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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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Dairy Farmers of
Ontario

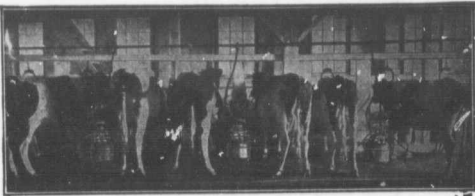
PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 18

1913



The First Snow of the Season



The B-L-K Milker

A Description

The machine consists of a strong, heavily tinned steel pail, on the top of which is a metal cover, termed the pulsator. It fits loosely on a gasket that makes an air tight joint when the suction is on. A nipple projecting from the suction fitter on the pulsator connects the pail by a hose with the stanchion cock on the pipe line.

Each Pulsator Milks Two Cows at One Time

Two pieces of hose connect two cocks on the pulsator with two groups of four teat cups each. The metal teat cup with its rubber mouthpiece fits over the teat and is held in place by the suction. The pulsator alternately makes and breaks the vacuum, first drawing the milk from the teat, then allowing the fresh supply to enter. This exactly imitates the calf's sucking, and is a more naturalization than that of the hand.

As the milk is drawn from the teats it is sucked into the pail. An inspection glass in the milk passage permits the operator to see when the milk flow stops. From 12 to 18 cows per hour can be milked with one pulsator, depending upon the way in which it is handled, and an operator can care for two, or under some conditions, three pulsators.

An accurate account of each cow's yield and the quality of the milk can be kept by using the partition type milker.

The amount of space at our disposal in this issue limits the information in this announcement, but if you'll drop us a card we'll gladly send you our literature on the B-L-K Milker and Simplex Separator.

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

The Season's Greetings to all Farm and Dairy Readers

The Ideal Home Light

The soft mellow rays of the

Rayo Lamp

make it the best for all home uses. Read and sew without straining the eyes. Easy to clean and rewick. Safe. Economical. Stock carried at all chief points.

For best results use ROYALITE OIL.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Toronto Montreal Vancouver
Ottawa Quebec Calgary
Halifax St. John Regina Edmonton
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INCREASED ENTRIES AT THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

This Year's Fair the Most Successful in 30 Years—Increased Entries and Uniformly Higher Quality Characterize Almost Every Section—A Record Attendance.

In all the 30 years of its history, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair never experienced a more successful meet than that of last week. The weather from the opening day to the last of the fair was most favorable to a large attendance. Every day established a new record for number of people passing through the turnstiles. On the banner day, Wednesday, it was estimated that well over 20,000 people attended this purely agricultural and educational show.

And the exhibits were well worth seeing. Some say that the improved showing was due to the competition of the new fair at Toronto acting as a spur to the management of the older fair at Guelph. Others attributed the success of this year's fair to the enthusiastic efforts of the new secretary, Mr. R. W. Wade. Whatever may have been the cause, the advance in quality and number of entries was very marked. Horse entries, for instance, numbered 102 more than last year; beef cattle made an advance of 26 entries, dairy cattle 10, swine 130, while sheep showed a decrease of six head.

THE GREATEST NEED OF ALL

The success of this year's fair but emphasizes the need for larger and more convenient accommodations for both visitors and exhibitors. The dairy cattle have long overflowed the quarters equipped for them. The horse entries could all have been accepted had it not been that stables nearby were unable to accommodate surplus entries. From the visitor's standpoint the need for greater accommodation is even more evident. On some days not more than one-third of the people were able to see the judging, although the galleries and the space around the judging arena were packed to the limit. Owing to the poor planning of the galleries, many of the best exhibits were fortunate enough to get seats could not see the ring to advantage. Out among the cattle one could hardly press a way through the swarms of people.

Fortunately, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Duff, attended the fair on its banner day, and had an opportunity of seeing just how inadequate the accommodation really is. At public meetings which he attended, prominent patrons of the fair took full advantage of their opportunity to tell the Minister in public just what he should do for the Provincial Fair at Guelph. The result of the efforts was heard when, at the civic luncheon on Thursday, President McNeil promised a new arena for the fair to be held two years hence. A few directors expressed themselves as favoring the abandonment of the old buildings entirely and building larger on a new site. Such a course, however would involve heavy expenditure.

DAIRY TEST A SUCCESS

The dairy test this year indicated in its progress the strides that the industry is making throughout the province. In some cases new records were made, and in all breeds and in all sections of each breed, the tests were uniformly higher than in previous years. The most pleasing feature of the dairy test, which is reported fully on page eight of this issue of Farm and Dairy, was the fine turnout of all dairy breeds.

The splendid improvements shown in the classes for Canadian-bred Oboladales was a feature of the horse exhibit that proved pleasing to every fair visitor. In many cases Canadian-bred animals proved themselves quite the equal of the imported

stock. In several classes for Canadian-bred stallions and mares the number of entries went well over a dozen, and in one case entries reached 20. Nor had the imported classes lost any of their old-time strength. All of Canada's best-known breeders and importers were along. Among these the largest exhibitors were Smith & Richardson of Columbus, who had an unusually strong exhibit. T. H. Hassard, Markham, T. D. Elliott, Bolton, John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, and W. H. Mansell, Fletcher. These, however, are only a few of the numerous exhibitors. Every year the number of small exhibitors is growing, particularly in the Canadian-bred classes, and this in itself



"The Man Behind the Gun"

This is a good likeness of R. W. Wade, the new secretary of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Mr. Wade's energy and enthusiasm are largely responsible for the success of this year's fair.

speaks well for the welfare of the pure bred horse industry.

Percherons, in number of entries, were not as strong at Guelph as they have been at the fall fairs, but there was plenty of competition for all of the money. T. H. Hassard was the largest exhibitor. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, T. D. Elliott and R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, also had good strings. John Garbhouse & Sons, Highfield, had the preeminent entry in the Shire sections, with John H. Kellam, Nashville, in second place with animals of his own breeding. There was the usual strong representation of Hackneys, Standard Breds, and Thoroughbreds. Ponies, too, brought out a

THE CHAMPION STEER

The beef animal that attracted most attention was not a contestant in the beef classes. Glencarnock Victor 2nd, champion steer at Chicago, occupied an enclosed stall all by himself and received an immense amount of attention. An illustration of this fine steer appeared in Farm and Dairy last week, and we could not do more than say that he looks just as good as that illustration.

In the competitive classes Shorthorns, as usual, predominated. A few of the entries showed poor finishing, something one would not expect at a show of such long standing as that of Guelph. The top animals in all cases, however, were good. The champion heifer, owned by Adam Armstrong of Fergus, was an excellent yearling as has been seen at Guelph in a long time. Alexander Barber

(Continued on page 6)

WINTER FAIR

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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. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1913

No. 51

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exposure of Dairying in Canada

Rural Schools Need Reorganizing

RICHARD LEES, M. P., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS

**The School Section an Antiquated Institution--
It is an Obstacle to Progress--A Larger Unit
is Necessary--Why the County Unit
Would be Most Efficient.**



35 Years in Use



One Example of Progress

"The Chief Business of a Commonwealth is Education"

In a former article reference was made to a few of the defects in our rural school system. It was shown to have failed to keep pace either with the general progress of education, or with the improvements in rural conditions that have been going on during the past 10 or 15 years. While development has been amazingly rapid in almost every other line of rural activity, the district school is just about where our grandfathers left it. For this there must be causes and an investigation of the causes must be the only means of finding a remedy.

A THOUGHT-COMPELLING QUESTION

A hopeful feature of the situation is that within recent years, a good deal of thought and attention have been given to this question. Remedies, many and varied, have been proposed. It has been pointed out, and truly, that the rural school does not fit rural conditions. It is only a small copy of the city school. Its course of study is the same; and its methods of instruction do not differ. It fits for the same activities if for any at all. Against the rural school it is charged that it unfits for country life, that it deprives the rural community of leadership by sending off into other spheres, the ablest and best of the young people, and that it tends to create a feeling of contempt for the life and occupations of the country. While no one would deny to the country boy or girl the training that will serve as a starting point for any kind of education he may desire, yet the fact is coming to be more and more recognized that the country school should meet the conditions of country life.

The rural school is not a problem in itself, but only a part, though a very important part, of a much larger problem. The migration from the farms to the centres of population in the towns and cities has of recent years grown to such proportions as to produce anxiety and alarm in the minds of all thoughtful people. This has given rise to a demand for the vitalizing and spiritualizing of country life. If the flow of population cityward is to cease, the life of the country must become something more than a mere complement or reflex of city life. While the country man should be just as intelligent, as alert, and as physically fit as his city cousin, that does not mean that he should be the same. The idea that country life is in any way inferior,

that it furnishes fewer opportunities for financial success, or intellectual development, must be got rid of. This is the larger problem, and in

Write us Your Opinion

THIS is the second article on the Rural School Situation that Mr. Lees has written for Farm and Dairy. The first appeared in our issue of November 20th. In that article Mr. Lees describes the average rural school with all of its unattractiveness and lack of equipment. He showed the need for a change. In this article Mr. Lees tells, in part, how that change may be brought about. His recommendations for reorganization will be of interest to every one of our Folks who has children going to school, or who is interested in education as a community asset. We will welcome criticisms or comments on Mr. Lees' suggestions, and so far as possible will publish all letters received. We make Farm and Dairy an open forum for the discussion of our educational problems.

its solution the rural school will be called on to play a much more important part than it has yet done. How is this to be accomplished?

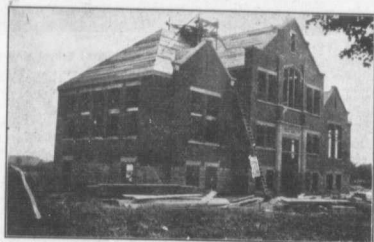
PRESENT REMEDIES INADEQUATE

That little has been done in this direction will be readily admitted by all. True, we have made attempts at enlarging the curriculum. Agriculture, nature study, school gardens, have all had their innings and have all had more or less influence, but they have only "scratched the surface." Vigorous and praiseworthy efforts have been made to improve the quality of the teaching. These efforts have been nullified to a great extent by the exodus of men from the teaching profession and the handing over of the schools to girls, who leave the profession before they have acquired the maturity and experience to fit them for "character building," or if they remain and prove their worth the city claims them. Their places are again taken by beginners, whose training, it must be confessed, has not been the

best possible to fit them for developing the idea of a larger rural life in the children over whom they are placed. It is an undoubted fact that as at present constituted our Normal Schools are training the type of teacher needed for the town or city graded school and not for the ungraded rural school.

But the country school is never going to come to its own by any mere superficial measures such as have so far been tried, though in isolated cases there may be a temporary improvement. The change will have to be more radical and far-reaching. The fact of the matter is that our whole system of school administration in country districts is obsolete and out of date, a relic of an age that is gone. Whatever advantages the section or district school may have possessed in the early days when settlements were isolated, means of communication difficult, and educational requirements small, it has long outlived its time, and is now an obstacle in the way of progress rather than a means thereto.

Who, that knows anything of present day conditions in the average school section, with its narrow vision, petty jealousies and conservative ideas, where both people and official are more influenced by personal, political, social, and religious envy than by all the arguments of the most advanced educational experts, can hope for



A Modern Up-to-date School Building in Ontario

The site of this new school consists of two acres of splendid land. In addition the local Young People's Improvement Society has been planning to purchase two additional acres alongside the school grounds for park purposes; for this funds have been raised by means of a bazaar and a skating rink. Out courtesy Ontario Department of Education.

any general advantage under that system? Besides this, the sections are badly arranged, irregular in size and shape and are unequally taxed for educational purposes. Can any person suggest a sensible reason why the people of one section should be called on to pay a school tax 10 times as great as that in another section less than 10 miles distant and in which the educational advantages are superior?

REORGANIZATION THE REMEDY

It seems almost self-evident that the simple remedy for this is a larger unit. That unit should not be less than the county. In some 30 of the states to the south of us the district or section unit has been abandoned, a dozen of them have a township unit, and the rest a county unit. Were all the schools of a county under the direction and management of a board of education for the county as the schools of a city are under a city board, how much more efficient they could be made. The employment and location of teachers in positions for which their attainments were best suited, the adjustment and regulation of section boundaries, the establishment where necessary of rural continuation or high schools, and a greatly increased economy in the expenditure of school funds, would be some of the advantages that would result.

The argument that local requirements could not be so carefully and fully looked after as under the present system has no weight. The civic affairs of a county are managed by one board; why not the educational? If a board of ten or a dozen trustees can manage a city school system with hundreds of teachers, it should not require from three hundred to a thousand trustees to manage—might it not be said, to mismanage—at most four hundred country schools?

The argument that appeals to most people is that the cost of education would be equally distributed over the country, but if we believe in the principle that education is the duty of the whole state, this becomes really the strongest argument in favor of the proposed change.

Experience has shown that of the three units,

introduced with such magnificent results, it was preceded by the county board. I shall not proceed further, however, in a discussion of the consolidated school, as a special article may be devoted to that subject later.

A Suitable Rotation

J. H. Grisdale, B.Sc., Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farms

Here is a rotation we have tried for 12 years with satisfactory results. I do not mean that we have used it on an acre or two, but we have tried it on a 200 acre farm.

The first year, pasture early in the fall, that is in the month of August. We plow that pasture with a shallow furrow and work it down, and work it at intervals for the rest of the season.

“EDUCATION has now come to have vastly more significance than the mere establishing and maintaining of schools. . . . Beyond and behind all educational work there must be an aroused intelligent public sentiment. To make this sentiment is the most important work immediately before us.”

U.S. Com. on Country Life

Plow again in October, or, if you are provided with the necessary instrument, a double mould board plow. We ridge the fields. It is then more satisfactory to handle the next spring and conserves the fertility better. Ridge it up as though you were prepared for sowing potatoes, and leave it that way during the winter. The next spring work it down and sow peas and oats. If with these peas and oats we sow a small quantity of clover, we have found it will pay us. I won't say every year you will be satisfied because some years the summer is so dry that the growth of clover is very small. The next year that land into corn.

I have said that a bad rotation is one where corn follows grain, but in this case it is peas and oats and you will notice that I recommend clover

The International Institute of Agriculture*

By J. G. Rutherford

Those of us who have watched the growth of settlement on the western prairies have often observed the mutual benefit derived from the commingling in close neighborhood of tillers of the soil from many different lands. The almost unavoidable interchange of ideas and the comparison of different methods of doing certain things, gradually, if almost insensibly, lead to the adoption in such a community of a much higher composite standard than can be found in districts peopled by settlers of common origin.

The remarkably rapid advance in agricultural science which has taken place in the newer districts on this continent, especially during recent years, is unquestionably largely attributable to this commingling of the ideas of people from different countries, and when it is borne in mind that but few of our immigrants ago derived from the classes in which the greatest mental development and the highest training exist, it goes without saying that a universal interchange of agricultural knowledge would be of inestimable value to farmers throughout the world.

COMMUNITY INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS

We all know that if in any community farmers stand aloof and fail to meet with each other for the discussion of matters of common interest, but little advancement is made, while in those districts where Farmers' Clubs and Institutes flourish, the trend is in the direction of greater progress and prosperity.

In the same way, the province or state which devotes the most attention to agricultural education and the general spread of agricultural knowledge very soon begins to derive direct and tangible benefit from this policy. The same is true of those central governments which are sufficiently broad and farseeing to make the knowledge and experience of their various component parts available for the benefit of all.

INTERCHANGE IN OTHER FIELDS

From the beginning of time, students of theology throughout the world have endeavored with more or less force and fervor to impress their views upon each other; the scientists of all countries have long been in the habit of exchanging ideas, while that fine field for the imagination, international law, has been, and still is, a profitable source of revenue to the legal profession. The industrial world, and in mercantile life, knowledge practically ignores national lines, while in the realms of finance, we western forelopers have from time to time painful reminders that the supply of ready cash is controlled by the money kings of many different countries.

