encouragement, but is especially desirable at this juncture from the point of view of our balance of trade. There must be either greater exportation of agricultural products or of manufactures in order to pay our debts to foreign nations. Whether we like it or not we cannot now realize the protectionist's ideal of a self contained industrial community; in some shape or form our foreign trade must be cultivated and our exports largely increased.

The good smith aims to keep the horse's feet level when shoeing. The smith who puts his own heels on the rear of a shoe, but no fore call, is violating this principle.

*From the annual presidential address to the Dominion Grange, which held its sessions on Wednesday of this week.

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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

More Clubs Affiliate

Editor Farm and Dairy.—The meeting held at Stouffville to consider affiliation with the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., was on the night of the big storm, but a small bunch of listeners gathered, and a committee was left in charge to call another meeting in the near future. Ten names were enrolled as members of the United Farmers' Co. Onemee had a full house at their meeting, and those in attendance were eager, anxious and enthusiastic. This club is resolved to work all Victoria county. Mr. F. G. Sandy is the secretary at Onemee, and those who wish meetings in that county may correspond with him.

The meeting at Silville was splendid, although the roads were bad. Adolphstown was represented, too. Mr. Tregillus, son of the man of Calgary fame, who is assistant district representative, was present and spoke of the advantages of cooperation and organization. The club took stock and affiliated. Enterprise meeting was small in numbers, but great in action, they also taking stock and affiliating. These men are in earnest and Enterprise must go ahead.—J. J. Morrison, Secty., United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

Manitoulin Clubs Form a Central Organization

A meeting was held at Kagawong, Manitoulin Island, on February 10th, of delegates from the Farmers' Clubs in that district. There are 12 of these Farmers' Clubs in Manitoulin district, practically all of which were organized by Mr. I. F. Metcalf, district representative. For the past two years a considerable amount of business in selling and buying has been done through the clubs. At the afternoon session the delegates reported all the business that had been done by their clubs and talked of changes that would be advisable in conducting future business.

The principal change deemed necessary was the formation of a central association to do business in a larger way than they had been doing, and which should have a certain amount of capital to enable payments to be made on the produce at the time of delivery, as some members could not wait until the money would be returned for the same. The necessity of some such organization became most apparent when reports were presented as to the large amount of business that was being done by the different clubs. One club alone—the Billings Club—sold approximately \$10,000 worth of farm produce last year, and it seemed possible to double that amount the present year.

A Constitution Adopted.

Mr. F. C. Hart, Director of Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was present, and at the evening session presented a form of organization with necessary constitution which was adopted. The organization is to be known as The Manitoulin Marketing Association. It is, without share capital. The capital is to be raised, when necessary, on notes which are furnished by members of the local associations. Each member must at time of joining give his personal note payable on demand and renewable every three years for the sum of \$50. These members are not members of the central association, but are members of the local cooper-

ative associations, which are to be formed in each case to do the business now being done by the local Farmers' Clubs. The officers will probably be the same as the local Farmers' Club, but it will be the business organization, whereas the Farmers' Club is supposed to devote itself to educational matters in relation to the farm.

The local cooperative associations will be units which will make up the central association. The manager, who is not a member of the board of directors, is to be appointed and will conduct the details of the business of The Manitoulin Marketing Association. The officers appointed are as follows: President, W. O. Runnalls, Barrie Island; vice-president, Geo. Strain, Gore Bay; secretary, John Gibson, Foxey; treasurer, Nelson Campbell, Foxey. The Manitoulin Marketing Association is to be incorporated as a cooperative association, without share capital, under the Ontario Company's Act.

Wool Growers in Central Organization
The business of the Manitoulin Wool Growers' Association, which was conducted so successfully last year, has been incorporated with The Manitoulin Marketing Association, and this association expects to sell wool and lambs this season. From time to time it is expected that other lines of farm produce will be added as the business grows and experience is gained in doing business. The Manitoulin Marketing Association is organized primarily to sell farm produce, though it is possible that some supplies may be bought as well. If the enthusiasm of the delegates at the organization meeting could be taken as a guide, The Manitoulin Marketing Association should be a successful affair right from the start.

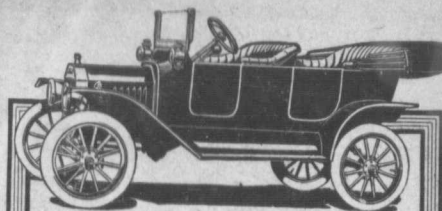
Clubs Active in Kent County

During the week of the Corn Show at Chatham, representatives from Farmers' Clubs of Kent county met to consider methods of increasing the number and influence of their organizations. There are at present 15 clubs in this county. A number reported that they were making a considerable saving for their members by buying such articles as coal, salt and binder twine. Mr. Shaw, of Tilbury Club, remarked that buying in bulk had saved their people from three to four cents on the latter article.

The selling end, however, did not appear to have been developed by the Kent clubs. Mr. Pugh referred to what the Western Grain Growers' Club accomplished along this line, and remarked that he could see no reason why cooperation should not prove of equal benefit to eastern farmers. It was finally decided to promote the feeling of solidarity by forming a central board of directors—one from each township. This organization will carry on a campaign for the formation of new clubs and will act as the agent of the clubs in purchasing and selling in bulk.

Mr. Mainard was elected president of the new organization, with Mr. Fickard vice-president, and District Representative Johnston secretary-treasurer. It is evident that the progressive farmers of Kent county do not believe that mere production will solve all their problems.

Eye troubles in cattle are of common occurrence, and in most cases may be traced to dark stables. Give the sunlight free scope.



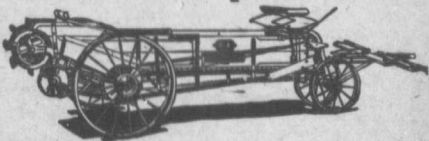
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McCormick Manure Spreaders



YOU are interested in the results you get from a spreader, rather than in the features. Still, the only safe way to be sure of getting results is to know for yourself the purpose of every feature on the machine. McCormick manure spreaders have all the important, necessary spreader features, therefore when you know McCormick spreaders you know them all. In a spreader you want a machine that will break up manure into small particles and spread it evenly, and that, finally, will last long enough to pay for itself. You don't need a spreader to haul manure in; your wagon will do that. Spreading manure is heavy work. To begin with, manure itself is heavy. It takes both power and strength to tear it up and scatter it. Power and strength require strong wheels and trucks, a stiff frame, heavy bearings. Your spreader, then, had better be a little stiff and strong, keeps the bearings in line, prevents warping and jouncing of the apron, cuts out all necessary friction and wear, adds nothing to the draft of a loaded spreader, but adds years to the efficient life of the machine.

Don't wait until you are ready to buy, but begin now to study McCormick spreaders. See the machines at the place of business of the McCormick local agent who handles them. Write to us for information that will help you to get the biggest value for your spreader money.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

Hamilton, Ont.

London, Ont.

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Ottawa, P. C.

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These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, \$2.00 a year for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 25 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
ROCKFELLER BLDG. 120 N. W. COR. 4TH & BROAD ST. N. Y. C.
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,750 to 15,800 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper showing its distribution by counties and provinces will be mailed free on request.

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

The New Taxation

HON. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, fills one of the most difficult positions occupied by any man in Canada. He came into office near the conclusion of a long period of expansion, when heavy borrowings abroad had necessarily greatly increased our imports, and hence our customs revenue. Governmental extravagance in expenditure was taken as a matter of course. The new Government even increased the pace that had been set by its predecessor. Thus it now finds itself face to face with declining revenues and increasing expenditures.

One feature of the new taxation scheme Farm and Dairy desires to heartily commend—the imposition of direct taxes. A revenue raised altogether through the indirect channels of a customs tariff is paid by people generally with little protest. They do not realize that in the enhanced cost of the goods they buy they are supplying the Government with revenue. This explains the disposition on the part of the public to condone or even encourage extravagant expenditures of federal revenues, a thing for which we are quick to condemn the township or county council which levies direct taxes.

The direct taxation features of Mr. White's budget will bring home to us the fact that we supply Dominion revenues out of our own pockets, that government money is not "found" money, and that every extravagant expenditure adds to our burdens. Another good result of the new direct taxes will be their effect in impressing on us the cost of war. Not one cent of the extra taxation is the direct result of war burdens. Canada is borrowing in London to pay our military bills. When peace comes, heavier burdens yet may be imposed to pay the costs of war.

The extra taxation of to-day is to supply the deficit caused by shrinkage in exports. And yet these direct taxes, which may seem burdensome, are calculated to yield only \$7,000,000 of a total revenue of \$190,000,000.

A Better System

IT is regrettable that public opinion is not yet sufficiently well informed on taxation questions to give weight to the demands of the organized farmers of Canada that the extra revenue needed be raised by a direct tax on land values. The scheme adopted places its main dependence on an increase of five to seven and one-half per cent. in the tariff. There is more than a chance that this additional duty will defeat its own aim. It will tend to discourage exports and thus may possibly reduce instead of increase the revenue derived by customs duties. Whether it has this effect or not, the new tariff will increase the cost of living in Canada by enabling the home manufacturer to increase the price of his goods in direct proportion as the tariff has been raised. For every dollar that the new tariff puts in the public till, it will put four to ten dollars in the pocket of the protected manufacturer.

The plan suggested to Mr. White by the organized farmers of Canada would have raised all the revenue needed and that without placing any extra burden on the producing classes of the community. A tax of two per cent. on the unimproved land values of Canada would have yielded a revenue estimated at \$140,000,000, practically enough for all our ordinary national requirements. On the farmer such a tax would impose a burden much lighter than that now imposed by the protective tariff. His land is not valuable and he would not be taxed on his improvements. The burden would fall most heavily on those who hold community created city land values and the speculators who hold farm lands, particularly in western Canada, out of use. Such a tax, by forcing speculators and non-users to let go, would make land more available to those who would use it for productive purposes. That such a wise system of taxation has not been adopted to meet the exigencies of the present crisis is not due to the shortsightedness of Mr. White or his colleagues so much as to a general ignorance of the subject. In fact, the organized farmers were the only considerable class in Canada who were well enough informed along taxation lines to demand such a system.

Are Farmers Favored?

THERE is a disposition on the part of city papers of both shades of political complexion to believe that the farmer has been particularly well used in the allotment of the new taxation burdens. Mention is frequently made of the exemption from tariff increases of binder twine and reapers, binders, mowers, harvesters, and ditching machines. This is a confession that the tariff does increase the cost of goods. It is also pointed out by our city contemporaries that in the face of curtailments in the expenditure of other departments, the agricultural grants for Dominion purposes have actually been increased.

The advantage to the farmer of tariff exemptions and increased grants is not nearly so great as would at first appear. We have not one-half as much reason, therefore, to feel "particularly favored" as the protected classes of the community. During the fiscal year 1913, the duty paid on imports of all the implements exempted from tariff increases was \$63,000, while the duty paid on imports of other farm implements now subject to the seven and one-half per cent. advance in tariff rates, amounted to over \$3,000,000. On plows alone the duty paid was \$274,000. These are not on the exempted list. Of the increased

grants, of which we hear so much nowadays, not one dollar goes into the pockets of farmers directly. It will all be used for educational and propaganda work. The "particular favors" handed out to farmers look decidedly small when compared with the millions and millions of dollars that the increase in tariff will enable manufacturers to put directly into their own pockets. It is conditions such as these which help to explain why the manufacturing industries are increasing at the same time that our agricultural population is decreasing. We believe the Government has made an effort to raise the needed extra revenue in the best manner it knew how under existing circumstances, and we make these comments only in order that light may be thrown on part of the farmers' side of the situation.

Robert Thompson

THE name of Robert Thompson will long hold a place of first importance in the annals of the fruit growing industry of Canada. In his untimely death at his home in St. Catharines, the fruit growers of Canada lose a good friend who, a producer himself, brought to bear on the problems of their industry a mind of unusual force and initiative. In blazing new trails he always proved himself a courageous and determined leader. During his lifetime he saw fruit growing in this country develop from an industry of little importance to one great enough to demand a special department at Ottawa for its superintendence; and in that development he played no small part.

