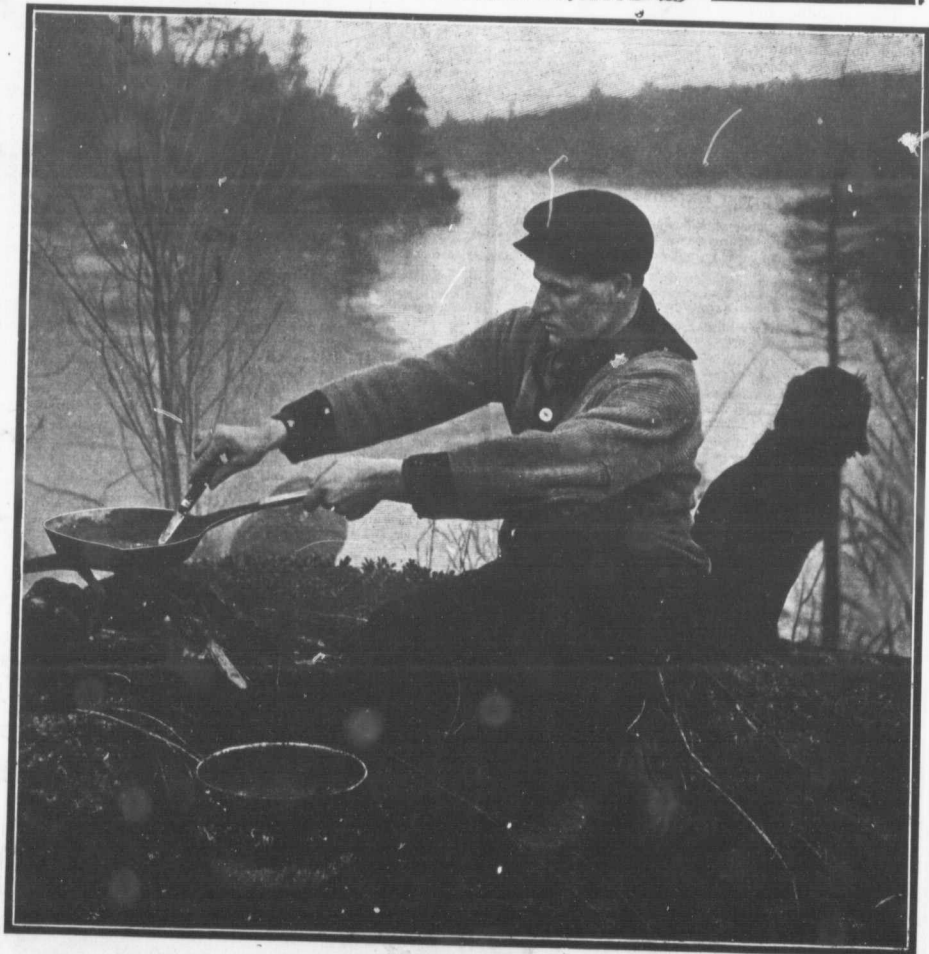


FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Mar. 19, 1914



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The Rutherford System of Ventilation

F. E. Ellis, Editor, Farm and Dairy

STABLE ventilation is no longer a fad. By real good dairy farmers it is considered a necessity. Recently I was browsing through an address once given by Dr. J. G. Rutherford before the Agricultural Committee before the House of Commons, and discovered an illustration used by the doctor that explains so thoroughly the necessity of ventilation in cold weather (for everyone recognizes the need of ventilation in hot weather) that I herewith reproduce one paragraph for consideration.

"A great many dairymen and a great many cattle breeders," said Dr. Rutherford, "think that unless they can keep the stable at 60 degrees or 70 degrees in any weather they are going to be heavy losers, the dairymen in the flow of milk obtained and the proclivities of the animals. Well, this room here is a very large and a very lofty room, and it is very much better constructed than the ordinary. That is to say there are fewer ordinary apertures, unintentional apertures, than would be found in the average stable. I would like to ask any member of this committee, Mr. Chairman, what sort of an atmosphere he would be breathing if he took one of these rooms on a winter day when the thermometer was in the neighborhood of zero without artificial heat of any kind to maintain the temperature of this room at 70 degrees. Now, that is exactly what is happening in the ordinary stable. It is nothing unusual when the thermometer is away below zero in feed stables, without artificial heat whatever, at a temperature of 70 degrees."

CONDITIONS THAT TEND TO INCREASE

Doesn't Dr. Rutherford's simple picture the situation nicely? The animals in a stable maintained at 70 degrees in very cold weather are breathing and re-breathing an atmosphere that for foulness is absolutely indescribable. We may not notice it because many of us consider cold air as pure air, whereas cold air may be fouler than warm air that in the same condition would be unbearable for the stable at the same temperature as the living rooms of his house is considering more carefully his own comfort than the comfort of his cows. Careful experiments have proved that dairy cattle will do better with a temperature of 55 degrees and foul air than with 70 degrees and foul air. The doctor went further than the enunciation of a principle. He invented a system of ventilation that now bears his name and which is meeting with more ready adoption in Canada than the old-time King system.

The most noticeable difference be-

tween the Rutherford and King systems of ventilation is the position of the foul air vent. Prof. King worked on the theory that as air becomes foul it becomes heavy and hence the vent must open at or near the floor. This is a deduction in correct where a roof is artificially heated. Then the warm air from the stove or register rises immediately to the top of the room and gradually filters down. In the case of a stable, however, the cow herself is the heater and the exhalations of warm air from her nostrils rise to the ceiling. Hence Dr. Rutherford has located the opening to the foul air vent overhead.

As the foul air leaves the stable a partial vacuum is created and provision must be made to draw in pure air from another source, or the ven-

Farm and Dairy's Referendum

The results of the Farm and Dairy Referendum on questions of national importance are published on page 17 of this week's issue. Over 100,000 copies of our referendum were mailed to our subscribers. The referendum was held on the 15th of February, and the results were announced on the 16th. The referendum was held in Canada, as still further proof of the fact that farmers are now more independent.

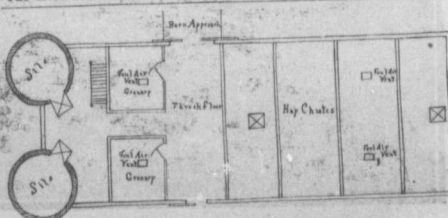
Look up the results on page 17.

tilating flue will not perform its true function. In the Rutherford system these inlets are located at or near the floor. A box is built outside of the stable and this connects in a U form, going down below the foundation and up through the floor inside to the stable. A modification of this often used is to have an opening through the wall of the stable near the floor, with a box with the ends knocked out covering both the inside and the outside of the opening.

The beauty of the Rutherford system is its ease of operation. In cold weather like same free circulation cannot be permitted as in warm weather, the difference between the outside and the inside temperatures would induce too rapid a draught and the cattle would get actually more pure air than would pass through the same system on a warmer day. Consequently an essential part of the Rutherford system is the back draught or damper in the foul air vent. This damper can be controlled by cord and thus the circulation of the stable is under control of the herdsmen.

It is not necessary to cover the in-takes. Cold air cannot rush into a stable unless the warm air has an opportunity to rush out. Hence when the damper in the warm air vent is closed the fresh air vents become in-

(Continued on page 8)



Arrangement of the Hay Floor in a Model Farm Barn. Complete diagram showing the stable arrangement, side elevation and frame of the barn are featured on page five of this issue. Attention is called to the location of the foul air vents in this diagram.



Trade Increase
Vol. XXXII

FINE farm featured such as Farm the farm income to the farmers' built to satisfy which he and his

A home, beautiful shade of green with vines, a w the road, where trussions by the yard that is ca with flowers—su farm women's inside of the ' made their dream model kitchen for doing the m the sink are ta at a turn of the ped, also const In short, we fin past, have mad try girls that t heavily to rural thers,

THE farmer his some day build But he also has When finances are the models his wife is plan



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& RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1914

No. 12

The Wherefore of Farm Improvements

By the Editor

FINE farm buildings, the kind that we see featured in the agricultural periodicals, such as Farm and Dairy, are not built to add to the farm income. Oh, no! They bear testimony to the farmers' love of the beautiful. They are built to satisfy his desire for a homestead of which he and his children may well be proud.

A home, beautiful if not extensive, nestling in the shade of great trees, the porches opening to the road, where a neat wire fence makes intrusions by the live stock impossible, and a back yard that is carpeted with grass and bordered with flowers—such is the dream of thousands of farm women throughout the land. If we visit the inside of the "dream home" (and many have made their dream homes real homes) we find the model kitchen equipped with every convenience for doing the most work with the least effort. In the sink are taps that yield hot or cold water at a turn of the wrist. A bathroom, fully equipped, also constitutes a part of the ideal home. In short, we find all the advantages that, in the past, have made the city so attractive to country girls that they have contributed even more heavily to rural depopulation than their brothers.

THE YOUNG FARMER'S DREAM

The farmer himself joys in the anticipation of some day building such a home for his family. But he also has an ideal for the farm buildings. When finances permit he will have stables that are the models of convenience and comfort for his wife is planning for her kitchen. He often

pictures the attractive building with its twin silos, hip roof and painted sides that will be one of the landmarks of the country side, and a source of pride to the community as well as himself. Surrounding these buildings, he sees well tilled, well fenced fields. Such, I believe, is the dream of every young farmer and every young farmer's wife.

But the dream is not always realized. Its failure of realization is not always due, either, to lack of finances. We have all seen young couples start out on a farm poorly equipped with buildings, but determined that in time their steading shall be the best in the country. They have held their ideal for a few years, but gradually it grew dimmer and dimmer until at last they are satisfied with an occasional new coat of paint for the house and some slight remodeling of the stable. In the meantime their credit has been steadily improving. They could retire they wish. Why the unfulfilled dream?

I have talked with a good many of these people who have trod many years of life's path, and are still living in the old home in which they started. Inconvenient and unattractive as it is, and the reason of their "backsliding" is not hard to find. It is just this—improvements are not, financially, a profitable proposition. Old Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, who under the nom-de-plume of "Sam Slick" was once one of Canada's most appreciated writers, expressed the idea correctly when he said that good bank accounts were always found in rural communities of large barns and small houses.

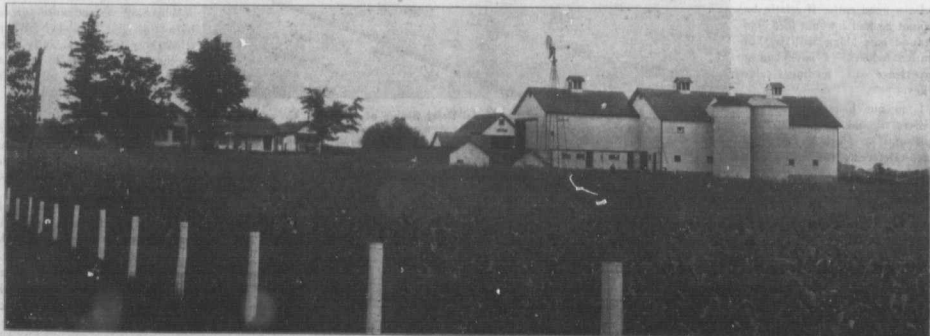
The barn is a part of the productive equipment of the farm. Without it the crops could not be stored until marketing or turned into milk, beef, pork, and so forth. So the barn must be built. But rough, cheap siding will keep out the rain and snow, as well as the best. It is the common belief that paint does not add sufficiently to the life of siding to make it profitable; and probably this belief is well founded. Hence the cheap siding is used, and if paint is applied at all it is to the door jams and the window casings. Hence the majority of barns in the greater part of rural Canada are eyesores and blots on the landscape rather than a source of joy to all who see them.

The home is not an earning department, strictly speaking. A couple of thousand dollars spent on pure bred stock or farm machinery will come back, both principal and interest. A couple of thousand dollars in a new home does not add one cent to the earning power of the farm. Hence the new home, too often, is not built.

IDEALS CHANGE THROUGH LIFE

At the base of all, I believe, lies a change of ideals. The young people have the right viewpoint. They see clearly that the joy is not in making the money alone, but also in spending it on all that leads to a fuller and more satisfying life. But the dollars come hard. Money is not as easily made as they thought. Gradually the making of money becomes almost the sole aim. Are my deductions not correct?