In this respect, as in many others, however, the farmer is now returning to his own; I use the word "returning" advisedly, because from the days when "Adam delved and Eve span" until the commencement of the period of tremendous expansion which followed the discovery of steam power, but little over a century ago, the tiller of the soil was always rightly regarded as the most important factor in the community in which he lived.

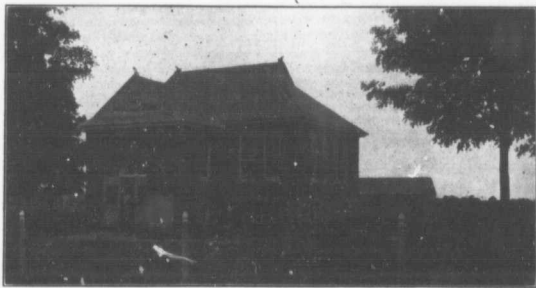
AGRICULTURE MUST LEAD

Although for a time his importance has been partially obscured by the brilliant achievements of those whom he has all the time been feeding, he has recently again asserted his eternal right to the leadership of humanity.

When less than a decade ago that remarkable man, David Lubin of California, stirred to action by the realization that, through the manipulations of speculative corporations and individuals, the farmers of America and of the world at large were being yearly robbed of a large proportion

Continued on page 11

*Extract from address delivered by Dr. Rutherford, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Can. Pac. Rly., at Lethbridge, Alta.



A Two-Roomed School with a Record

School gardening has been carried on in this Carleton Co., Ont., school for about 10 years. The school is a pioneer in this kind of work. Note the neat wire fence, the shed for garden tools and how effectively a few shade trees frame in the school. This is a type of school of which we cannot have too many in rural districts.—Can. courtesy Ontario Department of Education.

the section, the township, and the county, the latter has proved by far the most efficient and economical. One respect in which it has proved so is that it has rendered possible the consolidation of rural schools. True, that is legally impossible with us at present, but practically impossible. The local jealousy, lack of community interest, and conservatism of section officials are all against it. The initiative must be taken by some one of the sections proposing to unite, all are afraid to do so and if any did some other would surely object for fear of being placed at a disadvantage. In almost all the states where the consolidated school has been extensively in-

to be sown with it. I think every farmer should always do it, but do not always expect good results; nine out of 10 times you will be satisfied.

The second year you have corn, and the third year you have grain seeded down with six or eight pounds red clover, two pounds alsike, six or eight pounds alfalfa, and six or eight pounds timothy. These quantities are as low as you can get them to be sure of the best returns and to give the most satisfactory results.

This five year rotation has given us very satisfactory results, and enables us to grow quite enough grain for the average requirement of the farm.—Extract from address.

FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC ISSUES OF THE DAY

H. B. Coe, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy

A Chance for us to Make our Influence Felt—Announce Your Views—Let the Country Know Them

DO you know of any reason why we, the readers of Farm and Dairy, should not wield an important influence in moulding public opinion on leading issues of the day?

How often have you heard it said that farmers won't work together? That we split as soon as the party politicians get busy amongst us? The charge is true. There are reasons for it. Hitherto we have had practically no means of making our views known. Our farmers' organizations in eastern Canada are lamentably weak. Therefore, they don't carry the influence they should. Therefore, as a class, farmers have very little influence.

There is another reason. Our agricultural papers have hesitated to discuss public issues of the day with their readers. Therefore, their readers have had to rely largely on party papers for their information. These are generally biased. Thus farmers as a class have not been receiving impartial presentations of great issues that vastly affect their welfare.

Have you ever noticed how the political parties play fast and loose with us? Take as an example the navy question. One party wants to send \$35,000,000 as a gift to the British Navy. The other party says that we should spend \$35,000,000 to establish a Canadian Navy. We are asked to decide which of these policies we prefer. But nobody seems to consider it necessary to ask us if we really want either. It may be that we would rather not spend more than \$10,000,000 on either policy. Possibly we would prefer not to spend a cent for naval warfare. Instead, we might like to give money to promote international peace. Who knows what the great mass of our farmers do want?

The reason we are not able to make our views known is because our farmers' organizations (in the east) are not strong enough to speak with authority for us. The result is Canada is likely to spend huge sums for naval purposes without our having had any real say in the matter, although we will have to pay our full share of the resultant taxes.

A NEW POLICY

These conditions should not be allowed to continue. The readers of Farm and Dairy are asked to help us to bring them to an end.

Let us make our views known each year by means of a Referendum that we are planning to conduct through the columns of Farm and Dairy.

On page 7 of this issue you will find particulars concerning our first Referendum. Read them carefully. If you are 21 years of age we are going to ask you before long to vote on the questions there set forth.

These are important questions. They not only affect the welfare of farmers as a class, but of our country as a whole. It is well, therefore, that the views of farmers regarding them should be made known.

Possibly you feel that you do not know as much about some of these questions as you should. That can't very well be helped. In western Canada, where they have been under discussion for some time, most of the farmers understand them thoroughly. This is going to prove a good method of making our eastern farmers better acquainted with these issues. It will also let our politicians see that farmers, as a class, are thinking about these things and that we have some strong views of our own.

This first year it is possible that only a comparatively few of our readers will care to vote. The idea at first may prove too new for it to receive the support we anticipate that it will

later. Next year, and the year after, we expect that it will receive a much larger response. In time our annual referendum should become an important guide to the trend of public opinion in our rural districts.

We intend to take this first vote in our issue for January 29. Long ago we found that our women readers are just about the most intelligent class of readers that we have. Therefore, we are going to give them a chance to vote also. A special ballot will be printed for them. Two



A Comfortable Home in Chateaugay

Mr. Robert McFarlane, Chateaugay Co., Que., has a herd of big strong producing Ayrshire cows that it would do one's heart good to see. His Ayrshires have treated him well too, as the accompanying illustration of Mr. McFarlane's home proves.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ballots will be printed in this issue—one for the men and one for the women.

WILL FURNISH INFORMATION

In each issue between this issue and our issue of January 29 we will publish an editorial explaining some one or more of the various issues that are to be voted on as fully as our space permits. In this manner we will endeavor to help you to reach conclusions concerning them. Of course, these will be only our views. Whether you agree with them or not, we want you to vote just the same. In fact, it is all the more important that you should vote in order that you may show the strength among our readers of the views you hold.

We count on all our readers helping us to make this expression of public opinion in our rural districts as strong as possible. It is important that you should. We will see that the results of the competition are forwarded to Hon. R. L. Borden and the members of his Cabinet, also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his chief lieutenants.

Here then is a splendid chance for us to make our influence felt. We know that our readers will help us loyally.

Amortization of Mortgages

A. McNab, Saskatchewan

Does the average man realize what a big percentage of our farms are mortgaged more or less heavily? The situation in this province is certainly startling. Fully 90 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged, and some of them for almost all they are worth. Our Provincial Government some time ago sent out a Commission to look into the subject of cheaper money for farmers. The following is an extract from their report that deals with the subject of mortgages:

"In fact the present system of payments seems designed to render renewal necessary and debt perpetual. With the final payment so large the borrower can seldom meet it out of the current year's income. The mortgage is not only renewed; the amount of the loan is very frequently increased.

"These features of our mortgage system are reprehensible. The mortgage is not calculated to develop business habits nor promptness. It is a document that places the farmer, from the beginning, in an impossible situation. It holds out to him the prospect of confronting a payment which he can never hope to meet. Under the guise of a short term mortgage there actually exists a system of long term mortgages, but with this difference, that the farmer is compelled to renew every five years or lose his farm should he fail to meet the mortgage. The system of long term mortgages with repayment on the amortization plan encourages promptness and goes away with the spectre of the final payment which, like the sword of Damocles, hangs suspended over the farmer."


This reads to me like good commonsense. I myself have faced the proposition of paying off a mortgage of a couple of thousands of dollars at the end of a three-year period, and it was the most hopeless proposition I ever had to face. Under the amortization plan, especially if money could be secured at a reasonable rate of interest, a farmer could pay off his mortgage a little at a time each year at the same time that he pays his interest, and at the end of a 20 or 30 year period would be absolutely free of debt. If our Commission could work out some practicable scheme for the introduction of the amortization mortgage in Saskatchewan, it would certainly be a great blessing for us.

Nuggets of Dairy Wisdom

It is better to supply several different kinds of grain than to make the ration exclusively of one grain, because the cow likes a variety of feed and we will probably more nearly make a balanced ration with the mixture than with only one grain. The dry cow should have about the same kind of roughage and about the same amount of grain as a cow giving 10 pounds of milk per day. The cow should either be supplied salt in a box in the pasture, or preferably she should be furnished one ounce of salt per day in her feed. The chlorine in the salt is needed in the digestive juices and in other parts of the body.—J. J. Hooper.

It sometimes happens that farmers are in possession of extra good cows, but not realizing the amount of feed required by cows giving a large yield, they are soon allowed to shrink in milk because the feed given does not provide sufficient nutriment. While cows in good condition can, for a time, give more milk than the feed provides by drawing upon the fat stored in the body, yet if the grain is not gradually increased as the cows lose in body weight, there will soon follow an abnormal shrinkage in milk flow, and also a decrease in the quality of milk yielded.—T. L. Haeger.

The system of testing grade cows at certain centres adopted by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner is one that should have a great and growing influence on the quality of our cows. Our farmers have been much slower than those of Denmark to appreciate the value of this work, but I hope to see much greater interest taken in it in the near future. Until a farmer has an approximate idea of the amount and quality of the milk produced by each individual cow in his herd he can never find dairying anything like as profitable as he ought to do.—W. A. Clemons, Secretary, Canadian H.-F. Breeders' Association, Brant Co., Ont.



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Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f. o. b. Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville post office), complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario.

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Increased Entries at Winter Fair
(Continued from page 5)

Guelph was most successful in the steer classes. Other prominent exhibitors were: Kyle Bros., Drumbo, D. A. Graham, Wyoming, A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Matthew Wilson, Ferguson, J. A. Watt, Elora, and numerous others.

Herefords were a small entry, but the sections were unusually well completed. The usual strong competitors, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, and Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Son, Orangeville, having competition in two classes. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Adam Armstrong, Ferguson, and John Lowe, Elora, each had a few Aberdeen Angus cattle, the total showing numbering 11 head. Grades and crosses brought out the strongest classes in the beef sections, the champion steer of the fair being shown in one of these classes by Jas. LEASK & Sons, Greenbank.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Another Chicago champion, J. & D. J. Campbell's wether, attracted much attention in the sheep classes. The Campbell flock, along with that of John R. Kelsey, also of Woodville, captured all \$18 of the prize money in the Shropshire sections. Other short wool breeds well represented were Oxfords, South-downs, Dorset Horns, and Hampshires and Suffolks. Long wool breeds were almost equally numerous with short wools. Cotswolds, Lincolns, and Leicesters all being exhibited. Here again Chicago winners added spice to the competition.

In the swine classes, Yorkshires predominated in point of numbers, with all the old breeders such as Brethour, Featherston, and Wilson on hand, as well as several smaller breeders. Berksches, too, afforded as strong classes as could be found in the province, such men as Brien Dolson, Cowan, Thompson, McEwen, and others almost equally well known being there with their best. Those old rivals, Daniel DeCourcy and W. E. Wright & Son, again contested for honors in Chester Whites. In Tamworths D. Douglas & Sons had the unusual experience of having to fight for their money. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau exhibiting a few. Grades, crosses, and bacon hogs were all strong classes.

A HYDRO-ELECTRIC EXHIBIT

The second floor of the city hall, immediately adjoining the fair building, was this year available, and in it were to be found several new features, that is, new for the Guelph Fair. The Hydro-Electric Commission, for instance, had a display that attracted much interest, particularly from the ladies. A 1900 Washer, run by electric power, equipped with a motor-driven wringer, a combination mangle and electric iron, and numerous small appliances that would tend to make household work easy could be seen in operation. A sewing machine, a churn, and a cream separator all run by electric motors showed other means in which work on the farm might be simplified by electric power.

The Department of Field Husbandry had a splendid exhibit, and better still, Prof. Zavitz, or one of his associates, was always on hand to explain and give advice. The Physics Department had several models of a septic tank and filter bed and of a field laid out with a complete draining system. To complete this exhibit there was a model ice house for the farm equipped with lightning rods—as might be expected considering that Prof. W. H. Day planned the exhibit. The Dairy Department of the College had a small booth, from which samples of good cheese, both soft and cheddar, were distributed, the

(Concluded on page 9)



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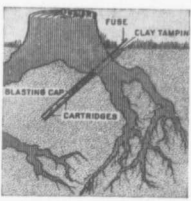
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CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

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Farm and Dairy's Referendum

Farm and Dairy believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. We believe that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly we will hold a Referendum in the issue of Farm and Dairy for January 29, by which readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eight questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of Canada think upon these vital questions? That is what our referendum is being conducted to find out. This is almost the only opportunity any of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next January 29. These questions concern the whole Dominion, so we want Our Folks to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must take one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Our Folks will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

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THE QUESTIONS

- Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of cooperative societies?
- Are you in favor of having the Government own and operate all
 - Express Companies?
 - Telegraph and Telephone Companies?
 - All Railways?
- Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
- Which would you prefer—
 - Sending \$35,000,000 to the Imperial Government as a temporary gift, to be expended for naval defence?
 - Expending \$35,000,000 to start a Canadian Navy?
 - Not spending any money for either purpose, but spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament, and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?
- Are you in favor:
 - Of increasing the British Preference to 50 per cent.?
 - Of increasing the British Preference year by year until within from five to ten years we shall have complete free trade with the Mother Land?
- Are you in favor of raising by a tax on land values only,
 - All school and municipal taxes?
 - All Customs taxes, thereby making the adoption of complete free trade ultimately possible?
 - If not in favor of having all Customs taxes abolished, do you favor the removal of the duties on agricultural implements and having the Dominion Government raise the necessary revenue by a direct tax on land values instead?
- Are you in favor:
 - Of the Dominion Government granting money for the improvement of highways, and designating, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, where and how such money shall be expended?
 - Would you prefer the money so granted should be expended under the control of the County Councils?
- Are you in favor:
 - Of the Referendum?
 - The Initiative?
 - The Right of Recall?

RULES

- The official ballots will be published in Farm and Dairy for Dec. 29, or Jan. 5, 1914. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Farm and Dairy readers only.
- There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.
- Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.
- The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as an invalid ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the question.
- The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.," as soon after January 29 as possible.

6 Letters to Farm and Dairy are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to Farm and Dairy's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be signed as possible.

7 **EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN**
 Our readers are anxious for as large a circulation of the Referendum as possible, and we are anxious for as large a circulation as possible. If you are able to study all these questions, please send the original points through the columns of Farm and Dairy during the next few weeks and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influence such as party leanings or the personal or political candidates. No one knows everything about these eight national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other.

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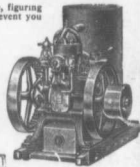
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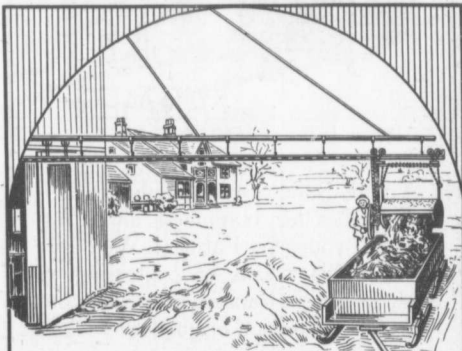
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Dairy Interests at Guelph

It was a great show that was held at Guelph last week and one of the best features of the fair was the Dairy Test. Breeders of that great foster mother of the human race, the dairy cow, did themselves credit in the great showing that they made. Those who know, unanimously pronounced it "the best test yet;" and then some added "in spite of the management." Perhaps the most pleasing feature of all was the splendid bred representation. In several past years Holsteins and Ayrshires have almost monopolized the test, but this year Jerseys were out in force, and fanciers of the Dairy Shorthorns were again on hand. Such a thorough representation reminds one of the old days of the Guelph dairy test.