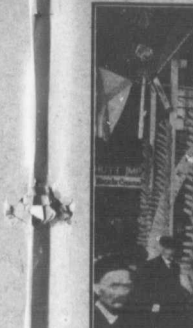
It is as a pioneer in the development of cooperative marketing that Robert Thompson did his greatest work. The St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company, one of our first successful cooperative associations, was organized and conducted under his guidance. In this association the fruit growers of the whole country were given an object lesson in the possibilities of cooperative marketing. The great trade in tender fruits with the Canadian West was first brought into being on an extensive scale through the efforts of Robert Thompson and his company. Of him it may be truly said that "his works constitute his greatest monument."

Railway Cooperation in Production

YOU may count on our cooperation," was in effect the message of the representatives of the railway companies at the great "Patriotism and Production" banquet held in Toronto during the week of the live stock conventions. Farm and Dairy hopes that the kind of cooperation to be given is not represented in their first move in connection with agricultural production—the rescinding of the privilege granted to exhibitors at fairs of having their live stock returned home free of charge.

Coming at a time when every effort is being made to increase our output of foodstuffs, this action of the railway companies is most inopportune. No branch of agriculture is of more importance than the breed of live stock. Only as the live stock industry thrives can the output of other crops be permanently increased. Every agency working for the encouragement of animal production should, therefore, be encouraged. Our summer, fall and winter fairs are among the most important of these agencies. The rewards held out to exhibitors are never great, and the privilege now rescinded by the railway companies will, we fear, do more to discourage exhibitors than the increased federal grants will to encourage them. Have the railway companies gone too far to reconsider their action?

Milk scales are guaranteed to pull the scales from the eyes of almost any man.



The Most Corn Was Killed

(Continued)
Torrance pointed out with cholera was value, and the a the Department of the owner. Some very dubious if slaughtered had colic of cholera.

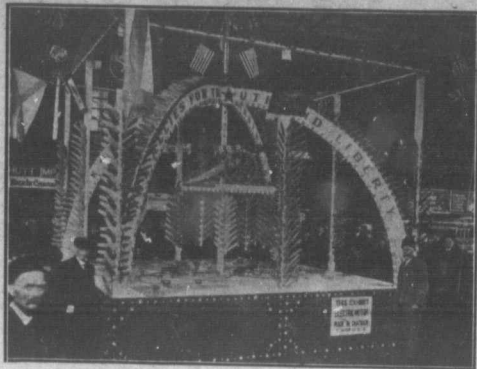
The serum treated considerable discom ed that this met disease was empla United States. willing to experim exposed to infectio consider its use on ready contracted was no unanimity United States on t method, and cholera plague to take any phasized the impor in fighting it. Not by logs to hogs, bings, dogs, farm veerages, and stock mental in distrib Another very comm feeding of garbage.

Don't Know Van That 40 per cent Ontario do not kn variety of the gra was an interesting fact brought out b G. C. Clark's addre noon. Mr. Newma portance of breedin Shoenish gave pators in bean bresion. The metho corn would apply to they should not be covered with dew spreading blight. T were responsible fo much disease, and o should be exercised disease free plants.

R. W. Knister, o known corn man at desdies, is the now Association. Lester rell, and S. D. Han become Vice-Pres Noble, District B Essex, and J. H Kingsville, were e treasurer respective making the corn ab of 1916 "Bigger Ever" will be no ea

Why We Should

When (Continued fr well as for his own paying the very hig which is mostly wit the price of fall whe



The Most Striking Exhibit of the Corn Show at Chatham. Corn Was King at Chatham

(Continued from page 9)

Torrance pointed out that a hog dying with cholera was absolutely without value, and the amount granted by the Department was found money to the owner. Some of his hearers were very dubious if all the animals slaughtered had contracted and would die of cholera.

The serum treatment came in for considerable discussion. It was stated that this method of fighting the disease was employed successfully in the United States. Dr. Torrance was willing to experiment on healthy hogs, exposed to infection, but would not consider its use on those that had already contracted the disease. There was no unanimity of opinion in the United States on the efficiency of this method, and cholera was too serious a plague to take any chances. He emphasized the importance of sanitation in fighting it. Not only does it spread by hogs to hogs, but birds, human beings, dogs, farm vehicles, railroad carriages, and stock yards were instrumental in distributing the infection. Another very common source was the feeding of garbage.

Don't Know Varieties We Grow
That 40 per cent of the farmers of Ontario do not know the name of the variety of the grain they are using was an interesting bit of news that fact brought out in the course of Mr. G. C. Clark's address on Friday afternoon. Mr. Newman spoke of the importance of breeding plots, and Prof. Shoemith gave some interesting pointers in how to grow at this season. The methods used for growing corn would apply to beans except that they should not be cultivated when covered with dew, this practise spreading blight. Threshing machines were responsible for the spread of much disease, and of course great care should be exercised to select seed from disease free plants.

R. W. Kniser, of Comper, a well-known corn man and breeder of Clydesdales, is the new President of the Association. Lester Gregory, of Darroil, and S. D. Hankinson, of Aylmer, become Vice-Presidents. J. W. Noble, District Representative of Essex, and J. H. Coatsworth, of Kingsville, were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. Their task in making the corn show and convention of 1916 "Bigger and Better Than Ever" will be no easy one.

Why We Should Grow Goose Wheat

(Continued from page 8)

well as for his own trade, he always paying the very highest market price which is mostly within a few cents of the price of fall wheat. There is not

the least doubt in my mind if the farmers grow more of this wheat so that buyers may get it together more quickly in car loads, the price and demand for goose wheat would surpass that of fall wheat.

Its Use in Grain Mixtures

There is also a growing demand for goose wheat by farmers who do not grow it for a field crop. They feel they must have it, knowing its value in a mixed crop such as O.A.C. 21 barley and Daubney oats, using one-half bushel an acre. While it does not get fully matured it gets to be quite plump and makes splendid feed. My favorite mixture is one bushel of barley, one of oats, and one-half bushel of goose wheat. The wheat is sure to show its authority in this mixture by growing above the other grain and forcing out large heads, making a slight shade which keeps the ripening of the other grain back a few days longer for its own benefit.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have written you these few reasons why I grow goose wheat, and why it is valuable to the farmer. I hope this letter will prove beneficial to all who read it, especially those who have not yet tried growing this very excellent grain.

Items of Interest

"Swine Husbandry in Canada" is the latest of the classy bulletins edited by Prof. J. B. Spencer of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Its contents may well be described as "everything about hogs." The make-up of the bulletin is such that it will look well in any farmer's library. Copies may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Father Leopold of Oka Agricultural College, was given credit in our Special Poultry Number with being a poultry expert. There is little on fruit growing in Quebec on which Father Leopold is not an authority, but he wishes it to be understood that Brother Legouri and Brother Wilfrid are the poultry experts at the Oka Agricultural College. Farm and Dairy is glad to correct this error.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent is a decided reduction in favour of correspondence to the soldiers.



The Supremacy of the De Laval Cream Separator

Supreme in Skimming Efficiency

Over 20 years of experience and thousands of tests and contests the world over have demonstrated the De Laval to be the only thoroughly clean skimming cream separator, under all the varying actual use conditions, favorable as well as unfavorable.

Supreme in Construction

This applies to every part of the machine—the bowl, the driving mechanism, the frame and the tirewear. The De Laval patent protected Split-Wing Tubular Shaft Feeding Device makes possible greater capacity, cleaner skimming and a heavier cream than can be secured with any other machine.

Supreme in Durability

The De Laval is substantially built. The driving mechanism is perfectly oiled and the bowl runs at slow speed, all of which are conducive to durability and the long life of the machine. While the life of other cream separators averages from three to five years, a De Laval will last from fifteen to twenty years.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember, that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

Supreme in Improvements

This has been the greatest factor in De Laval success. Not a year goes by but what some improvement is made in De Laval machines. Some of the best engineers in America and Europe are constantly experimenting and testing new devices and methods, and those which stand the test are adopted.

Supreme in Service

With its worldwide organization and with agents and representatives in almost every locality where cows are milked, no stone is left unturned by the De Laval Company to insure that every De Laval user shall get the very best and the greatest possible service from his machine.

Supreme in Satisfaction

De Laval users are satisfied users, not only when the machine is new, but during the many years of its use.

Supreme in Sales

Because they are supreme in efficiency, construction, durability, improvement, service and satisfaction, more De Laval Cream Separators are sold every year than all other makes combined.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

ESSEX FARM SEED CORN

THE SEED CORN WITH VITALITY is the kind you have always wanted and is the kind you will eventually buy.

LET THE POOR CROP OF YOUR NEIGHBOR and your own in the past be a guide in buying your seed corn for your 1915 crop.

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE and buy from a dealer who does not know the history of his own seed or who is careless about his reputation. WALKER SONS have never sold one bushel of low testing, weak germinating seed corn. DOES THAT MEAN ANYTHING TO YOU?

NEXT FALL WHEN IT IS TOO LATE and your soil is only half full of poor seed, you will remember this advertisement and we will get your order for 1916.

WE WANT YOU and YOU WANT US FOR 1915 for one or more of the following varieties. The first four are Dent varieties and are the only dent varieties that have been given a standard by the Ontario Corn Growers' Association.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1—WISCONSIN No. 2—White Dent. | 3—BARLEY-Yellow Dent. |
| 2—WHITE CAP—Yellow Dent. | 4—RED-BLEN GLOW—Yellow Dent. |
| 5—LONGFELLOW—Faint. | |

SHIPPED ON THE COB in boxes 70 lbs. net. Price \$3.00 per bushel F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont. Money order together with shipping instructions must accompany order.

Note in this issue our winning at the Corn Show—Sunderland's Prize, 1st on W.C. Yellow Dent, 1st on Reddy, 1st on Golden Glow and other Awards. This is the class of corn we grow.

WALKER SONS WALKERVILLE, ONT.

OUR FARM HOMES



GOODNESS, like the River Nile, overflows its banks to enrich the soul and to throw plenty into the country.—*Collier.*

While the Motor Waited

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT
(Continued from last week)
(Farm and Fireside)

"YES, ma'am," Wilton caught Bessie's eye and threw an added fervor into his words. "Deed I would, if I could find a real nice woman—something like yourself, ma'am—I'd give up burglary and settle right down and work to beat the bar—that is, I'd work real hard, ma'am. But there ain't no such luck for me. I s'pose I've got to go to jail instead."

Miss Abigail went over to him and began to untie the ropes that bound him. "Well, seem' we're agreed, I guess there ain't no reason to keep you tied any longer. Seems like it's dreadful risk to take marryin' a man this way, but I dunno. Providence has got queer ways, an' who are we to hesitate. My sakes, what's that?"

From the cellar came a sudden uproar—a crashing of coal, a banging of tins and a splintering of wood, all inextricably blended. Miss Abigail sprang to her broom, then flashed a look at Wilton. "You got a confederate down there?" she demanded. "No'm, I swear I ain't. Somebody must have followed me into the cellar, but I don't know him. Here! let me loose, and I'll deal with him!"

He strove to free himself, but Miss Abigail sternly shook her head. "I Abigail ain't takin' no chances on you yet," she said. "You stay where you be. I'll attend to this fellow."

She strode across the floor, snatched up a screen and set it around Wilton and his chair. Then she picked up her broom, opened it and flung the cellar door open. "You come right up here and show yourself," she ordered.

Limply a man ascended the stairs. "It's only me, Miss Abigail," he said.

Miss Abigail peered at him. "Si Perkins!" she cried. "Whatever are you doing in my cellar?"

Si rubbed the bruise on his forehead. "Sh-sh!" he said. "There's burglars in the house, Miss Abigail."