But there is another side to this question. "Life is more than meat." Have we not been too apt to regard the farm as a place on which



The Farmstead Beautiful—A Home that is Cozy and Attractive, Farm Buildings that are Substantial and Pleasing, Such as will be a continual joy to the Owners and the Pride of their Children. Are Improvements Such as These Worth While?

to make money? Have we not regarded it in the light in which the city employee sees the factory as a place of toil? In fact, we have come to refer to the farm as the "farm factory." I hate that expression. "The farm home" embodies my ideal. I believe we should look on our farms as our home, the home of our children and of our children's children. Why not make it our ideal to make that home one for which our children will thank us? We may be sure of this,—if we do not, the children will find little around the farm to attract them, and the first thing we know they will be off to the city. And can we blame them? Is not a comparison (and young people are prone to make comparisons) between the city home of an average well-to-do citizen all to the disadvantage of the unimproved farm house?

One who regards the farm as a money making machine alone cannot be expected to make improvements. The farmer whose farm is his well-loved home will improve to the limit of his ability. What is your ideal? P. E. E.

The Basis of a Good Herd *

By Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

It will be found most profitable for the dairy farmer to confine himself to some one of the well recognized dairy breeds. I do not mean by that that the cows should be pure bred and registered. Having made a selection of the breed I would always use a pure bred sire of that breed. Such a sire should be possessed of a strong constitution and descend on both sides of his parentage from heavy producers of milk or butter-fat.

I believe that those dairy farmers who raise their own cows are best satisfied. In the creamery district this is easily done, as there is always an abundant supply of fresh skim milk. For the first 10 days I would feed the young calf its mother's whole milk. From then on I would add a little skim milk. At the end of three weeks the skim milk can be cut out altogether. As the new milk is reduced I add a little ground flaxseed to take the place of the natural fat of the milk. This goes along with pasture grass in the summer. Winter calves get alfalfa hay in addition to milk and flaxseed and this along with corn ensilage and roots is all the food required to raise a good calf. If alfalfa hay cannot be had I would feed some ground oats along with less nutritive fodders. I have had no experience in feeding calves- whey.

I do not believe that young heifers should drop their first calf until at least 30 months of moderate expense. Deferring freshening gives the heifer a chance to develop a strong vigorous body.

Re Mr. Hamill's Financial Statement

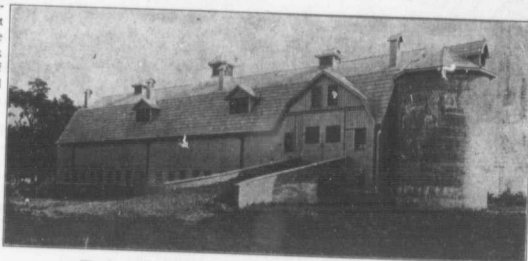
J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

Interest on farm investment should never be less than 10 per cent., when no allowance is made for the owner's management (aside from manual labor) and to cover risks from drought, heavy

*Extract from an address at the recent E. O. D. A. Convention at Cornwall.

rains at harvest time, insects, fungoid diseases and winter injury.

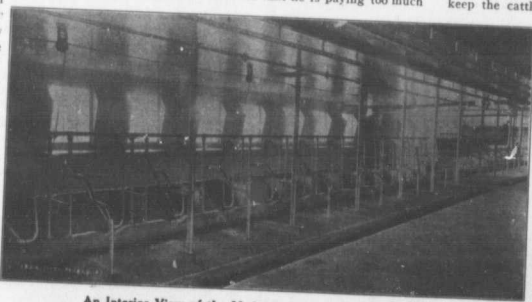
Mr. Hamill's statements of expenses and profits are quite characteristic of many producers. Such figures are misleading, because they do not give the total cost of production.



The New Dairy Cattle Barn at the Ontario Agricultural College

Our experience in growing the various crops has shown that the charges for the use of machinery, including interest, repairs and depreciation are not usually less than 50 cents an acre. Taxes will be about the same. Then there are the numerous overhead charges in a good up-to-date farm, such as telephone, general farm repairs and improvements, agricultural papers, time and money attending institutes, dairy association and breeders' meetings, and so forth, which in our times are legitimate farm expenses but which cannot be charged to any one department of the whole. These expenses are variable, but will generally be found to be not far from \$1 an acre. This amounts to about \$2 an acre in addition to the usual 6% interest on the value of a good farm, or \$8 per acre annual charge.

We do not see the object of stating farm costs so much below what they actually are. It actually injures the farmer's interests, because it leads the consumer to think that he is paying too much



An Interior View of the Model Dairy Stable at the O. A. C.

Many of the desirable features of this stable could be incorporated in any new stable at moderate expense. Note the abundance of window glass and that the frames are hinged at the bottom; direct drafts on the cattle are thus avoided when windows are used to aid ventilation. Note how little the steel equipment obstructs light and how sanitary it is. Also the 12th, it was the sense of the overhead litter carriers. Planks are inserted under the cows with cement floors elsewhere. Smooth walls do not facilitate the accumulation of dirt and cowwheels.

for what he buys, and that farmers are getting rich, which is not true, though prices of farm produce are considerably higher than they have been. At the present time \$1 a cwt. is the price of milk in Ontario, and the present value of food-stuffs, taxes, direct and indirect, increasing value of farm land and abnormal price for labor, no amount of figuring can show a profit.

A Covered Barnyard for Dairy Cows

By E. L. McCaskey

It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the original value of manure is lost by leeching and fermentation in the care, or lack of care, that it gets on the average farm. How can we avoid this loss?

I would draw attention to another fact in farm practice. Any dairy farmer who has stabled his cows for some weeks and then started to turn them out for exercise each day in cold weather cannot but have noticed the serious decline in the milk yield. Cows cannot wander around even a sheltered barnyard on a winter's day with the temperature down below freezing and the wind blowing and not make an unsatisfactory showing at the pail next milking. For this reason the practice of the daily exercising of the cows, once so common, has been practically abandoned by our best dairy farmers.

I believe that both of these losses, the loss in the fertilizing value of the manure and in the milk production of cows, can be largely avoided by having a covered barnyard as a part of our building equipment. The only wonder to me is that in a climate such as we have in Canada the covered barnyard idea was not adopted long ago. When visiting the farm of A. C. Hallman, the veteran Holstein breeder of Waterloo county last winter, I found that he had tried out the covered barnyard idea and found it a success. Down in Oxford county I have run across a couple of covered barnyards and their owners are more than satisfied with the plan.

The advantages of the covered barnyard from the standpoint of manure preservation are self-evident. The manure is kept tramped down hard by the cattle, reducing fermentation to a minimum. Leeching does not occur at all, as the manure is under cover. When desired straw can be scattered over the surface of the manure to keep the cattle clean.

The advantages to the dairy cow are also well worth considering. In the covered yard sheltered from wind, the dairy cow can exercise and enjoy herself without suffering from cold. One United States dairyman of whom I have heard went so far as to advocate that cows be kept in a covered barnyard all through the winter and tied up in the stable only at milking time.

Why have we not more covered barnyards in Canada? Where tried the plan has evidently been successful. It seems to me that reason and logic are all on the side of the covered yard.

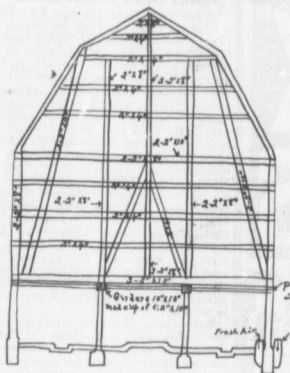
At a meeting of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange on March 12th, it was the sense of the meeting, that the resolution of a deduction of \$2 per head on all horned cattle sold on markets in the city of Toronto, be put in force April 1st next, as was originally resolved.

Who is the greatest man in the land? The farmer. He is King of the Castle, the father of the people, the giver of life to mankind.—"Uncle John" Hyatt, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

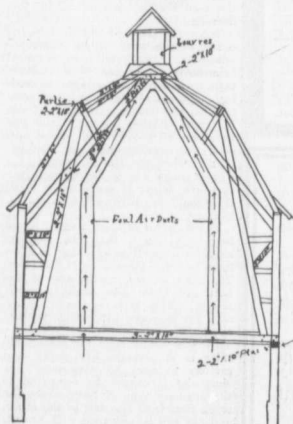
A Model Barn for the Farm

“SHOW me a dairy farmer with poor barns and a large bank account and I will show you a man who is blind to his opportunities,” once remarked a farmer philosopher at an institute gathering. Like most farm philosophy, there was a big, fat kernel of truth in that saying. The dairy farmer who is content to get

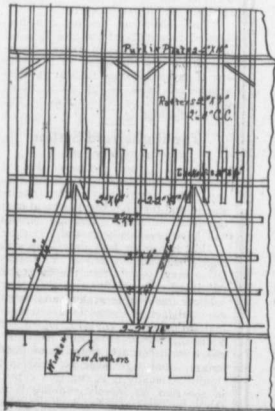
important feature. The Rutherford system is the one illustrated. Notice the fresh air intakes noted in the diagram of the end bent and of the stable arrangement. The foul air outlets, of which there are four, run from the ceiling to the cupolas on the roof. The diagram of the middle bent shows how these foul air flues are arranged in order that the track and horse fork may pass



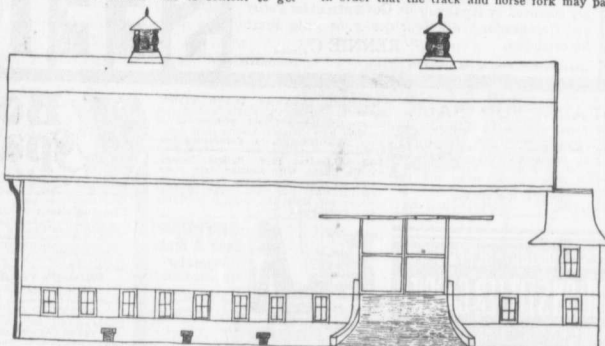
End Bents



Middle Bents



Side Framing



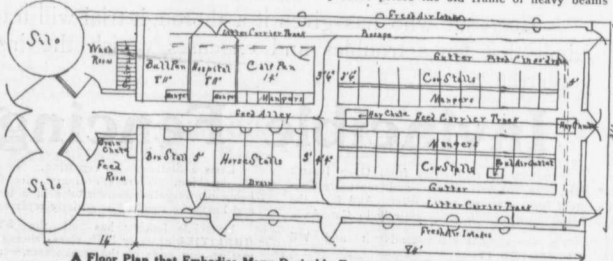
A Side View (Elevation) of a Model Barn for an Average Sized Farm

along with out-of-date stables, poorly equipped as to lighting, ventilation, sanitation, conveniences, and comfort, and who could afford to build better, is neglecting a 10 per cent. investment in order to maintain a three per cent. bank account. The well-bred, high producing dairy cow cannot do her best in a poorly fitted stable; she will pay for better accommodation. The farm horse, too, is the better of housing in a stable where light, ventilation, and sanitation make foul, devitalizing air and disease next to impossible. On the average farm convenience and economy are best served by having both horses and cattle

unimpeded. In the elevation notice the proportion of wall space devoted to window glass. Lots of light is a feature of every up-to-date stable nowadays.

Of course, the stable is equipped with cement floors, steel equipment, swing stanchions, feed and litter carriers, and a water system. It will be noticed that in the elevation plan the silos are omitted. They would come on the right hand end.

The style of framing shown is the plank truss frame, self-supporting roof type. With lumber at present prices the old frame of heavy beams is



A Floor Plan that Embodies Many Desirable Features in a Complete Farm Barn

under one roof. Such a plan may not be altogether suitable where certified milk is the object, but for economy of material in building and convenience in doing the work, the common plan is the best one. The disadvantages of the plan may be largely overcome by so arranging the stable plan that the dairy cows may be partitioned off by themselves. Such a plan is the one presented herewith. Notice that the cows have one end of the stable to themselves. If thought advisable, another partition in front of the horses would leave them a compartment to themselves. This additional partition would probably be advisable, as calves will thrive in a lower temperature than horses would find comfortable.

