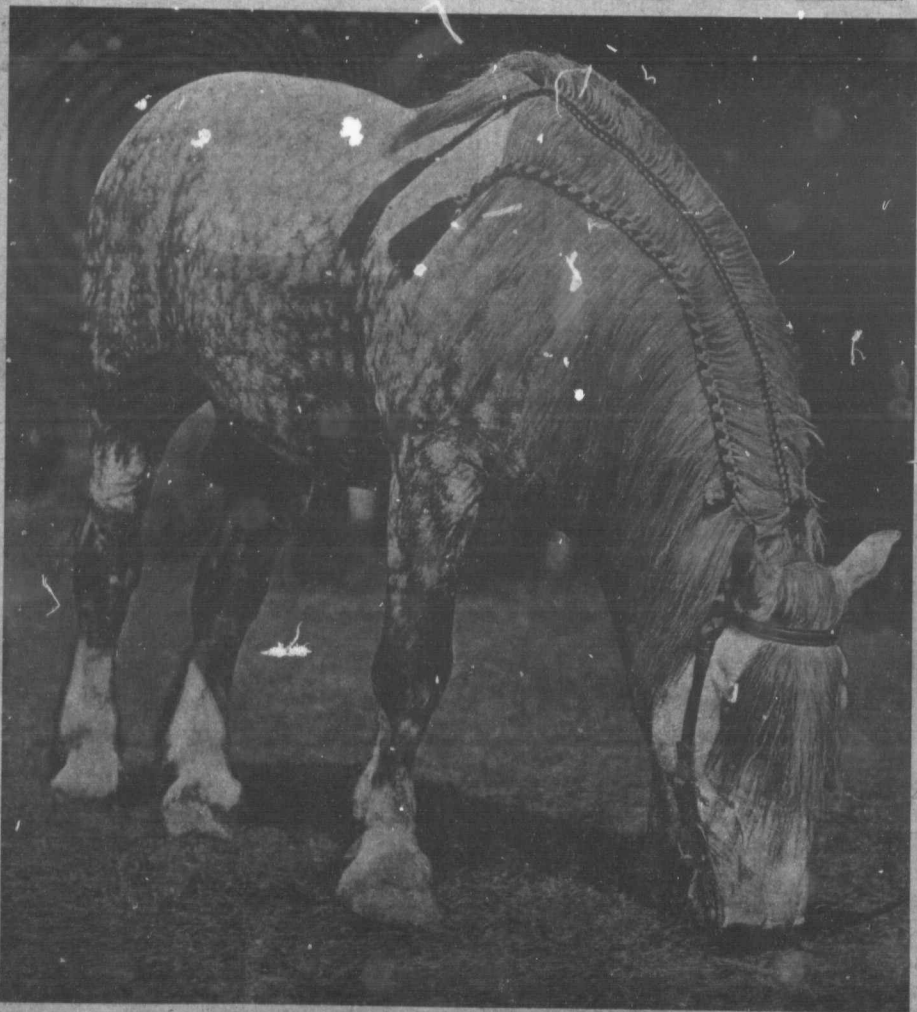


# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 31, 1914



ISSUED EACH WEEK **Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers** ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Dec 31 1914  
Canada & U.S.A.

# 1915

With this week we put behind us the year Nineteen Fourteen.

And with the New Year we make our "resolutions"—some only to be broken—others which mean greater happiness and prosperity.

Why not "resolve" to make more money from your cows, at less cost and labor to you, by installing a

## Simplex Cream Separator and a B-L-K Mechanical Milker

*What they have done for others, they will also do for you.*

Write for our catalogue and full information.

*"The proof of the pudding is in the eating"*

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P. Q.  
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

*We wish all Farm and Dairy Readers  
a Happy and Prosperous New Year.*

## Say

"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy" when you write Advertisers. Then you get full benefit of our absolute Guarantees.

# 5% DEBENTURES

Paid Up Capital, \$2,000,000  
Assets - \$5,000,000

INTEREST  
PAID  
EVERY  
SIX  
MONTHS

We issue 5 Per Cent. Debentures for sums of \$500 up to \$5,000 for periods of five years up to ten years, as desired. This is the safest, most convenient and most profitable investment that can be found. Write for full particulars and our Annual Report.

## STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office, 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

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

## Applications for Belgian Children Pouring in on Farm and Dairy

H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director, Farm and Dairy

THAT the sympathy and compassion of the readers of Farm and Dairy have been touched by the terrible condition of the people of Belgium is shown by the manner in which applications to adopt Belgian children are pouring in on Farm and Dairy by every mail.

The suggestion we made in the December 10th issue of Farm and Dairy, when we offered to endeavor to bring children from Belgium for adoption into the homes of readers of Farm and Dairy who would volunteer to assist us in the work, has been met with an even greater response than we expected would be the case. Applications for children have now been received from as far east as Prince Edward Island and as far west as the extreme point of south-western Ontario. Quite a number have come to hand from the province of Quebec. Additional applications are coming to hand by every mail.

Since our last letter Mr. Gogor, the Belgian Consul at Ottawa, who has written to his government to see if it will be willing to have its orphan children located in farm homes in Ontario, has written us again definitely promising to advise us of the result as soon as he hears from his government. Mr. W. L. Scott, A.C., of Ottawa, the President of the Association of Children's Aid Societies of the province of Ontario, has written expressing his appreciation of the work Farm and Dairy is doing and welcoming our cooperation in any work that the Children's Aid Societies of the province of Ontario may do in the same direction. This means that Farm and Dairy will be able to work with the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario in carrying this work to a successful conclusion if the cooperation of the Belgian government to the work is finally obtained.

Mr. J. J. Kelly, the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, writes us that he has been greatly interested in Farm and Dairy's effort. He expects that we will have a hearty response to our appeal because the great warm heart of humanity is going out in compassion to these unfortunate children. Mr. Kelly points out that there is a possibility that all the children will be cared for in the Old Land, in which event he thinks it will be well for us to give "Our Folks" an opportunity to adopt some Canadian children if they so desire. In conclusion Mr. Kelly says: "Farm and Dairy has rendered excellent service to the children's cause in the past for which I feel deeply grateful."

In next week's issue we will report the result of our editor's visit to government officials at Ottawa. The report reached us too late for insertion in this week's issue.

### Interesting Requests

The letters reaching Farm and Dairy from "Our Folks" who offer to adopt Belgian children are full of interest. Many are from well-to-do people who, having no children of their own, feel that they give them an opportunity to help others and to bring sunshine into their own homes as well. Other letters are from old couples whose children have grown up and left the farm, and who feel that they would like the companionship of children once more. Other letters are from people who have one or more children, but who feel that they still have room for more.

One lady writing from Prince Edward Island states that having no children of her own, she would like to adopt two Belgian orphans, Protestants in religion. She wants a little

boy between nine months and five years of age and a little girl anywhere between the age of two and eight years, and concludes her letter by saying: "I will try to give them good care and to use them in every way as I would my own."

A gentleman writing from the Algoma District, offers to adopt two boys, 12 to 16 years of age, Catholic in religion. He adds, "I will try and do for them in every way to enable them to grow to be good Canadian citizens. We will do all in our power to be just to them in every way." This gentleman asks what language the children will speak. For the benefit of all our readers we here state that we believe most of the children speak French, but we cannot give definite information on this point in next week's issue.

Still another of "Our Folks" writes from Elgin county: "We have a comfortable home and will gladly adopt one of these homeless children. We would prefer a boy between five and 10 years of age. We have a church and school within a mile. We are past 60 years of age, and feel like a young heart and hand to cheer and help us. If such a one comes to our home we will receive it as the gift of God and will teach him to love and serve God and humanity."

Mr. and Mrs. S. of Hastings county, write: "We have no girls and would like to adopt a girl from 12 to 16 years of age as a daughter." They add that they have a nice little farm in the Home, but they prefer to help the Belgians.

Quite a number of those who write us state that they believe that other people in their vicinity would be willing to adopt a child if given an opportunity. One man offers to canvass his friends. Another reader offered to bring the matter up at the municipal commission, who will, we hope, have made helpful suggestions. We have that nothing will arise to prevent our finding for all these homes just the children for which they are longing, and for the Belgians who are suffering want, such homes on farms in Canada as they need.

### Free Short Courses in Horticulture

A free short course in horticulture is being held at Macdonald College, P.O. Box 1243, inclusive, which is intended to give practical information on fruit growing and vegetable gardening to business men and farmers who have not the time to devote to a longer course. In addition to the regular lectures considerable time will be given to a discussion of the different subjects and the answering of questions.

Fruit-Growing—The apple orchard, planting, management, renovation, pruning, spraying, box and barrel packing demonstrated, and the marketing of the fruit; plum and cherry culture, strawberry, raspberry and currant culture.

Vegetable Gardening—Potato culture, onion culture, peas and beans, up-to-date methods of gardening, ten acres of intensive gardening, with vegetables and small fruits, and gardening, illustrated.

General—Improvement of the home surroundings, fungus diseases of fruits and vegetables, insect pests and how to combat them, and making the lime-sulphur wash and the Bordeaux mixture, demonstrated. The course will be made as practical as possible.