That little affair so commonly heard, "in spite of the management," referred to the representations that the dairymen have made to the powers that be concerning the limited and inconvenient accommodation, there were no improvements this year. The cattle are still scattered over two stables and hence the test is conducted under slightly different conditions. For the dairymen themselves who must be constantly on hand while the test is in progress and for a few days before, there are neither conveniences or comforts. The man-

agement are not prepared to make promises for improvements next year, but it is anticipated that in two years, when the new arena is built, the dairyway will be more suitably accommodated.

TESTS UNIFORMLY HIGH

The tests were characterized by high uniformity, and winnings were made on small margins. This is a more desirable condition than has some times been the case in the past. This year only two animals failed to qualify for prizes when prizes were available, a grade cow and a dairy Shorthorn. The greatest record of all was made by a pure bred Holstein, Calamity Peach Wayne 3rd, owned by T. H. Wood of Mitchell. This cow had struck a 100 pound a day clip previous to the fair. During the test she went down in her milk, but up in fat content, and finished with a three-day record of 225.9 pounds milk, testing 4.05 per cent. Another notable production, and one that establishes a new record for the Provincial Dairy Test, was that of W. H. Cherry's heifer, Netherland Beauty Posch's Fatont. This grand heifer is almost a full sister to Mr. Cherry's Canadian three-year-old champion.

Among the breeders who contributed to the success of the Holstein class by exhibiting their animals were Tig-

The Dairy Test at the Provincial Winter Fair

SHORTHORNS—Cow, 48 Months and Over.	Lbs.	Fat	Total
1—Bennie of Lowbanks the 2nd—F. Martindale & Son, York	153.6	3.6	178.1
2—Gipsy Lady the 2nd—W. A. Smith, Maple Lodge ..	122.2	4.1	165.93
Cow, 36 Months and Under 48.			
1—Kentucky Rose 4th—Jas. Brown, Norval	113.8	4.4	160.93
Heifer Under 36 Months.			
1—Lady Braemar 3rd—Jas. Brown, Norwich	83.2	4.06	118.59
AYRSHIRES—Cow, 48 Months and Over.			
1—White Pines—A. S. Turner & Son, Byckman's Corners	162.8	4.3	227.3
2—Annie Bunter—G. H. Hamill, Box Grove	154.7	4.4	214.49
3—Briery 2nd of Springhawk—A. S. Turner & Son	172.4	4.65	214.65
4—Lena of Fairfeld—Reginald J. A. Smith	151.7	4.05	212.4
5—Jessie—A. S. Turner & Son	140.3	3.6	186.87
Cow, 36 Months and Under 48.			
1—White Lass—J. L. Stansell, Straffordville	145.2	4.15	204.67
2—Craigleas Jean—E. C. Hamill, Box Grove	146.5	4.4	203.33
3—Fanny of Springhawk—A. S. Turner & Son	141.7	4.1	199.63
4—Starlight of Fairfeld—Reginald J. A. Smith	144.9	4.05	189.14
Heifer under 36 Months.			
1—Craigleas Peach—H. C. Hamill	143.9	4.1	188.60
2—Whitehill Whitener 3rd—S. Turner & Son	79.1	3.9	122.39
3—Jean Armour of Fairfeld—Reginald J. A. Smith	92.3	4.3	119.39
4—Fairy of Hickory—N. Dymont	103.9	3.3	114.49
HOLSTEINS—Cow, 48 Months and Over.			
1—Calamity Peach Wayne 3rd—T. H. Wood, Mitchell	235.9	4.05	280.10
2—Snowflake—T. E. Patterson, Box Grove	200.7	3.85	259.56
3—Ladoga—Edaline Veinmaa—A. E. Hulet, Norwich	191.7	4.1	239.63
4—Netherland Beauty Posch—W. H. Cherry, Garnet	211.8	3.45	248.34
5—Calamity Howjuz—Marjorie McDowell	192.5	3.8	233.8
Cow, 36 Months and Under 48.			
1—Penny Test—Marie McDevon	185.7	3.8	227.8
2—Eimdale Maid—W. Lemen, Lyndon	184.7	3.6	218.91
3—Queen Jessie Ormsby—A. C. Hallman, Breslau	167.1	3.35	205.15
4—Nancy of Atlas—Marie McDevon	181.3	3.4	208.77
5—Della Bohuliga Do Kol—T. H. Dent, Woodstock	166.3	3.28	203.76
Heifer Under 36 Months.			
1—Netherland Beauty Posch's Fatont—W. H. Cherry, Garnet	181.4	3.95	223.13
2—Madam Pauline Galt—T. H. Wood, Mitchell	184.5	3.45	212.45
3—Schilling Maid, Girl—Tig Wood, Mitchell	144.1	3.8	181.1
4—Bessie Spink Mercena—T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg	168.8	3.5	194.56
5—Countess Mercena Wayne—W. McQueen	146.2	3.5	181.1
JERSEYS—Cow, 48 Months and Over.			
1—Maid of Denasia—D. A. Borle, Woodscook	116.9	4.5	171.68
Cow, 36 Months and Under 48.			
1—Brampton Wonder Beauty—H. H. Bull & Son, Brampton	109.3	4.1	151.96
2—Brampton Carina—H. H. Bull & Son	96.8	3.95	148.06
3—Rena's Gobait—Wm. Jas. Beatty, Guelph	94.1	3.5	146.83
Heifer Under 36 Months.			
1—Springhawk Buttercup—T. H. Dent, Woodstock	125.9	4.25	171.02
2—You'll Do Queen—H. H. Bull & Son, Brampton	107.3	3.15	149.87
3—Beauty Maid—D. A. Boyle, Woodstock	97.5	3.1	145.46
4—Brampton Bright Lass—H. H. Bull & Son	88.4	3.7	134.13
5—Brampton Bright Betty—H. H. Bull & Son	80.6	3.65	144.11
6—Brampton Bright Kathleen—H. H. Bull & Son	104.6	3.5	143.99
GRADES—Cow, 48 Months and Over.			
1—Pine Grove Bell—Wm. Bros. Pine Grove	247.2	2.65	239.69
2—Bodie—Geo. B. Ryan, Courtland	201.5	3.4	227.435
Cow, 36 Months and Under 48.			
1—Beauty—Geo. B. Ryan, Courtland	216.9	3.6	256.015
Heifer Under 36 Months.			
1—Daisy—Geo. B. Ryan, Courtland	170.9	3.95	214.92
2—Midge—Wm. Jas. Beatty, Guelph	85.4	4.30	129.46

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

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Wood, Mitchell, W. H. Cherry, Garnet, H. F. Patterson, Martin, L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville, Paris, McDowell, Woodstock, G. W. Clemens, St. George, Wilbur C. Prouse, Tilsonburg, R. J. Kelly, Tilsonburg, Clarence C. Kettle, Wilsonton, A. E. Hulet, Norwich, W. W. Waf, Leavelle, T. H. Demk, Woodstock, W. Lemon, Linden, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Thos. Robertson, Hespeler, T. W. McQueen, Tilsonburg, and one from outside the province, O. & W. O. Palmer, St. Sebastian, Que.

THE AYRSHIRES

As usual the Ayrshire exhibit was a uniform and attractive one. A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, A. Dyment, Dundas, and J. B. Stansell, Straffordville, who did so much to make the Dairy Test at Toronto a success, were also at hand at Guelph. In addition, Reginald J. A. Smith of Hatchley Station was along with an entry for each section. Mr. Turner was most successful in cows, while Mr. Stansell's prize winning heifer of Toronto was again the best of the section for heifers over 36 months. Mr. Dyment, who won every first prize last year, was unfortunately this year in that his cattle were not in the best condition for the test. One of them, for instance, has been milking since April and given over 10,500 pounds of milk in that time. Mr. Dyment, however, was a good natured loser, as he was in his nineteenth year as an exhibitor in the Dairy Test at Guelph, he is well accustomed to the vicissitudes of the business.

JERSEYS

Bull & Son of Brampton had the majority of the entries in the Jersey class. Wm. James Beatty, Guelph, who is a comparatively new figure at the fair, also had entries in every class. D. A. Boyle and T. H. Dent of Woodstock also rendered effectual competition. Representatives of this breed were very uniform in conformation and their scoring most creditable—higher on the average than for some years past.

The Shorthorns numbered six, Jas. Brown of Norval being the principal exhibitor, the Estate of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and F. Martinelli & Son, York, having one entry each. In the grade sections there were nine entries.

THE BANQUET

A pleasing function and one that always tends to bind closer the friendship of the fanciers of all breeds, is the banquet given by the owner of the sweepstakes cow to his fellow exhibitors. The dairyman's banquet has now become an annual function, and on this third evening Mr. Wood acted as host to the best attended banquet to date. In the speeches that followed the proper disposition of the refreshments provided, Prof. Dean again protested against the present scale of points used in the dairy test, which he characterized as "a mathematical monstrosity and a dairy absurdity." He recommended that there be three classes provided open for competition to all breeds: The first for the production of milk for direct consumption and condensing factories, which Prof. Dean estimated to be one-third of all the milk produced in Ontario; a second class for milk to be manufactured into butter; and a third class for milk to be manufactured into cheese, the casein and fat to be taken into account.

Other speakers of the evening were R. W. Wade, Mr. King, District Representative in Hamildon county; N. Dyment, H. Bollert, Cassel, J. E. Smith of Farm and Dairy, J. C. Hamill, W. J. Beatty, Geo. B. Ryan, Ronald McDonald, Guelph, and F. E. Ellis of Farm and Dairy.

Fat Stock at Toronto

The largest collection of Ontario live stock that has ever been assembled at a Canadian show was seen at the Toronto Fat Stock Show last week. This show has been running three years, but has aroused so great interest that this year the 360 entries represented 3,129 head of cattle, sheep, and swine.

This is the fourth year of the fair, and on this occasion the prize winner, Jas. Leask & Son, of Greenbank, Ont., have captured the grand championship honors for the best steer at the show. Mr. Leask's steer, Roan Champion, is a grade Short-horn, and was calved in March, 1911. He was fitted by Geo. L. Leask, the 30-year-old son of the owner. The steer was sold at auction by Rice & Whaley to F. W. Dany, a retail butcher of Toronto, at 20c a pound for each of his 1,580 pounds. This brings his selling price to \$330, which, adding the prize money he has won this fall, \$220, makes a total of \$550.

The champion calf was born at the Union Stock Yards and fed by a girl. First awards for car load lots went to J. D. Larkin, Queenston, J. Brown & Son, Galt, W. White, Guelph, and Michael Thompson, Chesley. Other prominent exhibitors were A. Barber, Guelph, A. A. Armstrong, Fergus, John Black, Fergus, Kyle, Bro. Drumbo, John Low, can get. Elora, Wm. Marquis, Uxbridge, H. McGregor, Brucefield, and numerous others.

The sale is always an important feature of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, and this year's sale was a record-breaker, the prices being the highest in the history of the Union Stock Yards.

Increased Entries at Winter Fair

(Continued from page 6)

object being to popularize the use of good cheese. The fair occupied most of the space in the City Hall. The exhibits of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, usually the strong feature of the seed department, was small owing to a reduction in the prize list. The general quality of the grain was not up to what it should be for collected stuff. It would seem that some seed growers are coming in for the leaves and fishes. Many of the best growers, however, were right up to the mark.

For the first time alfalfa seed was exhibited, the four entries coming from the Grand River Valley. There was a marked increase in the exhibits of red clover, and it was of good quality. The exhibit of grain from Ontario field crop competitions was unusually large and fine. The greatest advance was made in the corn entries, and judging from the dryness and general appearance of the exhibit we may expect a good seed supply next spring. Essex county and the Dominion Department of Agriculture both had individual exhibits, both of which corn was the strong feature. In another corner Prof. McCreedy had a model rural school in which were all the facilities for play and school gardening.

Officers connected with the Dairy Branch at Ottawa have observed a growing tendency on the part of some creamery men and dealers to exceed the legal limit of water in butter. The first step in the direction of enforcing the law has been made by the appointment of Mr. J. F. Singleton, of the Kingston Dairy School, and Assistant Chief District Inspector for Eastern Ontario, to a position on the Dairy Commissioner's staff to take charge of the enforcement of these laws.

CREAM WANTED

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FOR SALE—BROWN TURKEYS. Prices reasonable. Apply E. Bos, Lachute, Que.

TWENTY BARRED ROCK PULLETS for sale From a good laying strain. See each—Mrs. Wm. Hadrell, Bayville, Ont.

Is Your Farm Paying?

A great many farmers at the present time find that their farms are not paying, but they do not know just where the loss is. In other words, these farmers keep no books. Start the new year right by getting a FARMER'S RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK. These books are most complete and have been prepared especially for us to meet all the needs of the dairy farmer.

An account book is something every farmer should have, and this is the best and most complete. You can get. Send us one new subscriber with one dollar and we will mail this book to you.

FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO

All the Essential Information regarding The Dairy Cow

Dairy Cattle and Milk Production

By Prof. C. H. Eckles.

Over 340 pages presenting material in such a way that it will assist the farmer in the care properly for his dairy cows and to produce milk economically. Illustrations show types of dairy breeds, noted dairy animals appearing for treating milk fever, examples of good barns, stalls, King System of Ventilation, Trocar used for blood.

A chapter on Common Aliments of Cattle—Lidder Truher, Con- Angius, Aberdeen, etc.

Prof. Eckles, the author of this book, is a noted dairy authority. He has the practical experience, together with scientific training. For over 15 years he has had charge of a herd of from 20 to 50 cows many of these being high producing animals. For some years he has been Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Every man with dairy cows can profit from this book. It will be fine for your boys.

Price, \$1.25 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO



Advertisement for Pratts' products including Poultry Remedies, Pratts' Poultry Regulator, Pratts' Feed and Fertilizer, and Pratts' Roup Cure. Includes a list of products and their prices, and a testimonial for Pratts' Roup Cure.

Form for requesting a coupon for Pratts' Feed and Fertilizer, including fields for name, address, and a note to enclose 10c in stamps.

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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2. SUBSCRIPTIONS are \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. All orders for the publication of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then proceed to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
Chicago Office—1000 Bank Building
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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural subject. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid circulation of *Farm and Dairy* exceeds 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to people who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 12,000 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of the 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 and is able to do as the advertising columns of *Farm and Dairy* are as carefully edited as the reading matter, and to be sure 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 the issue, that it is reported to us within a 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 advertisers you state if you saw our advertisement in *Farm and Dairy*.

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

TELL US ABOUT IT

One of the greatest wastes in Canadian agriculture is the waste of good ideas. Go into almost any section in rural Canada and you will there find a farmer who is making an exceptional success in some line. But he and his immediate neighbors are the only ones who profit by his good ideas. Every farmer would be glad to know the methods of the successful one. *Farm and Dairy* has always welcomed letters telling of these good ideas. In fact, we would like to fill *Farm and Dairy* from cover to cover with such good practical ideas by practical men.

Farmers, as a rule, are modest men. Some of us do not know just how our ideas might look alongside those of college professors. We are not sure that our conclusions and those of the scientific experimenters might coincide. Consequently, we

never tell the world of our findings.