The ventilating system of this stable is an

too expensive. Nor was it more satisfactory than the one here illustrated from the standpoint of strength and from the standpoint of convenience the newer form is much to be preferred. A plan of the second or storage floor is shown on page 2. These plans were prepared by architects in the employ of Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont., after a study of many of the best barns in both Canada and the United States. While designed for a farm of 100 to 150 acres, the same general arrangement as here shown in diagram might be extended to meet the requirements of a much larger farm.

The foundation walls may be either of cement, stone or frame as preferred. In case either of the first two are used the stable should be lined as cement or stone are inclined to be damp.

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Lasts a lifetime. No repairing. No expense of any kind. Whereas ordinary wire fencing, being poorly galvanized, corrodes in a few years and has to be repaired or entirely replaced.

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Round Barns Not Practical

Of late years there has been a great revival in the interest in round barns. The theory of the round barn is "taking." The round barn, in proportion to its wall length, has greater floor area and greater storage capacity, according to mathematics, than a barn of any other shape. Likewise the round barn, well built, is an attractive structure, and being out of the ordinary, will come in for more attention from neighbors and passers-by. Prof. King, of the University of Wisconsin, is the best known advocate of the round barn. One who studied under him, Mr. C. F. Doane, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, gives his experience of the round barn and ends up by declaring that the round barn is not practical. Briefly summed up, some of his objections are:

That people who have round barns are not satisfied with them. The round barn at the Maryland Experimental Station, for instance, has been torn down as not being worth the ground it encumbered, every man who had anything to do with the barn heartily concurring in this decision.

When the silo is placed in the centre of the barn, as is commonly advocated, it is found from practical experience that there is no advantage in handling the silage for feeding as compared with a good location on the outside. In fact, at the Maryland Station the silo inside the barn was torn down and placed outside for convenience in feeding. Again, when the silo is opened the rotten silage has to be thrown into the barn, where it sends out a smell that could be dispensed with to advantage.

The diameter of even a small round barn is so great that the ceilings must be proportionately high to allow light to reach the centre of the barn. The covers on the north side of the barn are where the sunlight never shines. The type of construction calls for so many supporting timbers that light is shut off.

On the second floor the main difficulty is to arrange hay forks and carriers to work to advantage. For simplicity it cannot be compared to the ordinary type of barn where the truck runs from one end to the other, and hay can be unloaded with the utmost ease from one end or the centre of the barn. Likewise the drive floor occupies too much space. In conclusion, Mr. Doane says:

"These objections are not the product of imaginations; they are founded on the result of seven years' experience, and are concurred in by every one of my co-laborers in Maryland, a number of those being men whose opinion, based on experience, is well worth considering."

The Rutherford System

(Continued from page 2)

operative. Anyone can prove this for themselves by closing the damper in any stable where this system is installed and then placing the hand over the fresh air vent. The air current will have practically ceased.

This system is best described with diagrams, and an idea of its installation may be got from the diagrams published on page five.

Many install this system and never get satisfaction from it because of inattention to the construction of the warm air vent. This, like the chimney from a furnace, must be of good length, and tight, or it will not "pull." Usually it is run to a cupola in the roof, as merely running it to the eaves, or, some do, does not give "pull" enough.

Boag's Spavin

One the lameness removes the hump without scarring the hump—here the hump looking just as it did before the hump came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid swellings—first 4 1/2 x 1 in. Thrombosis, Splint, Carb, Capped Tendon, etc. It is equally effective on all swellings, and is equally safe as any other—do not's injure and only a few minutes to apply. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of ailments, and gives the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of remedy. Write for free if you wish.

FLEMING BROS., Chesham, 85 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Who will want to advance stanchions points structure. The difference. The construction. The The Stanchion some surface and pe When chions or for main manufac tor. constru window ed. ness, of mean I. Stanch closed more e other safety. ive appi contra some, c gers ar A cot herself with e stanchio either s which is ed close much a than w On a of lumbr ing are no mat workin stantly Properly steel at stalled tially y the com the steo accom structure. There more co stanchio Sun is it a cha cans.

A box of boards roughly thrown together will not do. Dr. Rutherford himself recommends a large round pipe surrounded by a still larger tight box and a space between packed with chaff or shavings. A form installed at most of the Government farms recently, is to have the inner box of boards running lengthwise of the flue. This box is covered with a couple of thicknesses of tar paper or heavy builder's paper. A second layer of boards is then added, running crosswise of the flue. Unless this precaution is taken the air will cool before it reaches the cupola and the draught cease. Also the moisture condenses too rapidly and there will be a considerable drip back into the stable.

This question of ventilation is one that should not be neglected in any new stable being constructed, and no old stable should be left long without some simple system being installed. It is the greatest safeguard against lowered vitality and disease. The better the cows in the herd, the greater the necessity of a system of ventilation.

The Cow Stanchion

When constructing a stable it is well to consider carefully the many advantages offered by the use of cow stanchions. The most important points to be considered in stable construction are:

The sanitary condition obtained by different constructions.

The cost and durability of different constructions.

The convenience for working in.

The comfort of the cow.

Stanchions do away with cumbersome, dirt collecting wooden stalls and partitions, and offer a minimum surface for collecting dirt and dust. When cows are secured with stanchions they cannot move backwards or forwards; therefore, they will remain practically clean as all the manure will be confined to the gutter. Because of the openness in construction, light and air from the windows are practically unobstructed. This great increase in brightness, cleanliness and ventilation will mean healthy cows and pure milk.

BASE OF OPERATION

Stanchions can be opened and closed to tie or release an animal more easily than with a chain or any other form of tie and with greater safety. They make a neat, attractive appearance and make a striking contrast to a stable where cumbersome, clumsy wooden stalls and managers are used.

A cow must have freedom to card herself and to get up and lie down with ease. With a free swinging stanchion a cow can card herself on either side or lie down to either side, which is impossible when she is chained close to a partition. A cow is also much safer tied with a stanchion than with a chain or rope.

On account of the increasing cost of lumber, wooden stalling and flooring are becoming very expensive, and no matter how good the lumber and workmanship is, repairs are constantly needed because of decay. Properly constructed cement floors, steel stanchions and stalls can be installed for less cost and are practically indestructible, and because of the compactness and arrangement of the steel work more cattle can be accommodated than with wooden construction.

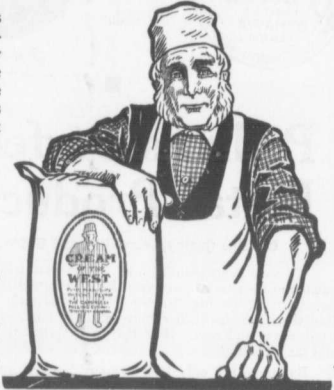
There is also a saving of space as more cows can be put in a row when stanchions are used.

Sun is our cheapest germicide. Give it a chance in the interior of the milk cans.

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

It makes great big bulging loaves of the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread. I want folks to know what a splendid flour "Cream of the West" is. That is why I have induced the Campbell Flour Mills Company to make special prices direct to the farmers.



Give Me a Chance to Prove My Flour

We want to make "Cream of the West" flour better known in every locality in Ontario. And with this end in view we offer the following

Special Prices Direct to the Farmer

FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag	FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$2 90	"Bullrush" Bran	\$1 30
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 2 50		"Bullrush" Middlings	1 35
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) ... 2 50		Extra White Middlings	1 45
		"Tower" Feed Flour	1 60
		"Gem" Feed Flour	1 75
		Whole Manitoba Oats	1 50
		"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1 55
		Manitoba Feed Barley	1 35
		Barley Meal	1 40
		Oil Cake Meal (old process)	1 70
		Chopped Oats	1 55

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6 lb. bag) 25	
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90 lb. bag) ... 2 50	
Family Cornmeal (per 98 lb. bag)	2 25

PRICES ON TON LOTS—If you want to order feeds by the ton, purchase 20 bags at the above prices. As the prices we quote here are very special, we do not make any reduction from them unless you purchase a car-load. We give special prices on car-loads. Correspondence with farmers' clubs is solicited.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER.—Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury add to above prices 10 cents per bag. To express or post office money order, payable at par at Toronto. Prices are subject to market changes.

Read This Splendid Offer---Household Book Free To Everyone Who Buys Three Bags of Flour.

It is called the "Dominion Cook Book." The 1000 recipes are alone worth the regular price of the work (\$1.) They cover every kind of cookery from soup to dessert—from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes. They always come out right. And in addition there is a big medical department. It is in simple language how to deal with almost every common ailment.



Heavy Water-Proofed Binding.

Write us for list of names by Ralph Connor, Marion South, J. J. Bell and other Canadian authors, from which you can make further free selections in buying flour.

How to Get the Household Book Free

With every purchase from us of not less than three (3) bags of Campbell's Flour (any brand) you will get the Household Book Free; but bear in mind that if you order you to five (5) bags we will pay the freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay (see terms above). To get the book at least 3 bags must be flour—the other two bags may be flour or any other product mentioned in the list printed above. Read the list and make up an order to-day. Add 10 cents to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of book.

SALES MANAGER

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Combine Quality, Durability, and Utility.

We have been pointing out, in the past few weeks, a number of the special features of PEDLAR PRODUCTS, and especially of the big "George" and "Oshawa" Shingles. How these shingles render your buildings proof against fire, wind, snow, and rain. How they will outlast the building and the builder.

But these are only two of many lines of interest and value to yourself. We make Corrugated Iron, Eavestrough, Conductor Pipe, Elbows, Fittings, Ornaments, and Metal Buildings in great variety.

We have just published a condensed catalogue with Prices Shown, that will help you to make a quick decision.

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St. John, Quebec, Sydney, Halifax, Calgary, Vancouver.

Established 1861

Milking Machine Satisfactory

L. G. Charlebois, Missisquoi Co., Que.

I have been using a milking machine in my herd since the first day of May last year. With two units I have milked all summer up to the present time 17 cows that give a good quantity of milk. This I have done with one man to help, and we did the milking of these 17 cows on an average in about 45 minutes a milking. The economy end comes in the fact that I can hire cheaper help. I can always get help cheaper when they do not have to milk.

The cows do not seem to be bothered by the machine; in fact, one cow I have has improved. I always had to be very careful in milking her by hand and also would always try to throw my milk away from me. With the machine she does not mind being milked at all.

I run my machine with a gasoline engine. I am not in a position as yet to tell you the expense connected with the running of my engine for the milking alone, as I run also my fodder machine, my cream separator and my dynamo all at the same time. I generally run an hour and 30 minutes, morning and night, and the cost is about 25 cts. a day.

The machine complete, including installation and piping, cost me \$350. I consider it cheap, considering the services it renders. The milk is cleaner and more acceptable to the inspectors of the city of Montreal.

Do Farmers Want Cheap Money

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

I sometimes question if farmers want cheap money in spite of all the talk that we see in the agricultural papers regarding the desirability of Land Mortgage Banks and so forth. I would ask do farmers use the opportunity of cheaper money when they get it? I do not believe they do.

Some years ago our Provincial Government in Ontario provided that farmers might have money at four per cent interest with which to lay tile drains on their farms. Prof. W. H. Day then came along with statistics to prove that the average increase in crops per acre from drained land was over \$16, that land could be tiled on the average for \$25 -- and that an annual payment to the government of \$1.83 on that \$25 would pay off both principal and interest at the end of 30 years.

Could you imagine a better investment than that \$1.83 that would bring in \$16? I have visited many farms that our soil, wet and unprofitable, but that would be first-class if underdrained. I find that in many cases the owners of these farms know all about this cheap money the government has to give, also that they can have their farms surveyed practically free of charge. But they don't do it. Do farmers really want cheap money?

Handling Vicious Bulls

Did you read of how Mr. L. H. Lipsit of Elgin Co., Ont., handles a vicious sire in his herd in the February 26 issue of Farm and Dairy? This method is criticised by a writer in a United States contemporary journal as being too cumbersome. This writer has another method to suggest. "Blindfold the critter," he says. "It will take all the spunk out of any bull to find himself in the dark. A couple of ties of burlap over the eyes will render him as meek as a heifer calf."

Kindness pays dividends at the pen.

Headquarters for

KEITH'S FARM SEEDS CLOVERS, GRASSES

Are you in the market for some Red Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa Clover or Alsike Clover? Do not compare our samples and values before you buy elsewhere—ask for samples. We have used every effort to get pure, clean seed, knowing only too well that it takes many dollars to put weeds. We quote prices good for one week from date of issue of this paper. If you order 500 lbs. or more we will pay freight charges to your nearest Railway Station in Ontario and Quebec.