For further particulars address Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal, or T. G. Bunting, Professor of Horticulture, Macdonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.



Trade, Inc.

Vol. XX

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

No. 53

## The Outlook of the Dairy Farmer in Eastern Canada

### An Analysis of Conditions as They Are and a Glance Into the Future

W. F. Stephens, Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Huntingdon, Que.

IT is the work of a prophet to predict the future. We are all more or less visionary at times, but our vision is not always realized. Sometimes it is the "will-o'-the-wisp" style, just when we think we have it, it vanishes. Of such a nature have been many of "our-get-rich-quick" visions of the past few years. Many individuals in following up their vision, have been led into the great dismal swamp of unprofitable speculation and are held fast in the mire of disappointment and failure.

The shrewd dairy farmer, I am happy to say, is not of this class. His vision is realized and he stands on the solid ground of safe and profitable investment. True, his profits have not been large, but he has realized from his labors more than a comfortable living wage for him and his family. My statement can be verified by a drive through any dairy section, for in no locality will you find better and more up-to-date farm steadings, which bespeak prosperous conditions.

#### Dairying is Becoming Complex

The dairy situation is becoming more complex, no matter whether the production be butter or cheese, milk or cream. The dairyman is no longer a law unto himself. He is surrounded by regulations and exactions imposed on him by municipal, city or provincial legislative bodies. These restrictive measures give him serious consideration, and cause an increased expenditure. This more particularly applies to the production of milk and cream.

I believe in the no distant future similar regulations will apply to all milk and cream delivered to our creameries and cheeseries. This would be a move in the right direction and should be encouraged by all who wish the business of the dairyman to be put on the highest plane. Why should it not be so? Is not the dairyman engaged in one of the finest businesses in the world, a business requiring a large amount of energy and brain capacity, which coupled with a limited amount of capital, will bring a reasonable competence and a large measure of success to any engaged therein.

#### The Dairy Produce Market

The dairyman is the producer of necessary food products for which there is a growing demand. The consuming public is more and more demanding that these be pure, wholesome and of choice quality. The farmer who aims to produce such products will receive a fair recompense for the extra labor involved. Quality counts to

day, as never before. The home consumption of dairy products has so increased that it has kept our farmers busy to keep pace with the demand at home and held our trade abroad. In fact, the latter has not been done as the increased home consumption has almost stopped the exportation of butter, and our export cheese trade has decreased over 25 per cent., largely from the same cause.

How will this affect the dairy farmer? I believe there is a good future before the breeder of high grade dairy cattle. Many milk producers are not in a position, and some say, nor do they find it profitable, a statement which I doubt, to raise the cows needed in their business. With an increasing demand for high class milk in our cities, so will the demand for cows of large production increase.

Our Federal Department of Agriculture is doing work of incalculable value in organizing and conducting cow testing associations at various centres. This work demonstrates that we have many cows capable of large production, but also a great number of cows that are kept at a loss. This work has also proved to hundreds of dairy farmers the wisdom of keeping cows of large capacity, with the result that thousands of unprofitable cows have gone to the canneries, never to return, and no tears have been shed over their departure.

To breed and grow cows of big capacity, it is recognized that pure-bred sires from record families must be used. The immature and scrub sires of nondescript breeding, although not so common as a few years ago, is still too much in evidence, judging by what may be seen at the cattle markets every fall. Indications point to the scrub sire being replaced by pure-bred sires of merit, or even of average breeding. The fact that pure-bred sires are being selected by many farmers in the cattle raising districts is one of the most hopeful signs and indicates the progressive spirit that possesses many of our dairy cattle breeders. Herein is where the breeder of registered stock may profit; if he has good business acumen, he will take advantage of the situation and endeavor to meet the demand for pure-bred sires.

#### Business Now at a Standstill

Fewer dairy cattle have changed hands during 1914 as compared with 1912 and 1913. The business has received a temporary check, owing to the financial depression, caused in a great measure by the terrible European war now going on. It is impossible to predict what effect this war will have on the Canadian dairy farmers' business. I cannot think for one moment there should be any uneasiness because of this. I am convinced that there is a brighter future than ever before our dairy farmers.

Taking a retrospective view of home conditions we find that there is no surplus of cows nor



Beautifully Uniform, the Product of One Sire

Both of these pure bred Jersey cows competed in the Dairy Test in connection with the Winter Fair at Guelph, and both made excellent records. They are a pair of good quality in large part to their common sire. Owned and exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

The opening of the United States market to milk and cream has changed conditions in many localities, and instead of the making of butter, cream is the output of many creameries, and is shipped across the line. This means a re-adjustment of conditions in those localities. With the ever-increasing population in the United States there will be an increasing demand for both milk and cream. This, coupled with the growing consumption of milk, cream, butter and cheese at home, and the continued demand for Canadian Cheddars in Britain, indicates to our dairymen that their business is on good footing, and they have no cause for alarm.

Further, there is no indication that dairy products will become any lower in price but rather may go higher with an appreciable improvement in quality, consequent upon the adoption of sanitary methods in production, and technical knowledge in manufacture.

young heifers at present, in fact there is a shortage in the western provinces, both of high grades and pure bred cattle. Dairying is steadily increasing in our prairie provinces owing to the growing demand for dairy products in western cities, also because of the uncertainty of grain farming, and the lack of fertilizing matter, and because dairying brings the farmer a constant and sure remuneration for his labor. When money becomes easier there will be a loud call from the west for dairy cattle, and at prices that will pay the breeders to raise them.

#### Business With U. S.

I think, too, we may do a considerable business with the United States, as dairymen across the line have, taken our milk cows in large numbers prior to the regulation which came into effect on July first which may be only a temporary enactment. I am confident there will be a re-adjustment of the United States regulations in the early future. If so, there will be an interchange of live stock as heretofore. I do not anticipate that prices for good dairy stock will become abnormally high, but there is every reason to believe that profitable

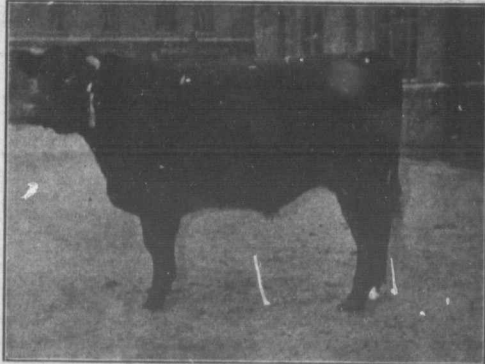
prices will be realized by the breeders. The prices of registered cattle usually fluctuates more than do the price of grade stock, and should we not see excessive prices paid for this class of stock for several years our cattle breeders must not be discouraged but be content with prices that will justify raising them in large numbers for which there will be a ready market.

The breeder of registered dairy cattle must make records of milk and fat. Indications point to the fact that for foundation stock farmers want females, and especially sires, from ancestry with a record. The registered cow of the future must show that she is capable of large production and if she has a yearly record to her credit so much the better. We must learn to realize that "performance" is of as great importance as "form."

To attempt to say whether the war will affect our dairy cattle trade is more speculation. The devastation of Belgium has already destroyed the dairy business of that country. It is reported that the restaurants and hotels of Paris cannot get milk and cream to supply their tables, the cows being commandeered to feed the army. If this is true now, we may imagine what serious conditions will prevail before the war is over. Who knows but that these countries, and even Great Britain, the country that has supplied the world with foundation herds and flocks, may want dairy cattle to replenish their herds. If so, Canada can, will, and must, do her share in supplying stock from her many choice herds. This is not improbable, and in fact it is altogether likely that our dairy cattle will be wanted in Europe when the war is over.

The adage "Foresight breeds success" applies to the present situation. It is for the dairy farmers of eastern Canada to observe the signs of the times, and prepare to supply not only the West, but Europe if necessary, with Canadian bred dairy stock. Dairy farmers should look

upon it as doing their part in this time when the voice of our country calls, for every Canadian to do his duty. A spirit of true patriotism should prompt our dairy farmers to keep their herd up to the maximum standard in quantity and quality. Only then will we be able to meet any emergency that may arise. I consider the outlook for the dairy farmers of Eastern Canada was never better. My reason for saying so, is because of the increased demand for dairy products, for high grade cows, for pure bred sires, and all at good prices, also because of the in-



The Pick of the Show as a Beef Animal

This is Dandy, the heavyweight beef animal at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair this month. This yearling steer, exhibited by Pritchard Bros., Fergus, was graded above all other animals of any age, breed or sex. Doesn't he look like as choice a piece of beef as one could desire?

creased interest in cooperative cow testing and Record of Performance work, and the probability of supplying Europe with choice breeding stock in the not far distant future. Optimism and patriotism should go hand in hand in stimulat-



A Choice Specimen of a Great Draft Breed

Lenoir, champion Percheron stallion at the recent Winter Fair at Guelph, exhibited by Hodgkinson & Fiedale, Beaverton, Ont., is the type of Percheron we like to have in this country now that the supplies of breeding stock in France are endangered by war.