For the benefit of these modest ones we may note that scientific men are beginning to pay more and more attention to the deductions of practical farmers. They have found that if any method of doing work has become common to a locality, that there must be some very good reason for the universal adoption of that practice. Scientists are coming to realize their own limitations. For instance, in their experiments, scientists may find that a certain system of soil cultivation in spring may yield the best crops. In practical experience, however, farmers may find that in order to give the oat crop the cultivation that the scientist would recommend, they would not be able to give proper cultivation to the corn, and hence would lose on their crops more than they gained on their oats. Scientists, as well as all of "Our Folks," now like to hear of the methods of practical men.

There are many of "Our Folks" who are making a success with dairy cattle, who always turn out hogs at a profit, and who can keep their horses in better working trim than any of their neighbors. Why not tell the rest of "Our Folks" about it? *Farm and Dairy* is an open forum in which all of "Our Folks" are free to tell of their experiences and express their ideas. Let us hear from you.

THE ESSENCE OF PROGRESS

In *Farm and Dairy* last week, we pictured our ideal dairy farmer as the man who is working for the maximum of comfort and enjoyment and developing himself mentally as well as physically. We said that the truly successful man is not the one who adds farm to farm or building to building. We do not wish to be construed, however, as placing our ideal farmer on the same level with "Honest John Tompkins, the hedger and ditcher."

Although he was poor did not want to be richer."

Discontent with present conditions is the first step necessary in order to make advancement. The man who is content is hardly worth while in the world. It is never-ending unrest and dissatisfaction that is continually driving men to higher and better achievements. The man who is perfectly content with the achievements that he has already made is as good as dead; for progress is life itself.

Our ideal farmer is filled with this "divine" discontent. He ever keeps his ideal greater than his attainments. Part of that ideal necessarily has to deal with his temporal welfare. Our ideal farmer strives to improve the productivity of his fields and the annual milk yields of his cows. Incidentally by increasing his income he is able to add conveniences, comforts, and luxuries to his home.

We fear, however, that in the struggle to attain material wealth, many farmers make the accumulating of wealth their only ideal. They forget that the development of mental power and social qualities is also important. Our ideal dairy farmer

is the one who farms well and at the same time does not forget to live well.

THE WRONG VIEWPOINT

"We don't need dairy cattle here," said a farmer from one of the south-western counties of Ontario to an editor of *Farm and Dairy* recently.

"We have good strong land and can grow splendid crops of grain; and grain is much easier to grow than dairy cattle are to feed."

That man believed that he was speaking the truth, if he may judge from his practice. On his hundred acre farm he grew about twenty acres of wheat annually, selling the grain and wasting most of the straw. He grew a lot of oats and a big acreage of corn for husking; but of stock, he had practically none, just a few horses to do the work around the farm.

This man has the wrong viewpoint. He sees the present only. Some of these days Mother Nature will set him right in no uncertain manner if he does not have to suffer for his robbery of the soil, his sons will surely pay for their father's folly.

There is just so much fertility in the best soil. The soils in that section of south-western Ontario in which our friend lives are particularly strong, but even in those soils there must be an end to soil robbery. When crops fail on his farm, as they are already doing on many neighboring farms, then stock will become a necessity. All the trouble and expense of rebuilding the soil fertility then can be avoided by starting now to return to the soil in the form of manure what is taken from the soil in crops.

In addition, dairy products are now bringing a high enough price to make dairy farming more profitable than grain cropping and selling away the fertility of the soil.

INSPIRATION AND PERSPIRATION

Joyful living and drudgery differ not so much in the task that is being done as in the spirit of the man or woman who is doing it. Some of us go through life as slaves because we lack a true conception of the dignity and meaning of our work. Others of us who toil just as hard, but do it with joy and gladness because of a definite object in view are free men and free women and true exponents of joyful living.

A few years ago an editor of *Farm and Dairy* visited one of Our Folks who started with, as his neighbors said, "a hard row to hoe." For years he worked harder than the most of us would care to do, but he was always happy. What his neighbors called drudgery he called pleasure. In his mind he pictured the old farm as he planned to make it, and his work was but an expression of that innermost purpose.

He has now almost attained to his ideal. No one would recognize the old place. The once barren fields are fertile; the buildings have been remodelled and painted; a new house has been built. But the influence

Why the Farmer is Poor!

Every farmer who hauls a load of wheat past an idle quarter section on his way to market is paying toll to the speculator who holds that quarter section out of use. That load of wheat because of the vastness and the superior purchasing power by several cents of the speculator's money, the farmer is gain to the land speculator. The speculator is doing just what the farmer is doing it under the shadow of a law which is therefore respectable. This evil could be largely removed by the provincial legislature, but that act are the people satisfied to pay toll to speculators—drain growers' Guide.

of this man has not stopped on the boundaries of his own farm. His neighbors have been taking note of his success and have been copying his methods. The people of the whole countryside are happier and more prosperous because of the work of one man who had an ideal.

His ideal has brought a friend of ours material success. But greater still has been the power of that ideal to make his life happy and his work a never-ending source of satisfaction.

Land Poor!

(Weekly Globe.)

"How are things with you?" asked a visitor in an offhand way of a fruit farmer in the Niagara Peninsula.

"Oh, just medium; prices of fruit are not as high as they should be," was the reply.

"Are the prices of fruit too low, or the prices of land too high?"

"Well, I don't know," was the reflective response. "I think the growers should command a better organization to distribute their fruit to better advantage."

"Undoubtedly, but the distribution system being what it is, are not land values high enough to make it worth while to make interest on his investment, plus wages, plus expenses, plus taxes? Supposing you got your more perfect organization, and prices of fruit rose in consequence, would not the increased earning capacity of these farms be at once capitalized in the form of still higher land values?"

"I don't know but what you are right. There are many fruit farmers around me who are burdened beneath the load of the property they carry. As land sells here to-day, their farms would command a large sum of money, but still some of them are handicapped for lack of working capital to buy baskets, hire labor, and so on. And some of the new men who come in to the land buy a hundred to a thousand dollars an acre are bound to have a hard time to make ends meet. Take my own case: I bought ten acres of land a few years ago for fifteen hundred dollars. I am now offering it at fifty-five hundred, which is cheaper than any of the prices asked for farms around me. This year, if everything on my land has given me the best yields I could reasonably expect, the gross sales would not have amounted to over eight hundred dollars. As it is, I will come considerably short of that. On account of dry weather my peas did not do as well as I expected, grapes were light and prices of plums low. After paying expenses and interest, I shall have about twenty-five on the place. There is no margin in the business worth while."

It is ever thus. Opportunity is capitalized in the form of increased land values, goodwill, or otherwise, raising higher the bar across the door to success. The worker strugg-

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 futile, therefore, it must be in the long
 run prove to attempt to make a busi-
 ness extra profitable by artificial
 means, save only where combine or
 monopoly prevails.

The School a Social Centre

A. L. McKinnon, Victoria Co., Ont.

Mr. Leeks' description of a rural
 school as it should not be touched a
 responsive chord in my heart. That
 butted, unadorned building that he
 describes is exactly the kind of school
 that I myself attended and that my
 children now attend. By all means
 let us improve our schools. After we
 have improved them let us put them
 to real use and get the greatest possi-
 ble returns for our investment.

Too many school buildings are made
 use of during only the school hours

AD. TALK

OX

"When Mark Twain in his early days
 was editor of a Missouri paper a super-
 cious subscriber wrote him saying that
 that he had found a spider in his paper,
 and asked if it was a sign of good or bad
 luck. The humorist wrote his answer
 and printed it: 'Old Subscriber—Finding
 a spider in your paper is neither good
 nor bad luck. The spider was merely
 looking over your paper to see which
 merchant is not advertising. You should
 know where the other spiders have got
 their webs up.'"

Yes, it's the mighty factor in this
 modern business world. In our primi-
 tive days it was the consumer who
 sought out the merchant and his
 goods. And so the little rustic log
 store on the cross roads did a thriv-
 ing business, though it was never
 known to send out a poster or
 seeking for trade. There was a lack
 of all business competition. Its pa-
 tronage grew directly from the de-
 mand of the community for the ne-
 cessities it sold. It had no store
 "across the road." There was
 no opposition.

But to-day—Well, everything has
 changed. The older custom is topsy-
 turvy. Opposition is keen on every
 side and in every line of business.
 Business seeks out the purchaser.
 The merchant rushes after the trade
 of his customer. Competition spurs
 him on. The latter has every oppor-
 tunity of learning where he can most
 readily and cheaply secure any article
 he desires.

The struggle is now among the
 merchants. Each vies with the other
 in making his place of business
 more attractive to the buying customer
 through profitable advertising. The
 making of the "cobweb" store is doom-
 ed.

The merchant who to-day is up
 and alive to his privileges lets people
 know—yes, reminds them that he is
 open for business. He is even satis-
 fied with that—he wants them to
 know just exactly what he has for
 sale, and he tells it in a way that
 makes them want his goods. He sim-
 ply makes them feel towards his
 goods just the way he does himself—
 that they are good goods—goods that
 are needed and will give satisfaction,
 and that they are being sold at prices
 that give honest value to the purchas-
 er.

THAT'S ADVERTISING. That's
 the way it's up to the merchant of
 to-day to reach out for new and big-
 ger business—with his good reputa-
 tion right behind every article sold.
 Yes, and attracting business through
 mediums that carry only reliable ad-
 vertisers that hold the confidence of
 their readers.

Such a paper is "Farm and Dairy"
 "A Paper Farmers Swear By"

and then closed up. Why not make
 the school house a social centre for the
 whole neighborhood? A country dis-
 trict is certainly dead that has not a
 Farmers Club, a Grange or a Literary
 and Debating Society. In these clubs
 we have social enjoyment and an
 opportunity to train ourselves to
 enjoy life and be good citizens. Why
 not make the schoolhouse the home
 of these clubs? When we make the
 school building such an important fac-
 tor in our lives, it will take more
 interest in the schooling of our chil-
 dren.

The International Institute of Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

of the just returns from their labors,
 set his keen intellect to work to de-
 velop a remedy, even he could scarce-
 ly have anticipated the tremendous
 nature of the agencies which it was
 to be his lot to put in motion through
 the organization of the International
 Institute of Agriculture.

THE PURPOSE OF THE INSTITUTE
 Herein lies the purpose of the In-
 ternational Institute of Agriculture,
 with headquarters at Rome. It gives
 to the farmer an opportunity to keep
 in touch with agricultural affairs of
 the world. We pay highest prices for
 and express charges, charge
 no commission and order all
 some day goods are received. Mil-
 lions of dollars are paid through our
 office. Don't risk a reliable hand-
 le the largest or our lines in Canada. Write to-day

The Institute issues from time to
 time special publications dealing
 with its own work from the inter-
 national point of view. The regular
 monthly bulletins can be obtained
 by anyone either directly from the
 Secretary-General of the International
 Institute at Rome or through any
 reliable bookseller, on payment of the
 following annual subscriptions:
 Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, \$1.16;
 Bulletin of Economic and Social
 Intelligence, \$3.48.

Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence
 and Diseases of Plants, \$3.48.
 The joint subscription for all three
 of these publications has been fixed
 at \$6.96.

The Dominion Government issues
 monthly a summary of all three,
 which may be obtained free of charge
 on application to "The Publications
 Branch," Department of Agriculture,
 Ottawa, but owing to the delay in-
 separable from the work of reprinting
 and reissue, and the condensa-
 tion found necessary, the original
 publications are the more desirable.

Milking Machine Methods

Frank Eaton, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

We have milked continuously with
 the use of a Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence
 and Diseases of Plants, \$3.48.
 We have not had any repairs. The
 machine needs washing once a week;
 we draw cold water through the
 machine after each milking.

We use only two men, which one person
 can handle, and strip the cows in
 about the same time it could be done
 by three hand milkers. Of course, it
 goes nicer with an assistant. We have
 kept records of our herd, and they re-
 spond to the machine equally well as
 with the best hand milking.

We use a 4 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse
 gas engine to a line shaft; a 2 h.p.
 would do the work. We use about 16
 cts. worth of gasoline a day. The
 total cost of installing the machine
 was \$350, with engine and power-
 house about \$600.

I would say all intending purchas-
 ers, if they have a way of milking
 by hand that does not cost too
 much, "why keep it?"

Is your herd free from tuberculosis?
 The only way to be sure is to have it
 tested by a competent veterinarian
 twice a year.

CREAM SEPARATORS

MAKE FALL AND WINTER DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator of this type to continue the use of an inferior one. We pay highest prices for and express charges, charge no commission and order all some day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid through our office. Don't risk a reliable hand-
 DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.
 Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION

Prof. F. G. Helyar of Mt. Herman School, Mt. Herman, Mass., writes: "We could not get along without Warrior Stanchions."

Send address for booklet of information to: H. F. Crumb, 1100 E. 10th St., S.E., Okla. U.S.A. Canadian orders direct from Canadian branch, All correspondence should be addressed to the office. Please in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulpies, Hottelins, Bells, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for catalogue what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F., 1 Queen Street, Montreal.

RAW EGGS

And Remit Promptly

Give THOUSAND Trappers and their Bats. Why not try it? We pay highest prices for and express charges, charge no commission and order all some day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid through our office. Don't risk a reliable hand-
 Address JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED
 111 Front St. East, TORONTO

Make Your Stock and Poultry Pay Better with ROYAL PURPLE

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

At a cost of less than a cent a day per head of stock, it will increase their value 25 per cent. Permanently cures Cough, Debility, Worms, Rot and Skin Diseases. Tones up run-down animals so that they quickly gain weight and vigor. Increases the yield of milk cows three to five pounds a day, besides enriching the quality of the milk. ROYAL PURPLE is not a food. It is a conditioner—the best ever so far. If there was any better we would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat and get the most benefit from it. Here is the advice of all thorough veterinary doctors—"Feed your stock on food of your own growing"—not pamper them with soft predigested milk so that after a time they cannot digest good, wholesome food. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, clover, etc. You know what these things cost you and what they will do.

ROYAL PURPLE is an aid to these natural foods and if you use it as directed, we guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepar- food."

Try It On a Poor-Conditioned Animal

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, say that ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC will do for it. A 50-cent package lasts a cow or horse 70 days. The cost is so trifling that you can afford to try it on your farm. Free literature and Canada has any excuse for having out-of-

Try ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC on Your Hens

Do you know that ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC will keep your hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them to be vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 30 days. Should you try it, you will have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. Try ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC you ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund you money. No matter what your opinion of other preparations, we want you to give ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC a chance to show what it can do for your poultry—and a 50c package will show you some fine results. Size in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 a 100c package.

WE ALSO SELL

Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and colds. Will cure any ordinary cough (in four days), 50c, by mail 60c.
 Royal Purple Sweet Specific for lameness, 50c, by mail 60c.
 Royal Purple Worm Specific for animals; removes the worms, also their larvae. 25c, by mail 50c.
 Royal Purple Disinfectant, in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.

Royal Purple Life Killer for poultry and animals. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.
 Royal Purple Gall Cure for scratches, harness sores, open sores, etc. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.
 Royal Purple Root Specific for roup, pin, dysentery, yolkhead, fever, canker, white diarrhoea, swollen head, etc., in poultry. 25c, by mail 30c.

TO STOCK AND POULTRY RAISERS

We will mail for the asking our new revised 80-page book on common ailments of the horse, cow, mare, calf, pig, sheep, and heavy horses, cattle, mares, cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so that you will win in summer. Cover illustrated in six colors, showing farm utility birds in their natural colors. This is a book that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

was "Best Methods of Cooling Cream at the Creamery." Instructor McMillan reported on experiments conducted by him during the past summer. These experiments point to the efficiency of a simple brine system of cooling, a system that can be introduced quite cheaply into any creamery and which is almost a necessity, as in Mr. McMillan's opinion, if we are to keep down the fat test of the butter milk or if pasteurization is to become general.