SPECIAL OFFER

We have a limited quantity of Extra No. 1 Red Clover, which we offer while the stock lasts at \$15.00 per bus.

These brands all grade No. 1 Government Standard

The "Diamond" Timothy Extra No. 1 for purity. Our "Gold" Alfalfa was grown in Siberia.

"Sun Brand Red Clover at \$12.00 per bus.
"Special" Brand Red Clover at \$14.75 per bus.
"Sun" Brand Mammoth Clover at \$12.50 per bus.
"Diamond" Brand Timothy at \$4.25 per bus.
"Gold" Brand Alfalfa Clover at \$19.50 per bus.
"Ocean" Brand Alsike Clover at \$15.00 per bus.

We have a limited supply of No. 1 Govt. Standard Canadian Crown Alfalfa at \$15.00 per bus. No. 2 Govt. Standard Canadian Crown Alfalfa at \$12.00 per bus. Sweet Clover or White Blossom at 2c per lb. or \$2.00 per 100 lb.

O.A.C. No. 72 Oats

We feel confident that we have the purest and best stock of this variety that can be got—No Wild Oats!—If you find any—we want you to send the Oats back. \$3.00 per bushel; 5 bushels or over, \$2.75 per bushel. Bags free.

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Seed Merchants since 1866

124 King St. East - TORONTO

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FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Tom, Bred from best Ontario stock. Weight, 30 lbs. Price, \$6.00—M. E. Hanson, Dixville, Stanstead county, Que.

FOR SALE

Banner Seed Oats

Grown from imported stock—pure and clean. Sample and test on application. Also one well-bred Citycaded Philly, eligible for exhibition. A reasonable price for such a one.

S. MATCHETT, STEWART'S HALL, ONT

Be Safe

Don't take too many chances with sprain, spin, cut, rhabdo, bog, grovia, swelling, etc. Use the most reliable remedy.

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its value in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Illa., Jan. 9, 1913.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. M. DEWEY.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatment of the Horse's Feet."

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY

Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 71



Safe From Storms



Buildings roofed with "Acorn" quality products are immune from all the ravages of storms and the weather. There is no danger from lightning, and the farmer has his stock and grain well protected.

"Acorn" quality products are the best on the market, and the trade mark stands for the highest quality. If you want metal that has long life and will give you the best service insist on "Acorn" quality.

Our new catalogue of roofings and sidings will be of the press in a very short time, and you should send today to secure your getting a copy. Just drop a card to us right away and your copy will be mailed shortly.

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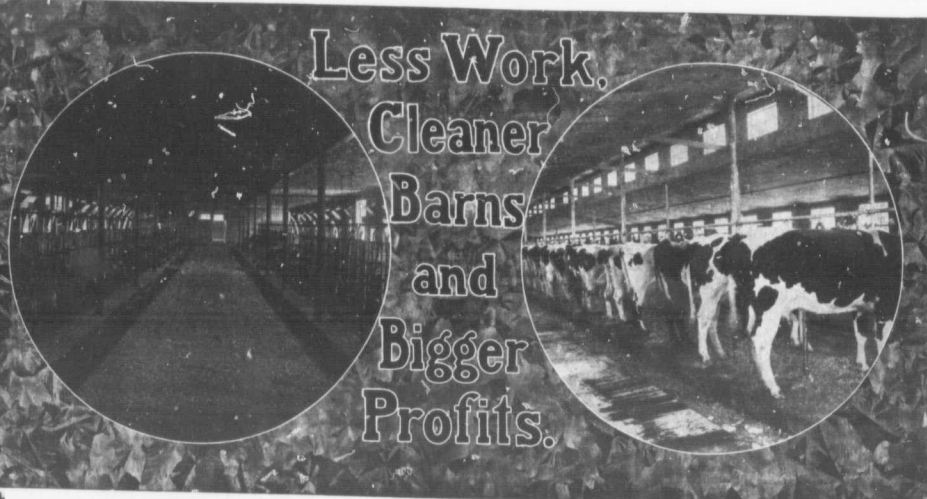
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E.O.A.



WHY STEEL STABLE EQUIPMENT PAYS BEST

Dairying is much more profitable and a hundred times more pleasant when you have a MODERN, sanitary, steel-equipped dairy barn to work in. Less than half the work is required to keep the stable clean and to care for the cows, and you are spared long, tedious hours of choring. Manure cannot soak into BT Steel Stalls; this avoids the disagreeable task of removing filth from soaked and rotting boards. All the manure is kept in the gutter, from which it can easily be removed—none gets on the cattle-stand, on the bedding, or soils the flanks or udders of the cows, for the BT aligning Steel Stanchion lines every long and short cow evenly over the gutter.

BT Galvanized Stable Equipment

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Bull Pens, Calf Pens, Steel Columns, and other stable equipment, enable you to get bigger profits from your stock at less cost and with less time and labor. Cows are healthier in a sanitary, steel-equipped barn; they give more and better milk, and you get better prices both for your stock and your dairy products.

No losses from Tuberculosis in a steel-equipped barn; no more heavy veterinary bills to pay. Write for illustrated Stall Book No. 21, that shows many fine photos of BT Galvanized Steel Equipment in actual use in modern barns. These show better than words how the special advantages of BT Equipment increase dairymen's profits.

Learn how BT Steel Equipment saves so much time and delay and annoyance in putting in your stabling; how, by coming ready to set up. From our factory, it can all be set up in the stable in a single

Equip your stable throughout with BT Sanitary, GALVANIZED, Steel Stabling. It's an investment that begins to pay big dividends from the very first day the cattle are turned into the new barn. It goes on paying profits as long as your barn lasts. This has been proven hundreds of times, in all the hundreds of barns that have been equipped with BT Steel Cow Stalls during the past four years. Our Stall Book

No. 21 gives a list of them and shows photos of many. Send coupon for a copy. You owe it to yourself to learn all the facts about modern, galvanized steel stabling.

Mr. Innes, who has a 50-cow Dairy Barn near Winnipeg, and who sells milk to that city, writes us in regard to his BT Steel Stalls:

"Not to mention the improved appearance of my stable, and the saving in feed and labor, I might mention that I get 40 a gallon for my milk, whereas the current price is only 28. More than this, I get the increased price for the milk at the farm, where others have to take or send it into the city."

Mr. J. G. Colhart, of Rodney, Ontario, who equipped his barn with 20 BT Steel Stalls two years ago, writes:

"Just a few lines of unqualified praise in favor of your stanchions. They certainly do all and even more than you say. The greatest advantage we find so far is the big saving in bedding. We kept our cattle cleaner and in better shape this year on less than half the straw used in former years. We shall be pleased to show any person your goods at any time."

BEATTY BROS., Limited
1403 Hill St., FERGUS, Ont.

afternoon, ready for the cement—just a few large bolts to tighten; no expensive contractors or carpenters are needed.

Let us show you how BT Steel Equipment makes your stable EVER-LASTING, fireproof, indestructible, how this equipment will stand the wear as long as you live and not require a single repair.

Let us tell you how we GALVANIZE BT Steel Stalls so they are not affected by stable acids or moisture, but always look well, and how we are able and willing to supply you with these rustproof, durable, GALVANIZED Steel Stalls at no greater cost than you have to pay for painted steel stalls.

Before you build or remodel investigate ALL the facts about BT Galvanized Steel Equipment for sanitary barns. Write to-day. Ask for Stall Book No. 21, also valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

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FREE
Barn-Plan
Service

Your new barn will be a permanent investment. Once erected, mistakes cannot be rectified except at enormous cost. And expensive mistakes are sure to be made unless you use carefully-made barn-plans. The system of framing may be wrong, sills and posts and windows may be incorrectly placed, the general layout of the barn, arrangement of stalls and stalls and feed bins, may be inconvenient for stable work. You will avoid errors such as these, THAT SPOIL THE BARN, if you will LET BEATTY BROS. HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BARN.

Our service is free. Write us, tell number of stock you will keep, about what size your barn will be, and we'll make you pencil plans showing what we think to be the very best layout. We will answer by personal letter or any difficulties you may have. Write to-day.



TO
BEATTY BROS.
Limited,
1403 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

Please send me without any charge your two books, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," and "No. 21" about Galvanized Stable Equipment.

I expect to build or remodel my barn in 1914, about.....

I will keep.....cows

Your name.....

P.O. Prov.....



Think of the Company behind the car—and you'll realize why Fords and Government bonds are bought with equal assurance. Strongest financially—world-wide in scope—largest in volume of output. We build our reputation into the car. Better buy a Ford.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—f. o. b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario.

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, Worms, Bots and Skin Diseases. Tones up run-down animals so that they 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 sold. 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 mush so that after a time they cannot digest good, wholesome feed. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, etc., 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, you can guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepped foods."

Try It On a Poor-Conditioned Animal

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, see what **ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC** will do for it. A 50-cent package lasts a cow or horse 70 days. The cost is so trifling no farmer in all Canada has any excuse for having out-of-

WE ALSO SELL

Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and distemper. (Will cure any ordinary cough in four days). 50c, by mail 60c.
Royal Purple Blood Purifier for lameness, rheumatism, sprained tendons, etc. 50c, by mail 60c.
Royal Purple Worm Specific for animals; removes the worms, also their larvae. 25c, by mail 30c.
Royal Purple Disinfectant, in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.

health stock around his place. Try it on the poorest-conditioned animal you have and you know you'll be surprised at the result of a short treatment. Cattle and hogs fatten up a month earlier than without it, which means you save a month's feed and a month's labor. You can bring six pigs to the sink of condition at the cost of \$1.50. Steers treated in the same way cost no more than \$1.00 each to put in prime state for market. **ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC** cures, calves, steers, hogs. Sold in packages, 50c, and air-tight tins, \$1.50.

Try ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC on Your Hens

Do you know that **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** makes hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them over the mouth, fatens and keeps them in vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 70 days. Shouldn't you try it? We have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. If **ROYAL PURPLE** does not give you better results than anything you ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. No matter what your opinion of our preparations, we want you to give **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** a try. It will show you what it can do for your poultry—and a 50c package will show you some fine results. Sold in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 air-tight tins.

Royal Purple Lice Killer for poultry and animals. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.
Royal Purple Gall Care for scratches, barrens, scabs, open sores, etc. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.
Royal Purple Hoop Specific for roup, pip, diptheria, typhoid fever, canker, white diarrhoea, swelled 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 stock and poultry. Tells how to feed light and heavy horses, cattle, swine, cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so they lay better and fatten. Cover pictures 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

Benefits of Right Taxation

Editor, Farm and Dairy. — I am glad to have the opportunity to vote on your Referendum. If we can take public wealth for public uses instead of private wealth we will solve more than the revenue question. It is, Dominion grants to roads and farming. The whole people will vote the necessary supplies to parliament instead of vice versa.

Still further, too many enterprises that are now of an individual cooperative or company nature cannot be undertaken by the people as a whole. Not even the greatest minds are capable of intelligently passing on very many enterprises. Even a great railroad may do better service as a semi-private cooperation than as a people's road if we have our public wealth justly used for the good of all.

The people of a municipality or city can soon learn to have some idea of what a piece of land is worth as a farm, business place or manufacturing site, and from year to year gauge its use in value. They can study and ought to know how much is needed for roads, streets, schools, colleges, lighthouses and so forth, but to say how many new cars ought to be ordered for a transcontinental railroad may take more of the time than could be taken from their private work if they are to make a success of it.—W. C. Steves, New Westminster, B.C.

A Talk on Stanchions

"If there is anything gives me a pain it is to see a bunch of cattle tied in rigid stanchions." So spoke a young man sitting in front of me on the train recently. Evidently his destination was one of the numerous live stock conventions held in Toronto that week.

"Same here," said the other. "We used to have them in our stables and I know they set the cattle wild. Why, when I would let the cows out to drink you almost had to prod them with a fork to make them get out of the stable. No sooner would their head be out from the ties than they would be licking themselves desperately and showing no inclination to move until satisfied."

"The thing worked on my mind," continued this same young man, "and one day when removed all those rigid stanchions and substituted chain ties."