"Burglars, your grandmother!" Miss Abigail snifled. "Ever since you paid ten dollars to that lot of Chicago swindlers and got a tin detective badge for it, you've been drift about burglars. This is a pretty thing of night to come a sneakin' into my house."

"It ain't so late, Miss Abigail," pleaded the man.

"I was just a-comin' back from protracted meetin' when I saw your cellar door open and—"

"From meetin'," interrupted Miss Abigail. "Did Brother Beasley hold forth?"

"Yes, ma'am! He did! He was a preachin' on race sides and—"

"Race an' that! That settles it. If that ain't a direct sign, I don't know you. You reckon he's gone to bed yet?"

"No, ma'am. I just come from meetin', and I know he was later than I be."

Miss Abigail opened the street door. "Now, Si Perkins," she said, "you go right to Brother Beasley's, and tell him I want him. You come back with him, and maybe you'll have a chance yet to land that burglar you was a-lookin' for. I ain't a protractin' nothin', for I don't know how things is going to turn out yet, but I say maybe. Now you hurry."

"Yes ma'am, Miss Abigail. I will," Si hurried out of the door, and Miss

While We Wait

Song, as sung by the Women's Institute—King East Branch.
Words by Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

Tune, "Tramp! Tramp!"

- In my cottage home I sit and knit,
I knit and knit and knit,
While my thoughts are with the boys across the sea.
Fighting there, and shot and shell,
While the bombs and cannons yell,
Fighting for our country, homes and liberty.
- While the boys are at the front,
Beneath the soldier's brunt,
While we home are planning comforts
While we home are planning comforts
Socks and mittens, sleeping cap—
That's the work we all are at,
While the boys are beating Germans in the fray.

Chorus

- Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!
The boys are marching.
Cheer up, Comrade, bravely stand,
And beneath the Union Jack,
We will drive the Germans back,
And we'll fight for our beloved Motherland.
- While the hissing bullets fly,
O'er the trenches where they lie,
In the midst of winter snow, or biting sleet,
They will kiss the women's thought
That has such comfort brought.
As they wear the socks we're knitting on their feet.
 - When the British Lion a roar,
Makes the Kaiser bound no more,
And our soldier boys come marching home again,
We at home who sit and knit,
Will be mighty glad of it,
As we welcome back the boys across the main.

Abigail came back into the room, removed the screen from around Wilton and stood considering.

It was at this moment that Bessie, who had watched the proceedings breathlessly, decided to intervene and commenced a furious rat-tat on her door. "Aunt Abigail!" she called. "What's the matter? Oh! What's the matter? Please let me out!"

An expression of relief came over Miss Abigail's face, and she hastened to unlock the door. "Come in here, Elizabeth," she said. "I want you—"

Bessie entered. At sight of her fully dressed condition, Miss Abigail's lips formed a question, but before she could ask it, the girl pretended to spy Wilton. "Oh!" she screamed, catching her aunt in a vice-like grip. "Oh! Aunt Abigail, who's that?"

"Don't be a fool, Elizabeth," commanded the older woman, severely. "That is the gentleman I'm going to marry. I've just sent Si Perkins to bring Brother Beasley to tie the knot. But I've got to dress; I ain't a-goin' to get married in a red flannel wrapper; an' I want you to stay here and

see that he don't escape."
"Oh! Aunt Abigail, I can't. I—I'm afraid."

"Nonsense. Don't you get on any of your high-strikes with me. You stay here, if you want something to do, you might get a towel and some water and wash his face for him. He needs it. But don't you untie him."

"Very well, Aunt Abigail. But hurry. I'm so scared."

"I'll hurry. With a last glance around her, Miss Abigail hurried from the room."

Instantly Bessie rushed over to Wilton. "Oh! You poor, dear boy!" she cried.

Wilton grinned ecstatically. "Say," he cried. "Ain't this the greatest ever? But we haven't any time to lose. Untie me, quick!"

With deft fingers the girl unloosed the knots. As the last fell away, Wilton jumped up. "Quick!" he said. "Where is her room? Show me!"

"This way," Bessie darted to the door. "Oh! Tom! What are you doing?"

"Nothing much, Yum! You'll see! S-s-s!" He put his fingers to his lips.

The key was in the lock. Wilton softly turned it till the faintest clicks told him it was fast. Then he jabbed a lead-pencil deep into the key-hole just inside the key and with a sudden wrench broke it short off, close to the door. No sound of alarm came from Miss Abigail, and silently Wilton left the way down the steps.

"When she calls go and try to open the door," he ordered swiftly. "You won't be able to do it. Tell her so. Say you'll get Brother Beasley to help when he comes. Say anything to keep

door was open, and with his usual wonderful astuteness at once suspected burglars. He came in and warned Miss Abigail. She did not see how any burglars would dare to enter on such an auspicious night as this. (You know, Brother Beasley, I had just arrived to marry her niece; an accident to my motor made me late). But she soothed Mr. Perkins, and after he had gone we found the burglar."

"What?"

"Yes! We caught him and locked him up. He's upstairs."

Brother Beasley and Si started and stared at the ceiling.

"Let him be for the present," exclaimed Wilton. "But that is, we do not wish him interrupting the proceedings. Miss Abigail ran across the street to telephone for the police, you know, and when they come Mr. Perkins here call turn his prisoner over to them. Of course, the honor of the arrest goes to him, because he first suspected the crime."

"What license?" asked wonderingly. Then, shut, the case with a snap, he went on. "I'd like to hurry you, Brother Beasley, and I'd like to wait for Miss Abigail, but Bessie and I, even my motor won't get us to the station if we wait any longer. Here's the license. Please marry us at once!"

Brother Beasley murmured, "It's a little irregular," he murmured, "but if you wish—"

He took the license, inspected it, drew out his book, and in a moment the ceremony was over.

"Now draw out a banknote and handed it to him."

"Thank you very much, Brother Beasley," he said. "Now, sweet-heart, if you are ready—"

Together the party moved to the door, Si carrying Bessie's valise. "Come and see us start, gentlemen," said Wilton. "I'll take the motor a few feet down the street. You probably notice."

Soon the two were in the car, and Tom laid his hands on the lever. "Would you mind cranking up, Mr. Perkins?" he asked blandly.

"Good-bye, Brother Beasley! Thank you, Mr. Perkins. I'd take that burglar to the station-house at once if I were you. Good-bye!"

A Few Smiles

Five or six men were recently chatting in a village inn, when one of them said:

"I say, I buy ye dinners all round ye can't tell me the answer to a puzzle I know of."

"Done," said they. "I bet we can. What is it?"

"Well," said Pat, "why is a journalist the funniest creature in the world?"

After vainly trying for about two hours, they sadly said they must give it up.

"I say," said the delighted Pat, "because his tale confes out of his head, don't it?"—Ex.

Dr. Wines was formerly the principal of a boy's school. One day he had occasion to "trounce" a boy, and the lad took his revenge in a way that the doctor himself could not help laughing. Dr. Wines' front door bore a plate on which was the one word, "Wines." The boy wrote an addition in big letters, so that the inscription ran, "Wines and Other Liekers."—Christian Endeavor World.

"What are you going to be when you grow up, Jennie?"

"I'm going to be an old maid."

"An old maid, Bessie Why?"

"Cause I don't think I'd like to kiss a man a hundred times and tell him he's handsome every time I do shopping. I'd rather earn money and buy things for myself."



FOR SALE AND WANT

THREE CENTS A WORD, C.

WE REQUIRE parties to seek for us at home or by mail, for any purpose. Write for information to Canadian Wholesale Druggists, 50 St. George St., Toronto.

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MONTREAL

The Upward Look

Power of Expression

"And they shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads."—Rev. 22:4.

A young girl said rebelliously, "I don't see why God made Alice so much prettier than me." It seemed right to tell her that no matter how God made her, her face was really more beautiful than her sister's as her's had moral and spiritual beauty from her life of unselfishness and service for others.

In a tiny, few-dollars-a-month house, a Deaconess was trying to bring comfort and hope. The wife and little ones were sick, the man out of work and utterly disheartened. In answer to a question the husband looked at the wife. The visitor just caught that look, so tender, so loving and so radiant. It seemed as if one of heaven's own sunbeams had entered that poor dark room.

"That couple had a reputation that for many a long day the thought of that look brought strength to the heart of that worker, who often became very much discouraged. Where a look like that was, love was, and there God was; it is only by seeing a vision of God's love, by keeping very close to him, by striving to live a Christ-like life that we can carry His name in our foreheads.

A friend who had spent many years of his life in the land of the midnight sun once said it was impossible to describe the effect of the glowing light and vivid coloring, which transformed all upon which it shone. At one time he turned to a friend whom he surprised he found very beautiful in that radiance, though usually she was very plain.

As the outer features, the external, were thus transformed, so the inner, the spiritual life can be, but only by and through God's power. Any might. When the soul longs for and the will strives for the noble, the pure, the right, there cannot be the ignoble, the impure, the wrong. What we are shows in our looks, our expressions, our bearing. Far more than we can ever know, we are helping others for the worse or for the better.—I. H. N.

Making Unattractive Homes Attractive

Mrs. F. McCann, Oxford Co., Ont.

What are we to do with that unsightly room where the plaster has become cracked on either walls or ceiling? In almost every home there is at least one room where the plaster has become cracked. How can it be made to look attractive?

Prepared wall board as a substitute for plaster is growing in popularity. It can be applied to the studding and joints direct or over old plaster. There are three regular styles in which wall-board is prepared: plain oak cream white and burnt leather finish. Recently, however, another finish, that of quartered oak has been gotten out. Authorities tell us that this is the best wood imitation that has yet been put out and is almost an exact imitation of actual quartered oak. This finish and the plain oak are usually used as a wainscoting and above that the cream white finish is placed. As wall board is a decoration in itself it does not require any extra as a finish. It especially adapts itself to rooms that are finished with panelled walls and ceilings, such as a

dining room or den. An important feature to be taken into consideration is that this wall board can be applied in winter or summer without any of the muss, litter, delay and inconvenience of plastering, and is considered to be less expensive than laths and plaster. The surface of wallboard is water-proofed to prevent absorption of moisture and consequent warping. An additional advantage is in the fact that anyone can apply it, the tools required being a hammer and saw or knife.

Those who are planning the renovation of some of their rooms next spring, may find these suggestions valuable. Why not act upon the suggestions now, when work is rather slack, instead of waiting until the rush of spring work sets in.

This Day in the Farm Home

If it is to be the best yet, you will have to make it so. You can do it. How? By holding a executive session with the wife and the boys and girls in the morning before you start out. It will do you all good. The day can be made better: By bringing into play all the experience, all the carefulness and all the good judgment the years have given. Cold storage is not a good place to keep the things you have been so long in leaving.

By taking advantage of every bit of advice and of every good suggestion men about you may have to give. It takes a wise man to give advice, and a smart man to take it. By keeping a brave heart. The old sow may dig under the fence and come wandering into the back kitchen. Don't get excited. Take her back patiently and be good to your wife while you are doing it. By making the home cheery. The day which begins with a spat between man and wife is sure to turn out badly. The old dog takes to the hole under the wood shed; the hired man has a job in the back lot; everything and everybody is the worse for it when a grouchy break in his chain and runs around loose. Love makes the home life beautiful. Be a man to-day and that will make it easier for you to-morrow.—Farm Journal.

Special Work of the Women's Institutes of Ontario

Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent

When a woman conceived the idea of having a Women's Organization for the farm-homemakers of Ontario and founded the first institute at Stoney Creek, the sceptics said, "It is pleasant enough diversion, but it will soon die out." That was 17 years ago. To-day the Women's Institutes of Ontario has a membership of 25,000 with 840 branches and many places about ready for organization. What quite as important, the movement has been extended to every province of the Dominion, and never has it shown such intelligent and enthusiastic activity as during this last year.