Radical changes in our system of factory inspection were predicted by Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, who arrived just at the close of the meeting. Mr. Putnam prophesied that to meet changing conditions industry must be broadened out to include supplies to villages and cities. So ended a most successful meeting of the dairymen of Western Ontario.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to "The Cheese Makers' Department."

Western Makers Meet

Shall we pasteurize milk for cheese men? Apparently not if the conclusions reached by Messrs. McKay and Hems as a result of their investigations during the past year into this process are to be final. Mr. McKay, who has charge of the cheesemakers' interests at the Ontario Agricultural College, reported on the results of his investigations into pasteurization at the annual Western Cheese and Creamery meeting at Guelph last week. As in the case of his experiments, which have received wide publicity, Mr. McKay heated the milk to 100 degrees and cooled immediately. As there is no rennet action in pasteurized milk, hydrochloric acid was used to build the acidity to point 25 before adding the rennet. The result was a larger yield of cheese, but the increase was mostly moisture and the quality not desirable. This cheese was made in April and held to November, at which time Mr. McKay characterized its flavor as insipid and not the kind to sell well.

The object of pasteurization is uniformity of flavor. Mr. Hems, who scored the cheese, did not consider them desirable for our markets. "I could fairly taste the hydrochloric acid in that cheese," said he, "and it had too much moisture."

The relation of acidity of milk to yield and quality of cheese is next taken up by Mr. McKay in the form of a report on investigations conducted at Guelph. In one experiment, milk received in good condition was divided into two lots, one lot being ripened quite highly. At the end of the season little difference was noted in results, but on closer examination it was found that the milk that had been ripened to 22 acidity yielded well and produced cheese of good quality, while milk ripened to an acidity of .24 showed about one pound less yield from 500 pounds of milk, while the quality, too, was inferior.

Here Mr. McKay emphasized the danger of setting too sweet, as this practice leads to higher loss in the whey and not as good quality. Milk, he said, should be set when it is acid enough for the rennet to work properly in 30 minutes.

A comparison of the cheese made from the milk received on Monday and on Tuesday mornings showed a marked difference. The milk received on both mornings contained the same amount of fat and casein, but 4.69 more pounds of cheese were made from 1,000 pounds of Tuesday's milk than from the same quantity received on Monday. Likewise, the

Tuesday cheese scored 92.2 and the Monday cheese 90.54. The loss may be explained by the action of the excess of acids in the Monday milk, taking the casein into solution.

The effect of salt on curds is to drive off moisture, said Mr. McKay in discussing that question. Too much salt will result in too little moisture and too little salt in too much moisture. Both of these results are bad. Experiments that Mr. McKay has conducted show that an excess of moisture, say over 30 per cent., leads cheese to develop a bitter flavor, while the cheese with less than 34 per cent. of moisture is apt to be dry and harsh.

Anest Side Lines

M. O. Crow, Oxford Co., Ont.

How can we utilize the by-product to best advantage? This is a question seriously discussed in almost every industry nowadays, and is of special importance in connection with the dairy industry. I have been reading various articles in Farm and Dairy recently dealing with the satisfactory disposal of buttermilk, skim-milk and whey. One very important phase of the problem has not been discussed. Who is to benefit by the financial returns from the side line?

Should not the side line be conducted for the benefit of the factory patrons? Makers are only human and is there not a danger that if a remunerative, say the feeding of hoes or the fattening of poultry, that the maker might give too much of his time to the side line, to the detriment of his regular work in the creamery? In the manufacture of whey butter, it seems to me to be particularly necessary that the receipts go into the pockets of the patron with, of course, a proper allowance to the maker for manufacture. Even if such a thing were never done, there is a danger that suspicious patrons might believe the maker capable of directing too much fat into the whey if he were getting the entire receipts himself.

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JANUARY 20-21-22-23, 1914

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The Call of the North

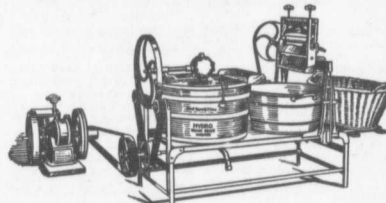
Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile, these rich agricultural lands, Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, household regulations, settler rates, etc., write to
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Let the Gas Engine help your wife to do her washing



HAS it occurred to you that your other business partner—your good wife—is still using the out-of-date, back-aching methods of years ago—wearing herself out with the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday? If you have a gas engine on your farm you need a

Maxwell "HYDRO" BENCH WASHER

That little 1 1/2 H.P. gas engine that works your churn and cream separator and operates your Pump Jack, Root Pulper and other small implements, will do the clothes washing and wringing for your wife—and do it quickly and satisfactorily. This Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer works equally well by gas power or by electricity, and can be driven by a one-

sixth H.P. motor. We make it in one, two and three tub machines, and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent. One of these machines would be a genuine boon to your wife when washday comes round. Make her a present of one—and let your gas or electric power help her to do her part of the work and lighten the burden of washday!

Write to-day for further particulars of this Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer.

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MODERATION is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.—B. Hall.

Solving the Problem

(New England Homestead)
By GLADYS HYATT SINCLAIR
(Continued from last week)

"But why?" Half consciously he held out his hands and took the baby who was springing toward him; for big, gentle, merry Scott was a prime favorite with her babyship. "Will you sit down here and tell me, Carol?" He placed cushions for her on the couch by the grate and sat beside her, giving the baby his keys. "Who has made you so afraid of us," he asked gently.

"My husband," she answered, so low he could scarcely hear it. "You want to know—about it?"

"If I may."
"—I was so young," she began, with a long breath. "Only a school girl, such a little fool, I ran away, and married him. He was much older and very handsome and—"

"A scoundrel!"
"Yes." Her face grew white and her eye big. "I endured unspeakable things—and I was only a girl. Two years, two awful years, and see here!" She lifted the sunny hair where it rippled over the childish temples, and it was covered with grey. "Scott's clenched fist touched her hand there it rested on the couch between them, and she drew it swiftly away.

"He died. He was killed—and I was not sorry. Baby came and I have worked for her and—that is all. But do you wonder that I avoid men all I can?"

"No. You poor little girl. Carol, will it always be so?"

"Yes, yes! Always. There is Oley with your mother." She jumped up and ran to the door and Scott, balked and puzzled, his fists still clenched, went to the barns. He thought it all over very carefully and decided that to try to win her now as he wanted to try would only make her hate him and drive her away. Time and the quiet protected home life must do its work for him and he must be patient. And if his love threatened to slip its leash he had only one picture what the hours would be without her to get a fresh grip on himself.

For weeks he was silent. But one evening when the men were all away and Mrs. Burns had come to bed with a headache, Scott's grip failed him. He was toasting marshmallows for Carol in the firelight and had succeeded in coaxing her to chat and laugh a little and the sweet hominess of her in the low rocker before his fire went to his head.

"Why do you look at me so?" she asked, putting exploring fingers to her hair.

"It was enough. Swiftly the man got to his knees on the rug and laid his arms across her lap. "Carol, you are surely the sweetest thing a man ever looked at! Don't shrink like that. I love you, love you! Are you afraid of me yet? Can't you care for me a bit, Carol?"

"No, no. Not any! Oh, no!

But you have been very good to me—I am grateful!"

"I don't want you to be grateful. I want you to love me. Do you—do you know what love is, Carol?"

"No," she said. "I don't think I do. Romantic attraction, mystery that fascinated a child, fear, yes; but—"

The Greatest Movement of the Times

Miss E. J. Guest, Belleville, Ont., before the Convention of Ontario Women's Institutes

At this our 18th Annual Convention, it behoves us to look carefully at our work fundamental? We are working for home and ourselves. Viewed in the larger light of this provincial gathering, what does it mean? What look like? Does it rise? Is it right? Is it meeting the needs of the life of the country? Wherein does it fail, wherein does it succeed? When we get back to our homes, to our communities, will our work there, viewed in the light of this gathering, stand the test of a sane and unshaken judgment? If so, why? If not, why not? One significant feature stands out. The modernizing and progressive institutes are making as their centre the child, and from this significant standpoint of home and child, they work out along all strong and lasting lines. Have we struck the heart of the greatest movement of the times? Produce great persons, we say, the rest follows.

"But not love, the force that drives and draws me, that binds and holds me, that makes every day to me seem wonderful, that makes me listen for your step and your voice and long for you so that it takes all my strength and all my fear to keep me from taking you in my arms."

"No, no! Not that!" She pushed her chair away, the old fear in her eyes.

"Don't!" he begged, catching her hands in both of his. "No, I won't bully you, truly I won't, though I'm afraid I'm a bossy chap. But, oh, Carol, Carol, won't you be good to me a little when I love you so? Can't you let me touch your hand or your hair now and then—to help until I can teach you to love me? Sweetheart, won't you try to conquer this nightmare fear of men and give me a chance?"

"Yes. Yes. You have been most kind to me."

"Kind! Kind, little girl, when I am wild to do everything that love can think of to make you happy!"

"Can you imagine marriage with everything exactly different than you had it—with care instead of neglect, praise and love instead of blame, and trust instead of fear?"

"Yes." He could just catch the whisper.

"Can you picture it for yourself, dear?"

"No-o. I never have."

"Carol, will you try? I know I should always be true and gentle with you. I know I could make you happy if I only had my chance as other men have. Will you try to let your hurt, frightened heart feel what your reason tells you is true and trust me a little, Carol?"

"I do trust you more than I thought I ever should for any man again!"

"Thank heaven for that! Dear!"

"Yes!" she answered, flushing in the firelight.

His eyes lifted to her face and shone with delight and he gave her hands a little loving shake. "You sweet one, to answer to that! Tell me, are you do you hate to have me near you?"

"No, not now," she said very low. "But I couldn't bear that you should—I—"

He lifted one hand to his lips and then the other. Love and his sharp need of help made him keen-witted. "You couldn't bear that I should have the right to be always near you? Is that it?" he asked gently.

"Yes."

"That is fear. That is what I have to fight."

She drew her hands from his detaining grip, laid them both on his curls and swayed toward him. "Good-night, Scott," she whispered.

He slipped his arms around her for a moment. "Good-night, my love," he answered, and she was gone.

Ever since he had rebuilt and reformed his mother in the fall, Scott had been more and more restless at having the forgers, who were the only help he could get, at home in the house. They destroyed

use the fine ones here, as you said you would like to."

"Great! But wouldn't it make lots of extra work?" asked Scott.

"Some, not much. But," turning to Mrs. Burns, "it wouldn't be worth some extra work?"

"I should think so! I think of having our pretty home all to ourselves!"

"Except for me," said Carol.

"You? Why you are one of us, my dear. I don't know what I'd do without you," answered Mrs. Burns, and Scott's eyes said more reckless things.

The men were well pleased with the new idea and the little house was built at once. It was plastered and papered with red roses. Linoleum covered the floor of the big room, for ease in cleaning, and it had stout, comfortable armchairs, a built-in table with springs, a set of shelves for papers and pipes, besides wash bench, dining table, and stove. The men were as eager as boys to get into their new quarters and their freer, happier manner, as well as the shouts of laughter with sounds of occasional scuffles and jigs proved the scheme successful at that end; the relief in the house was even greater.

As winter melted into early spring and fires went out, the men's house was easier cared for. Carol was stepping busily about it, the day of the first robin, as sweet a small person as one would care to see.

So evidently though the man looking stealthily in at the door—a bristly, dirty, red-faced, evil man. He stepped softly inside and closed the door before Carol saw him. She screamed once before the brute reached the door of laughter with sounds of occasional scuffles and jigs proved the scheme successful at that end; the relief in the house was even greater.

It's no use; you're alone," he said.

"No!" It was a mere gurgle. With those awful eyes upon her she tried to scream again, as one tries in dream, and could not.

"Carol, I can't find that—" Scott, coming through the woodshed door, compassed the situation in a flash. His face went white and fearful, his rage and with one step and one clean smashing blow, he felled the tramp like an ox. He snarled, but made no effort to get up. "Did this thing touch you? Did he lay hands on you?"

"No."

"Thank your lucky stars!" Scott raved hoarsely, turning to the fallen tramp. "If you had, I'd kill you like the snake you are! I've opened the door." "Now get out of this get!" Several well-placed kicks helped the process, and the tramp made all haste to the road.

Scott closed the door and turned, panting heavily. The trembling girl stood a moment, her eyes on his, then came swiftly near to where he stood, straight into his arms, close to his breast. "Oh, Scott, take care of me. Will you take care of me?" she begged.

"Always, Carol, always, if you will only let me," he promised. "You are not afraid of me any more, little girl?"

"No, no! Only afraid-of not loving you enough!"

"I'll take the risk, and be thankful, sweetheart," was the happy answer.

•••••
If fat or milk boil over on the kitchen stove, salt thrown over it will keep down the foam. If fat grease be spilled on table, floor, cold water thrown on it will set it and prevent it sinking into the wood.

Spending Winter Evenings Profitably

Lillian G. Crammy, Leeds Co., Ont.

Summer is o'er, that glorious season we are always loth to see depart. Now that we must bid adieu to summer and summer joys, and are compelled to seek the kindly shelter of cozy, warm sitting-rooms to spend our evenings, which are fast lengthening, we are confronted with the question: "How shall we profitably spend those coming winter evenings?"

During the day the farmers and their families are busily engaged in physical labor. The evening should be the time for relaxation, for recreation, for social intercourse; the time for mental improvement, for self-culture. It is not meant that education should cease the day we bid farewell to the old school house, or to college hall, as the case may be. We should all through life earnestly endeavor to feed the mind as well as the body, or in other words to drink at the Fountain of knowledge. And we cannot afford to waste one winter evening, for each one presents a golden opportunity.

INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT

There is no excuse for ignorance in this age, when good books (our greatest medium to intellectual growth) are within easy reach of all. The poet Longfellow in "Travels by Fireside," in speaking of books, says:

"From them I learn whatever lies,
Beneath each changing zone,

And see when looking with their eyes
Better than with my own."

The Fireside Journeys are surely most interesting and instructive.

Can we not, however, plan some course of study for the coming winter and master it? No one need try to give any set rules as to what course we should follow. Each individual is his own best guide. In this matter we must consult our own judgment, our instinct. Some prefer one study, some another. It may be true joy is found in music, in painting, or it may be history appeals to us, or geography, the study of languages, etc., or it may be we crave for deeper study. It is in our power, however, to become most efficient in any one branch or in many if we monopolize all our spare moments. The prize is open to all; but we must do our share.

COMPANY OF BOOKS

What is more delightful, when winter winds are howling, when the ground is white with snow and all is easy chair in a cozy room, with a good book for company? Books are the company who do not weary us nor tire of us. They are real, true friends, helping and strengthening us. Let us embrace every opportunity to desire benefit from them. We quote two appropriate lines:

"Are you in earnest, seize this very minute,
What you can do or think you can,
begin it."

Home Labor Saving Devices No. 1

Mrs. W. R. Munro, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Man, realizing the necessity for doing necessary work along any line with quickness and least expenditure of human effort, makes use of such and every invention that will lessen labor and yet do efficient work. He conserves his strength while accomplishing his task.

Not so woman; that is, not every woman. Many content themselves doing the thing the way mother and grandmother did, wearing away their strength in useless plodding, when, for the mere asking often, and at small expense comparatively, they too might lessen their labor by using labor-saving devices in the home.

Each housewife might well sit down and, looking around her own work room, the kitchen, see if, by arranging things in the way mother and grandmother did, wearing away their strength in useless plodding, when, for the mere asking often, and at small expense comparatively, they too might lessen their labor by using labor-saving devices in the home.

Each housewife might well sit down and, looking around her own work room, the kitchen, see if, by arranging things in the way mother and grandmother did, wearing away their strength in useless plodding, when, for the mere asking often, and at small expense comparatively, they too might lessen their labor by using labor-saving devices in the home.

on cooking utensils to soak, a five cent dish mop, an iron pot scraper, rubber plate scraper and hot dish water makes the dish washing "a joy forever." If you don't think so, try it.