"Oh, yes. I had the chain ties right here; I had got them in town hardly a week before and was just waiting my opportunity when father was not around."

"Oh, yes," he answered again to his companion, "I did all in my power to induce the old gentleman to adopt the chains himself, but it was no good."

"Wasn't there a great old row when your daddy got home?" asked the first speaker.
 "There surely was," was the response. "but the damage was done so there was nothing that could be done except talk about it. He admits now that the chain ties are a big improvement."

"Too bad more young fellows haven't got the spunk to go and do likewise," a third man was heard to comment.

We are not sure that it is advisable to advise all young fellows to take the law in their own hands, but of this we are sure,—a change from the rigid to the chain tie or swinging stanchion is always advisable.

We never found it much trouble to carry the milk from the cows to a can outside the door, and by doing so we avoided much contamination.

"Getting the Last Drop" Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

At Your Dealers or
 C. A. GILLESPIE, Peterboro, Ont.

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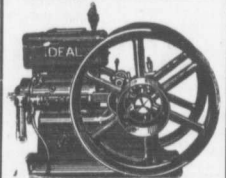
We can supply you with any quantities—all kinds of seed grain and clover SEED CORN and CLOVER SEED our SPECIALTIES. You'll be wise to buy before the spring rush. No order too small for our prompt and careful attention.

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 Stationary Mounted and Traction



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Grain Grinders, Water Hoists, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, etc.
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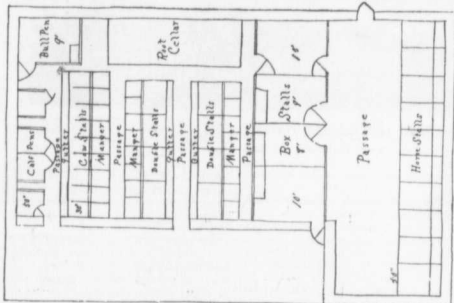
Each Tuesday March 3 to October 31, inclusive.
 Winnipeg and Return — \$35.00
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 From Toronto and Stations West and North of Toronto. Proportionate fares from Stations East of Toronto to Toronto.
 Return Limit two months.

REDUCED SETTLERS' FARES (ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS) EACH TUESDAY, MARCH AND APRIL

Settlers traveling with live stock and effects should take SETTLERS' SPECIAL TRAIN which leaves West Toronto each Tuesday during MARCH and APRIL after arrival regular 10.30 p.m. train from Toronto Union Station.

Settlers and families without live stock should use REGULAR TRAINS, leaving Toronto 10.30 p.m. DAILY. Through Colonies and Transit Sleepers.

Through trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West. COLONIST CARS ON WYLAKE and No charge for Bertha.
 Participants from Canadian Public Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D.F.A., Toronto.



A Common and Convenient Type of an All-round Farm Barn

In this arrangement it is possible to completely separate cattle and horses—an arrangement conducive to the health of both. Note the covered shed on one side. An arrangement such as this with several short rows instead of a couple of long ones is especially desirable when one wishes to keep separate cows of different age or breed. This plan was designed by Hearty Bros. for Chas. Duncan, Wellington Co., Ont.

Dehorned Cattle to Get Premium

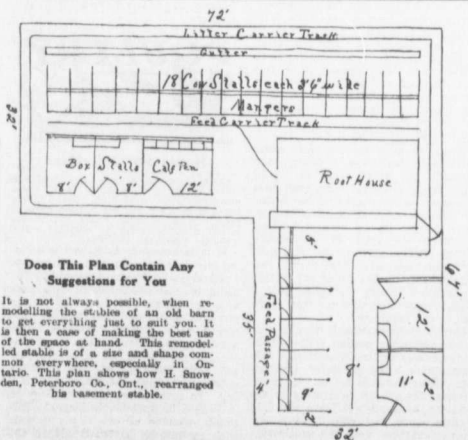
By a resolution of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange, passed over a year ago, a regulation will come into effect on the first of April next, docking all cattle wearing horns \$2 a head. This in a way sounds unreasonable, but when it is considered that the slaughterers of cattle have to stand annually, losses from a quarter to half a million dollars on account of concealed bruises, the regulation does not seem to be such a hardship. A movement has been on foot, however, to possibly postpone the date this regulation is to come into effect, and several prominent buyers interviewed on this subject express themselves as not being desirous of working what might be considered a hardship on the farmers and drovers, by this regulation. At the same time they point out the enormous losses which their houses have to stand, which is traceable directly to horned cattle. However, there seems to be a fair opinion that if some other method can be employed to prevent these bruises that they would be agreeable to postpone this regulation. One idea suggested, and it seems good to us, is that the farmer or drover procure a fine tooth saw (a small meat or mitre saw is good,

and costs very little), and cut off the sharp tips on the horns before they leave the farm, and at least before they are mixed with strange cattle.

This tipping is absolutely painless, easily done, and prevents the beast from inflicting on his fellow-lows. Only about one inch or an inch and a half of the hard tip of the horn is sawed off, care being taken not to cut into the quick. It does not set the cattle back.

It is clearly evident, that if the Humane Society would see some of the bruised carcasses and torn hides on the cattle they would in themselves enforce the regulation to require handlers of live stock to adopt some method whereby the animals could not damage each other.

I would like to register myself especially as opposed to the growing militarism of our country and against the increasing sums of money being spent to inflate and promote, beyond all reason, an inhuman and barbarous art mainly for the distinction, gratification and enrichment of the few. Let us police our country to the extent of safety only, and not for aggressiveness and greed. No \$35,000,000 spent on armaments in any way for me. — W. L. Flaigh, Lennox and Addington, Ont.



Does This Plan Contain Any Suggestions for You

It is not always possible, when re-modelling the stables of an old barn to get everything just to suit you. It is then a case of making the best use of the space at hand. This remodelled stable is of a size and shape common everywhere, especially in Ontario. This plan shows how H. Snowden, Peterboro Co., Ont., rearranged his basement stable.

Sydney Basic Slag

the ideal Fertilizer for stiff clay lands and all sour or muck soils. All farmers in Ontario realize that something is lacking in the soil, and thousands of them will this season start using Fertilizer for the first time. They will be pressed to buy all kinds of Fertilizers, but we ask them to

Give Basic Slag a Trial

because it is much more reasonable in price than, and will give as good results as, the bulk of the Fertilizers offered elsewhere. Ask the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture as to the merits of Basic Slag and be guided by his opinion. Do not be misled by the statements of unscrupulous Agents for other goods. Twenty thousand tons of Basic Slag were used last season by the farmers of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. What is good for Nova Scotia will be equally beneficial in Ontario. If you think you would like to take an Agency for Basic Slag, write at once to any of our

District Representatives

- EASTERN ONTARIO—A. L. Smith, 229 Alfred St., Kingston.
- OTTAWA DISTRICT—W. H. Dwyer Co., Ltd., Ottawa.
- NIACARA PENINSULA—E. Platts, Pelham Corners, Welland Co.
- WESTERN ONTARIO—W. T. Colwill, Centralia.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
 SYDNEY - NOVA SCOTIA

THIS OFFER

Is Made to Boys

Who are energetic and anxious to get something of their own

What I want to say to boys of that class is just this, we are offering you a pure-bred pig, either boar or sow, of any of the popular breeds (you can have the breed you like best) for nothing but a little of your spare time.

We know you want to get a start, and we know you want to do that independently, but perhaps you have not got the money to buy a pig.

Then this is your opportunity. We have given away within the last year over two hundred pure-bred pigs. Most of these have gone to boys who have made considerable money from them, since they got them.

All you need is 9 new subscribers to

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

ORDER YOUR POTASH AT ONCE

Order your POTASH at once. The Potash and Phosphate Fertilizers should be applied to the soil as soon as the land is workable so that the crop can get the full benefit of these materials in the first season.

Many disappointments with fertilizers are due to the fact that they have been applied too late for the crop to get full benefit from them, although ensuing crops always benefit. Remember these fertilizers are not used up in the first season but are effective for several seasons.

Nitrate of Soda should generally be applied as a top-dressing at planting time. Slower acting Nitrogenous fertilizers can be applied earlier with the other materials.

Muriate of Potash AND Sulphate of Potash

can be obtained from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedmen.

WRITE for our FREE, educative "all-time" which include:

- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use."
- "Fertilizing Grains and Grasses."
- "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden."
- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Fertilizing Hoed Crops."
- "Farmer's Companion," etc.

German Potash Syndicate

1102-5 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

SEED BARLEY, O.A.C. No. 21

A very choice stock, second generation, from the hand-selected seed plot, \$2 per bus. Siberian Oats, a bright heavy sample, 60c per bus. Bags included. Empire State Potatoes our specialty, also a limited quantity of selected Delaware and Rural New York. Alfred Hutchinson Forest, Ont.



Grasp the Full Possibilities OF A SPRAMOTOR

The profits that come from the right use of a Spramotor are so great that the average man finds it difficult to believe the facts. One potato field has been made to yield 400 bushels an acre, where it produced barely anything before. Fruit crops have been increased 80 per cent. Wild Oats had been killed in the growing grain at a cost of 10¢ per cent. Wild Oats had been jumped up fully one-third during fly time by spraying close with fly resistant. Buildings have been painted at half the cost in one-tenth of the time.

You can get a Spramotor for as little as \$6, and they range in price all the way up to \$350 for the Model G. Gasoline Machine. Write for particulars of your spraying needs and we will send you a copy of our valuable treatise on Crop Diseases FREE, also full information on a Spramotor that will best suit your needs. Do it to-day!

HEARD SPRAMOTOR CO., 1784 King St., LONDON, CAN.

TESTED KEITH'S MANGEL TURNIP and FIELD CARROTS SEEDS

Did you ever figure out what it cost you in time and money to get seed that does not get when it should? Good seed germinates promptly and leaves big empty spaces.

Why not get Keith's tested seeds for 1914 and be absolutely certain of live seeds and a perfect stand.

It is worth your while to sit down and order good live seed fresh seeds. Do not get inferior seed, which will not give you the results you expect. Do not get inferior seed, which will not give you the results you expect.



The Mangels and Turnips are put up in 1 lb cotton bags. There is nothing better to be got.

If you are ordering Clover and Timothy Seed, Good Grain or Seed Corn your Mangels and Turnip Seeds can go along with them at 5c per lb less than prices herewith quoted:

- MANGELS—Keith's Prizeaker, Danish Standrup (a new intermediate very fine), Prices for both, postpaid, lb. 5c-5 lbs. or over at 30c.
- MANGELS—Keith's Yellow Levastian, Yellow Intermediate, Mammoth Long Leaf (a new Half Sugar), Prices, Postpaid, lb. 5c-5 lbs. or over at 30c.
- SWEDE TURNIPS—New Century, Scottish Champion, Elephant, Prize, Postpaid, lb. 30c-3 lbs. or over at 50c per lb.
- Keith's Prizeaker, Price, Postpaid, lb. 30c-5 lbs. or over at 30c.
- MAMMOTH SMOOTH WHITE INTERMEDIATE CARROT—Price, per lb. 60c Postpaid.

GEO. KEITH & SONS

Seed Merchants since 1866
124 King St. East - TORONTO

CORN THAT WILL GROW

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

Orchard and Garden Notes

A garden well planned is half made. Post all seed that is to be sown now.

Golden Self Blanching celery is an excellent early variety.

Almost all flowering shrubs do best in full sunlight and moist soil.

The rose requires a warm, sunny location for its best development.

Group vegetables of like culture as near together as possible. Keep the vines together, roots together, etc.

Home-made paper pots are of much value in garden work. They must have drainage provided to be entirely satisfactory.

In planning the garden, lay out everything in long rows. Plants suffer more from drought and are much harder to cultivate.

Ferns may be grown on the north or east side of a house provided they are protected from frost winds. They should have plenty of leaf mold in the soil.

Purchase spraying material and equipment needed and make a thorough study of their uses.

Plan to set out a good liberal asparagus bed this spring. No vegetable is easier taken care of or returns more for the labor expended on it than asparagus.

The Red and Yellow Globo onions are the kinds usually planted for market. Prizeaker and some other white onions are of better flavor but do not keep as well.

Sparks Earliant and Juna Pink are two excellent early tomatoes. Beauty, Dwarf Champion, Globe and Ponderosa are good second early and late varieties.