Unlike almost any other women's organization, the Institute is composed almost entirely of homemakers who do most of their own work. They have no time for pay, outside their homes and their families unless these interests are going to benefit some other woman's home and family. Perhaps that is why their efforts have been so serious and practical and well-directed. Perhaps that is also why they have shown such perseverance and unity and ready sacrifice during the months since the war began. We might quote the numbers of socks and shirts and pillows and bales of cloth-

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on your Spring Suit until you have secured a copy of the Scotch House catalog; a copy will be mailed free on receipt of a postcard to

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and how to feed

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Manager "1900"
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Adelaide and Jarvis Sts., TORONTO

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ing and provisions forwarded to the Red Cross and Patriotic Societies — they have run up to amazing figures — but figures do not mean so much as the fact that nearly every branch reported, from the most prosperous of the old settled districts to the poorest hamlet of the pioneer north, and every branch is still working. Without some organization of this kind it would have been impossible to reach the people of the rural districts so promptly and thoroughly.

How the Work Has Broadened

While the primary objects of the Women's Institutes were to improve the home and social life of the farm woman, the scope of the work has broadened from these beginnings to undreamed-of possibilities. The exchange of recipes and little talks on housekeeping methods has led to a systematic study under qualified teachers. Demonstration-lecture courses in cooking, sewing and home nursing are arranged for the Department. The work is developing rapidly. The Department is also having special literature prepared for the Institutes on the health value and preparation of common foods, the equipment in the home and other topics of interest and value to the housekeeper.

The early meetings together for a cup of tea and some little pleasant programme of entertainments have developed a broad community neighborliness. The popular print idea of the "isolated life of the farm woman" has no meaning where there is a live Women's Institute, but the movement has extended away beyond the limits of the members themselves. It has led to the planning of neighborhood entertainments, to putting places in public halls, to establishing reading rooms, skating rinks, tennis courts and swimming pools to keep the young people from undesirable places of amusements. In one town it is responsible for the founding of a People's Institute with rest rooms, a reading-room, gymnasium, kitchen and assembly hall, where socials and meetings may be held. A matron is kept in charge and there is a pleasant wholesome evening rendezvous, as well as a convenient place for public entertainments.

Most of the Institute members are mothers, but whether they have children of their own, or not, we have found the ranks full of women with the universal motherhood spirit, so child welfare has been perhaps the most outstanding feature of the last few years' work. Naturally, most of this work is done through the public school. School grounds have been improved, school fairs and school gardens encouraged; proper seating, lighting, heating and sanitary drinking fountains secured, bells, pictures, games and supervised playgrounds have been given, while the bringing of medical and dental school inspection to the rural districts promises to be one of the most important child welfare movements that have ever come to the country.

Operate Cooperative Laundries

The terrors of wash day have been banished during the past year in two Wisconsin rural communities. At Milltown, in Polk county, and at River Falls, in Pierce county, co-operative laundries have been established and are being operated in connection with the local creameries.

These laundries were organized in an order of \$300 made by Former Dean W. A. Henry, of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, for the first successful co-operative laundry in the state which would be operated and managed by farmers.

The sum has been placed in trust, and no money will be paid until proof has been presented to the local committee to show that the laundry has been in continuous successful operation for one year. The com-

mitter which will pass upon the respective enterprises consists of the head of the department of domestic science of the University, a representative of the Wisconsin dairy school, the master of the State Grange, the president of the Society of Equity, and the secretary of the Country Life conference.

It is believed that it will be but a short time when such cooperative laundries will be a common thing in the state. The first laundry of this nature was started at Chatfield, Minnesota, in 1913, and the presentation of its story at the Wisconsin Country Life conference at Madison in January of last year, had much to do with the success of the idea in Wisconsin.

Suggestions for the Home Nurse

How often when a member of the family is ill and it is necessary to use hot applications, we are sometimes at a loss to know just how to keep them really hot, for to be of any use they



She looks well to the beauty of the exterior as well as the comfort of the interior, does Mrs. Walter Griffin, of Peel Co., Ont.

must be very hot when applied and renewed often, which is not an easy task. We recently came across the following suggestions which may prove of value to the home nurse in the families of Our Folks:

The cloths, of which at least two are needed, should be of heavy blanket flannel, and for general use about three-fourths yard square.

They should be prepared by folding four times. Have ready a kettle of water at the boiling point. Hold the ends of the cloth in the hand and dip the centre into the water, keeping the ends dry. Now twist the flannel into a rope-like roll, squeezing until it no longer drips. Apply the cloth gently and smoothly to the seat of pain, holding the hand under it and letting it cover it with a second flannel, warm and dry, which will retain the heat from 10 to 15 minutes. Have the second cloth ready to apply the instant the first is removed, so that there is no possibility of chilling.

For pains about the face smaller cloths of thinner flannel are preferable. These small cloths may be laid in a potato ricer, dipped into boiling water, and squeezed dry — without touching with the hands.

When cooking vegetables the water should not be allowed to stop boiling all the time they are in the saucepan as to do so will make them sodden.

There is nothing like love to keep the heart young and there is so much that needs our love and that we need to love, that there is no excuse for growing "heart-old."

THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

Doughnuts or Fried Cakes

The fat should be ready when the doughnuts are cut. It should be sizzling hot but not smoking. After beating it gradually test it by dropping into it a spoonful of batter. If it rises at once, it is ready, and brown quickly, the large is ready. It is wise to have a large quantity cut before beginning to fry, so lar will not have a chance to cool or smoke. Too many doughnuts should not be put in the kettle at once, for fear that the heat will be reduced, and the outer surface will absorb the grease. Care must be taken, too, to prevent having doughnuts brown outside and cummy inside. If later heated to proper temperature, cakes should fry in three or four minutes.

If fried cakes have become stale, they can be made to taste again by reheating fresh if thoroughly reheated in the oven. The following are some good recipes:

Doughnuts No. 1

One cup sugar, two eggs, two tablespoons of melted butter, two-thirds cup sweet milk, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, flour to roll, and flavor with desired extract.

Doughnuts No. 2

One cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoon salt, one cup of sweet cream, one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream of tartar, nutmeg to taste. Flour to roll, about two cups. Beat roll, about two cups. Beat egg and sugar together, add cream, milk, salt and nutmeg. Sift flour and soda and cream of tartar together. Roll out as soft as can be handled. These are excellent. Quantities named make about two and a half dozen doughnuts. Sour cream can be used. In this case use one heaping teaspoonful soda.

Doughnuts Without Eggs

Six cups flour, two cups sugar, one cup cream, one cup skim milk, one open cheese, one-half teaspoon salt, one and one-half teaspoon soda, three teaspoons cream of tartar.

I have read that if a piece of bread be put in the lard while frying cakes they will not burn. I have never tested the correctness of this statement.

Frenks in Figures

Here is a mathematical puzzle for the boys and girls who enjoy working out such puzzles to their own satisfaction and then experimenting on someone else. Put down the number of your living brothers. Multiply by two. Add three. Multiply by the result by five. Add the number of living sisters. Multiply the result by ten. Add the number of dead brothers and sisters. Subtract 150 from the result. The right hand figure will be the number of deaths. The middle figure will show the number of living sisters. The left hand figure will be the number of living brothers.

What do you do with the vinegar left in the pickle bottles? Very often it is thrown out, but it is just the thing for salad dressing. It is not too strong and is sweetened and spiced so that it will make a splendid addition to the dressing.

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The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions, on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Cheese Instruction Report, Western Ontario

F. Heris, London, Chief Instructor

During 1914, 146 cheese factories, 11 of which were combined factories, were given 373 full day visits; and 475 call visits, a total of 846 visits by the cheese instructors. Six cheese factories were burned during the season. At least three of these are being rebuilt. The closing down of several condensed milk factories increased the full output of a number of cheese factories.

Two factories made why butter part of the season.

Milk Supply

There were 9,542 patrons who supplied milk to the cheese factories. The estimated average of fat in the milk for the season was 3.42 per cent., and of the loss of fat in the whey, .217 per cent.

Two hundred and eleven patrons were visited.

Twenty-four factories pay milk by the test.

Thirteen factories have ice cool curing rooms.

Eighty factories, or about 70 per cent., pasteurized the whey, and seven factories fed all or a portion of the whey at the factory.

Quality of Cheese

The cheese factories produced in 1913, 21,055,531 lbs. of cheese, and in addition produced during the winter months 832,965 lbs. of butter. The output of cheese for 1914 will be greater than in 1913. The returns for 1914 will be obtained about June next.

The average yield lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese in 1913, was 11.18. The average price per lb. of cheese was 12.72 cts. The early part of the season of 1914 gave a good average price, and after the month of August cheese sold at the highest prices ever realized in Canada.

Quality of Cheese

The cheese up to the middle of July was very fine. During the weeks of extremely warm weather several factories were troubled with open cheese. This was remedied as rapidly as possible and we have received very few complaints regarding the quality of the later made cheese. Very few acidy cheese were reported.

Some complaints regarding the finish of some cheese were received, and I trust the makers who have been at all careless in the past on this point will realize the error of turning out any poorly finished cheese, not only from the harm it does their personal reputation but also the general reputation of the Western Ontario cheese.

If business conditions will permit we would suggest that buyers visit the factories more frequently. With all due respect to the opinion of others, we doubt the advisability of depending entirely on warehouse inspection.

Greater care might be taken in some cases in loading the cheese on the cars. A few years ago men were sent out to inspect and ship each purchase of cheese but lately less of this apparently is done, which no doubt tends in a few cases to slack methods at the shipping point.

The period of warm weather was short the past season and a greater number of patrons are each year paying attention to the care of the milk.

From November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914, a total of 83 factory meetings were attended by the instructors, and myself. Total attendance, 4,610.

Eight patrons pleaded guilty before police magistrates to delivering deteriorated milk to cheese factories. This is the smallest number since the present system was started and indicates that this offence is becoming a thing of the past.

The cheese factories spent \$13,338 in general improvements. One hundred and nine cheese factories are reported as kept in good sanitary condition. The others are only fair. Thirteen factories are kept in poor sanitary condition, and will be expected to improve next year.

The Patrons' Ice Supply

On the basis of a 30-cow dairy it requires about 500 lbs. of ice to cool the cream annually produced by one cow. To this amount should be added 500 lbs. more for waste, or a total of 1,000 lbs. a year for each cow. This amount is sufficient to keep the cream sweet and in good condition, so that for a herd of 30 cows 10 tons of ice would be required. In smaller dairies the waste would be greater and probably more ice would be required, while with larger ones a proportionately less amount would suffice.

There are approximately 50 cubic feet of stored ice to the ton, consequently for 10 tons it would be necessary to fill a space 10 by 10 by 5 feet. An ice house for this quantity should be built 12 by 12 by 8 feet, which would allow for 12 inches of sawdust on the sides, in addition to keep ice under ordinary conditions, and enough space on the top for packing and covering the ice.

From the investigation made of ice houses in Maine, where farmers generally store ice, it appears that only a few of them are built of new lumber. In most cases old lumber, or a discarded building such as an old granary, corn crib, or shed, was used; in fact, any building that will hold sawdust is sufficient to keep ice under ordinary conditions, and enough space on the top for packing and covering the ice.

In building a new ice house or using an old building for that purpose, care must be taken to provide good drainage. The ice should be packed on about 12 inches of sawdust, or if sawdust is expensive, chopped prairie hay or even oat or barley straw that has been well broken in threshing may be used in place of sawdust. Soft-wood sawdust is better than that from hardwood.

In a small ice house there should be about 12 inches of sawdust between the ice and the walls of the house. Ample ventilation should be provided. The most efficient probably is an opening of a few inches under the eaves. This will allow free circulation of air, but will not permit the rays of the sun to shine on either the sawdust or the ice.

The sawdust should be kept well packed on the sides and evenly distributed over the top surface of the ice. Sawdust will keep ice much better when dry than when wet.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

The 26th annual report of the Hickson Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company for the year 1914 shows business done as follows: Total pounds of milk received for cheese, 5,377,294; total pounds of milk received for butter, 1,112,222; total pounds of cream received, 91,305; pounds milk required to make a pound of cheese, 11.00; total pounds of cheese manufactured, 485,128½; average price received per 1,000 pound cheese, \$13.92; average price per 1,000 pounds milk paid to cheese patron, \$10.63.