Note the compact, blocky build characteristic of the breed.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ing the dairy farmers of Canada to do their best at this most critical time in the history of the British nation.

A good New Year's resolution—Subscribe now.

## Shoeing the Farm Horse

S. R. J. Middleton Co., Ont.

"MANY are the ills of the horse for which the blacksmith is accountable. The first sentence in an address once delivered by that famous horseman, Oliver R. Gleason, first called my attention to the importance of good shoeing, and has remained with me ever since. Mr. Gleason said: "Most diseases of the feet and every stumble are either directly or indirectly the result of bad shoeing." He went on to state that contracted or misshapen feet may be due to diseases, natural deformity, or to accident, but that at least 95 per cent. of hoof ailments are due to carelessness or ignorance on the part of the blacksmith.

I would not hold the blacksmith altogether accountable. Many farmers of my acquaintance like to see what they call a "good job" done on their horses' feet. If their blacksmith does not cut and rasp until the floor is littered with parings, they don't think he is earning their money. Blacksmiths have told me that they have to do work that they knew is not right in order to hold custom. I wonder if these men who demand a "good job" have ever made a study of the anatomy of the feet. The foot is really wonderful; each joint amply lubricated, every contingency liberally provided for, and a hard outer shell is added to protect the inner delicate mechanism from injury. Man cannot improve much on nature, and the best shoer is the one who interferes least with the hoof as nature made it.

When the colt goes to the blacksmith shop for the first time, it should not only be handled gently, but the greatest care is necessary in shoeing if the hoof is to retain the proper shape. Possibly the hoof has grown too long or is unevenly worn. All that is necessary is to cut away the extra length or growth of hoof on a level with the sole of the foot, and this should be done without straining and wrenching with a long-handled pair of cutting pincers, as too many blacksmiths are prone to do.

I have observed that blacksmiths have two common methods of fitting the foot to the shoe: By "burning the shoe on" and by excessive rasping. The good blacksmith fits the shoe to the foot. Proper shoeing constitutes making a shoe that neatly fits the exact circle of the foot. Under no circumstance should the shoe be placed in contact with the foot when hot enough to burn. When fitted properly the shoe is nailed on with as small nails as are consistent with the width of the shoe. They are driven no higher than are needed to give a firm and substantial grip when clinched. It is not necessary for a nail to be driving into the "quick" in order to make a horse slightly lame. If it even goes near the quick a horse will have a sore foot, especially if it is driven on hard stone roads or on pavements.

(Concluded on page 7)

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**Fresh Air and Late Breeding**

**I BELIEVE** in fresh air and exercise for myself, and I believe in it for my cows." That is what Mr. D. B. Tracy, of Hamilton, Stock Farms, Cobourg, Ont., told a representative of Farm and Dairy who recently paid him a visit. "I turn the cows out every day during the winter. Of course, we only leave them out for a few minutes if the weather is cold or the winds raw. This allows them to get limbered up.

"I keep the herd bull in a pen with a paddock attached. Until the thermometer drops to zero the door of the pen is never shut. When it reaches zero I close the door at night, but open it every morning. He tramps out through the snow and exercises himself the coldest days in winter. I find that this system keeps him docile and makes him a sure calf-getter.

"From early spring until late fall the calves are allowed to run in a small field. A well-lighted shed is at their disposal. I find that even in the coldest fall weather they spend most of the time out of doors. The front of the shed is removable, and we take it away for the summer and replace it when the winds become raw."

"Do you believe in the early breeding of heifers?" Mr. Tracy was asked.

"No, I do not," was the response. "You cannot expect a small or weak engine to do the work of a large, strong one. The engines that furnish the energy for turning raw material into milk and butter are not different in this respect from other engines. Other things being equal the large, strong cows will do the most work and last the longest. Heifers freshening at two years are smaller and weaker than they would be if allowed more time to grow."

The appearance of Mr. Tracy's stock was a strong argument in favor of the correctness of his views. His stock, young and old, was seen to be vigorous and thrifty and to look as if they were enjoying life.

**Dual Purpose Standards**

By "Herdman"

**WE** who are dairymen to the core have no use for dual purpose standards in breeding. We smile tolerantly at the men who talk of getting milk and beef from the same animal. We point out the difficulty of maintaining a type of cattle capable of working for two ends. But are we not doing the same thing in some of our dairy breeds?

When looking through Farm and Fireside, one of my favorite papers from the other side of the line, I ran across two photographs, one a grade Holstein calf with perfect pure-bred markings, the other a pure-bred calf with markings that debarr'd it from registry. Does this not indicate dual purpose breeding—for milk and for markings?

Ayrshire fanciers are not so strong on debarring wrongly marked specimens from registry, but they have an equally effectual way of eliminating certain colors from the breed—the demand of the market. White is now the favorite Ayr-

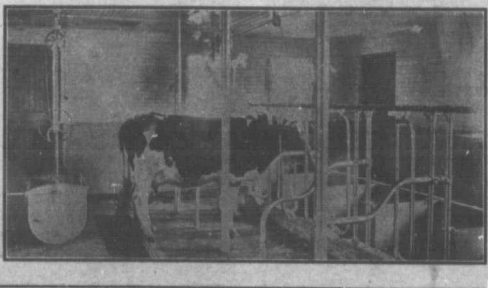
shire color, and the old red Ayrshire is no more seen in most herds. And yet is it not a fact that some of the greatest producing Ayrshires are mostly red? I am not an Ayrshire fancier, but offhand I would mention Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th, Annie Laurie's, and Primrose of Tanglewold, all good producers and all running well to the red in color. Jerseys, too, are subject to changes in popular colors, and the various shades of fawn have each been most satisfactory to the market at various times. One of the best Jerseys I have ever seen was considered out of the running because it had a large proportion of white hair.

**Where Beef Men Erred**

Beef specialists have been equally unwise with dairy specialists. Every man who is well posted



These two illustrations give an excellent idea of the dairy cattle barn in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College. In the upper illustration notice the large proportion of wall area devoted to window glass; also the dairy house to the right. Below, the interior equipment is seen to be of the best from a sanitary point of view,—very little obstruction to light, no holes for dirt or cowbats, and modern appliances to make it easy to keep the stable clean. Of course all of us cannot afford stables so elaborate as this one, but we can adopt many of the best features here illustrated.



**Dairying on Sandy Land**

John T. Butherford, Northumberland Co., Ont.

**T**HE owner of a farm of good land in Ontario, and especially in Northumberland county, should be one of the happiest persons in the world. Unfortunately there is a lot of poor land, and it fell to my lot to settle on one of these poor farms.

But I am making the best of it. I find a three-year rotation most suitable to my soil. Clover sod is plowed for hoe crop, followed by oats or barley seeded down. I find that I can grow corn, potatoes, and turnips fairly well by planting wide and giving thorough cultivation. I plant corn four feet each way, with three stalks to the hill; would rather have two stalks than four. I grow Wisconsin No. 7 corn for my silo and Stowell's Evergreen for fall feed, and to top out the silo I also grow about 90 acres of corn, 10 of potatoes, and five of turnips—greystone and white grow well on light soil.

**20 Grade Ayrshire Cows**

We milk about 20 cows, all grade Ayrshires. We keep a pure-bred sire and raise five of the best heifer calves. That gives us a chance to cull out four or five cows each year. We milk all the year round, and ship the milk to Toronto. I am sending you the returns for one year for 21 cows, two of them two years old, three three years old, two three-year olds, and 14 fairly good mature cows.

	Monthly
	Lbs. of milk. Cheque.
May . . . . .	35,000 \$191.10
June . . . . .	31,471 163.62
July . . . . .	18,412 96.37
August . . . . .	17,354 104.85
September . . . . .	10,939 59.21
October . . . . .	16,869 730.40
November . . . . .	12,135 61.92
December . . . . .	9,827 142.92
January . . . . .	10,545 155.80
February . . . . .	8,496 126.23
March . . . . .	9,216 136.51
April . . . . .	12,560 103.96

Used at home 8,600	\$2,121.48
	124.00
Per cow . . . . .	82.04.48
	130.92

Of the 8,000 lbs. of milk used at home, 5,000 lbs. weighed to the calves, and 3,000 lbs. used by the family.

We milk at six a.m., then feed a one bushel basket of ensilage to two cows. Dry cows and young cattle have a basket divided among three. The dry cows and young cattle each get one handful of cotton seed meal and one quart of chop composed of two parts oats, one part buckwheat, and one part rye. Cows in full milk get twice that amount, and after breakfast each cow gets all the oat straw she will eat, and a few turnips; by this time they are pretty well filled. Then I give a small quantity of clover hay. This composes the morning meal.

After dinner our cattle are turned out to water, about a quarter of a mile away. In the evening they get the same as the morning, except hay. I would feed hay twice a day if I had it, but it is too dear to buy. I cut oats and barley quite green and the straw is equal to timothy hay for milk. I have had a silo for 15 years and would not like to farm without one. I try to raise all my own feed, except the cotton seed meal.