Go over all house plants and remove scale, mealy bug, etc. Turn the plants toward the light occasionally so that they do not become one-sided or uneven.

A Family-sized Fruit Plantation

Mrs. Arnold Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.

Is rhubarb a fruit? This is, I know, a disputed point. If it is, I wish to state that we have raw rhubarb—luscious, health-giving fruit—right from early spring to late fall. The system by which we manage our fruit plantation is simplicity. It is work well worth while when we consider that our table through the summer months is always fit for a prince of the royal blood—and all because my husband believes in making the farm produce every good thing that it will.

When we came to this place some years ago there was a fairly good orchard, but there were no small fruits of any kind. The very first season we ordered a half-dozen heads of rhubarb, several hundred strawberry plants, 12 red currant bushes, 12 black currants, 12 gooseberry bushes (American varieties), and then sufficient raspberry, blackberry, and thimbleberry bushes to set out 30 feet of hedge. Finally we added half a dozen grape vines and our fruit plantation was complete.

Our fruit plantation is to one side of our vegetable garden. The whole thing is kept under cultivation, a fine dust mulch being preserved all summer. Everything is set out in rows. After a day's work cultivating in the field my husband will run through the little early and run through the fruit plantation with the cultivator.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

This does not necessitate any extra hitching up, and takes but a short time. The biggest mistake that I have observed in setting out a family-sized fruit plantation is that the berry bushes are set along in rows close to the fence where, if they are cultivated at all, it must be by hand, and hence they are neglected.

We appreciate the good things of our garden, and in a few years are looking forward to still greater blessings in that direction, as we have cherries, plums and pears coming in to bearing. Apples we have already. We are quite agreed that we get more satisfaction and more direct returns in dollars and cents from our fruit plantation than from any other part of the farm.

So-w Vegetables and Flowers

Early Although it may seem very early to be talking about selecting our seeds for flowers and vegetables for the coming summer, yet in reality it is high time to be making your orders and sending in your orders to the seedsmen. By placing our orders we will be able to have them filled in good time before the seedsmen become overwhelmed with orders, as is always the case at the last minute.

Those who are fortunate enough to have a nice sunny window or a greenhouse, can by sowing now have flowers and vegetables several weeks earlier than if no seeds are sown until the weather conditions will permit planting outside.

March is the month to sow onions. Select only the best varieties. A flat or shallow box should be used to plant the seed and one that is well drained. The soil should be fine and sweet, and only well-rotted manure mixed with it. By planting in this manner they can be planted outside as soon as weather conditions will permit. Lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage and parsley may be treated in the same way.

Other flowers, such as pansies, violas, carnations, such as petunias, and the Iceland poppy, may also be sown this month for flowering this season.

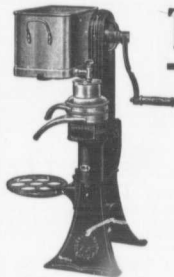


House for 200 Hens

Please give me a set of a henhouse large enough for 200 hens, with three compartments, scratching pen, laying pen and nesting pen, with dimensions of each. What flooring would you recommend: ground, wood or cement?—Joe O'Reilly, Port Hope, Ont.

If it is necessary to have the building divided into three compartments I would make it about 16 by 60 ft., using at least two-thirds of this space as a scratching pen, the same for roosting room, and the balance the laying room. This, however, does not seem to me to be the most reasonable procedure, as birds are just as well roosting in an ordinary scratching room; the same was laid out. In such a case a house 16 by 50 ft. would be sufficiently large. This could be made of single ply boards with the cracks battened. Have the

The Big Trio of PROFIT-MAKERS

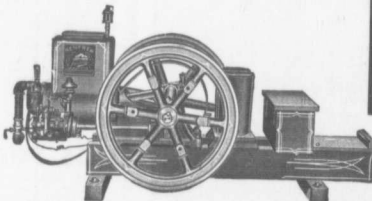


You must have the close-skimming **STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR** if you are to get the largest cream profits from your cows. The Standard skims, on the average, down to .01 per cent. The cream is of highest class because skimmed in an absolutely sanitary bowl. All gears and bearings run in a bath of oil. Machine requires oiling but once every three months. Low supply can. High crank shaft for easy turning. Made of the very best materials in large modern factory. Very latest in design. Write for Separator Booklet containing complete description and particulars of Government School tests.

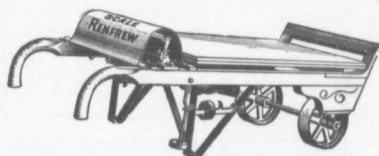
More and more is the **RENFREW STANDARD GASOLINE ENGINE** taking the place of the hired man. Some farmers tell us that they could scarcely get along now without their Renfrew Standard. This is the engine

that aroused so much admiration and enthusiasm at Toronto Exhibition and other Fairs. It starts without cranking in all kinds of weather. Has governor of fly ball steam engine type. So perfectly balanced it doesn't need to be anchored down. And many other improvements told about in our engine booklet. Write for a copy. All styles and sizes from 2½ to 60 h.p.

A greater necessity than almost anything else on the farm is a good scale. How can a farmer make sure of getting all that his



cattle, hogs, sheep are worth unless he weighs them? **THE RENFWRE TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE** has paid for itself on many farms in less than three months. A truck and a scale combined. Designed especially for farm use. Strong, compact, durable, yet light-weight. Tested by government for accuracy. Write for scale booklet. It will open your eyes.



The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ont.

Sales Branches at SUSSEX, N.B.; SASKATOON, Sask.; and CALGARY, Alta. Agencies almost everywhere in Canada

Soiling Crops for Alberta

W. J. Tregillus, Calgary Dist., Alta.

We are growing alfalfa as a soiling crop for dairy cows. We grow also winter rye for early green feed. Rye gives us a very early cut. We sow at the end of July or early August, then graze it down until the end of September or October. It grows first the following spring. We can get a cut in May for our young bulls and any stock we want to soil.

We sow as early as we can a patch of oats and peas. To follow this we have grown patches of corn; also rape. We tried wheat for early green cut, but rye comes earlier and will grow with less moisture, and for those reasons is more suitable.

A Letter from a Pioneer

There are men who would prefer to be their own boss on land they can call their own, than to hold down the best job the city affords. Such a one is W. D. Albright, for several years editor of *The Farmers Advocate*. Last fall Mr. Albright resigned his position on the *Advocate* and started out for the Peace River District of Alberta. Since then he has been pioneering. Recently Farm and Dairy received a letter from Mr. Albright, part of which will be of interest to Our Folks.

"I became so engrossed with pioneering work last fall," writes Mr. Albright, "that I put off nearly all letter-writing in anticipation of the rough weather to come. The fine weather continued, however, until the latter part of January, and ever since then there has been no storm element in severity to many that I have experienced in the East. During the last two weeks, however, an unprecedented amount of snow has fallen, and the white mantle is now nearly two feet deep. Up till the latter part of January there has been just about enough snow for sleighing.

"Grande Prairie, where we are living, is about as we expected to find it, only a little more rolling. The soil is good black loam, with a somewhat heavy subsoil. The first considerable body of settlers reached here in 1900, travelling by ox team 550 miles from Edmonton. This past autumn and early winter five threshing outfits turned out 375,000 bushels of grain, most of it of excellent quality. Oats averaged about 60 bushels an acre, though yields of 70 and over were common, and one acre threshed 125 bushels.

"In this tremendous extent of country whose watercourses drain through the Mackenzie to the Arctic, is an astonishing wealth of resources. Besides vast areas of good land we have coal, oil, gas, asphaltum and other minerals of great economic importance. We have lumber of merchantable quality and considerable quantity. We have Niagara's Hydro-Electric possibilities and, with all great reaches of navigable channels. We have fish and fur, and will eventually have export outlets to the Pacific markets. We have a climate which people from the lower provinces consider much superior in pleasantness to that of Saskatchewan. Thus we leave the makings of a self-contained province with mixed farming as its sheet anchor. Railroads are being pushed energetically into the Peace River and Athabasca country, and the forthcoming era of development will be kaleidoscopic.

"But what is the use of talking! You must see the country to understand."

Anudder full of milk is a load for any cow. The farm dog does not appreciate this.

TWEED DAIRY APPLIANCES

Fig. 2 Your greatest profit lies in keeping pace with the times

STEEL has supplanted wood. It is more sanitary, easier to clean, practically acid proof, and a hundred times as durable. We feature four lines for the up-to-date cheese factory.

The "TWEED" Steel Cheese Vat, Fig. 1—Of heavy galvanized steel, perfectly riveted and soldered. Our patent draining system insures perfect draining to the last drop. Water and steamproof asbestos lining, a perfect heat holding device. If not as represented when they reach your station, send back at our expense. Sent on approval. Fig. 3

The "LEAL" Milk Aspirator, Fig. 1—Runs away with costly equipment. Run at any speed desired. Works smoothly and efficiently on steam connected from boiler, agitator fitted with engine of its own.

COPPER STEEL WHEY TANK, Fig. 2.—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test plate we use. Guaranteed very durable. Price so reasonable no factory can give it to do without. Very sanitary and easily cleaned.

WHEY WEAVER, Fig. 3.—Eliminates disputes. Each man gets amount of and can't lie. Adopted by Dominion Government.

We manufacture a very full line of Tanks, Clusters, Lavatory Equipment, Food Cookers, Heaters, Troughs, Vats, Gasoline Pumps, Evaporators, etc.

Write for Tweed Dairy Catalogue and Prices.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD.
133 JAMES STREET, TWEED, ONT.

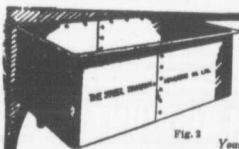


Fig. 1

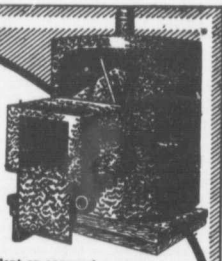


Fig. 3



Fig. 2

From the difficult cows, for of littered & comp

FARM MANAGEMENT

Pointers in Soil Moisture

Land that is under thorough cultivation absorbs water much more freely than land not under cultivation or which is covered with grass or for any reason has a hard surface.

Land under thorough cultivation loses but little water from below the first foot by surface evaporation so long as the mulch is kept in good condition.

A growing crop uses water from the land in proportion to the growth of dry matter in the crop.

Water stored in the subsoil is a great protection to the crop against drought. Moisture in the surface soil, while it may favor the immediate growth of the plant, does not protect it against prolonged drought. The protection of the crop against drought is in almost exact proportion to the total available soil water within the reach of the crop.

A rainfall of from a quarter to a half inch may have a decidedly beneficial effect upon a growing crop, and is of great assistance in securing a good stand at seeding time. Such a rainfall has little or no effect in increasing the water in the lower soil unless the surface is already moist from previous rains. Less than a half-inch of rain falling on a dry soil much does not wet the soil below the mulch and is soon evaporated by the sun and wind.

Anent Wheat Land

1. What is the best way to conserve the moisture we get in spring for the use of the crop later in the summer? There is a good amount of snow on the stubble at present. 2. What depth would you advise a person to plow in spring? 3. Would you advise sowing less than one and a half bushels to the acre on land that has grown two crops of wheat, for we had very little rain last summer and the soil is black with light-colored subsoil. 4. Do you advise harrowing the crop after it is four or five inches?—H. B. Que.

1. The best method of conserving moisture is to work land down solidly after having plowed with a shallow furrow in the spring, or rather deeper furrow in the fall. Use the soil packer and leave the surface rough. If your land is not plowed, then I would advise your going over the

stubble with a good strong disc harrow in the spring to work the mulch and so conserve what moisture may have entered the ground in the spring.

2. I would not advise your sowing less than one and a half bushels of wheat to the acre, but think you would do better with a crop of oats on the land described than you would with wheat, seeing that you have had already two crops of wheat in succession off this field.

3. It is often advisable to harrow the crop after it is up five or six inches. You had better harrow cross wise—the seed marks and use a light harrow.—J. H. G.

Essentials of Root Culture

E. J. DeWicke, Madison, Wis.

Root crops are valuable for stock feeding, both for their content of digestible nutrients and in supplying succulent feed for the winter months. Under good conditions a large amount of feed per acre can be grown from roots, for this reason they are useful on small farms where the amount of land under cultivation is small.