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A BIBLE PROVED, to send any amount, a new, well made, simple, perfect cream separator for \$15.95. (Saves seven or eight mills; making heavy of light cream.) The best in a money saved, easy to clean, and easy to use. Illustrated with picture showing operation of separator. Write to Wm. DAVIES, Ltd., 214 St. John's St., Toronto, Ont. 4. We have a free catalogue of our famous live catalog. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 3700, Bainsbridge, N. Y.



CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Sumner Creameries and Cheese Factories, we want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream. Drop us a card for particulars. Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

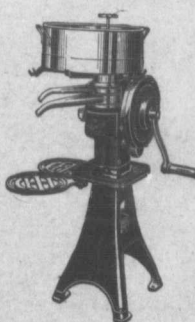
WANTED—A Cheese Factory for coming season.—Arthur Page, Jafford, Ont.

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Belleville Creamery Ltd. References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

International Harvester Cream Separators



"AFTER you put in a cream separator and once experience the relief it gives and the work it saves, you will never go back to the old way of handling milk and cream." So says a farmer's wife who has managed a farm dairy for over twenty years, and who now has an IHC cream separator.

IHC cream separators—Dairymaid, Lily, or Primrose—fill the bill completely. They turn easily. They skim closely—leaving barely a drop of cream in a gallon of milk. They need few adjustments and note that a farmer or his wife can do the large, low supply can; the quiet, easy-running gears oiled by an efficient splash system; and the clean, class appearance which make IHC separators such favorites wherever they are used.

IHC separators can be furnished with pulley equipment for the use of power. Belted to a small IHC engine, or to a line shaft, they give you the very best cream separating outfit it is possible to buy.

An IHC cream separator gives you the most cream, saves you the most work and lasts the longest time. See the IHC local agent who handles either Dairymaid, Lily or Primrose cream separators, or write to us for full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., London, Ont., Quebec, P. Q., Montreal, Ont., St. John, N. B.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

12 Head Registered 28 Head Grades



MY ENTIRE HERD OF

HOLSTEINS

37 FEMALES 3 MALES

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1915

AT 12.30 P.M. SHARP.

Most of the cows and heifers are or will soon be fresh in milk. Health of herd is excellent. Over 4 years since I have required the services of a veterinary. Herd has an average of 4% butter fat. Have never kept an individual record as to quantity except for Ducky Lady Lee (32987), who at 2 yrs. gave in 7 days 297 lbs. of milk, testing 5.7.

Have sold my farm, and along with my Holsteins will go 2 Bay Marcs in foal, rising 7 and 8, weight 1,600 each (an evenly matched pair), 3 Bay Geldings, one rising 3, and the others 2; one aged Horns, general purpose; 13 good Breeding Ewes, 40 White Wyanotte Hens and entire stock of implements.

TERMS: 8 mos. on approved joint notes, 6% off for cash. All animals at purchasers' risk as soon as sold. Will be cared for free for a reasonable time. Registration papers and transfers free.

F. H. JONESS, Prop.

Retreat Dairy Farm Bowmanville, Ont.

L. A. W. TOLE, Auctioneer

Farm on Kingston Road, 1 mile east of Bowmanville. All trains will be met on morning of sale.

Small Boxes Made of Indestructible Concrete

The maker of the boxes shown has enlarged upon the original idea by adding wheels and handles, thus making them portable. These are feed boxes.

Old Store Boxes as Concrete Forms

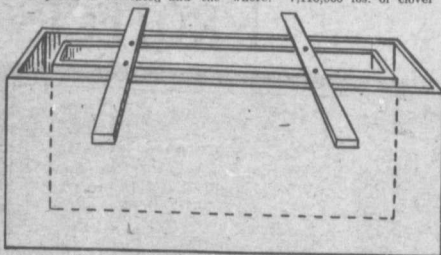
SMALL boxes made of concrete may be put to many uses around the farm. An illustration herewith shows two such boxes used as feed boxes. Of larger size and properly enforced, a water trough might be constructed in the same manner. Other uses to which concrete boxes may be put would be as feed boxes in mangers, mixing boxes, flower boxes on the lawn and so forth.

Ordinary store or packing boxes may be used as forms. The diagram herewith shows how the boxes are assembled. A layer of concrete is placed in the bottom of the larger box. The inside and smaller box is then laid on this concrete and held in position by the two cross pieces as indicated and

herd by breeding, apart from the sire, is to select the heifers whose dams are already the best milkers in the herd. Any other system is only a hit and miss method.

Notes on the Seed Situation

The United States imported 88,551,137 lbs. of clover seed valued at \$6,069,136 for the year ended June 30, 1912, and exported only 1,874,682 lbs. This gives an adverse balance of 36,676,455 lbs. Imports from Germany to the United States, amounting to 7,842,273 lbs. for the calendar year 1912, will have to be obtained elsewhere. 7,116,000 lbs. of clover seed



How Store Boxes are Assembled to Form Concrete Moulds

concrete built in between the inside and outside boxes. The boxes of course would have to be destroyed in removing, but store boxes are cheap.

A satisfactory mixture for work of this kind would be a concrete composed of one part Portland cement, two parts sand and four parts stone or gravel. When placed in the forms it should be thoroughly tamped and worked from side to side with a flat paddle. This will bring the richer mortar to the sides of the form, making a smoother surface than would otherwise result. The concrete should be of "sloppy wet" consistency. It should be protected from the hot sun and wind and kept in the forms several days, after which it should be sprinkled twice a day, or, if the object is small, immersed in water for the period of a week.

The purpose in using concrete is to have an over-lasting and decay-proof material which may be employed for indefinite purposes.

The only way to improve a dairy

were exported from Canada during the past fiscal year, 5,187,480 lbs. of which went to the United States. This quantity should be largely increased next year, hence the advisability of a larger increase in the acreage of the red clover seed crop in Canada.

The remarkably low price of Kentucky blue grass seed this year calls for a special consideration of the characteristics and value of this grass. It is a long-lived perennial with creeping root stocks, but is rather slow in getting established. It will live under the most trying conditions, but does best on a moist fertile soil which is rich in lime. Growth starts early in the spring and the plants flower about the same time as orchard grass and early red clover. It should be grown in mixtures for hay on a long rotation or for permanent pasture, and is the basis of lawn mixtures. It is an excellent bottom grass and is much relished by stock. The legal weight of seed is 14 lbs. per bushel and the minimum legal germination is 50 per cent.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

TISDELLE'S SEED CORN

High germination test. White Cap, Yellow Dent. Grow on our own Farm. Write TISDELLE BROS., TILBURY, ESSEX CO., ONT.

When writing to advertisers say you saw their advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry, one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup, in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE
A Fenced Fences
Sturdy made and slowly spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—Intermediate No. 12 wire—made for the Open Mesh process which gives and other birds have never to be in. It. Best for setting. Ask about our farm and experimental plots, diagrams and price lists. Agents wanted in unoccupied territories.
The Bennett-Walke Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Waukegan, Ill.

Orchard and Garden Annual

OUT MARCH 4th

You Men Who Sell seed grain, seed potatoes, clovers, spray materials, shrubs, plants, etc.

You Men Who Make spraying and orchard equipment of every kind, cultivating and harvesting machinery, etc.

YOU ALL HAVE A PART

in this "Greater Production for 1915." Make sure of good position by coming early.

FIRST FORMS CLOSE FEBRUARY 25th

RURAL PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., PETERBORO

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JAN. 1ST TO JAN. 31ST, 1915

- Mature Class**
 1. Belle Model Johanna Ind. 14225. 5y. 11m. 7d. 545.8 lbs. milk, 29.61 lb. fat. 37.01 lb. 80 per cent butter.
 30-day record, 5y. 11m. 7d.; 2,179.4 lb. milk, 118.70 lb. fat, 143.40 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy, Brookville.
 2. Brooklands Korndyke Wayne. 9212. 7y. 7m. 4d. 609.6 lbs. milk, 34.04 lb. fat, 39.80 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 7y. 7m. 4d.; 2,893.5 lbs. milk, 95.60 lb. fat, 119.53 lb. butter.
 60-day record, 7y. 7m. 4d.; 4,712.1 lbs. milk, 158.40 lb. fat, 230.50 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy.
 3. Princess Hengerveld. 8627. 7y. 1m. 13d.; 741.8 lbs. milk, 34.39 lb. fat, 39.48 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 7y. 1m. 13d.; 2,644.2 lbs. milk, 96.72 lb. fat, 120.92 lb. butter.
 Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.
 4. Alice Tussen. 12079. 5y. 11m. 4d. 546.3 lbs. milk, 23.23 lb. fat, 27.87 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 5y. 11m. 4d.; 2,423.2 lb. milk, 81.82 lb. fat, 117.39 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy.
 5. Pauline Colanatha Tussen. 12077. 5y. 5m. 2d.; 569.9 lbs. milk, 22.46 lb. fat, 28.56 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 5y. 5m. 2d.; 2,478.9 lbs. milk, 81.94 lb. fat, 114.80 lb. butter.
 Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.
 6. Pauline Colanatha Posh. 4794. 7y. 7m. 6d.; 698.3 lbs. milk, 22.69 lb. fat, 28.37 lb. butter. A. E. Hulet, Norwich.
 7. Fanny De Kol Arta. 8894. 9y. 6m. 15d.; 496.6 lbs. milk, 19.77 lb. fat, 24.71 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 9y. 6m. 15d.; 2,169.1 lb. milk, 61.74 lb. fat, 102.18 lb. butter.
 60-day record, 9y. 6m. 15d.; 3,121.5 lbs. milk, 119.54 lb. fat, 149.40 lb. butter. W. Lemon, Lynden.
 8. Korndyke Pauline De Kol Ind. 11273. 6y. 6m. 15d.; 497.3 lbs. milk, 19.77 lb. fat, 24.72 lb. butter. F. Hamilton, St. Catharines.
 9. Silver Creek Belle. 2967. 6y. 9m. 24d.; 608.2 lbs. milk, 19.23 lb. fat, 24.06 lb. butter. Thos. W. Craig, Brantford.

10. Ladoga Idaline Veeman. 11230. 6y. 9m. 10d.; 510.2 lbs. milk, 18.70 lb. fat, 23.23 lb. butter. A. E. Hulet, Norwich.
 11. Sadie's Veega's De Kol. 4916. 11y. 8m. 16d.; 507.9 lbs. milk, 18.47 lb. fat, 23.10 lb. butter. W. A. McElroy, Chateaufort.
 12. Hilda of Nohor. 10033. 6y. 10m. 5d.; 492.1 lbs. milk, 17.84 lb. fat, 22.21 lb. butter. W. J. Bailey, Hagersville.
 13. Candemba Queen. 10462. 6y. 9m. 13d.; 451.8 lbs. milk, 17.74 lb. fat, 22.08 lb. butter. Martin McDowell, Woodstock.
 14. Coey of the Old Farm. 7110. 8y. 8m. 11d.; 477 lb. milk, 17.35 lb. fat, 21.69 lb. butter. J. Harvey Chalk, Dunbrone.
 15. Ranel's Nellie. 5340. 9m. 9m. 5d.; 518.1 lbs. milk, 16.52 lb. fat, 20.69 lb. butter. W. A. McElroy, Woodstock.
 16. Tidy Pieterje Mercena. 10420. 6y. 8m. 19d.; 450.4 lbs. milk, 16.54 lb. fat, 20.63 lb. butter. Byron G. Jewey, Ingersoll.
 17. Fairmount Wayne. 10671. 7y. 6m. 15d.; 504.2 lbs. milk, 16.16 lb. fat, 20.20 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll.
 18. Della Nohor. 11276. 5y. 11m. 2d.; 492.0 lbs. milk, 16.05 lb. fat, 20.07 lb. butter. J. Harvey Chalk, Dunbrone.
 19. Bluebell Calamity. 10033. 6y. 7y. 3m. 7d.; 482.2 lbs. milk, 15.97 lb. fat, 19.97 lb. butter. Jas. McKay, St. Marys.
 20. Princess Marling. 12542. 3y. 9m. 24d.; 503.3 lbs. milk, 15.77 lb. fat, 19.73 lb. butter. D. C. McDonald, St. Kimo.
- Senior Four-Year-Old Class**
 1. Baroness Madeline. 14299. 4y. 8m. 18d.; 599.8 lbs. milk, 23.30 lb. fat, 29.13 lb. butter. Wm. Stock, Tavistock.
 2. Pontiac Jennie. 13615. 4y. 11m. 25d.; 544.3 lbs. milk, 20.93 lb. fat, 25.17 lb. butter. Martin McDowell, Woodstock.
 3. Johanna Pieterje of Avondale. 14094. 4y. 11m. 13d.; 568.6 lbs. milk, 18.90 lb. fat, 23.64 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy, Brookville.
 4. Queen Calamity Arta. 15834. 4y. 7m. 13d.; 491.8 lbs. milk, 15.46 lb. fat, 19.36 lb. butter. J. Hambley Villa Nova.
 5. Pontiac Car Borr. 18588. 4y. 6m. 24d.; 315.7 lbs. milk, 13.46 lb. fat, 19.69 lb. butter. G. S. Gooderham, Clarkson.
 6. Daisy De Kol Colanatha. 12420. 4y. 8m. 2d.; 484.1 lbs. milk, 13.82 lb. fat, 16.90 lb. butter. Byron G. Jewey, Ingersoll.
 7. Tidy Pauline Mechlilde. 16684. 4y.