We do not depend altogether on dairying. We had 1,000 bus. of Empire State potatoes this year. We have grown the same kind for the last 15

(Continued on page 7)

in Shorthorn lew knows that at one time solid colors were preferred, at another time roan, and at another time white was so unpopular that only the very best specimens of that color could be offered, and many superior white Shorthorns were sacrificed at the block because of their color. The Hereford breed had an earlier start than the Shorthorn, and one of the big factors in placing them second to the Shorthorn to-day as a breed, is not the inferiority of the Hereford as a beef producer, but the senseless color was waged for years by early breeders.

My special object in writing this letter to Farm and Dairy is to appeal against the dual purpose standard in breeding dairy cattle. It interferes with results. "Why should we codemanded breeding for milk and beef, two desirable things when we ourselves have a dual standard, milk and color, of which only one is good? It is the utility of a breed that decides its popularity.



ing and practically every phase of the farm work is carried on by means of it, even to the threshing. It also supplies a lighting system to all parts of the building. An immense steel tank near the barn furnishes a plentiful supply of water to the herd. This tank is kept supplied from the lake by means of an electric pump.

While the elaborate equipment of Manor Farm is scarcely possible to the average man in the dairy business, it is well worth any dairy breeder's time and money to visit this farm for the many new ideas and suggestions that could be put into practice in the case of his own buildings.

**Ration for Dairy Cows**

Please suggest a ration for new milkers from the following feeds. Being halfed out badly I am short of grain, but have abundance of good corn silage and a large quantity of good mixed clover hay. 18 tons Hungarian grass, alfalfa hay and 200 bushels of corn.—Subscriber, Middlesex Co., Ont.

In composing a ration of the feeds mentioned we would suggest that the alfalfa hay be used in combina-

tion with Hungarian grass during the fall and winter months. The alfalfa hay and ensilage in order that she may fill up well on the less palatable feed later on, as corn fodder and Hungarian grass.

**Nipple versus Bucket Feeding**

By J. J. Hooper of the Experiment Station.

Eighty calves (principally Jerseys) were employed in five separate experiments by J. J. Hooper, of the Experiment Station, to determine the advisability of using the calf nipple for feedibility of young calf. In all the tests two lots of calves were fed, one lot of calves being fed milk direct from the bucket and the second lot was fed through a nipple. Three kinds of patent nipples or "calf feeders" were used. The results of these experiments are reported in a recent bulletin.

The simplest and in most respects

cent. formalin solution after each feeding. The calves were fed milk twice each day and hay and grain as they grow.

It required on an average for all calves, 35 1/2 seconds for the bucket-fed calves to drink their milk, while for the calves sucking their milk through the nipple required an average of two minutes and 21 seconds to drink the same quantity of milk. Our weights show conclusively that during the first seven or 10 weeks of the calf's life, they were more thrifty when fed through the nipple, which was due to the fact that as they suck the milk they create it thoroughly with saliva and take it slowly. After the 70th day the nipple was no more effective than bucket feeding, and in fact calves fed carefully from the bucket, will make almost as large growth by the time they are six months old as those fed on the nipple when they are young.

**Shoeing the Farm Horse**

(Continued from page 4)

Now for the rasping. When the shoe is nailed on firmly and the extra length of nails is cut off almost flush with the hoof, the corners of the rasp may be used to make a slight indentation to permit of turning down and clinching. It may then be run lightly around to remove any sharp or uneven ends where hoof and shoe meet. This done the foot is correctly shod.

This will close with a few points taken from a most excellent article by Mr. Frank R. Shaw, in a number of the number of Successful Farming. Mr. Shaw's points coincide with my own conclusions reached after a period of many years' experience with horses and many heated arguments with blacksmiths who seemed to think I had no right to dictate how my own horse should be shod:

"Don't ever rasp the outside of the hoof to give it a smooth, finished appearance; nature has covered the hoof with an enamel to protect it against heat and cold and to enable it to retain the moisture necessary to its healthy growth. Don't cut away any of the frog—it is placed where it is to act in connection with the plantar cushion or sensitive frog as a buffer in meeting the concussion caused by the foot coming in contact with the ground. Don't cut away the sole of the foot—it is put there to protect the entire hoof and nature provides for the shedding or scaling away of old and dead growth. Don't place a red hot shoe to the foot; it is impossible to have fire and a white fibrous substance come together without injury to the latter, and when a hoof is thin and inclined to sheliness, it will be fired to a point where in time it will be almost impossible to have it retain a shoe. Don't cut away or interfere with the brace extending from the heel toward the frog; this is a wise provision of nature to strengthen the wall or hoof and to prevent contraction, which can never grow too large or strong.

**Dairying on Sandy Land**

(Continued from page 5)

years. They are together without the finest I have ever used, they grow on light soil. We plow the land in the fall, in the winter or early spring we spread seven loads of manure per acre. As soon as the land is fit in the spring, we drag twice over; in a week or ten days cultivate both ways. Then plow in another week or so; then drag both ways; leave till the first week of June, then drag. We drop the tubers in rows four feet wide and about 18 apart, cover with a hoe and drag once over lengthwise. The following week we drag three or four times. As soon as we can see the rows, we start our cow-horse cultivator. Keep it going till they are a good size, then use a one-horse scuffer.

modern ideas  
individual cash  
of wind  
The building  
Clarkson, Ont.

**Clarkson**

tion, as also  
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are situated  
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between the calf  
and the main  
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and tilting system  
the peak.  
only above the  
grain rations  
Hydro elec-  
in the build-

tion with Hungarian grass during the  
flush of the milk flow and that the  
milk may be substituted later on  
when the demands on quantity and  
not so great. The following ration  
will prove satisfactory for cows giv-  
ing 25 lbs. of milk a day. Cows milking  
in excess of this should have the  
meal ration increased in quantity and  
also in protein quality. Either cot-  
ton seed or oil cake meal would be  
desirable for this purpose.

	D.M.	P.	C.H.	V.
40 lbs. corn ensilage	5.25	4.60	3.28	2.28
10 lbs. alfalfa hay	1.16	1.11	1.36	1.13
4 lbs. Hungarian grass	1.53	2.7	1.35	1.08
5 lbs. the brewers' grains	4.59	7.68	1.815	3.83

27.64 2.015 13.397 7.73

This ration balances well according to scientific standards, and approximates very closely the ration actually fed by one of the most successful dairymen of Ontario. A good order of feeding would be ensilage and meal first thing after milking in the morning, and when these are cleared up, alfalfa hay. At night a feeding of Hungarian grass could follow ensilage and meal. Unless the cows are milking very heavily two feeds a day would be sufficient. Ensilage might be reduced to make room for some shelled corn in the ration. It would also be advisable to throw some stalks in front of the cows last thing at night that they may have a chance to pick it over.

One of the great secrets in success

Gooderham's  
the overalls  
are six that

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**The Holstein-Friesian Association of America**  
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Tells you all there is to know about preparing silage—how to dig—how to build silos—gives reliable and unbiased facts (we do not make a profit on every silo built—some made at cost, some and some sold at profit, brick, tile, cement, concrete silos—silage, crop and silage). All covers every crop used for silage—4 of them. Here's an entirely new book—264 pages—better than former copies since, as text books in college. Copyrighted November, 1914. 100 pages bound. We send a free coin or stamps. Send for this new copy today.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

### PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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**ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line per week, \$1.00 an inch an insertion. One year, \$10.00. One column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue on request.**

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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 copies in arrears, and sample copies, varies from slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,750 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription price.

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

#### OUR GUARANTEE

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

Refuse then not to ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of their columns, but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honest business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
**PETERBORO, ONT.**

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

### Instruction in Citizenship

SIXTY per cent. of the population of Canada is rural. This same rural population has only twenty per cent. of representation in the courts where our laws are made. This fact accounts in a large measure for the great difficulty that our farmers' organizations have experienced in the past in seeking to introduce remedial legislation in our Houses of Parliament, both provincial and federal. This difficulty is not due so much perhaps to any desire on the part of our representatives to be unfair as from the fact that they have not been educated to look at these matters from a rural standpoint. Farmers, too, in the past have been slow to press their demands for the legislation to which they are justly entitled. Hence the common opinion among politicians that "farmers must be the most contented class of the community as they never ask for anything and they never get anything."

We are now coming to realize that many of the disabilities under which agriculture is laboring can be remedied only by legislative enactment. The first great requirement, however, is that we ourselves have a better appreciation of public questions and of possible economic remedies for present unsatisfactory conditions. To this end the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the central organization of Canadian farmers, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Studies in Rural Citizenship," for the use of rural organizations who are desirous of obtaining an intelligent grasp of rural problems in Canada. This pamphlet deals in a broad way with such problems as the rural home, the rural school, the rural church, taxation problems, public ownership and control, citizenship and party, direct legislation, woman suffrage and international peace. Separate chapters are devoted to each one of the subjects and each chapter affords ample material for an evening or several evenings of discussion in a farmers' club or debating society.

Farm and Dairy recommends this pamphlet

to everyone of Our Folks. And it may be had for twenty-five cents from R. McKENZIE, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. Its study will give one a grasp of all the essential problems of citizenship.