PREPARE MEALS METHODICALLY

Method in the preparing of your meals is very necessary, and the serving of them regularly and appetizingly to your family, so that if an unexpected guest arrives, or a chance acquaintance is invited to stay, no disturbance will be made other than the adding of extra plate, silver and serviette for one.

If you cannot get washing and ironing done in the hot months without too much taxing of some one's time and strength, procure many dozen white, all white, tissue paper serviettes and use plenty of them. A slight bit of starch in table cloths makes them more easily brushed, and if children are taught table manners when young they will never forget to be careful at home or away from home.

If there are children in the family let them take turns laying the table, freshening the bouquet, and brushing up after the meal, for they too are little labor-savers, for they make play of work when interested in the doing of some grown-up's task.

Before cutting new bread, try dipping the knife into a jar of hot water. In this way the thinnest slices of bread may be cut from a new loaf without any trouble.



"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 eyes — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."
So very expasperating, 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





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St. Lawrence granulated white pure cane sugar is packed in three sizes of grain—fine, medium and coarse, in 100 lb., 25 lb. and 20 lb. sealed bags and 5 lb. and 2 lb. cartons. All first class dealers can supply it on instant upon having St. Lawrence Sugar.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
Y.M.C.A. TORONTO

The Upward Look

Christmas Giving

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Our true story this week is of presents given to Jesus, not by wise men, who had costly gifts to offer, but by a Sunday school class who had very little money to spend. This year they had decided to have a tree for the poorest little ones who would have no Christmas treat.

One evening of the class, with a list of addresses given by the city missionary, started out to give the invitations. One of them, a messenger boy in a large store, was guided, as he knew the streets well. None of them will ever forget the wretched homes visited, nor the sad, aim-marked faces of some of even the little children. There was one obstacle. In many cases those invited did not have warm enough wraps to go out on a cold night. A simple appeal to the pupil settled that difficulty. The number invited actually mounted up to 80. None could be added in this case the mother, hesitating about one child, explained, "Jane, see naddt ought to go, she takes fits." But she did go and did not have fits.

What a busy day before Christmas it was! Some went to the woods and brought back on a bob, the prettiest tree to be found. Others decorated the room, marked the presents with each child's name, and hung the stockings. It would be unkind to tell how much real self-denial and thoughtful planning were represented by those gifts.

The night before, to their dismay, they found discovered there were not enough to go round. But just as the last moment a veritable Santa appeared. A little, wealthy, only child, bearing of this tree, and having gone through his nursery, had sent all manner of beautiful toys.

The next problem was how to get the children to the tree; this was solved by the father of one of the boys. He had several large sleighs which he loaned for the occasion. Each was piled high with straw. There the joyous work of bringing the guests began. Each sleigh was crowded to the utmost extent. But it was all the warmer on that bitterly cold night, who cared also whether the new old clothes fitted or not? When they arrived

It is not necessary for anyone to suffer tortures from disappointment or discouragement, for there is a remedy right inside of us for the worst ill of the "blues," the keenest disappointment. Any person who wishes can, by a little scientific training of his thoughts, completely change his whole mental attitude in a short time by substituting for the suggestion which pains him, troubles him, which brought on the "blues," its opposite.—Mardin.

arrived at the house, overflowing with boys and welcome, one little lad stoutly refused to take off his coat. Finally a sister bashfully explained: "He ain't got on nothin' much under it." So he remained with it tightly buttoned up.

Then came Santa Claus, with bells and bag. One of the often, much-too-lively-on-Sunday boys had been chosen for this honor, as he had worked the hardest of all.

The mothers had generously provided a good warm supper. The only little visitors could be all seated in one room was by placing boards across on supports.

As each member looked around on the crowded rows of now eager, happy faces, each one felt it was the very best and merriest Christmas eve he had had ever spent. Into every touched, softened heart came the thought, that each one had been repaid over and over again for all the trouble taken, the self-sacrifice made in this, their Christmas giving for the loved Christ-child.—I. H. N.

How One Girl Managed

There is a young girl among my acquaintances who likes to remember her friends at Christmas, says a writer in a contemporary journal "Pshaw," say you, "there's nothing unique in that."

But she has only, on an average, 25 cents to spend on each one of them.

"Pshaw," say you again, "many of us are as pinched, and it's a pretty poor gift you can buy for 25 cents." Well, it's just for such people who

Motherhood

A partnership with God is motherhood.

What strength, what purity, what self-control, what love, what wisdom, should belong to her who helps God fashion an immortal soul.

believe that, that this article is written.

You see, there are loads and loads of really worthy things to be bought for 25 cents or less. Let me tell you what this girl discovered in doing her Christmas shopping.

In one shop she discovered that four large pieces of sand-reed, prettily wrapped in Oriental paper and tinsel, were to be had for a quarter of a dollar. And such a packet is sufficient to scent four bureau drawers for a lifetime.

Then, on a shelf in the pantry there were glasses of a certain irreplaceable brand of currant jelly. A glass of this jelly, wrapped, tagged and properly holly-sprayed, was sufficiently Christmasy to make it an appropriate gift.

To a business friend in the city who always prepares her own lunch in her tiny stenographic office, she sent a jar of an orange marmalade made from a famous recipe. The marmalade jar in red tissue paper, red tyings and wearing a spray of holly over one ear, was a sight to delight anyone who believes in Christmas gifts.

A friend in California who hadn't seen the giver for two years, received a tiny sterling silver frame containing a kodaked head of the giver. The silver frame was two inches high and cost 25 cents.

There was one girl friend about to be married, and her trousseau was her principal thought. She was sent a silver ribbon needle, intended to thread blue, white, pink, yellow or green ribbons in the beading of the wonderful hand-worked lingerie of the trousseau. This ribbon needle cost 15 cents.

You see, every present was selected with a view to the personality of the owner-to-be. Every one was useful. Remember, there are useful luxuries as well as useful necessities. But, as soon as a gift becomes a need, it is not worth its cost, but the name of a gift. And it's not the money value, but the generous, friendly thought value behind it that makes it worth while.

If a package or envelope is sealed with white of egg instead of gum it cannot be steamed open.



The world of music—what a gift

Suppose you should wake up Christmas morning to find that some one had pat the world of music in your stocking.

That's precisely what you can do for any member of your family, or any of your friends, if you give an

Edison Phonograph

The new type, without horns, are especially popular just now. They are made in artistic designs from a variety of beautiful woods. The one shown here is extremely moderate priced. It is called the Amberline V. It plays the new Blue Amberol records, with all their remarkable beauty of sweetness and volume, with all their range of program. It is fitted with the diamond reproducing point that never wears out and never needs changing. An Edison is a permanent gift—one that will be a lasting pleasure for years to come. Can you imagine

more practical gift — one that will bring more real delight to those who love?

Thomas A. Edison
INCORPORATED
100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited
NEW BRUNSWICK
YORK CO., N.B.
SCOTCH LAKE, Dec. 3.—We have had a fine open fall. The ground was frozen a few days the first part of November; we opened up again and remained so till 25th, giving the farmers an excellent opportunity to get their fall work done. We had a very wet October, which kept the farmers busy with their work. There is enough snow now to make fairly good sleighing. Owing to the fact that the bulk there will be a good supply of beef for the Christmas trade, although prices will remain good, spring beef will be high in price and hard to get. Pork, dressed 10/6; eggs, fresh, 40c; butter, home dairy, 35c; potatoes, \$1.0 a bush.—W. E. P.

QUEBEC.

COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, Dec. 8.—We have been having fine weather, and little snow. The roads are fine, and it has given farmers a chance to get well along with their work. Butter is 30c to 30c per lb.; eggs—40c per doz.; potatoes, 1.00 a bush; corn, 70c—8c bush; oats, 48c per bush; corn, 70c—8c bush.

ONTARIO

NORTHERMBERLAND CO., ONT.
WICKLOW, Dec. 10.—Fall plowing has never been as well caught up in the region of the olden inhabitants as now. Cattle and hogs are bringing higher prices than they have for many years. Forty carloads of cattle have been shipped from Hastings to Cayuga, N.Y., as the result of the tariff being removed. Thriving is about done. Grain has turned out fair good.—E. R. H.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TRENTON, Dec. 9.—First severe cold yesterday, turning milder. Live stock have been pasturing and were well fed up until to-day, something unheard of before here. Fall grain is looking fine. Menus suffer from late pasturing. Feed not over abundant but sufficient. Live stock showing plenty of buyers. Grain very low.—K. E.

CROPS IN ONTARIO

The following statement regarding crop conditions in Ontario is a summary of a statement sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and based on the reports of the correspondents.

Fall Wheat: An enlarged acreage has been planted. This fall's crop looks strong and promising. Few complaints of Russian fly.

Spring Wheat: Small acreage; a good average crop.

Barley: Average yield of plump, well-filled grain; harvested under most favorable conditions.

Date: Well up to weight; best quality for years; average in yield.

Peas: Have done well this year. Little mention is made of the winter, and the absence may induce farmers to give a larger acreage to this one popular field crop.

Buckwheat: Suffered from frost; not up to average in either yield or quality.

Beans: Slightly caught by frost; well harvested, both as to yield and sample.

Corn: Some fields touched by frost and there will be a little soft grain. Bulk of the crop of first-class quality.

Mixed Grains: The growing of mixed grains does not appear to be increasing. Barley and early oats most commonly raised.

Potatoes: Smaller in size and yield than usual; excellent quality.

Hay: Good. Quality good; yield moderate. Clover Seed: Light yield of seed; many farmers compelled to make up for it.

Pastures and Live Stock: Fall pastures are generally described as having been good. High prices are becoming the live stock business in Ontario.

Threshing and Marketing: Threshing is completed in most localities. At present prices most of the grain will be ground or chopped and fed to live stock on the farm.

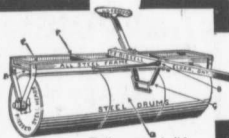
Fall Plowing: Some farmers have completed their fall plowing; others are only beginning. Dry weather up to the middle of November.

The Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club have just gotten out a most interesting paper, giving some hints as to where one may buy Holstein cattle to good advantage, and recommending a complete list of the Holstein breeders of Oxford county who are members of the Breeders' Club interested parties may secure a copy of this list by writing: E. J. Kelly, Secretary, Tillsonburg.

The Best Built Roller

is the "Bissell," with Drums of heavy steel plate, hard in temper, riveted up close, having pressed steel heads. With AXLES of 2 inch solid steel revolving on cold Rolled Roller Bearings. With the MALLEABLE CAGE in one piece, holding the Roller Bearings in line on the axle With DRAW BRACKET under the Pole, making the Draught down low. With the FRAME all of steel and the improved steel plate bottom.

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



You may be told that other Rollers are like the Bissell—well, there is only one original Bissell Roller and to save our customers disappointment, we put our name on every roller we build. Look for the name "Bissell" and write our Dept. for catalogue. Several styles and a variety of widths to choose from, 6 ft. up to 12 ft. Grass Seeder Attachment also furnished if required.

Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 6 yrs. old, 75 head to choose from. SPECIAL OFFER: 10 Heifers rising 2 yrs., bred and built from 7 to 10 cows. My herd bull is Great Bespelled by Kay, No. 8023 dam, Sara Jewel Hengerveld best first cow in Canada to make over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days—record 30 L. Sold for \$2,000. Write me or come and see what we have that you think it would pay you to buy. Wm. Higginson - Innesham, Ont.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third Annual Sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 25th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with names and station addresses sent on application to R. J. KELLY, SECTY., TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Ridgedale Holsteins

Young Stock for sale, both sexes. Also two or three Young Cows, bred to Imperial Pauline De Kol. Write or come. R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R., and Manchester, G.T.R. Bell's Phone.

HERE'S THE PROOF THAT THE RAPID VACUUM WASHER DOES ALL THAT WE SAY IT WILL.

These are only a few testimonials taken from thousands we have on file.

ONTARIO

"I received my Vacuum Washer, and find it is all you claim it to be. I like it very much. My boys, Thomas, Washer a first rate. Wash with very satisfaction."

"We did a four weeks' wash with the Vacuum Washer, and best washer we have seen. Henry T. Bann, Forthwick."

"I received the Rapid Vacuum Washer. It is a little jewel." Mrs. Clark, Timbly.

"I received the Rapid Vacuum Washer and find it quite satisfactory. Mrs. Jane Robinson, Milkton."

"We did a four weeks' wash with the Vacuum Washer, and best washer we have seen. Henry T. Bann, Forthwick."

"I have tried the Rapid Vacuum Washer on my heavy bedclothes, and it worked fine." Mrs. Peter Halliday, Holloway.

"The Rapid Vacuum Washer gives perfect satisfaction." Mrs. S. M. Switzer, Newboro.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"I am well pleased with the work of the Rapid Vacuum Washer. Mrs. Samuel McLeod, Phoenix."

"I received the Rapid Vacuum Washer. It is fine. Kindly send me twelve more for which I have taken orders." John Hooper, Beausville.

"Enclosed is money for ten washers, for the Col. Layburns, but I know I can sell them. They are fine." Mrs. F. A. Riches, Capstan, B.C.

"I duly received the two washers ordered. They do their work as claimed. Enclosed is money for 13 more." Mrs. F. Barlow, Grand Forks."

"Received the Rapid Vacuum Washer and an very well pleased with it. It saves a great deal of labor. Enclosed is money for ten more." Mrs. E. A. Wilson, Port Hammond."

"Received the Rapid Vacuum Washer. I have tried it and it gives perfect satisfaction. Enclosed is money for 10 more. Rapid Vacuum Washer received and is very satisfactory. Shall recommend it to my friends." J. R. McWe, James Road P. O., Vancouver."

NOVA SCOTIA

"The Rapid is the best yet. Send 12 at agents' prices." Mr. William Ryan, Thorburn."

"We have used your washer, and find it very satisfactory. Enclosed is express order for 25 Washers at agents' price." Lewis Miller, New Glasgow."

"Washer does all you claim. Send 10 to sell." Mrs. James Burgess, Port Beulieu."

ALBERTA

"I received my Vacuum Washer, and find it is all you claim it to be. I like it very much. My boys, Thomas, Washer a first rate. Wash with very satisfaction."

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Send \$1.00, and The Rapid Vacuum Washer will be sent to any address, postpaid, by return mail. Write now, while you think of it. FISHER-FORD MFG. CO. 31 Queen St. W., Toronto Dept. W. 42



"I received the Rapid Vacuum Washer, and will be very satisfied. It is a good washer." Mrs. E. J. Smith, 101 St. Louis St., Montreal.

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Managed among my ac- to remember man, says a early nothing here's nothing an average, each one of in, "many of it's a pretty or 25 cents." h people who and is mother- is purity, ol, lidom, r an immortal article is writ covered that original paper had for a And such a to scent four life-time. In pantry there isn't inapproach jolly. A glass tagged and, was suffi- make it an d in the city own lunch office office, she orange marmalade recipe. The tissue paper, give a spray of a sight to de-ives in Christ- ia who hadn't years, received frame contain- the giver. The nches high and friend about to sion was her was sent a intended to ink, yellow or eading of the d lingerie of ribbon needle was select- personality of one was use- are useful necessities. Gift becomes a not worth and it's not the generous, behind it that e slope is sealed ead of gum it

Lakeview Holsteins

The Second PUBLIC SALE from this Herd will be held at the farms, near BRONTE, ONT., on

JANUARY 20th, 1914

There will be offered some

35 HEAD OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

Among which will be found daughters of COUNT HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL, and females in calf to him. This is not a dealer's sale, but is to be held in order to dispose of the natural increase and most of the stock offered will have been bred here. All females of milking age are in the Record of Merit.