Members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders Association as they made merry recently at their annual banquet in Toronto.

- 8m. 26d.; 318.8 lb. milk, 13.03 lb. fat, 16.39 lb. butter. Byron G. Jewey.
 Junior Four-Year-Old Class
 1. York Maid Morn. 17795. 4y. 1m. 18d.; 524.4 lbs. milk, 17.19 lb. fat, 22.49 lb. butter. Thos. W. Craig, Brantford.
 Senior Three-Year-Old Class
 1. Pieterje Korndyke Queen. 20257. 3y. 7m. 0d.; 497.4 lbs. milk, 20.48 lb. fat, 25.53 lb. butter.
 2-day record, 3y. 7m. 0d.; 1,622.5 lbs. milk, 57.89 lb. fat, 72.71 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy.
 2. Pine Pontiac Arta. 14922. 3y. 7m. 25d.; 449.5 lbs. milk, 18.72 lb. fat, 23.41 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 3y. 7m. 25d.; 1,656 lbs. milk, 76.52 lb. fat, 95.69 lb. butter.
 Samuel Lomon, Lynden.
 3. Madam Pauline Canary. 16499. 3y. 7m. 7d.; 482.3 lbs. milk, 16.69 lb. fat, 20.73 lb. butter. A. E. Hulet.
 4. Isabel Mechlilde Spinik. 16554. 3y. 7m. 2nd.; 499.8 lbs. milk, 12.85 lb. fat, 16.19 lb. butter. Thos. W. Craig, Brantford.
 5. Lady Colanathus Ormsby. 19468. 3y. 10m. 8d.; 349.7 lbs. milk, 13.58 lb. fat, 19.73 lb. butter. Martin McDowell.
 6. Alfaratae Netherland Doralice. 16125. 3y. 9m. 25d.; 381.1 lb. milk, 11.95 lb. fat, 14.67 lb. butter. Jas. McKay, St. Marys.
 Junior Three-Year-Old Class
 1. Spoelke Pieterje. 2121. 3y. 4m. 0d.; 527.3 lbs. milk, 20.82 lb. fat, 25.73 lb. butter.
 30-day record, 3y. 4m. 0d.; 2,369.0 lbs. milk, 84.74 lb. fat, 103.94 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy.
 2. Pauline Colanatha Mercena. 19462. 3y. 4m. 9d.; 464 lb. milk, 18.88 lb. fat, 23.51 lb. butter. A. E. Hulet.
 3. Ideal Daisy Favorit. 21776. 3y. 1m. 24d.; 353.3 lbs. milk, 17.09 lb. fat, 21.36 lb. butter. W. J. Bailey.
 4. Dora Vetter Girl. 51774. 3y. 2m. 25d.; 352.2 lbs. milk, 14.04 lb. fat, 17.34 lb. butter. W. J. Bailey.
 5. Ladoga Veeman Mercena. 19463. 3y. 3m. 28d.; 385.4 lbs. milk, 13.45 lb. fat, 16.83 lb. butter. F. Hamilton.
 Senior Two-Year-Old Class
 1. Johanna P. Pieterje. 9351. 2y. 6m. 13d.; 385.7 lbs. milk, 14.02 lb. fat, 17.54 lb. butter. A. C. Hardy.
 2. Lady Rose Maureen. 23312. 2y. 10m. 2d.; 345.6 lbs. milk, 13.14 lb. fat, 16.44 lb. butter. L. H. Lipst, Stratfordville.
 3. Lady Ormsby Colanath. 2314. 2y. (Continued on page 23)

OUR FARMER
 Correspondence
 QUEBEC
 COMPTON, Feb. 12—A winter weather; just good roads. Farmers take of this time to work, too, etc. Hay is fact almost impossible price. Beef is lower than a few sales have been.

MISSISSAUGA
 FRELINGHUIJEN, Feb. 12—Enjoying the midwest winter. During the last year we snow enough for go everybody has been busy and legs for lumber and log. All farm stock in condition and lots are freely—C. A. W.

ONTARIO
 HASTING, Feb. 10—T. T. T. Agricultural yesterday conference here which attended Messrs. J. Lee, McIntosh and F. MacLennan. High prices of feed, clover hay etc. 82c and timothy 80c. Potatoes set for 50c to TRENTON
 Farmers' Club, to be the Farmers' Club; of the members came to the meeting was listed. Sugar corn ordered also. The snow banks.
 HULLIBRINTON
 KINMOUNT, Feb. 10—Very fine winter. The stormy day during Jan. 12 is good and all kinds hauled to the railroad, to employ the labor and teams. Cattle are fed in holding out barns. Have been cleaned this year. Local sales have been fair. Hay changed from 80c to 85c old colts bringing 840c. Flour and groceries on body, portland cement. Wheat and all grain prohibited by legislation. 25c; milk, 12c; eggs, 10c; potatoes, 4c a bushel; corn 60c; flour, 24c a cwt.
 WELLINGTON
 FERRIS, Feb. 15—This month has been the roads for a couple the farmers has been verying them much better. Learning there have a anxious sales, some of as feed is very high a acre. Butter, 24c a cwt; potatoes, bag, 60c; hay, 60c; chickens, 12c to 15c. A number of boys for the army—W. B. GUELPH, Feb. 16—A crop of grain and hay and dispos. of considerable plus stock auction sale. Some horses and all of selling low, but cows bring good prices. Record as record prices as the demand for Epistemic season seems to be a sleighing is good, but more in some places.
 PUNTSICHOE, Feb. 16—Has refused to accept representative for Wellington of 21 waited on that a grant of 800 pounds. We thought would help me materialion of food stuffs, which ed. We are one of them have not had a representative—J. Hohenfeld.

The **LOCK** That **PROTECTS** You

WHEN you decide to put a new roof on that barn, see that you make it a "GEORGE" Steel Shingle Roof. You can lay a roof of "GEORGE" Shingles in one-third the time it takes for Cedar Shingles. What's more your "GEORGE" Shingle

Roof will last three times as long. It only takes 25 of these big "GEORGE" Shingles to cover the same surface as 1000 Cedar Shingles will cover. In a roofer's square of 100 sq. ft. you have only 100 ft. of seams to join—only 75 nails to drive.

is the shingle for the modern barn. Not only does it save labor, time and nails, but its construction makes it impervious to the elements. It has a lock that protects you, absolutely, from snow, wind, hail, rain, fire and lightning. (See illustration above.) Note that the nailing flange on the right is completely covered by the next shingle. Nails cannot pull out, because the whole roof is practically one piece of metal.

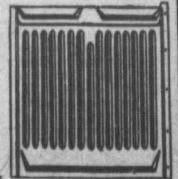
All four sides of each shingle are securely sealed. Once it is laid it is there to stay. A "Pedarized" Roof cannot leak—cannot burn—cannot rot—cannot rust—never needs painting—and is always clean. Use our "OSHAWA" (16 in. x 20 in.) Shingle for your dwellings and smaller buildings. This Shingle is identical with the "George" Shingle in every thing but size.



Write To-Day for Free Booklet and get our quotations on Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding or Roofing, Corro Crimp Roofing, Silo Covers, Culverts (Riveted and Nestable), Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe, Finales and Ornaments, Metal Ceilings. Literature sent Free upon request. Ask for Catalogue "F. D." Address:

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 Thousands tested the roof in the makes an "Bissell" EST CAP. The plump T shelve T

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO. QUE.

COMPTON, Feb. 15.—We are getting good winter weather; just what we need for good crops. Farmers are taking advantage of this to haul their supplies of wood, ice, etc. Hay is very high and in fact almost impossible to get at any price. Seed is lower than last year, but a few sales have been made at 65—H.G.O.

MISSISSIQUOI CO. QUE.

PRELIMINARY Feb. 15.—We are enjoying the mildest winter of recent years. During the last few weeks there has been snow enough for good crops and everybody has been busy getting out wood and logs for lumber and doing other things. All farm stock is wintering in good condition, and hens are beginning to lay freely.—A. W.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

TWEED, Feb. 16.—The Department of Agriculture yesterday held an agricultural conference here which was fairly well attended. Messrs. J. Loeckie Wilson, A. D. Mcintosh and E. J. Mallory were the chief speakers. High prices for grain and live stock of feed, clover hay selling at auction at \$2 and timothy at \$2.25 in the market. Potatoes sell for 50c to 60c a bag.—H. B. T.

TRENTON CO. ONT.

FAIRFAX, Feb. 16.—We have started a Farmers' Club; the first night 40 paid members came in. The first meeting was well attended. Sugar, wire fencing, etc. were ordered ahead. The thaw has reduced snow banks.—A. W.

HALLIBURTON CO. ONT.

KINMOUNT, Feb. 16.—The winter has had a very fine winter, there being only one stormy day during January. The sleighing is good and all kinds of work has been handled to the railroad and river, giving employment to a large number of men and teams. Cattle are wintering well and feed is holding out fairly well. No cattle have been shipped to any other market. Local sales have been held. A few horses have changed hands. One pair of two-year-old colts bringing \$900. The high price of flour and groceries comes hard on everybody, particularly the working man. Wheat and all grain speculation should be prohibited by legislation. Butter, 35c; eggs, 25c; milk, 10c a qt.; pork, 10c; beef, 10c; potatoes, 40c a bush; apples, 35c a bush; oats, 60c; hay, 85c a cart.—J. A. S. T.

WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

FERGUS, Feb. 15.—The weather during this month has been very much blocking the roads for a couple of days, but now the farmers have had a more normal season in them much better for all kinds of teaming. There have been a number of auction sales, some of the surplus sales as feed is very high and scarce. Prices are: Butter, 35c; eggs, 25c; milk, 8c; potatoes, bag, 50c; hay, 85c; turpentine, 30c a bush; chickens, 25c a pair; turkey, 15c to 17c. A number of horses are being sold for the army.—W. B.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—Owing to the high price of grain and hay a great many are disposing of considerable live stock. Surplus stock auction sales are quite numerous. Horses and all classes of hogs are selling low but cows and young cattle bring good prices. Seed grain is selling at record prices as there is a great demand for British seed. The teaming season seems to be at its height, as sleighing is good, but rather too much snow in some places.—C. E.