Roots do best on loam soils, but may be grown successfully on either light or heavy soil, providing the ground is properly fertilized and prepared. Thorough preparation of the soil and an abundant supply of available plant food are necessary for good returns.

Mangels give the heaviest yield per acre, with rutabagas and turnips a close second, and carrots third.

Carrots and rutabagas are nutrients, and are higher in this respect than either mangels or turnips.

Roots may be planted in rows 18 to 24 inches apart when cultivated with hand machines, but at no less than 30 inches when a horse cultivator is to be used. Seed should be used liberally in order to insure a good stand. Thinning should be attended to promptly, leaving single plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, depending on distance between rows and kind of roots grown.

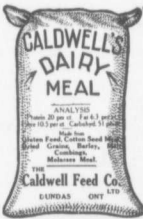
Though, yet shallow, cultivation should be practiced throughout the growing season.

Roots can probably be grown for less than \$2 per ton under good conditions. The cost of production per acre is approximately \$35 per acre.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal

is not only another Caldwell product, but a feed, scientifically mixed by the best-known feed expert in the Dominion, for the purpose of supplying an existing and insistent demand.

It is manufactured from re-cleaned and carefully selected materials and is guaranteed to contain no mill sweepings, oat hulls or other low-grade ingredients. More than that, its palatability is assured because it contains the correct proportion of our Pure Cane Molasses Meal, together with a large variety of high-class feed stuffs.



Remember this: The ingredients of Caldwell's Dairy Meal are printed on the tag attached to every bag, and guaranteed to the Government.

Here is the guaranteed analysis:—

- Protein - 20%
- Fibre - 10%
- Fat - - - 6.3%

Caldwell's Molasses Meal

makes other feeds more palatable and digestible.

N.B.—You will oblige by promptly notifying us if your dealer hasn't Caldwell's Dairy Meal on hand. Write for booklet.

The Caldwell Feed Co. Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute, Call Meal, Poultry Feeds.

502⁶ Bushels Potatoes

From One Acre of Ground

TWENTY DIFFERENT FARMERS in 20 different parts of New England competed the past year in growing potatoes. The crops were widely separated as to climatic and weather conditions. Each one planted, cultivated and took care of his crop in his own way; but all used

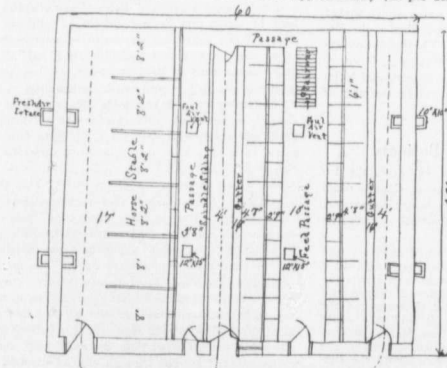
Bowker's Fertilizers
And No Other Dressing

The winning crop was 502.6 bushels. The average of the twenty crops was 322.8 bushels. The average yield in New England is 131.6 bushels, and for the United States 89 bushels. Our crop-growing contests of the past four years have been so fairly and accurately conducted that they have been accepted everywhere as authentic. Henry Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Farmer, writes: "There is no guesswork about them."

Send for our Book of the Contest. Also tell us what your crops are, and your fertilizer requirements and we will send you our helpful book on Plant Food and our new Illustrated Catalogue.

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY
43 Chatham St., Boston.

Also New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore



A Good Plan where a Barn is Square or Nearly So

From the standpoint of economy of materials in building the square barn has a slight advantage over the one that is narrower and longer. It is, however, more difficult to light and ventilate properly. This plan provides for six horses and 21 of litter carriers. More space for feed room could be provided by leaving off a couple of cow stalls. A root house under the incline and a silo could easily be arranged adjoining the feed room.—Designed by Betty Bros.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES. 10 cents a line per inch, 15¢ an inch an insertion. One page 46 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to the Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,500 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Several detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

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

Refuge shall not be given to any advertiser who is not a subscriber, who is our friend, 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 honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

Farmer or Speculator?

THE farmer who attains a competence and retires, as often finds himself on Easy St. because of the increased value of his farm land as because of the profitableness of his farming. A prominent business man, who has studied agricultural conditions in America and other lands, has just recently stated that ninety per cent. of our farmers can trace their independence and their ability to retire to the money that they have made as land speculators and not to the money that they have made as farmers. He gives it as his firm conviction that were the figures available they would show that most farmers are operating at a loss if the increased value of their land were to be deducted.

A review of the rapid increase in land values as shown by Government statistics gives support to this idea. Let us take the United States first, for there figures are more easily available. In the ten years, 1900 to 1910, the value of farm land showed an increase of 118.1 per cent., while buildings and improvements increased only 77.8 per cent. The Country Gentleman gives the following figures for average value per farm: \$3,523 in 1890; \$3,563 in 1900; and—note the increase—\$6,444 in 1910.

Regarding increasing farm land values in Canada, the Edmonton Journal recently comments as follows:

"The farm lands of Nebraska increased 231.8 per cent. in value between 1900 and 1910. The same process of development is going on in Alberta during the present decade, and there is every likelihood that this rate of increase will be largely exceeded here."

Farm and Dairy knows of farms in Oxford Co., Ont., that could have been bought for twenty dollars an acre fifteen years ago that are selling at one hundred dollars an acre to-day—and but a small percentage of the increase is in improvements. In the fruit districts the increased value of land has been even more notable.

Such increases in value are only fully realized when land is being exchanged. From the standpoint of the man who is selling such remarkable increases in value may be desirable. To the man, however, who intends to make his farm his home until the end, this high capitalization of farm land is of no advantage. To the young man just starting high land values are a distinct disadvantage. In fact, the great amount of capital needed to secure a farm in the older sections of America is one of the strongest factors operating to drive our young people into the cities. Those who do stay, and unless they inherit a farm, are turning more and more to tenant farming, with all the evils that go with that system.

Are these high land values such an advantage as many of us have been accustomed to consider them? Do they not tend to close our eyes to the fact that farming proper, the money that is made from the production of stock and crops, is not as profitable as it should be?

Cooperative Legislation Endorsed

ONE good reason why cooperative enterprise among farmers has not made the progress that it well might have done in Canada is the lack of suitable cooperative legislation. In this connection a resolution unanimously endorsed by the Social Service Congress, held at Ottawa recently, reads as follows:

"Whereas great losses occur annually, both in the cities as well as on the farms of Canada through the lack of legislation, both national and provincial, providing for the formation of cooperative societies of the same character as those which have proved so successful in Denmark and other European countries, be it resolved that this Congress petition the Dominion Government to enact such legislation with the least possible delay. There is food for thought in this resolution.

Doesn't it seem ridiculous for the officials of our Department of Agriculture to be preaching cooperation to us farmers as a means of eliminating the middleman and adding to our incomes, and at the same time hindering cooperation by failing to provide legislation that will give our cooperative societies legal status. Is it any wonder that farmers hesitate to launch cooperative enterprises when the truly cooperative form of organization is not recognized and hence cannot be properly financed with security to investors?

There is one possible reason why cooperative legislation has not successfully passed the Dominion House—the opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association. The resolution endorsed by the Social Service Congress, however, embodies the sentiment of the country and legislators will not be wise to stand in the way of such legislation much longer.

The Tariff and Business

SIR WILFRID LAURIER expresses the belief that our fiscal policy in Canada could be re-arranged without injury to anyone. Speaking at a banquet in Montreal recently, he said:

"I will tell you what we would do if we were in office now, what Mr. Fielding would do if he were in office. He would lead a commission, on which the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Labor would sit, and they would go all over the country from Halifax to Victoria, investigating the situation, asking the producers to give testimony, asking the consumers to give testimony, asking the workingmen to give testimony, and asking the manufacturers of every large city to find out what would be the best means of reducing the tariff, so as to bring down the cost of living, and do no injustice to anybody. We have done it before. We can do it again."

To attempt to set a bad system right and injure

nobody is to attempt the impossible. The following will serve as an illustration: Let us suppose that under free trade conditions a shoe manufacturer is making seven per cent. dividends on one hundred thousand dollars of capital invested, or seven thousand dollars a year. A high tariff government comes into power and a customs duty is placed on shoes. With tariff protection the manufacturer finds that he can make fourteen per cent. dividends on his one hundred thousand dollars of capital. As a promoter he sees his opportunity. He organizes a company and issues one hundred thousand dollars worth of watered stock, thereby increasing his total capital to two hundred thousand dollars. Because of the protective tariff he can guarantee seven per cent. dividends on that stock even though there is only one hundred thousand dollars worth of actual cash invested in the business. A lot of people find themselves with seven per cent. stock while the promoter or manufacturer pockets one hundred thousand dollars of profits on the deal. As a result of his scheming the investors are not getting an undue profit, but the people are paying too much for their shoes.

In justice to all the people the tariff should be reduced. There are opportunities to make good returns on the actual capital invested, though not on the watered stock. Farm and Dairy knows that just such false capitalization of industries as we have mentioned has taken place all over Canada. Almost every reorganization of a prosperous concern is accompanied by a watering of stock. Practically every merger is promoted for exactly this purpose. To establish free trade in Canada to-day or even to seriously reduce the tariff would be to cause loss to the people who have purchased this watered stock at its market valuation. It is up to our politicians to decide whether the good of the farmers in the country and the working men in the city, who comprise the great bulk of our population, is to be considered first, or the interests of the few who have invested in these stocks. When Sir Wilfrid throws out the suggestion that the tariff can be readjusted to any considerable extent without injury to anybody, he is simply making light of facts.

Luxuries for the Rich

A UNITED STATES contemporary tells us of a young man who, on buying a farm, immediately called a sale and disposed of the entire herd of cattle that he had purchased with the farm. When asked by his surprised neighbors as to why he had sold breeding stock and all when cattle were so hard to secure, he had an answer ready that is well worth considering.

"My father and I have always been tenant farmers," he remarked. "We found that we could never get ahead with poor stock. Inferior dairy cattle such as I have just sold are luxuries for rich men only."

Poor cows are luxuries for the rich! This is a new angle from which to view an almost time-worn subject. And isn't it a good one? Surely the poor man cannot afford to have star boarders in his stable. We might apply the same reasoning to all other lines of farm work. The man who allows the weeds to flourish in his corn crop needs a well-padded bank book before he can view the sight with equanimity. Dollars and cents must mean little to the man who can afford to allow his fences to go into disrepair until the cattle wander at will through the wheat field. Likewise rich farmers are the only ones who can afford to leave their machinery out exposed to the weather, who can afford to neglect the orchard and keep scrub stock. We wonder if any of Our Folks are living beyond their means by indulging in these luxuries of the rich.

Results of Farm and Dairy's Referendum

EIGHT hundred and seventy of Our Folks voted on the eight important questions of the day asked in Farm and Dairy's Referendum. Of these 510 ballots were polled by men and 369 by women. This, while not as large a vote as we would have liked to see recorded, is, we consider, a good showing for the first referendum of its kind ever taken in Eastern Canada, where most of our Folks live. Many of our readers do not feel prepared to vote on such important questions, desiring opportunity to obtain more complete information before doing so. The returns, however, indicate the interest that farmers and farmers' wives are taking in questions of public importance. The results of the voting, we believe, may be taken as fairly indicative of the new trend of rural public sentiment in Canada.

The most outstanding feature of the returns noted below is the progressive stand that the voters have taken for the abolition of special privilege. In connection with the tariff, for instance, 718 expressed themselves in favor of such reductions as will lead to complete free trade with the Mother Land in a few years, while only 86 voted in opposition to such a change. Who can say that farmers are unpatriotic?

Ownership and operation of public utilities also meets with favor, particularly in the case of express companies and telegraph and telephone companies, the results in the first case being 666 for to 110 against, and in the second, 639 to 107 opposed. The ownership of railways is a little more radical proposal, but here, too, Our Folks believe that the management of this public utility is properly a function of government, and have declared for it by a majority of 459.

On the greatest question of all, the taxation of land values, Our Folks have placed themselves firmly behind the stand of the organized farmers of Canada. The taxation of land values for school and municipal purposes meets with the approval of 588 voters,

while only 120 oppose; 453 are in favor of abolishing all customs taxes, and substituting therefor a tax on land values, while 214, or not quite half as many, oppose.