### A New Year's Resolution

HE is one of the happiest, cheeriest men we know; and our list of acquaintances is a wide one. He is sixty years old, and would pass any day for forty-five. He has the laugh of a boy, the spirit of a young man and an optimism that is contagious. He is well known and well liked in his own community. He is a favorite alike with young and old. We are glad that he is one of Our Folks.

What is the secret of his perennial youth? Just happiness and contentment. And these have come along the highway called "Work." Not merely doing routine duties well, but always progressing, always contemplating some new move, some improvement that will increase the efficiency of his business. People tell him that he is foolish to be undertaking so many new ventures, that he is now in the evening of life and should be content with things as they are. He laughs and goes on with the work he has been planning.

Our friend is not in the evening of life, unless it be in years, and that is a small consideration. No one is old who is still aspiring. We are old only when we become content with things as they are and cease to uphold progress. The best New Year's resolution that we can make is that 1915 shall see some long cherished plan actually accomplished, or some new dream begin to assume the lines of actuality. What the work is, doesn't matter so much as the spirit it indicates. So long as we are continually improving and doing our level best to keep our farm practice and our other methods of living right in the forefront of progress we will be young in spirit and happy. The greatest good is happiness and contentment. The surest road to that goal is progressive, creative work.

### Showing the Way to Cooperators

TWO Canadian crops this year presented many difficulties in their marketing—apples and potatoes. A large percentage of the first crop has already gone to waste. The latter will be marketed at low prices compared with those realized the last year or two. Those who have been most fortunate in securing good prices on both crops are the members of the United Fruit Companies Limited, of Nova Scotia. Our "Bluenose" friends are surely showing us the way in cooperative business for the farmer.

The way in which these enterprising cooperators marketed this year's apple crop was described in a previous issue of Farm and Dairy. Similar methods have enabled the Nova Scotia growers to get twenty-five to fifty per cent. more for their potatoes this year than was obtained by unorganized growers in the same districts. With a complete system of price reporting from all available markets, the United Fruit Companies, Limited, were enabled to place the output of their growers just where it was needed and where it would realize the highest price. Though their cooperative enterprise, also, they cut a big hole in the usual transportation bill.

How soon will the farmers of Ontario be marketing their goods in the same satisfactory manner? It all depends on the support that they give to their own company, The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. Let us help each other to buy and sell as the folks down East are already doing.

We will do well to look to the future and not be stampeded by present conditions into depleting the live stock of the country.

### The Poor at Our Doors

CANADIAN farmers and their wives, more particularly their wives, have been doing a great work for the relief of the starving people of Europe. One township in Western Ontario has contributed a carload of flour. Many other townships have contributed carloads of farm products of various kinds. The Women's Institutes of the land have probably done more than any other single organization to bring relief to the war-burdened people of the little kingdom of Belgium. For all of this good work, our rural people deserve the thanks of the world.

But while performing a necessary and Christian service for our brethren across the seas, let us not forget that charity begins at home. Owing to the seasonal employment common in rural districts, many who work for us in summer are reduced to actual want in winter. Many cases have come to our attention where farm laborers and their families were living on only two scanty meals a day, and that when all kinds of farm produce was going to waste in farmers' cellars in the neighborhood. The needy ones had themselves partly to blame. They were too independent to apply to their own prosperous neighbors and one-time employers for help. This very independence, however, is a good sign. Such people are worth helping. It may be done tactfully, however, and in a way that will not injure their sensibilities. They can be found in almost any rural section.

And let us not forget that the only true solution is a reorganization of farm management methods that will ensure work for all the help year round.

### A Home for the Belgians

BELGIUM is the garden of Europe. The land, naturally, is not of the richest. Parts of it were at one time almost a desert. But the expert husbandmen of Belgium have made their country to bloom as a rose. To such perfection have they carried their agriculture, that Belgium is one of the most densely populated countries of Europe, and at the same time wonderfully independent of outside food supplies.

Belgium is again a desert. The iron-shod hoof of war has devastated her fields. Where once crops grew luxuriantly, trenches have now been dug for the convenience of fighting men. Thousands of rural homes are in ruins.

What is to become of the Belgian farmers? Why not give them a home in Canada? We have abundance of land on which these thrifty people would prosper. In our Canadian West only a small proportion of the good land is under the plow. Even in the East we have room and to spare for all of the people of that small nation.

One more question. Is the prosperity that these people would bring to Canada through their industry and thrift to result in profit to all of the people, or to the land speculators? Were we to invite these people to come to our shores and they were to accept our invitation, in large numbers, the inevitable result would be a rise in land values, greatly increasing the difficulties of our Belgian friends in securing farms for themselves and making it practically impossible for the sons of the present generation of farmers to secure homes of their own. Why not turn these increasing values into the public treasury? The organized farmers of Ontario have pointed the way. Turn the burden of taxation on land values, both urban and rural, and the nation as a whole would profit by an influx of Belgian refugees.

New Year's is a pretty good time to stop trying too hard to right up other people and just to see where we need righting up ourselves.

Cost  
N. A.

Owing to the... may come to... to produce... one dozen... low as usu... end that... economize... this end... prices, t... especially... when eve... to buy wil... for it sca... to study h... produced... be charge... Prof. E... poultryma...



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**Cost Low or Price High**

*N. C. Bedford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman*

Owing to the high cost of feed it may cost more this year than usual to produce new laid eggs but by careful management the average cost of one dozen of eggs may be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case and especially will it be so this winter, when everything the consumer has to buy will be dear and money to pay for it scarce. It will be a loyal act to study how cheaply the eggs can be produced rather than how much can be charged for them.

Prof. Edward Brown, the veteran poultryman of England, made a sug-

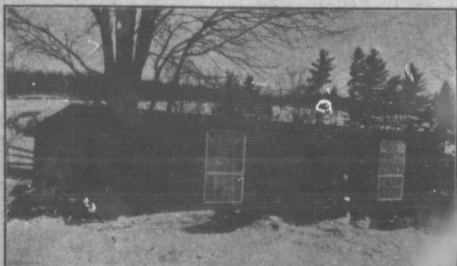
our plea of farming, and our first inclination was to sell the scrubs and buy pure-bred poultry of the breed we favored. Our capital, however, was not as large as our ideas, and we had to go slow. We kept the poultry on the place and did the best we could with them. They just about paid their way and supplied the table with eggs.

Next spring we bought two settings of White Leghorn eggs from a breeder in the United States who is a trap nest specialist. We paid a long price for the eggs; a price that would have got us eight or 10 settings of ordinary good pure-bred eggs. We have raised 50 chickens. From these we have bred our present good-sized flock. We have got into the very best blood at a comparatively small initial expense. We advocate our method for the general adoption of people of limited means who desire the best.

**A Winter Egg Ration**

Will you kindly recommend a ration for winter eggs? "Subscribers," E. C.

We cannot do better than give you the methods that are used at the O.A.C., where excellent results are be-



**A Good Style of Poultry House for a Cold Climate**

This combination glass and open front house is of a type sold in much larger by many experienced poultrymen. The one illustrated was built by Mr. Albert Rogers, Norfolk Co. Ont.

gestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion even from this distance sounds good. He thought that as so many poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed, or at least have had all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might donate to their old customers and friends in Belgium, sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again.

This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher and though Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new laid eggs as possible for this winter and at the least possible cost. Strictly new laid eggs in the winter time are worth a good price and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration but let us hope that this winter, by better care and management, we will have enough new laid eggs that we can supply the customers at a price which is within the reach of those who must buy them.

**Getting into Good Stock**

*Jas. Atwar, Alberta*

When we bought our farm we took in the stock that was on the place, including a lot of scrub poultry. Scrubs of any kind had no place in

ing secured. Prof. Graham explains his method as follows:

"We try to simplify our methods and use only the common foods, and at the present time are using as whole grains, wheat, corn and buckwheat. These grains are fed in equal parts, both morning and evening. The morning food is fed the previous evening after the hens have gone to roost, by sowing it on the litter, and then turning the litter over; the straw is now on top and the grain below and when the hens get up in the morning, they start to dig out the grain, and are kept busy all forenoon. At noon we feed mangels, cabbage or clover hay. The night feed consists of the whole grain fed in troughs, and what the birds do not eat is taken up. Rotted oats are kept constantly before the hens in hoppers. Buttermilk only is given as drink."

**Poultry Pointers**

Dampness in the hen house is a serious proposition at this time of the year especially, and is one of the surest means of promoting disease.

Examine rigorous males from time to time and note condition of spurs and toenails. Sharp points and, particularly, sharp edges on toenails of the males may result in torn backs in females. You can't afford to take chances of losing one of your best breeders through such injury.



**Don't delay buying a DE LAVAL Cream Separator a single day longer**

IF YOU ARE SELLING cream or making butter and have no separator or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

THESE CAN BE ONLY TWO real reasons for putting off buying a De Laval; either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the savings claimed for it.

IN EITHER CASE THERE is one sensible answer: "Let the De Laval agent set up a machine for you on your place

and SEE FOR YOURSELF what the De Laval will do."