Write for Catalogue and Remember the Day—January 20th

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posh, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcarita (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29 1/2 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

No Heifer Calves for sale at any price.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARR, ONT.

KING SEGIS WALKER

The greatest transmitting family of the breed, holding the world's records for 3, 4 and 5 generations.

I have for sale sons of this bull from high record daughters of Pontiac Korolya, making the greatest and most valuable combination possible to get in the whole Holstein breed. Photo and Pedigree sent on application.

A. A. FAREWELL - OSHAWA, ONT.

Dispersion Sale

OF REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

I am instructed by

MR. GREGOR MCINTYRE

To Sell by Auction at his farm, Lot 9, Con. 4, HORTON (1 mile from Renfrew town limits), his full herd of Registered Holstein Cattle, on

Tuesday, Dec. 23rd

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

This is a genuine sale and as Mr. McIntyre is a well known breeder of high grade stock, cattlemen may depend on getting the very best at their own price. Every animal registered and the certificate of each will be given.

The stock consists of 40 head of young and aged, male and female, and all bred in the blue.

The Holstein to-day is recognized as the Farmer's Dairy Cow par excellence, the money maker, and there is little doubt that now so many farmers in this district are Holstein men that the more that go into that line and help to get up a reputation for this district, the better for all.

This Sale presents an AI opportunity to commence to build up a good herd.

TERMS: 6 months' credit on approved joint notes or 3 per cent. off for cash

Gregor McIntyre D. W. Budd
Auctioneer

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Dec. 15.—In spite of being for fresh eggs, 66c to 75c a doz. would seem to indicate a lucrative income for the man who can make hens lay in winter. Most of us, however, are using Wholesale dealers, however, still complain of small business and slow receipts. The cheaper eggs Wholesale quotations are at 50c, which is a low price, but many predicted for the middle of December is not yet evidence, and call prices are still being taken at six and one-half per cent.

Food prices have reached such a stage that consumers are rebelling. Milk strikes on the consumers' side are now in progress in both Hamilton and Berlin. An egg strike is on in Montreal. To the south of the line consumers have been successful in their boycotts, and in Chicago have reduced the price of eggs to 50c or even lower. We hardly anticipate a boycott on meat, the most extensive article of all. Supplies are too scarce for that.

WHEAT

What has been advanced to an all-rail basis, following the closing of navigation. The shipments of Canadian wheat since the crop was harvested have been enormous, the increase being due to the greater railway and terminal facilities. Prices will now be determined by conditions in the southern hemisphere. There the Argentine crop is reported somewhat short, but also the crop of India, Australia, however, will increase her exports. Quotations follow: No. 1 Northern, 95 1/2 to 94 1/2; No. 2, 93 1/2 to 92 1/2; No. 3, 92 1/2 to 91 1/2; No. 4, 91 1/2 to 90 1/2; No. 5, 90 1/2 to 89 1/2; No. 6, 89 1/2 to 88 1/2; No. 7, 88 1/2 to 87 1/2; No. 8, 87 1/2 to 86 1/2; No. 9, 86 1/2 to 85 1/2; No. 10, 85 1/2 to 84 1/2; No. 11, 84 1/2 to 83 1/2; No. 12, 83 1/2 to 82 1/2; No. 13, 82 1/2 to 81 1/2; No. 14, 81 1/2 to 80 1/2; No. 15, 80 1/2 to 79 1/2; No. 16, 79 1/2 to 78 1/2; No. 17, 78 1/2 to 77 1/2; No. 18, 77 1/2 to 76 1/2; No. 19, 76 1/2 to 75 1/2; No. 20, 75 1/2 to 74 1/2; No. 21, 74 1/2 to 73 1/2; No. 22, 73 1/2 to 72 1/2; No. 23, 72 1/2 to 71 1/2; No. 24, 71 1/2 to 70 1/2; No. 25, 70 1/2 to 69 1/2; No. 26, 69 1/2 to 68 1/2; No. 27, 68 1/2 to 67 1/2; No. 28, 67 1/2 to 66 1/2; No. 29, 66 1/2 to 65 1/2; No. 30, 65 1/2 to 64 1/2; No. 31, 64 1/2 to 63 1/2; No. 32, 63 1/2 to 62 1/2; No. 33, 62 1/2 to 61 1/2; No. 34, 61 1/2 to 60 1/2; No. 35, 60 1/2 to 59 1/2; No. 36, 59 1/2 to 58 1/2; No. 37, 58 1/2 to 57 1/2; No. 38, 57 1/2 to 56 1/2; No. 39, 56 1/2 to 55 1/2; No. 40, 55 1/2 to 54 1/2; No. 41, 54 1/2 to 53 1/2; No. 42, 53 1/2 to 52 1/2; No. 43, 52 1/2 to 51 1/2; No. 44, 51 1/2 to 50 1/2; No. 45, 50 1/2 to 49 1/2; No. 46, 49 1/2 to 48 1/2; No. 47, 48 1/2 to 47 1/2; No. 48, 47 1/2 to 46 1/2; No. 49, 46 1/2 to 45 1/2; No. 50, 45 1/2 to 44 1/2; No. 51, 44 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 52, 43 1/2 to 42 1/2; No. 53, 42 1/2 to 41 1/2; No. 54, 41 1/2 to 40 1/2; No. 55, 40 1/2 to 39 1/2; No. 56, 39 1/2 to 38 1/2; No. 57, 38 1/2 to 37 1/2; No. 58, 37 1/2 to 36 1/2; No. 59, 36 1/2 to 35 1/2; No. 60, 35 1/2 to 34 1/2; No. 61, 34 1/2 to 33 1/2; No. 62, 33 1/2 to 32 1/2; No. 63, 32 1/2 to 31 1/2; No. 64, 31 1/2 to 30 1/2; No. 65, 30 1/2 to 29 1/2; No. 66, 29 1/2 to 28 1/2; No. 67, 28 1/2 to 27 1/2; No. 68, 27 1/2 to 26 1/2; No. 69, 26 1/2 to 25 1/2; No. 70, 25 1/2 to 24 1/2; No. 71, 24 1/2 to 23 1/2; No. 72, 23 1/2 to 22 1/2; No. 73, 22 1/2 to 21 1/2; No. 74, 21 1/2 to 20 1/2; No. 75, 20 1/2 to 19 1/2; No. 76, 19 1/2 to 18 1/2; No. 77, 18 1/2 to 17 1/2; No. 78, 17 1/2 to 16 1/2; No. 79, 16 1/2 to 15 1/2; No. 80, 15 1/2 to 14 1/2; No. 81, 14 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 82, 13 1/2 to 12 1/2; No. 83, 12 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 84, 11 1/2 to 10 1/2; No. 85, 10 1/2 to 9 1/2; No. 86, 9 1/2 to 8 1/2; No. 87, 8 1/2 to 7 1/2; No. 88, 7 1/2 to 6 1/2; No. 89, 6 1/2 to 5 1/2; No. 90, 5 1/2 to 4 1/2; No. 91, 4 1/2 to 3 1/2; No. 92, 3 1/2 to 2 1/2; No. 93, 2 1/2 to 1 1/2; No. 94, 1 1/2 to 1/2; No. 95, 1/2 to 0 1/2; No. 96, 0 1/2 to 0; No. 97, 0 to -1/2; No. 98, -1/2 to -3/4; No. 99, -3/4 to -1; No. 100, -1 to -1 1/4.

COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grain quotations are practically at a standstill. Business along this line is very quiet. A little more rye is moving than usual. Ontario rates are as follows: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 39c; Ontario No. 2, 39 1/2c; No. 3, 37 1/2c; No. 4, 35 1/2c; No. 5, 33 1/2c; No. 6, 31 1/2c; No. 7, 29 1/2c; No. 8, 27 1/2c; No. 9, 25 1/2c; No. 10, 23 1/2c; No. 11, 21 1/2c; No. 12, 19 1/2c; No. 13, 17 1/2c; No. 14, 15 1/2c; No. 15, 13 1/2c; No. 16, 11 1/2c; No. 17, 9 1/2c; No. 18, 7 1/2c; No. 19, 5 1/2c; No. 20, 3 1/2c; No. 21, 1 1/2c; No. 22, -1/2c; No. 23, -3/4c; No. 24, -1 1/4c; No. 25, -1 3/4c; No. 26, -2 1/4c; No. 27, -2 3/4c; No. 28, -3 1/4c; No. 29, -3 3/4c; No. 30, -4 1/4c; No. 31, -4 3/4c; No. 32, -5 1/4c; No. 33, -5 3/4c; No. 34, -6 1/4c; No. 35, -6 3/4c; No. 36, -7 1/4c; No. 37, -7 3/4c; No. 38, -8 1/4c; No. 39, -8 3/4c; No. 40, -9 1/4c; No. 41, -9 3/4c; No. 42, -10 1/4c; No. 43, -10 3/4c; No. 44, -11 1/4c; No. 45, -11 3/4c; No. 46, -12 1/4c; No. 47, -12 3/4c; No. 48, -13 1/4c; No. 49, -13 3/4c; No. 50, -14 1/4c; No. 51, -14 3/4c; No. 52, -15 1/4c; No. 53, -15 3/4c; No. 54, -16 1/4c; No. 55, -16 3/4c; No. 56, -17 1/4c; No. 57, -17 3/4c; No. 58, -18 1/4c; No. 59, -18 3/4c; No. 60, -19 1/4c; No. 61, -19 3/4c; No. 62, -20 1/4c; No. 63, -20 3/4c; No. 64, -21 1/4c; No. 65, -21 3/4c; No. 66, -22 1/4c; No. 67, -22 3/4c; No. 68, -23 1/4c; No. 69, -23 3/4c; No. 70, -24 1/4c; No. 71, -24 3/4c; No. 72, -25 1/4c; No. 73, -25 3/4c; No. 74, -26 1/4c; No. 75, -26 3/4c; No. 76, -27 1/4c; No. 77, -27 3/4c; No. 78, -28 1/4c; No. 79, -28 3/4c; No. 80, -29 1/4c; No. 81, -29 3/4c; No. 82, -30 1/4c; No. 83, -30 3/4c; No. 84, -31 1/4c; No. 85, -31 3/4c; No. 86, -32 1/4c; No. 87, -32 3/4c; No. 88, -33 1/4c; No. 89, -33 3/4c; No. 90, -34 1/4c; No. 91, -34 3/4c; No. 92, -35 1/4c; No. 93, -35 3/4c; No. 94, -36 1/4c; No. 95, -36 3/4c; No. 96, -37 1/4c; No. 97, -37 3/4c; No. 98, -38 1/4c; No. 99, -38 3/4c; No. 100, -39 1/4c.

MILL FEEDS

Supplies of bran are running short and quotations are being advanced accordingly. Toronto prices are: Bran, 82c; shorts, 82 1/2c; middlings, 83c; No. 1, 83c; No. 2, 83 1/2c; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 84 1/2c; No. 5, 85c; No. 6, 85 1/2c; No. 7, 86c; No. 8, 86 1/2c; No. 9, 87c; No. 10, 87 1/2c; No. 11, 88c; No. 12, 88 1/2c; No. 13, 89c; No. 14, 89 1/2c; No. 15, 90c; No. 16, 90 1/2c; No. 17, 91c; No. 18, 91 1/2c; No. 19, 92c; No. 20, 92 1/2c; No. 21, 93c; No. 22, 93 1/2c; No. 23, 94c; No. 24, 94 1/2c; No. 25, 95c; No. 26, 95 1/2c; No. 27, 96c; No. 28, 96 1/2c; No. 29, 97c; No. 30, 97 1/2c; No. 31, 98c; No. 32, 98 1/2c; No. 33, 99c; No. 34, 99 1/2c; No. 35, 100c; No. 36, 100 1/2c; No. 37, 101c; No. 38, 101 1/2c; No. 39, 102c; No. 40, 102 1/2c; No. 41, 103c; No. 42, 103 1/2c; No. 43, 104c; No. 44, 104 1/2c; No. 45, 105c; No. 46, 105 1/2c; No. 47, 106c; No. 48, 106 1/2c; No. 49, 107c; No. 50, 107 1/2c; No. 51, 108c; No. 52, 108 1/2c; No. 53, 109c; No. 54, 109 1/2c; No. 55, 110c; No. 56, 110 1/2c; No. 57, 111c; No. 58, 111 1/2c; No. 59, 112c; No. 60, 112 1/2c; No. 61, 113c; No. 62, 113 1/2c; No. 63, 114c; No. 64, 114 1/2c; No. 65, 115c; No. 66, 115 1/2c; No. 67, 116c; No. 68, 116 1/2c; No. 69, 117c; No. 70, 117 1/2c; No. 71, 118c; No. 72, 118 1/2c; No. 73, 119c; No. 74, 119 1/2c; No. 75, 120c; No. 76, 120 1/2c; No. 77, 121c; No. 78, 121 1/2c; No. 79, 122c; No. 80, 122 1/2c; No. 81, 123c; No. 82, 123 1/2c; No. 83, 124c; No. 84, 124 1/2c; No. 85, 125c; No. 86, 125 1/2c; No. 87, 126c; No. 88, 126 1/2c; No. 89, 127c; No. 90, 127 1/2c; No. 91, 128c; No. 92, 128 1/2c; No. 93, 129c; No. 94, 129 1/2c; No. 95, 130c; No. 96, 130 1/2c; No. 97, 131c; No. 98, 131 1/2c; No. 99, 132c; No. 100, 132 1/2c.

The hay market is quiet. Small quantities are going forward to United States points, but the demand from that direction is not great. Reports from Montreal indicate that shipments to England, real important part of the trade two weeks ago, have now dropped off as English dealers find that they can buy in supplies more cheaply elsewhere. Wholesale dealers here quote: No. 1 hay, 41 1/2c; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40 1/2c; No. 4, 40c; No. 5, 39 1/2c; No. 6, 39c; No. 7, 38 1/2c; No. 8, 38c; No. 9, 37 1/2c; No. 10, 37c; No. 11, 36 1/2c; No. 12, 36c; No. 13, 35 1/2c; No. 14, 35c; No. 15, 34 1/2c; No. 16, 34c; No. 17, 33 1/2c; No. 18, 33c; No. 19, 32 1/2c; No. 20, 32c; No. 21, 31 1/2c; No. 22, 31c; No. 23, 30 1/2c; No. 24, 30c; No. 25, 29 1/2c; No. 26, 29c; No. 27, 28 1/2c; No. 28, 28c; No. 29, 27 1/2c; No. 30, 27c; No. 31, 26 1/2c; No. 32, 26c; No. 33, 25 1/2c; No. 34, 25c; No. 35, 24 1/2c; No. 36, 24c; No. 37, 23 1/2c; No. 38, 23c; No. 39, 22 1/2c; No. 40, 22c; No. 41, 21 1/2c; No. 42, 21c; No. 43, 20 1/2c; No. 44, 20c; No. 45, 19 1/2c; No. 46, 19c; No. 47, 18 1/2c; No. 48, 18c; No. 49, 17 1/2c; No. 50, 17c; No. 51, 16 1/2c; No. 52, 16c; No. 53, 15 1/2c; No. 54, 15c; No. 55, 14 1/2c; No. 56, 14c; No. 57, 13 1/2c; No. 58, 13c; No. 59, 12 1/2c; No. 60, 12c; No. 61, 11 1/2c; No. 62, 11c; No. 63, 10 1/2c; No. 64, 10c; No. 65, 9 1/2c; No. 66, 9c; No. 67, 8 1/2c; No. 68, 8c; No. 69, 7 1/2c; No. 70, 7c; No. 71, 6 1/2c; No. 72, 6c; No. 73, 5 1/2c; No. 74, 5c; No. 75, 4 1/2c; No. 76, 4c; No. 77, 3 1/2c; No. 78, 3c; No. 79, 2 1/2c; No. 80, 2c; No. 81, 1 1/2c; No. 82, 1c; No. 83, 1/2c; No. 84, 1/4c; No. 85, 1/8c; No. 86, 1/16c; No. 87, 1/32c; No. 88, 1/64c; No. 89, 1/128c; No. 90, 1/256c; No. 91, 1/512c; No. 92, 1/1024c; No. 93, 1/2048c; No. 94, 1/4096c; No. 95, 1/8192c; No. 96, 1/16384c; No. 97, 1/32768c; No. 98, 1/65536c; No. 99, 1/131072c; No. 100, 1/262144c.