PUBLICLINC, Feb. 16.—Our county council has refused to issue a license to a representative for Wellington, although a deputation of 21 waited on the council, asking that a grant of 25c be made for this purpose. We thought a representative would help materially in the production of food stuffs, which are so badly needed. We are one of three counties which have not had a representative in Ontario.—J. Hohenedel.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN DIST. SASK.

BLUCHER, Feb. 14.—We are having nice winter weather. The conventions are over now and were well attended. Bush, etc. generally in fair, prices being steady on staple products. Dressed beef, 10c to 11c by the quarter; dressed pork, 7c to 8c; nice chickens, 15c; new laid eggs, 50c.

potatoes, 25 to 35 a lb.—W. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C. CHILLIWACK, Feb. 15.—Spring has come at last. The pussy willows are here and many other things are budding. The weather is most exceptionally mild. The farmers are plowing or stumping. There is a possibility of there being very little orchard fruit this year, as the buds may be nipped and the buds on the trees seem to be very little marked at present for pork or poultry.—N. G.

THE RICHARD CLARKE SALE OF HOLSTEIN AND CLYDESDALES

Among the particularly good herds that are being offered at public auction this spring is the one of 13 young three-year-old heifers bred by the late Hon. county breeder, Mr. Richard Clarke, of Atwood, Ont. Mr. Clarke has only been in the pure-bred Holstein business a few years. In fact he still has on hand a number of his splendid animals which will also be offered at his sale on Wednesday, March 2nd. The purchased animal he has gathered around him are indeed a credit to any young breeder. Of the 19 mature cows that he purchased last year, 15 were his foundation animal, and the bulk were hard winners from her. She is especially the ideal cow, not only for the beginner in the line, but for the man who wants to build up a producing herd. And she shows it in her wide spaced ribs, sharp chine and in the quality of her udder. She has the head of a feeder. From this stock she has produced a fine old block, a five-year-old and a four-year-old.

She carries the strong constitution and big body of the three-year-old cow, and under the hammer there will be some from the middle of the flock from Mr. Clarke's herd sire, Pontiac Creamella Korndyke De Kol. Saddle Tenke De Kol is another cow almost first in the type of the foundation cow. She has the truly dairy type, capacity and an almost perfectly balanced udder, with veins that carry almost to the front leg. Moreover, she throws the right kind of milk—the ones with wide, open ribs, and every individual cow producing milk together with her stall mate, Korndyke De Kol Daisy, she is of the Mallory breeding. They are both good ones with a kind of barrel that indicates the heavy feeder and good producer. Dairy, at two years produced 5468 lbs. of 3.61 per cent. milk. As a three-year-old she went much over 10,000 and with even a higher fat test. In fact, every animal in the Clarke herd has this reputation for its rich milk.

The crop of calves for the coming spring will be by Mr. Clarke's herd sire, Pontiac Creamella Korndyke De Kol. His sire, Pontiac Korndyke, is out of a daughter of Dutchland Vale, the excellent champion, it is seldom that such a young breeder as Mr. Clarke is able to place a calf in the hands of a sire of such excellent breeding, for he carries the richest blood of the big producers. He has a great deal of the strength of the dairy cows and the silky skin. In fact, he has a great deal of it in fact when only 12 months old, he weighed considerably over half a ton. The following note which appeared in Farm and Dairy of April 10, 1913, will give a better impression of this young sire: "One of the Richest Cows to Canada"

"The Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich., announced the purchase of a Holstein, a great-grandson combining the blood of the celebrated Galantha Johanna Led. They are, Pontiac Korndyke, and Herveville De Kol, to Richard Clarke, Henfryn, Ont. This bull was born Feb. 4, 1913, and will be known in the future as Pontiac Creamella Korndyke De Kol. His sire is Pontiac Dutchland Vale, who is a grandson of the celebrated Galantha Johanna Led. His dam is Pontiac Berenice, this being her first calf, who is a grand-daughter of the celebrated Pontiac Korndyke."

"Mr. Edward H. Halsey, steward of the Pontiac State Hospital, says: 'I believe in the theory of breeding that this combination has ever before been offered; at least, not with any knowledge. Mr. Halsey can well be proud of this purchase from the fact that this youngster contains the blood most sought after by the expert breeders in the country.'"

It will sell through many a breeder's while to secure a sire or a daughter from this bull. In addition to the 30 pure-bred Holsteins, are 100 imported registered grade Holsteins, practically all young stock. Mr.

Clarke is also selling four registered Clydesdale mares and four Clydesdale geldings, the latter all being under four. On the day of the sale all trains will be met at Henfryn Station, a mile from Mr. Clarke's farm. But for catalogue etc., the address is R. R. No. 5, Atwood. Near Lethbride.



REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND CLYDESDALES

20 Choice Holsteins IN DISPERSION SALE 4 Registered Mares 5 Grades 4 Gelding

AT HENFRYN, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3

HENFRYN STATION—HURON CO.—NEAR LISTOWELL.

This is a breeder's herd and not one gathered together for a sale. Practically all the animals are of my own raising and most of them trace to my big foundation cow—Fanny B. Poch (826). They are the big type of Holsteins for heavy work and will do for others what they have done for me.

THE CROP OF CALVES OFFERED WILL BE BY PONTIAC CREAMELLA KORNDYKE DE KOL. He combines the blood of Pontiac Korndyke, Creamella Vale, excellent champion and Korndyke De Kol. A son or daughter from such blood cannot be secured every day. Such is the breeding behind every herd, but every animal offered must be sold.

In Clydesdales, there are 4 Registered Mares—2 to 8 years—May Morning and her daughter by Pride of Boice, Lock Horn and also a daughter of Baron Black. They are a clean-lined lot for breeding purposes. The 4 Geldings are all under 5 years.

Send for Catalogue or any other information about my animals. Terms—Cash or 6 mos. on approved notes at 6%. Cattle not to be shipped until satisfactory settlement is made with clerk of sale.

RICHARD CLARKE, R. R. 4, ATWOOD, ONT.

COL. WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer.

THE MAPLES HULSTEIN HEAD

All closely related to the R.O.P. 3-yr.-old champion heifer, Duchess Wayne (24) 2nd—16.714 lbs. milk and 845 lbs. butter—23.25 lbs. set a 3-yr.-old—1 bull calves fit for service offered at present—one a half brother to Duchess; one from a 20-lb.-2-old sister to Duchess and the third from a closely related 20-lb. cow. Could you ask for better backing? They are all splendid chaps. Write or come and look them over. R. R. 5, INGERSOLL. WALBURN RIVERS

Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high priced gasoline. They require no expensive features. They burn kerosene, lamp oil, petrol, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most successful engine ever made. No valves, no carburetor, no carburetor, less vibration, easy to operate.

Horizontal Engine Vertical Engine

Have patent throttle, giving three engines in one; force feed oil; automobile type high speed governor; automatic choke; 10-horse power; 10-horse power; 10-horse power. Write for literature. "Lighter Peak" Ontario and Quebec with special prices. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. ELLIS SMITH CO., 2567 E. GARDNER ST., WINDSOR, ONT.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW HIDE

We require more shipments Raw Hide than any five houses in Canada.

WE SELL HIGHEST PRICES FREE BAIT TRAPS FOR RAW HIDE

HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE Fish or English HALLAM'S TRAPPERS SUPPLY CATALOGUE (Illustrated) HALLAM'S RAW FUR QUOTATIONS Write 150c. to any Trapper With Tag—Address

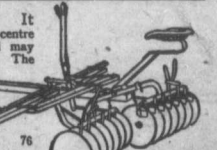
JOHN HALLAM LIMITED TORONTO Desk A57

Compare the "BISSELL" with other disks

Thousands of Farmers have tested the "Bissell" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes and found that the "Bissell" HAS THE GREATEST CAPACITY. The plates are the correct shape. They cut, turn and pulverize the soil where others

only scrape the ground and set it on edge. The "Bissell" Scrapers meet the plates chisel fashion and keep the plates clean. Movable Clod Irons—an exclusive feature—keep the space between the plates clear. The "Bissell" stays RIGHT

DOWN TO ITS WORK. It won't bind, buckle or lump in the centre no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to stand hard usage. The simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes neck weight. It is the Harrow you should know more about. Write to Dept. R for catalogue with description.



T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

JNO. DEERE PLOW CO., LTD., 77 Jarvis St., Toronto, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

VILLA VIEW High-testing HOLSTEINS
 Herd headed by \$12,000 King Segis, This Pontiac Albino, the \$2000 bull, This young bull, 7 nearns, 133 lbs average 30.70 lbs. butter, 50.71 milk for 7 days average 4.1-5. We tested and developed 10 heifers with first calf records from 1 to 10 months old. This herd average records of 16.15 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 young cows average 30 per cent. fat. This can be said of no other herd in Canada after being established less than two years. We have 300 milk, 11 months old at \$75 each. If you want a bull bred for production and individuality, write or come to see us. Ten minute walk from G.T.R. st.
ARBOGAST BROS., Sebringville, Ont.

CEDAR DALE HOLSTEINS
 One bull 6 mos., whose dam at 2 years gave 10440 lbs. milk, test 3.45 and gave 21.85 lbs. fat in six eleven month period. His sire's 5 nearns-dams average 30 lbs in 7 days and is a son of Bright's nearn. Also a younger one, bred by a grandson of the world famous Pontiac Kornydyke. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Also 1000 lbs seed Potatoes, Early Eureka and Rural New Yorkers. Write or come and see.
A. J. TAMBLYN ORONO, ONT.

COTTON SEED MEAL
 Guaranteed 91 per cent Protein. Cash must accompany order.
H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, FOREST, Ont.
 Also dealer in Flax Seed, Linned Meal and Poultry Foods.

Homestead Holstein Stock Farm
 Herd headed by Imported Bull, Judge Hengerveld De Kol, and those dam has 20 nearns-dams at 33.92 lbs. butter, 7 days, and is a daughter of Arggie Cornipolia Johanna lead. 1 yr old sell 30 good heifers coming 2 years old in calf to above bull. Also in herd: S. B. BARR, MOSSLEY, R.R. 1, ONT., 3 miles to Harrieville, Sim., O.P.R.

A SPECIAL OFFER
 Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 30 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to
WM. HIGGINSON
INKERMAN ONT.

FAIRMOUNT HOLSTEINS
 For sale a few Bulls, 10 months old, from each sire as King Segis Walker, Homestead, Ont., and Johnnie Abelski, and from good O. M. dams.
 Write me your wants.
PETER S. ARBOGAST
R.R. No. 2, PERTH CO., MITCHELL, ONT.

LOOK WHAT \$100 WILL BUY
 A Young Bull, 10 months old, mostly black. His dam's sister is Countess Carrie Mercedes, 20.20 the milk in one year. His sire's dam is De Kol Mutual Countess, 30.80 the milk in one year at 4 years. Canadian champion, whose dam also produced 30,000 lbs milk in one year and over 100 lbs a day. For particulars write
A. L. SWEENEY, R.R. 2, PETERBORO, Ont.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE
 One sire by King Pontiac Arvia Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Platje, the greatest Canadian sire of his daughters as Junior 1-year-olds have records of over 10 lbs butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young M. Cows, fit for use.
BROWN BROS. LYN, ONT.