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO risk, and over a million other cow owners who have made this test have found they had much to gain.

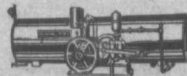
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO wait till spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you **RIGHT NOW**.

WHY NOT START **RIGHT** with a De Laval and by spring it will have saved enough to go a long way toward paying for itself. Why not talk this over with the local De Laval agent? If you don't know him write to our nearest office.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
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**HOTEL CARLS-RITE** Opposite the Union Station. **TORONTO** | American Plan - \$2.50 per day | European Plan - \$1.90 per day  
"The House of Comfort" This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada.



CONVICTION is essential to confidence, and confidence is nine parts of courage.

—Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George.

## A Matter o' Business

ALBERT G. MACKINNON  
(Eastern Farm and Home.)

HE is made that way, an' he canna help it," remarked Roderick Macpherson to his neighbor, Donald McTavish, as they stood at the latter's farm gate, where the highroad takes a sharp dip down into the glen.

He referred to Wattie McNab, who had just passed, and to his character more than to his ill-shapen, dwarfed figure.

They had both said "Good-morning" cheerfully, and Wattie had granted in reply, "Ay, tae some folks."

"He's a queer cratur, is Wattie," replied McTavish, "an' has a tongue like a razor."

"Maybe, but he has a guid heart a' the same. The bairn, an' muckle wrang wi' that pair o' him, or his heid either," Macpherson responded.

"I grant ye that; but a' the same, I dinna care tae hae muckle dealin' wi' the cratur. I feel, somehow, as if I never can get tae the depths o' him."

At that moment a young lady drove past in a trap, and the farmers lifted their hats.

"I wunner what the Laird means lettin' his dochter drive that pair o' greys alane. They hae ower muckle bluid for a young girl tae manage," exclaimed Macpherson critically, as he scrutinized the fiery pair.

"I'm thinkin' the dochter tak's the bit intil her ain mouth, an' is a mair difficult handin' for the Laird than his horses. Young women nooadays are no' easy managed," was the answer.

The words were scarcely out of his mouth when suddenly, to their horror, they saw the horses shy at an empty potato bag which had been blown against the dyke and was flapping in the wind. The girl by a quick tug at one of the reins just saved the trap from being upset against the opposite wall; but in doing so she let the other rein slack, and one of the horses caught it under its tail. Then they bolted down the hill. The road had several turns in it, and the two farmers ran across a field to a point from which they had a clear view of the highway, which for nearly a quarter of a mile descended in straight line, and then turned at right angles along the steep bank of the river.

"They'll gang straight intil the dyke at the foot, an' she'll be pitched richt ower intae the water," panted Macpherson to his friend.

Then they held their breath in amazement.

Richt in the path of the runaway stood Wattie McNab, one hand outstretched as if he meant action.

"What can the cratur dae?" exclaimed McTavish. "He'll be killed."

"I'm no sae thair," replied the other. "What be lacks in legs he

mak's up wi' airms. Did ye never notice what an uncanny length they are, an' as strong as iron? He is meanin' tae dae somethin' wi' them, noo."

In another instant the horses were on top of the dwarf, and with a shudder the onlookers saw him go down before them like a shot, and they looked to see his mangled body on the road behind. But there was nothing there except a flying cloud of dust.

"Whaur has the man got tae?" exclaimed McTavish in amazement.



The Home of One of Scotland's Many Clydesdale Fanciers

"Look, jist look at him noo!" exclaimed Macpherson.

Wattie had gripped part of the harness of one of the horses, and by the strength of his arms had drawn himself up until he flung his legs over its back. Then he gripped the neck of both horses and pulled with all the might of his iron muscle. His strength and purchase power were so great that he almost brought the creatures on to their haunches. They recognized the master touch. With a jerk the speed was stopped, and the trap brought to a standstill. The horses stood trembling, but the strength of Wattie's arm had calmed them with a new confidence.

"Mon, that was bravely done!" Macpherson said in his admiration. "Ye canna say anything against Wattie noo."

The two farmers hurried to the spot, and found that the Laird himself, who was shooting in a neighboring field, had been a witness of the scene.

He was profuse in his expressions of gratitude, as also his daughter, who had received a great shock.

"I do not know how we can ever repay you for this," he said, as he grasped the rescuer's hands.

"I'll drive ye baith hame, an' we can think o' that then," was Wattie's matter-of-fact reply.

He had been brought up amongst horses, and he had no fear of them, if indeed this strange little man feared anything. If his body was small, his heart was big, and he loved all animals. The princely greys seemed to understand him as he reached out and stroked their noses, and they allowed him to handle them as he liked.

During the drive home the Laird was puzzling to himself how he should reward this gallant deed. Many suggestions passed through his mind, but as he looked at Wattie, somehow he felt that any of them might be deemed an insult. Wattie owned a small croft which he had inherited from his uncle, and possibly the fact that he was his own master as well as the twist in his character gave him the singular air of independence which was evident in his acts as his words.

When they reached the castle and the horses were handed over to the care of a groom the Laird invited Wattie into the library.

"Now, Wattie, I must say again," he remarked, as he offered him a seat, "that I do not know how to thank you for saving my daughter's life to-day. If the horses had not been stopped, they would most certainly have dashed into the stone wall at the foot of the brae, and she would have been pitched ower the precipice into the river. I know you are the kind of man not to think of yourself in the matter of a reward, and that makes it all the more difficult for me

to think of what to offer."

"I'm feer'd, Laird, ye dinna ken me," was Wattie's unexpected interjection.

"I am very glad to hear that," rejoined the Laird, smothering his embarrassment. "For after all I would like to give you something personal. It will make it very much easier."

"I'm no sae thair o' that," was the enigmatical reply.

"Well, Wattie, I am glad to hear you speak in that way, for I wish to reward you very handsomely for to-day's work, and if I could put it into effect—a money form the cheque would be a large one. In fact, Wattie, I shall leave the matter in your own hands. Mention what you consider a reasonable amount, or say what you want, and it shall be given unto you."

"Unto the half of my kingdom," Wattie rejoined with a slight smile broke over his wizened face. "Ye couldna forget Herod an' mak' his mistak'; but I'll tak' ye at yer word, Laird, an' I ken ye willna gae back upon it. Noo, I hae nae hesitation in tellin' ye what I wish since ye are sae guid as tae promise ye'll dae it for me. It willna cost ye a single ha'penny. In fact, it will pit twenty

pounds a year intil yer ain pocket."

"That will be a queer kind o' reward," interposed the Laird with a smile. "But what will it do for you?"

"I'm no much carin' about hat," said Wattie. "Etter a', I hae naethin' I want, but I dinna think ye hae the richt tae refuse a twenty-pound note tae yeoursel'—every year, forbye keepin' in up the value o' the estate, an' what I'm gainin' tae ask, ye'll admit, will dae that as nae man else."

"Well, Wattie, you are the richt kind of person to offer a reward to. I hope you will not prove another Herodias. Let us hear the demand."

"Weel, I've been thinkin'," Wattie began in a deliberate tone, "that the farm o' Lochbend could be made a great deal mair o' if ye wad tak' it intil the hame farm. Ye wad gie yer another hanner aise fifty guid acres an' it wad hardly mean ony mair expense, for ye hae mair horses the 200 than ye need for the hame farm. Am I no richt in sayin' that ye cud mak' twenty pound mair if ye took it intil yer ain hands?"

"You are quite richt, Wattie. I believe it would be worth that to me ower and above its present rent."

Then as the Laird is out at the May term, the reward he ask for what I hae done the day is that ye tak' it intil yer ain hands, an' I'll keep ye tae yer promise."

Ever since the death away on the Laird's face and he gave his moustache a twist of annoyance.

"I'm afraid that will be a difficult thing to do, Wattie. You see, Mr. McLeod is tenant of it at present. Ever since her husband died I have kept her on the farm, and I had no intention of disturbing her, even though as you may say it would be an advantage to myself. It has been in the hands of the Mr. Leods now for two generations; besides, what could the poor widow do, if in this way I took her livelihood from her?"

"She's got a son out in Canada, an' cud gang out tae the richt."

"But at her age, think what it would mean to break up all the ties of home."

"She's nae older than myself, fifty-six, an' mony a sane gangs at a greater age. She'll dae fine o' there. But outhoo, a Laird mair think o' his estate."

"That's a strange doctrine from your lips, Wattie, said his host essaying a laugh to try and humour his strange guest.

Wattie's features, however, did not relax. His mouth was firmly set. "Ye canna brak' yer word, Laird, an' I'll no tak' anything else," he said with determination.

"It looks as if you had something against the woman."

"I hae nothin' agin' her. She's been a guid, good, swumman a' her days an' has tried o' her best. I wish there were mair like her in the parish."

"And yet you want to turn her out of house and home. It seems very strange," remarked the Laird.

"I dinna care hoo it looks. The Creator saved me from makin' that mistak' when he gave me this ill-shapen body. I've learned never tae care hoo a thing looks, or tae judge by appearances. But if you are no a man o' yer word, Laird, ye had nae richt tae ask me in here."