POTATOES AND BEANS
Maritime province potatoes now feature on the market and as usual, are quoted at a premium over Ontario potatoes. Wholesale quotations are: Delawares, 15 1/2c to 15 1/4c out of store; 15c in car lots; Ontario, 15c to 14 1/2c in car lots; 14c in car lots. An easier feeling has developed in the market at the present time for green (Green Mountain) being heavy, 85c to 86c Quebec whites, 86c.
Beans here are quoted at 82 1/2c to 82 3/4c for primes; 82 1/4c to 82 3/8c for hand picked; 82c.

Local merchants are buying from farmers at the following price. Albia, No. 1, 87 1/2c to 88 1/2c; No. 2, 86 1/2c to 87 1/2c; No. 3, 85 1/2c to 86 1/2c; No. 4, 84 1/2c to 85 1/2c; No. 5, 83 1/2c to 84 1/2c; No. 6, 82 1/2c to 83 1/2c; No. 7, 81 1/2c to 82 1/2c; No. 8, 80 1/2c to 81 1/2c; No. 9, 79 1/2c to 80 1/2c; No. 10, 78 1/2c to 79 1/2c; No. 11, 77 1/2c to 78 1/2c; No. 12, 76 1/2c to 77 1/2c; No. 13, 75 1/2c to 76 1/2c; No. 14, 74 1/2c to 75 1/2c; No. 15, 73 1/2c to 74 1/2c; No. 16, 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c; No. 17, 71 1/2c to 72 1/2c; No. 18, 70 1/2c to 71 1/2c; No. 19, 69 1/2c to 70 1/2c; No. 20, 68 1/2c to 69 1/2c; No. 21, 67 1/2c to 68 1/2c; No. 22, 66 1/2c to 67 1/2c; No. 23, 65 1/2c to 66 1/2c; No. 24, 64 1/2c to 65 1/2c; No. 25, 63 1/2c to 64 1/2c; No. 26, 62 1/2c to 63 1/2c; No. 27, 61 1/2c to 62 1/2c; No. 28, 60 1/2c to 61 1/2c; No. 29, 59 1/2c to 60 1/2c; No. 30, 58 1/2c to 59 1/2c; No. 31, 57 1/2c to 58 1/2c; No. 32, 56 1/2c to 57 1/2c; No. 33, 55 1/2c to 56 1/2c; No. 34, 54 1/2c to 55 1/2c; No. 35, 53 1/2c to 54 1/2c; No. 36, 52 1/2c to 53 1/2c; No. 37, 51 1/2c to 52 1/2c; No. 38, 50 1/2c to 51 1/2c; No. 39, 49 1/2c to 50 1/2c; No. 40, 48 1/2c to 49 1/2c; No. 41, 47 1/2c to 48 1/2c; No. 42, 46 1/2c to 47 1/2c; No. 43, 45 1/2c to 46 1/2c; No. 44, 44 1/2c to 45 1/2c; No. 45, 43 1/2c to 44 1/2c; No. 46, 42 1/2c to 43 1/2c; No. 47, 41 1/2c to 42 1/2c; No. 48, 40 1/2c to 41 1/2c; No. 49, 39 1/2c to 40 1/2c; No. 50, 38 1/2c to 39 1/2c; No. 51, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c; No. 52, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c; No. 53, 35 1/2c to 36 1/2c; No. 54, 34 1/2c to 35 1/2c; No. 55, 33 1/2c to 34 1/2c; No. 56, 32 1/2c to 33 1/2c; No. 57, 31 1/2c to 32 1/2c; No. 58, 30 1/2c to 31 1/2c; No. 59, 29 1/2c to 30 1/2c; No. 60, 28 1/2c to 29 1/2c; No. 61, 27 1/2c to 28 1/2c; No. 62, 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c; No. 63, 25 1/2c to 26 1/2c; No. 64, 24 1/2c to 25 1/2c; No. 65, 23 1/2c to 24 1/2c; No. 66, 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c; No. 67, 21 1/2c to 22 1/2c; No. 68, 20 1/2c to 21 1/2c; No. 69, 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c; No. 70, 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c; No. 71, 17 1/2c to 18 1/2c; No. 72, 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c; No. 73, 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c; No. 74, 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c; No. 75, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c; No. 76, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; No. 77, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; No. 78, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; No. 79, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; No. 80, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; No. 81, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; No. 82, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; No. 83, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; No. 84, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; No. 85, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; No. 86, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; No. 87, 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c; No. 88, 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 89, 1/4c to 1/2c; No. 90, 1/8c to 1/4c; No. 91, 1/16c to 1/8c; No. 92, 1/32c to 1/16c; No. 93, 1/64c to 1/32c; No. 94, 1/128c to 1/64c; No. 95, 1/256c to 1/128c; No. 96, 1/512c to 1/256c; No. 97, 1/1024c to 1/512c; No. 98, 1/2048c to 1/1024c; No. 99, 1/4096c to 1/2048c; No. 100, 1/8192c to 1/4096c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Apples: Spices, No. 1, 84 1/2c to 85c; No. 2, 83 1/2c to 84c; No. 3, 82 1/2c to 83c; No. 4, 81 1/2c to 82c; No. 5, 80 1/2c to 81c; No. 6, 79 1/2c to 80c; No. 7, 78 1/2c to 79c; No. 8, 77 1/2c to 78c; No. 9, 76 1/2c to 77c; No. 10, 75 1/2c to 76c; No. 11, 74 1/2c to 75c; No. 12, 73 1/2c to 74c; No. 13, 72 1/2c to 73c; No. 14, 71 1/2c to 72c; No. 15, 70 1/2c to 71c; No. 16, 69 1/2c to 70c; No. 17, 68 1/2c to 69c; No. 18, 67 1/2c to 68c; No. 19, 66 1/2c to 67c; No. 20, 65 1/2c to 66c; No. 21, 64 1/2c to 65c; No. 22, 63 1/2c to 64c; No. 23, 62 1/2c to 63c; No. 24, 61 1/2c to 62c; No. 25, 60 1/2c to 61c; No. 26, 59 1/2c to 60c; No. 27, 58 1/2c to 59c; No. 28, 57 1/2c to 58c; No. 29, 56 1/2c to 57c; No. 30, 55 1/2c to 56c; No. 31, 54 1/2c to 55c; No. 32, 53 1/2c to 54c; No. 33, 52 1/2c to 53c; No. 34, 51 1/2c to 52c; No. 35, 50 1/2c to 51c; No. 36, 49 1/2c to 50c;

15,345 lbs. in 1 Year

For a Jr 2-year-old, milked twice per day... Rine is a daughter of Robb and Colantha...

LAIDLAW BROS. - AYLMER, ONT.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance...

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT

Lyndale Offering

One Yearling bull-tuberculin tested-3 of his nearest dams average 57 lbs. butter each in 7 days...

BROWN BROS. - LYNN, ONT.

HAY WANTED

100 Tons No. 1 Timothy Horse Hay, 100 Tons No. 1 Clover Cow Hay.

Ottawa Dairy Co. Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.

Lyndenwood Holsteins

Among the Young Bulls we are now offering is a full brother to Netherland Falcot...

H. W. J. BAILEY, Lethbridge, Alta.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, bred by O. H. Hengerville Payne De Kol...

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Burnside Holsteins

I am overstocked and must sell Young Cows, Heifers and Bull Bulls...

JNO. B. WYLIE, ALMONTE, ONT.

Allison Stock Farm

THE HOME OF SIR LYONS SEGIS His six best dams average 26.60 the butter in seven days...

No. 1-Dam, Mary Echo, 21.70 the milk and 1.00 the butter in 7 days...

No. 2-Dam, Wesley Queen Jane, Canadian Record, 11.15 the milk in one day...

No. 3-Dam, Queen Pieterie of the Pontiacs, This offer is aired by King of the Pontiacs...

We have also a few choice ones from heifers that we did not test last year...

We have four from cows with seven-day records...

Some also see them. We have a number to pick from.

ALLISON STOCK FARM CHESTERTVILLE - ONT.

Market for butter is firm with a fairly active demand... The Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. will hold their sale at Tillsonburg...

SALE DATES CLAIMED

The Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. will hold their sale at Tillsonburg on the first Tuesday after the annual meeting of the Holstein Association...

J. A. Stewart, Menie, Ont., Dec. 30th Holstein District Holstein Breeders, Woodstock, March 25th, 1914.

Gregor McIntyre, Horton, Ont., Dec. 23, 1913. Holsteins.

ELGIN BREEDERS ORGANIZE

Elgin Holstein breeders believe in co-operation. Last week about 35 of the Holstein breeders of that county got together...

For Next Week

Owing to lack of space in this issue of Farm and Dairy, reports of the lectures at the Guelph Winter Fair and Amherst, N.S. have been withheld...

ed the following officers:

David J. Campbell, Yarmouth, president; E. Gilbert, Southwood, vice-president; John Laidlaw, Malahide, secretary; John Van Patter, Malahide; Fred Carr, Yarmouth; L. Lipsett, Bayham; James Paga, Tyroneville, directors.

The great object of the club will be to make Elgin county Holsteins known in every part of Canada as well known as they are...

SMILES

Mr. Lloyd George has been telling some stories bearing on his own unpopularity in his political opponents...

Sale Postponed

Mr. F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont., whose dispersion sale of high-class Ayrshires was announced in Farm and Dairy...

save him. So I jumped in, swam out to him, turned him over to make sure that he wasn't Lloyd George, and then pulled him out!

THAT SETTLED IT

While expounding to his wife the alleged fact that the men control their tempers better than women can, Mr. Hanks fell over the edge of the table...

His wife begged him to be merciful, but his mind was made up.

Accordingly he placed the offending bottle on the table and hastened upon his murderous errand...

He was in and out in a twinkling, and he threw in the towel and fell into the water in the Canal...

"Well, all right," exclaimed Hanks. "Why I drowned the bottle!"

"I don't think so," said his wife, as she let him in. "You didn't give me time to tell you there was a hole in this bag!"

AYRSHIRES

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production...

TANGLEWOLD AYRSHIRES

The High-Testing herd average test 25 cows-4.44 per cent butter-fat. Choice by Young Bulls and Bull Calves...

MONEY

can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe.

POSTPONED

The Big Auction Sale of Registered Ayrshire Cattle to have been held at Ingersoll, Tuesday, December 30th, has been INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

HOLSTEINS HOLSTEINS

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

the only place on earth that you can secure a young bull that is a brother to the sire of the cow holding the championship of Canada...

WILLIAM BANK HOLSTEINS

For Quick Sale-Six beautiful Heifers, coming two years to freshen in June, to service of King Koryndke...

FOREST RIDGE HOLSTEINS

Anything you want in Holsteins (either sex) for Sale. I have just prepared a catalogue describing my herd. Write for one to L. H. LISPID

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna, Pontiac Koryndke whose own name and sisters, 12 in all, average 37.77 in 7 days...

HET LOO STOCK FARM

Het Loo Farms now offer a few Choice Young Cows, the kind you will be proud to own...

High-Class Holsteins

Descendants of such sires as Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, Sir Johanna Mercedes, Count Echo De K... heifers on sale...

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1913

MORMOND HILL FARM

2 miles north of Hoads (Belleville-Peterboro, Branch G.T.R.)

Farmer is sold. Interested purchasers will be met at Station. If cold or stormy day, sale will be held under cover.

Write for Catalogue to J. A. STEWART, Sr. - MENIE, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy trials. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale...

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Nine Bulls at half their value for next 30 days. One 3 year old last spring; 4 yrs. British Lassic; price, \$75.00...

FOR SALE

Ayrshire Bull Calf, 13 months old, Sir. Holland Landmark (Imp.), 3277 (8778); Dam, Rosella May, 3415 Record in two-year-old class...

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CAST

To 75c a doz. would bring income for home lay in winter...

ADVICE

Being rapidly decreasing in price, it is a pity for foreign countries shipping...

ADVICE

Of the live stock of the week was the cattle, sheep and hogs...

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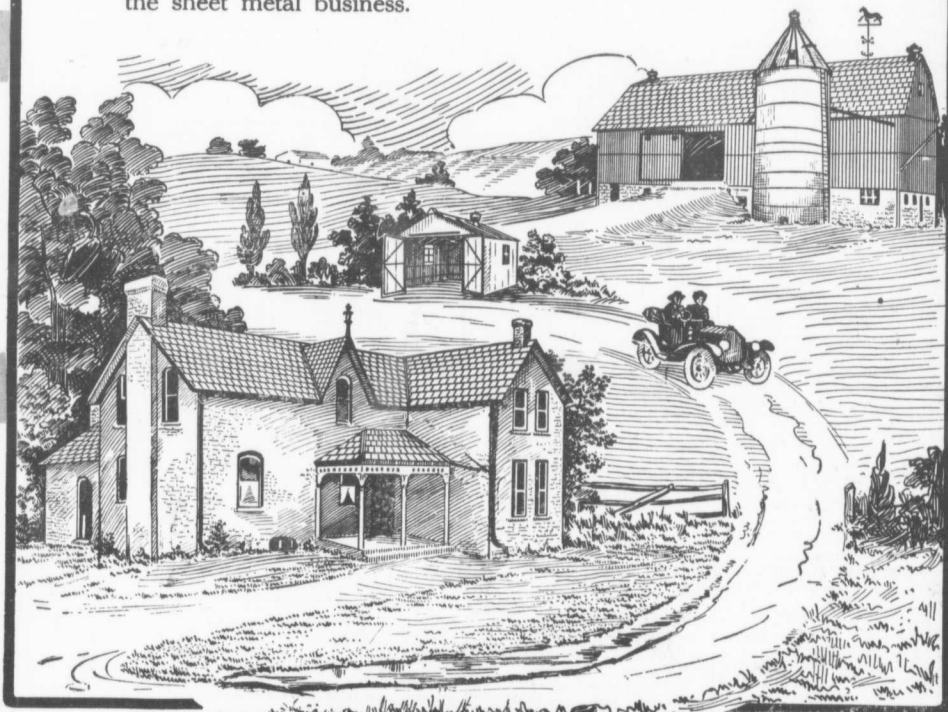
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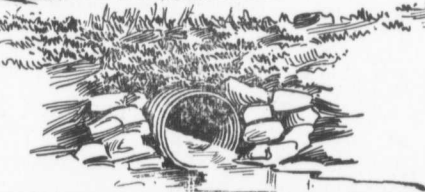
PEDLAR'S PERFECT PRODUCTS

The modern farmer is a model farmer—that's why he uses PEDLAR'S PERFECT PRODUCTS, made of sheet metal, on his house, his barn, his silo, his garage, even the corrugated culvert under his road.

Over fifty years of "keeping everlastingly at it," has brought success. Your interests are safe in our hands, **WE KNOW** the sheet metal business.



The celebrated "George" and "Oshawa" Shingles, are used on the Farm Buildings of Canada. You'll see them everywhere and find that they are giving service and satisfaction too.



PEDLAR'S Perfect Roofing, Trough, Pipe, Ventilators and Ornamental work is Standard. Made in endless variety and carried in stock at Oshawa, Montreal, Toronto, London (Ont.), Ottawa and Winnipeg. Address the nearest office.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1861