Avondale Farm
 Still breaking records with three over 100 lbs this season, one over 37 in 7 days, and 100 in 30 days.
 We have 40 young Bulls fit for service, all from dams 30 to 30 lbs. must make room for coming calves. Every thing guaranteed satisfactory or returnable.
 We offer at a great bargain a magnificent seven-year old Imported Clydehead Stallion.
A. C. HARDY, Prop. BRO. KVILLE, Ont.
 N.R. Do not forget our Great Sale, MARCH 9th.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JAN. 1ST TO

- (Continued from page 20)
- 11m. 204, 26.8 lbs. milk, 15.21 lb. fat. 16.77 lb. butter. Mar. to Meadows.
 4. Manor P. H. Fieser, 20794, 2y, 7m. 234, 23.2 lbs. milk, 15.21 lb. fat. 16.77 lb. butter. G. S. Goderham, Clarkeboro.
 1. Arggie's Spink, 21262, 2y, 10m. 154, 54.7 lb. milk, 15.21 lb. fat. 16.77 lb. butter. Thos. W. Craig, Bradford.
 6. Corvina, 21262, 2y, 10m. 154, 54.7 lb. milk, 15.21 lb. fat. 16.77 lb. butter. Thos. W. Craig, Bradford.
 - 2y. 8m. 104, 329.7 lb. milk, 9.16 lb. fat. 11.46 lb. butter. Laddish Bros., Aylmer.
 7. Adelaide Albino, 20794, 2y, 11m. 154, 322.0 lb. milk, 9.16 lb. fat. 11.46 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers.
 1. Fairmount Arggie Mechlithie, 26468, 2y, 8m. 252, 405.7 lb. milk, 6.52 lb. fat. 27.80 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers.
 2. Duchess Arggie Mechlithie, 26709, 1y, 11m. 52, 394.2y. milk, 13.50 lb. fat. 15.30 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers.
 3. Calamity New York, 26709, 1y, 7m. 194, 300 lbs. milk, 12.34 lb. fat. 14.42 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers.
 4. Princess Arggie Mechlithie, 29348, 1y, 7m. 151, 3361 lbs. milk, 11.15 lb. fat. 15.96 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers.
 5. Arggie Posch Mechlithie 2nd, 26709, 1y, 11m. 52, 394.2y. milk, 13.50 lb. fat. 15.30 lb. butter. Walburn Rivers.
 6. Zilda Butter Girl 2nd, 26001, 2y, 6m. 64, 54.4 lb. milk, 10.30 lb. fat. 13.21 lb. butter. W. J. Bailey, Hagersville.
 7. Johanna Arggie Mercedes, 22256, 2y, 6m. 224, 311.4 lb. milk, 9.23 lb. fat. 11.55 lb. butter. Byron G. Jenvey.
 8. Alice Calamity Mercedes, 22256, 2y, 6m. 224, 311.4 lb. milk, 9.23 lb. fat. 11.55 lb. butter. Byron G. Jenvey.
 9. Belle Holstein, 27231, 2y, 11m. 44, 288.27 lb. milk, 9.02 lb. fat. 11.28 lb. butter. Brooklands Kornydyke Wayne 30 days.
 10. Della Saracenic, 27231, 2y, 11m. 44, 288.27 lb. milk, 9.02 lb. fat. 11.28 lb. butter. Brooklands Kornydyke Wayne 30 days.
- Special Record Made at Least Eight Months
 1. Queen Faorai King Calving, 2y, 10m. 207, 312.5 lb. milk, 9.21 lb. fat. 11.82 lb. butter. W. Bailey, Hagersville.

Thirty-six records have been received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit by Belle Holstein, 27231, the Canadian record for mature cows are broken by the butter in seven days and 142.4 lbs. in 30 days. Brooklands Kornydyke Wayne 30 days. Hengerveld also after the select list of 30-lb. cows.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JAN. 1ST TO

- Mature Cows**
1. Midnight King Calving, 2y, 10m. 19,369 lbs. milk, 700 lbs. fat, 875 lbs. butter.
 2. Maple's Queen, 2y, 10m. 20,294 lb. milk, 686 lbs. fat, 867.5 lbs. butter. O. E. Smith, Ingersoll, Ont.
 3. Centre View Butter Gem, 10054, 5y, 15,667 lb. milk, 489 lbs. fat, 616 lb. butter. Joe G. Currie.
 4. Josephine Paul Calamity, 8590, 7y, 14,440 lbs. milk, 429 lbs. fat, 556.25 lb. butter. Cecil W. Haver, Welland.
- Four-Year-Old Class**
1. neitherless Queen Gl, 12845, 4y, 855, 14,423 lb. milk, 507 lbs. fat, 708.73 lb. butter. Parham, Allison, Chesherville.
 2. Kate Springbrook, 12823, 4y, 846d, 11,236 lb. milk, 447 lbs. fat, 568.75 lb. butter. Wallace Mason, Simcoe.
- Three-Year-Old Class**
1. Baroness Madoline, 10099, 3y, 284d, 30,710 lbs. milk, 822 lbs. fat, 942 lb. butter. Wm. Stock, Tavolara.
 2. Leonora Hengerveld, 2736, 3y, 70d, 11,569 lbs. milk, 508 lbs. fat, 677.5 lb. butter. J. H. Steves, Stewerton, B.C.
 3. Highland Ladora, Mercedes, 2905, 3y, 80d, 14,254 lb. milk, 449 lbs. fat, 615.33 lb. butter. Joe G. Currie.
 4. Maala Pieterine Tensen, 14713, 3y, 154d, 11,492 lb. milk, 371 lb. fat, 463.75 lb. butter. J. G. O. Currie, Welland.
- Two-Year-Old Class**
1. Inks Mercedes, 18651, 2y, 80d, 13,710 lbs. milk, 438 lb. fat, 547.5 lb. butter. O. & W. O. Palmer, St. Catharines, Ont.
 2. Midnight Comet, 18796, 2y, 89d, 13,037 lb. milk, 304 lb. fat, 530 lb. butter. Jas. G. Currie.
 3. Fiorella Gerber, 2055, 2y, 25d, 12,379 lbs. milk, 373 lb. fat, 466.25 lb. butter. W. H. Finkle, Welland.
 4. Carmen Beauty De Kol, 19417, 3y, 22d, 19,225 lb. milk, 500 lb. fat, 437.5 lb. butter. Joe G. Currie, Welland.
 5. White Lillie Sylvia, 18157, 2y, 84d, 10,643 lb. milk, 340 lb. fat, 425 lb. butter. Joe H. Laycock.
 6. La Vata Payne Segis, 18152, 3y, 34d, 10,396 lb. milk, 320 lb. fat, 410 lb. butter. Wel. Somerset, Perth.
 7. Georgetown, 2nd, 1714, 2y, 31d, 8,438 lb. milk, 306 lb. fat, 382 lb. butter. Joe H. Laycock.
 8. White Belle Sylvia 2nd, 18,156, 2y, 27d, 9,536 lb. milk, 302 lb. fat, 377.5 lb. butter. Joe H. Laycock.
- During the month of January 15 cows and heifers qualified in the yearly record of 1y for first calf. The excellent records are found among the mature cows vis. those of Midnight Gem De Kol, 19,369 lbs. milk and 875 lbs. butter. The first in a same year class is four-year-old Belle Holstein, 27231. The milk and 708.73 lb. butter. In the three-year-old class Baroness Madoline takes first place for Canada with 822 lbs. butter from 20,710 lbs. milk. Mercedes takes the two-year-old class with 13,710 lbs. milk and 547.5 lb. butter.
- W. A. GLEIMON, Secretary.

Get a Sire of Kornydyke Blood

We offer a choice one out of a 30,000-lb. cow, sired by Colantha Pieterje Kornydyke, whose dam has a 7-day record of 30.80 as a Jr. 4-year-old. Just a few of these left. Come and see them or write for particulars and to place an order.

W. A. McELROY, HILLSIDE FARM, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

Goodbye, Johnny! We will meet you at Centre View Stock Farm

COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE
 MARCH 4th, 1915
18 Registered Holsteins

and a number of High Grades. All tuberculin tested, no three testers, no bad udders. All Farm Stock and Implements will also be sold. Morning trains will be met at Concord G.T.R. and a bus will leave Inkerman House, Woodbridge, at 10 o'clock. Write for Catalogue.

J. H. PRENTICE Auctioneer
ELMER ATKINSON, EDGLEY Telephone: Maple 1649

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dam with records from 35 lbs. to 80 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of Holsteins. Write or come and see them.
DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop. **GORDON W. MARRARD, Mgr.**

YOUNG SIRE, READY FOR SERVICE
 15 Bred by Inks Sylvia Boss Pouch and out of a 2-lb. dam. \$100 to first buyer. He is a good sire-get particular.

Another choice one, 10 months old - sired by Segis Walker Mercedes, and out of a 16.85-lb. 2-yr-old.

Also a 3-mo. milk calf out of a 2-lb. 4-yr-old sired by May Echo Champion, a son of the famous May Echo 35.97 lb. milk in 7 years. Could you ask for better blood in a young sire? He is a pure bred Holstein. Write or come and see him. Also a proof reasonably at \$300.
HAVEY BROS., FARM, ARNPUR, ONT.

JUST ONE---KING SEGIS BACKING

The only young sire I can offer at present is sired by a son of the best \$1,500 North Toronto boy, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. His sire is out of a grand-daughter of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd. His dam is now nursing a calf. He is a very desirable individual. Will sell at Peterboro by appointment.
JOSEPH O'REILLY ENNISMORE P. O., ONT.

WIN A Pure Bred Holstein Calf

An exceptional opportunity is here offered by Farm and Dairy. It should be grasped by the young breeder, or the Farmers' Club. A pure-bred Holstein calf for a very little effort on your part, should be an attractive proposition.

The picture shown here is of a calf which was given as a premium to a reader of Farm and Dairy since the time he has excellent service from his own herd. He has made for him many times the value of the time he spent in securing the subscription necessary to win it.

This picture is of one isolated case. In the past we have given a number of quite a number of pure bred pigs, hundreds of pure bred pigs, and many other valuable premiums. It is much easier to secure subscriptions than it is at first supposed. All that is necessary is a little persistency.

Bull Call given to Donator Lyon, Texas

Grandson of King Segis

Sired by the famous \$100 North Toronto Bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis is the first calf we are offering. The dam of the calf, Arggie Emily De Kol, has an unofficial record of 10,200 lbs. as a heifer in one year. Her dam has an official K.O.P. record of 14,376 lbs. milk in one year.

ACT AT ONCE

This bull will go free to the first of our reader who sends us 40 New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, so act at once. Others who send us the required number will be given a choice of several well-bred calves or money refunded.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, Ont.

Wonderful OFFER To Our Folks

A Beautiful 26-Piece Silver Service

Description of Service

This chest of silver is turned out from one of Canada's largest silverware plants. It is made from the finest quality of nickel silver base, the knife blanks are forged from first quality crucible steel.

All pieces are guaranteed to be full standard or A1 Extra Plate, and indeed the appearance and weight is enough to convince you of the quality of the ware.

The chest is made of solid oak, highly polished, and finished in a dark shade. The chest is fitted with a drawer and handles; also a name plate on the top on which you may have your initials engraved.

The style of this service is what is known as the famous "Daisy." This pattern is very popular.

A Household Joy

Silverware is something that is needed in every home, and something that is continually used. You will find that new and good silver will be a pleasure and a convenience that can not be half-appreciated until you have a new set.

Pride in Ownership

Can you imagine what a difference it is going to be when you set your table to entertain, and are able to put out the new silver? Can you imagine what a pleasure it is going to be when your friends remark that they like your new silver. Then you will feel a "pride-ownership."



*This young woman says the set is
a fine one*

Complete Set



This Silver Service is one of the most complete made. It really contains all the pieces that are needed in an every-day Service. It contains six solid-handle knives, six flat-handled forks, six tea spoons, six table spoons, a butter knife and sugar spoon.

Our FREE Offer

You would like to have this set—of course you would. Every one that reads about it will want it. And the beauty of it is that you may obtain it easily.

Here is our offer—Send us only 12 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy and we will send you this set absolutely free.

An Easy Matter

In order to get your twelve subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, all you have to do is to take a sample copy of Farm and Dairy, call on several of your friends and neighbors; telling them why you are so fond of Farm and Dairy, and why they should subscribe to it. When you have induced twelve of your friends to subscribe send the names to us, with twelve dollars. Hundreds of "Our Folks" have secured valuable premiums from us within the last year, and you are just as able to secure one as they.

Immediate Action

Do not wait until to-morrow to write. Do it at once. Then you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have already made a start, and your supplies will reach you all the sooner. DO IT NOW, is the word. Write

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO - - ONT.