Wattie rose with an action of indignation from the chair.

Meantime the Laird scrutinized him very closely. There was no relenting about the face, but Wattie had one vulnerable spot, his eyes. They were true deep and honest, and he could not wear screens. Some of the Laird saw there brought a look of relief into his face, and he responded in a kindly tone.

"Your word will be carried out. I will take Lochbend into the home farm."

(Continued next week)

### The Upward Look

#### A New Year's Thought

How many times we hear people say: "I am not going to make any more New Year's resolutions!" Is it not because they never keep their old ones, and so realize the uselessness of making new ones? But is the need not a very great one?

Will we not make fresh ones, at this solemn time, of entering upon this, our New Year, and with God's help strive harder than ever before to keep them? Then when next New Year comes, we will feel strengthened and encouraged to begin again with renewed determination, when we see the results of the endeavor of the past year.

Each and every one has some faults and failings, which he must feel that he ought to conquer. In this battle of self-conquest, it is often so hard to make a beginning, but now is the best time possible.

One very helpful suggestion is to write down what we feel needs conquering first of all. Put it where we will see it often. Ask ourselves daily if we can see a gain. Regard it as a very serious matter, if we cannot.

Now our thoughts are very much with the soldiers fighting for our nation's safety. Everywhere one sees the flash of knitting needles, as hands work busily for their comfort. What would our opinion be of a soldier that, quite complacently, would say that,

as he had not succeeded as well as he should have, he was not going to fight any more, even though his own honor and that of his country was at stake?

What should our opinion be of ourselves, when we calmly give up, when a certain fault will be a stumbling block in our own highest Christian development? Then there is even a more sacred obligation that we owe to others who are following our example. Just to-night I heard of a sorry tried man who took a position for a long period in an isolation hospital, so as to be out of reach of temptation.

This battle, whether the falling be great or the fault seemingly trivial, must be fought, not spasmodically, but daily, hourly and never in our own strength, and the greater the struggle, the greater the conquest. Solomon must have understood the magnitude of such a task, when he wrote: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs 17, 32.—I. H. N.

\*\*\*  
The man who has learned to take things as they come, and to let go as they depart, has mastered one of the arts of cheerful and contented living.

#### Clearly Impossible

"Feyther," said little Mickey, "wasn't it Patrick Hinky that said 'Let us have peace'?"

"Niver!" said old Mickey. "No body be th' name uv Patrick iver said anything loike that."

#### To Dress Well but Economically

Mrs. W. E. Howard, Lanark Co., Ont.

If there is one place above all others that many a farmer's wife is easily detected as a "farmer's wife," it is the day she goes to town and walks up and down the streets mingling with the townspeople. How do we know she comes from the country? Why, by the way she is dressed of course. Really, when I go to town and see the way some of my neighbors dress on such occasions I am almost ashamed to be classed as a farmer's wife.

I don't think there is any reason why we country women should not be dressed as neatly and attractively as scores of city women who haven't any more money, and perhaps not as much, to spend on clothes as we have. It is not necessary to be extravagant in order to be well dressed. Some one has said that to be well-dressed a woman should be dressed so that no one will notice her clothes. I would like to add to that that she should try to make her clothes express her personality and to wear what is becoming to her, even though something more extreme may be "the style."

There are lots of styles and materials that are quite suitable for the city woman, but which are not serviceable for the country woman who has to drive almost every place she goes. We should, when buying, keep this thought in mind and select something that will not be too delicate to withstand our weather, dust and so forth.

I do not consider that it is economy to buy a very expensive piece of goods when selecting a dress, going on the

argument that it always pays to buy the best. If a woman buys such goods she has to wear that dress until it is terribly out of fashion in order to get the value out of it. I believe in buying the cheaper materials (but not too cheap) and making them up with the intention of wearing them out in one or two seasons. In this way we are enabled to keep abreast of the styles and avoid making ourselves the subject of ridicule when we go to town.

We must avoid extremes in style and color, as they are so noticeable and soon begin to look old-fashioned. I think it is better to choose one or two colors for the season, then by having hats, dresses, coats and waists to match, we can have variety in our costumes without having many clothes.

A great deal of money is spent unwisely in little details. Shoes and gloves usually come in this class, but really it is so important to have neat shoes and gloves that I hardly feel justified in calling them details. It is not necessary, however, to wear patent leather shoes or white kid gloves all the time in order to be well dressed. Good cashmere or silk gloves are very neat and shoes of a more substantial nature for common wear are more desirable. Wearing silk stockings or fine lingerie underwear under cloth dresses is not economical. The well dressed woman is particular about these points, but they need not be expensive to be fresh and dainty.

We should not forget too that no matter how extreme or ugly the fashions may become there are always styles that are pretty without being out of date.



**"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."**  
**"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."**  
 Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.  
 No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."  
 So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.  
 FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — reliable, you see.  
 No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.  
 Bake things always up to the mark of your happy expectations.  
 Disappointment—never.  
 Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.  
 FIVE ROSES—trouble-proof flour.  
 Use FIVE ROSES always.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

# GETT'S LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

## CHALLENGE COLLARS

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THE ARLINGTON COLLARS Co. of Hamilton, Ont. 25 PATERSON AVENUE TORONTO

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## BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small homes at small cost.

OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.

OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$5.00.

OUR OBJECT: To please.

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Anything you want to know about bringing up your home, ask

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## Powerful White Incandescent Light

Burns common coal oil. No dirt. No smoke. Gives better light than gas or electricity or any ordinary common lamp at one-sixth the cost. Fits your old lamps. Unusually for fine showing and reading. I want one person in each locality to handle the burner.

Write to-day for circular telling you how you can get one free.

AUG. GAMACHE, Manufacturer SAWYERVILLE, P. Q.

## Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

## What Women's Institutes Are Doing

THE Women's Institute is one of the liveliest organizations in Canada. The Women's Institutes in Ontario have long been a power for good. From the most remote rural communities to our largest towns, branches of the Women's Institute are doing valuable work in the interests of good home making and good citizenship, and are fast becoming indispensable to our rural life.

Mrs. A. E. Fittman, who is superintendent of both Women's and Men's Institutes in Ontario, has publicly admitted that "the Women's Institute is the more progressive of the two, and is making greater progress all over the province."

The branches that have made the most progress are in the small towns and villages where people can get together easiest. In the case of villages, women from the farms around frequently comprise a large percentage of the membership. The work that these centrally located Institutes are doing now is but a forerunner of the work that real rural Institutes will be doing once they become generally established. Farm and Dairy recently corresponded with the presidents and secretaries of Institutes that we knew were "doing things," and the replies received have thrown much light on the line of work followed.

### Patriotic Labors

Much of the work this winter will be of a patriotic nature. "When the war broke out we decided to do away with our regular program and work for the soldiers," writes Mrs. A. D. McArthur, president of the Morrisburg W. I. in Dundas Co., Ont. "We have followed the directions of the Red Cross Society and have already done a substantial amount of contribution of the articles required." We are still meeting once a week and working for the Red Cross. This week we are taking up a donation for the Belgians, who are in such dire straits. It will consist of anything that we can do. Other work mentioned by Mrs. McArthur that will be prosecuted by this patriotic Institute is the running of a Red Cross Lyceum course of four entertainments the proceeds to go to the patriotic fund.

At Greenhurst the members of the Women's Institute have a very ambitious undertaking on their hands. It is nothing less than an Institute building, designed to give an evening home to the homeless, and provide a centre for gymnasium classes, literary meetings, and so forth. "We call our building 'The People's Institute,'" writes Mrs. A. D. McArthur. "This building has been free to everyone for one year. Anyone may use the phone, piano or sewing machine. A matron is employed who lives right in the building and it is open from 9 a.m. until 10.30 p.m. Its object is to provide a place for those who have no homes to spend their evenings. Entertainment was provided in the evenings in the form of lectured; debates, science classes and gymnasium. We do not yet know if it will be possible to keep this building open another year, but it has done good."

The Banner Institute of Halton "For many years the Burlington branch of the Women's Institute has been the banner Institute of Halton county," proudly writes Miss Ethel A. Fowler, its secretary-treasurer. "It is our ambition that it shall always be first, and at present a membership contest is being carried on. Two sides have been formed and the one which obtains the largest numbers of new members within two months shall be given a banner by the winning side. This contest affords lots of interest and pleasure, besides enlarging the society

"For the past three years we have been interested in improvements in the public library," writes Miss Fowler in connection with the work of the Institute. "We have made the rough plastered interior walls attractive by tiling. We have effected minor improvements such as buying window blinds and carpeting the platform. The library board paid all costs, over \$50. Our monthly meetings are held in the reading room of the library, and we now asked for rent. For our own convenience and for that of a pleasure club which uses the building in winter, we have had two large cupboards and a table placed in the basement. We also have a coal oil stove, and intend buying some kitchen utensils.

"We try to have our meetings interesting to everyone," concludes Miss Fowler. "Above all, we aim to cultivate all friendships, especially with strangers. We try to bring into our society all newcomers to the town that they feel the love of all friends."

### For Better Citizenship

Another live Women's Institute that is located at Port Credit, Ont. "More especially we aim to foster better citizenship," writes Miss Mary Gates. "While not unmindful of educational and social problems, interest has largely focused upon attempts to improve the health and beauty of our village, and at the same time to further a sound community spirit in which all denominations and all organizations are taking part. The movement towards improved village conditions."

Good work has been done at Port Credit in keeping the village clean. Feeling as we do that waste paper, always an eyesore and a nuisance, we have done away with it by providing special dust bins for the street. The medical inspection of the school is a matter which the Institute has cooperated in. That problem next on the list is to establish a permanent district nurse and money has already been raised and promised for the extension of one of the Victorian Order classes in September, at which the revenue for this cause was the catering for the Port Credit Bowling Club tea on July 1st, and from which \$26 was realized.

### Garden Interest Stimulated

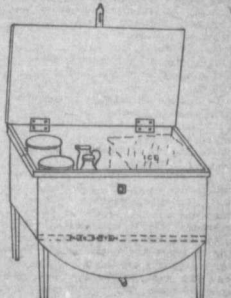
"Another good line of work is described by Miss Gates as follows: "There are many charming gardens in the neighborhood and many more in the course of making. Local interest is great in horticulture, and the Women's Institute has played an important part for years in fostering this interest. Flower shows are continually held, usually under the trees on the lawns of private grounds of great beauty. Two gold medals have been donated and are open for competition in classes for hardy, herbaceous perennial flowers, and for collections of vegetables grown by those who employ only occasional help. There were 125 entries for the last show held in September, at which the different classes were opened for two bronze medals offered for displays of fruit, vegetables, flowers and potted plants. These summer shows are enjoyed by the men as well as the women. In September the vegetable classes were auctioned off for the benefit of the Women's Patriotic League, \$26 being raised for this object."

After all the greatest good that is being accomplished by the Women's Institute is not the actual work done, but the supplying of a new ideal to the women of our land. Particularly in the rural districts do women need to get together and to have their mind taken off their own problems and the broader ideal that they are given

of community work and citizenship. What better organization could we have to effect this object than the Women's Institute? \*

## A Cobbled-up Refrigerator

Mrs. Robt. Smith, Brant Co., Ont. A refrigerator that will not cost too much and yet be efficient is one of the things I have been looking for a long time. In looking through a recent issue of "The Threshermen's Review and Poor Farming," I ran across a description of a "cobbled-up" ice chest that I believe will answer my requirements nicely. The boys have promised to make it for me this winter when other work is slack. In case other housewives would like to benefit by this "and" of mine I send along a diagram and a description of the refrigerator as it appeared in "The Threshermen's Review. Here is how



Callie Conway describes her ice chest:

"How could I have a refrigerator without spending \$15 to \$30 that I did not have? That problem next occupied my thoughts. Someone of the family is in town at least twice a week, so we could easily have ice brought out, and the cost of the ice, since we did our own delivering, was less than the town people paid. We could save enough on food not allowed to spoil to pay the cost of the ice. I knew, too, that Laving ice would save me time because I could cook more food at 2 time and keep it until needed.

"I searched the attic, cellar and sheds for available material for a refrigerator. My most available asset seemed to be the discarded worn-out washing machine. I established this in the cellar above the drain, which carries away the drippings. As the bottom of the machine was curved I laid in boards to make a level false bottom. On this I placed the cake of ice, covered with newspapers and a piece of carpet. All around the ice the food is set in covered vessels. The working parts of the washer were attached to the lid so I had Tom remove it and hinge on a new lid of old but clean boards, with a clasp to fasten it shut. The washer has a drain outlet and works well in its new capacity. Our ice-box cost nothing but labor."

## How Pat Got Even

Pat was born in England working with his coat off. There were two Englishmen laboring on the same railroad as the Irishman. They painted a donkey's head on the back of Pat's coat, and watched to see him put it on. Pat, of course, saw the donkey's head on his coat, and, turning to the Englishman, said, "Which of you wiped my face on me coat?" \*

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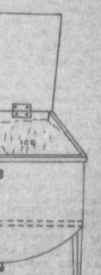
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The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to act as critics on matters relating to cheese making or to suggest subjects for discussion.

Improving Quality of Butter\*

Meek Robertson, Pres. and Mgr., Belleville Creamery Co., Belleville, Ont. About four years ago, when attending this meeting, I remember a gentleman being here who used to be prominent in Ontario creamery work as long ago as 15 years. In talking with this gentleman he said, "Well, there is not" any new in creamery work. You have just discussed the same old questions discussed 10 or 15 years ago."

In making an attempt to bring forward some suggestions to improve the quality of Ontario butter, one is inclined to wonder what really is new. There may not be much new that could be used to improve the quality of our butter, but there are a few old schemes which are certainly not worn out with too much practice. Some of these old schemes which are so little practised may be enumerated as follows: Grading cream, paying according to grade and pasteurizing. These three I believe are the most important and the least practised. They are splendid ideas; but like the dairy cow they are unprofitable unless they are milked regularly.

Grading Cream

Some creameries are in a position to refuse poor cream. Where this is possible I believe it is better than grading. There are other creameries however, which cannot refuse the cream. Before it is seen by any official of the creamery it has travelled 50 or 60 miles by rail and it cannot very well be returned although, in our own business, we did return four or five cans this summer. For creameries in general I believe that the grading of cream will be their salvation. What encouragement has a man to take care of his cream when he knows his slovenly neighbor is going to get as much money for his poor cream as the good cream man gets for his?

How is this cream grading system to be maintained in Ontario? As creamery men we have been told that grading would pay. We have been told in two different ways. Some packages of butter from Alberta, sent to our National Exhibition have told us. These packages of butter have told us not in words, but in deeds. They demonstrated to us in a practical way. Again some government officials have told us that grading would pay. Unlike the Alberta butter, however, they have told us only in words—not in deeds. It is deeds and action we want. Why has Alberta and Saskatchewan adopted grading? Is it because they had a Marzetti and a Wilson? We believe we have just as good men as those aforementioned gentlemen. The trouble is we have many makers, that is, men who are marking time, in so far as cream grading is concerned. We want a leader in this matter and believe that this leader should be a government official with the necessary power and will to act.

Grading Must be Honest

Just another point about grading. To be efficient it must be honest. Paying an address at the recent dairy meeting at the Guelph Dairy School, Dec. 5, 1914.

ing one cent more in a certain territory, simply to keep pace with another creamery man's price, is not cream grading; it is cream degrading. This exposes the perpetrator of the crime. It is a crime, even though it is at present not a criminal offence.

Paying according to grade: Very little need be said about this. Personally, I believe two grades would be sufficient to have the desired result. If a patron loses three cents per pound butter fat because he sends poor cream, I believe it would have the desired result. When you touch a man's pocket, you touch the most sensitive member of his nervous system.

Pasteurization: If a creamery man does not pasteurize it must be because of lack of water, lack of the necessary funds with which to buy machinery, or because he does not know any better. The time is not coming, it is here, when Ontario creamery men must put forth their best efforts. Consumers are demanding "real butter."

A Wave of the Hand

R. F. Flint, in Dairy Record

While driving, recently, with a man high in authority in the Federal dairy division, I noticed that, as we passed farmers working in the fields, he invariably waved his hand at them and that he always drew a vigorous response.

Finally he said, "Did you ever plow alone in a field, day after day?" "Indeed I had." "Well then," he said, "you will remember what an event it was to have someone else pass and wave his hand. Something you would think about for some time; breaking up the monotony of a long day and of thought-worn subjects."

Yes, I remembered it all very distinctly even in more patches because I had not thought of it for a long time. The thought has come back to me and forced these conclusions:

That man was a success as a butter-maker partly, largely, because he "waved his hand" at the patrons whenever they appeared at the creamery or elsewhere within waving distance. He was a success in a State department position and in a success in his present position because he is interested in his fellow man and is still figuratively and literally waving his hand to those in the dairy work.

The buttermakers of to-day must take a greater interest in their patrons than those of 15 years ago because conditions are different.

The successful creamery man of today is a great getter in as full a sense as the general merchant.

Seeds at the Winter Fair

The continually increasing interest in good seed is reflected in the seed department at Guelph. The second floor of the City Hall this year housed the finest collection of seed exhibits ever staged in Ontario. The exhibit of the Standing Field Crop Competition was particularly attractive. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association also had an instructive exhibit. The competitive class for seed grain, corn, small seeds and potatoes were all well filled and indicated a good supply of seed for next spring's crops. Then of course there were individual exhibits. Essex county was "nothing but seed corn." Right next to it was the Dominion Department of Agriculture with a small model of a seed corn drying house and some of the largest mangles and turnips we have ever seen. The Dominion Live Stock Branch were next in line with an egg testing demonstration. The latest development in C. S. G. A. work was put to the test in the booth of the River Front Corn Centre of Essex Co., Ont.

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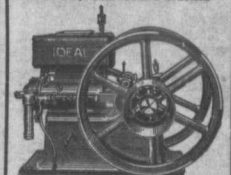
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