TRUE NAVAL POLICY

The vote on the three aspects of the naval question should prove a starter to both political parties. The policy of contribution endorsed by the present government secured only 81 favorable votes, while the Canadian navy project received but 66 and—notice this—709 voters declared themselves in favor of not spending any money for naval expansion but hundreds of thousands of dollars, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace. This vote entirely endorses the stand that Farm and Dairy has always taken,—that the farmers of Canada prefer to have their money spent on productive rather than destructive enterprises.

Farmers are coming to appreciate the importance of these factors as they affect their business. They are getting a broader outlook on national questions than ever before. If we would only make our opinions known and felt we could control the political destinies of the country. Such a Referendum as that on which Our Folks have just voted serves to show the powers that be what farmers desire. The results of this Referendum have already been forwarded to Premier Borden, members of his Cabinet, and prominent members of the Opposition.

Farm and Dairy purposes to make this Referendum an annual affair. The great issues involved will be discussed from week to week in the editorial and reading columns. Those of Our Folks whose ideas do not coincide with the editorial view-point, are given the freedom of the paper in which to present their side of the case. We cannot all expect to agree in all things and a lively discussion is bound to be provocative of good. On one point we can all agree,—none of us can get too much light on the important issues dealt with in the Farm and Dairy Referendum.

The Questions	Women Yes. No.	Men. Yes. No.	Total. Yes. No.			
Are you in favour of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of cooperative societies?	289	34	466	27	744	51
Are you in favour of having the Government own and operate all—						
(a) Express Companies?	363	39	403	71	666	110
(b) Telegraph and Telephone Companies?	246	43	293	64	639	107
(c) All Railways?	405	45	245	102	567	161
Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?	363	85	298	176	650	261
Are you in favor of—						
(a) Sending \$25,000,000 to the Imperial Government as a temporary gift, to be expended on our defence?	20	256	61	377	81	632
(b) Expending \$200 to start a Canadian Navy?	15	246	41	364	66	610
(c) 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?	299	32	410	48	709	80
Are you in favor—						
(a) Of increasing the British Preference to 60%?	175	54	330	61	485	115
(b) Of increasing the British Preference year by year until within five to ten years we shall have complete free trade with the Mother Land?	297	19	421	37	718	55
Are you in favor of raising by a tax on land values only—						
(a) All school and municipal taxes?	231	51	367	69	598	120
(b) All customs taxes thereby making the imposition of complete free trade ultimately possible?	171	77	302	137	453	214
(c) If not in favour 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?	156	59	300	79	408	138
Are you in favor—						
(a) Of the Dominion Government granting money for the improvement of highways, and designating, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, where and how much money shall be expended?	206	47	296	131	106	178
(b) Do you believe the money so granted should be expended under control of the County Councils?	370	34	400	69	670	103
Are you in favor of the—						
(a) The Referendum?	295	13	405	21	780	34
(b) The Initiative?	197	36	301	38	498	64
(c) The Right to Recall?	221	21	353	36	444	57
Men's Ballots	310					
Women's Ballots	369					
Total	679					

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THERE ARE SEVERAL KINDS OF CREAM SEPARATORS, but De Laval Cream Separators are of a kind that puts them in a class by themselves.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE MADE BY THE best engineers, with the best equipment from the best materials, by the best workmen, and in the best shops of the kind in the world, all devoted solely to the production of the best cream separator.

THEY ARE NOT THE KIND of separators mail order houses contract for wherever they can be made cheapest, nor the kind that agricultural implement concerns manufacture along with corn shellers, plows, mowers, reapers, threshers, gasoline engines, cow milkers and the like, none of which begins to compare in mechanical quality or refinement with what the cream separator should be.



DE LAVAL CREAM Separators are the kind 98 per cent. of the creameries use, where any loss in quantity or lack in quality of product means business ruin, as it always has ultimately to every creamery that did not replace an inferior separator with a De Laval.

PRECISELY THE SAME KIND OF DIFFERENCES EXIST in farm as in factory separators and precisely the same reasons apply to the use of cream separators on the farm as in the creamery, though they may not make or break the farmer as they do the creameryman where the farmer has other crops and products to rely upon.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND THE mail order and agricultural implement kind of cream separators are fully set forth and made plain in a De Laval catalog to be had for the asking, while the machines themselves best tell their own story placed side by side, and that every De Laval local agent is glad to afford any prospective buyer the opportunity to do.

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LIFE is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.

In The Dark Hours

By IDA M. SHEPLER
(Farm, Stock and Home)

ACROSS the supper table Marie faced her husband. There was dumb mutiny in the expression of his eyes, and this look in her own which means, "Oh, what matters anything now?" He was merely sipping his coffee, while she sat back, refusing to touch the food before her. This, perhaps, had not been her first complaint to her husband, but it had been his first time to make a cross retort to her complaints, and for the minute she resented the retort with a bitterness she had been so sure she could never feel in this way toward anything John might say or do.

"I am going on the hunt for work. On the tramp, as it were. With the strikes on and my ignorance of the kind of city work you would have me do, and which I could not get to do were I well equipped with experience at this time, there is nothing left for me to do but go, hoping for better luck," he had told her. Her answer came quick: "Go, and—!" Her lips formed the word "stay," though her lips refused to sound the word. John well understood. Rising, he flung a bill upon her plate, saying with it:

"I have paid the rent. There is enough to last you a while, maybe, and, Marie, remember that I really had no voice in leaving our country home and the start we were getting to wards independence."

She angrily interrupted. "You had no money this morning. Where did you get this?" Her glance was searching. "Your watch, your lodge ring, are gone. Have you sold or pawned them? Has it come to the pawnshop with you, John? Blame your inefficiency upon me, a woman. I thought I married a man capable of doing well anywhere. It seems that—"

It was his turn to interrupt. He was going out of the door, and turned to say it:

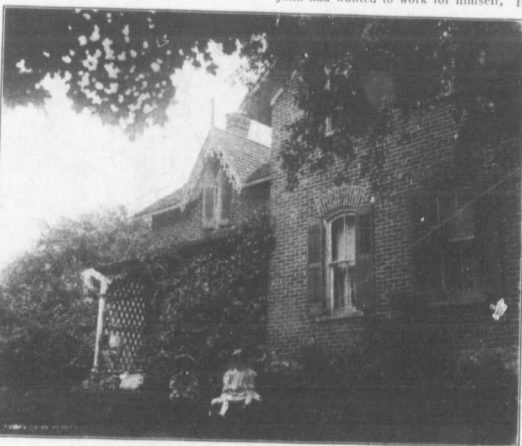
"Marie, you have proved a failure also—a failure in the dark hours of a man's life."

Before she could answer he had shut the door and gone, and gone without telling her where, or so much as a good-bye.

Her bitter protest against this poverty lately threatening, this manner of living, was already giving way to a fear of something worse coming to her. And then she remembered all day he had searched for work and had eaten nothing, and she had acted as though she did not care that he might be hungry. After all she had thought of nothing but her own vexation with fate.

And in the dark hours she was a

failure to the man who loved her, and whom she loved. Shortly she began wondering why she had been so irritable all this day. Perhaps it was the stifling air, and her shut-in rooms; perhaps it was that Mrs. McFare, who



Making a Home is as Much a Matter of Planting as of Building

Mr. Lock, whose home in Northumberland Co., Ont., is here illustrated, has grasped one great home as is the house itself. Notice the overhanging trees, the climatic vines on the veranda and the cedar hedge running off to the barnyard. The best products of the farm, Percy and Kathleen, are also seen in the picture. Isn't it the planting that makes this home so attractive?

lived in the airiest, roomiest apartments of the house, had come in to show her a lavish lot of fine apparel Mr. McFare had ordered for his shallow little wife. The contrast was so great between these and her own shabby clothes, that really, after all, were not so bad as she imagined.

As Marie cleared away the untouched meal, Mrs. McFare came in to get her dress hooked. She was going down town to meet her husband. They would have dinner down town, then go to the opera. The woman chattered about her husband until Marie felt that she would go wild if she did not soon go away, and answered her in distraught manner. After all, Mrs. McFare's husband made his money in shady ways, so the neighbors had told Marie, and neglected his wife shamefully, except by fits and starts.

After Mrs. McFare had gone out, Marie heard her down the hall telling another woman that something was wrong with that stack-up Marie this evening. "You take it from me," she

added, "that she is a regular vixen without a kind word lately for that big, handsome husband of hers. I wouldn't put up with it if I was him. He's too good for her."

Marie shut her door with a slam, though only through this hall could she get air to-night. "A failure as a wife, and a vixen." Truly she was getting her character well read.

But was she? Deep in her heart she knew she was neither, though she had shown signs that way.

To-night she lay and tossed, going over and over the time when she, a pretty country girl, just out of school, had first met John after he had come to oversee the big Overless stock farms. His competence in this, for a young man, and his salary, had appealed to her as something great, and himself as something so much better. Other girls had fallen in love with John, but she had won him over all.

They had gone to live in a pretty house and she had not been lonely, for at Overless was nearly like town. Then, after two or three years John had wanted to work for himself,

deal, she said it in such a way that John finally became alarmed, believing she would die if he did not make some change. "I will rent a farm nearer town," he told her.

"Why not go to town altogether?" she pleaded. "The sale of the stuff on the farm with what you have in the bank will buy you a share in some good town business that will make money faster than on a farm."

At first John refused to consider this at all, but loving her as he did, little by little he began to listen until, still with misgivings, he consented to try it.

His money secured him a leading share in a business he had vet to learn how to handle. They rented and furnished an elegant home on a fashionable street, and for a time all moved favorably. But only for a time. Suddenly the business collapsed. Dishonesty of the manager was the main reason. No matter what the reason, one or many—John's money was all gone.

He tried various employments. His experience in city work was nothing. He had perhaps it was not ashamed to work at any honest, if rough, work, but this and the moving from bad to worse to land in an apartment house, tried the pride of Marie to the utmost.

Of late it had grown still worse. There was work for no man of John's kind in the town. "Not unless I become a scab," he told her. "I will set up no such fight as that, besides right work on the side of the striking men. I will not enlist to take the place of one." And here Marie was with him.

Nearly morning, Marie sank into her first trouble sleep, to wake dreaming of quiet country ways, and cool, green meadows. The city noise had been from the first an irritant to John's nerves. Of late it was growing to be more than a mere irritation to Marie; it was fairly making her sick though she would not own to it. The jam of street cars, the whistle and shriek of trains so near, the clang of bells and street traffic mingling with the sultry morning heat, added to a headache, was sending her into distraction. And John gone, where? Oh, that was the worst. She was nearly on the verge of a nervous collapse.

As soon as possible, Marie opened her eyes to let in the air. The door straight across the hall was open, and the dressmaker who occupied that room was talking to a neighbor.

"Yes," she said, saying, "when I and Tom come to town we thought we'd never be lonely; but, say, town is a lonely place unless you've the money to go to lots of things and that we hadn't. We wouldn't take up with the low-down as the high-ups wasn't for the likes of us. Of course, we had a few friends presently, but like ourselves they had to work and was tired when night came. And I thought I'd die with the stay at home so much."

"Next, sly like, I began asking the few about me to let me help with their sewin'. Next, I was bringin' it home to do, Tom declarin' I'd kill myself. Why, the little to do was the killin' part for me. Then our work comin' in was the company it brought me. Folks runnin' in from way over town to ask about makin' this and that. I've my own money. I'm helpin' Tom along as so Tom should do. What does women want to be parasites for, anyway?"

(Continued on page 20)

The Upward Look

The Social Service Congress

We wish that every reader of Farm and Dairy could have attended the wonderful meetings of the Social Service Congress, held at Ottawa recently. In the history of Canada there have never been such important meetings held before; important and significant because their purpose was to improve the social, economic, and ethical condition of our great land.

Never was there a more inspiring illustration of the brotherhood of man than the scene in the beautiful, brilliantly-lighted dining-room of the Chateau Laurier, where two luncheons were held. As one looked round, one saw guests, some in everyday tweed suits, others in dress suits, several in Salvation Army and policemen uniforms, and some in deaconess' costumes. There were representatives from our Granges, churches, labor unions, Parliament, and social settlements.

Among the speakers were the Governor-General, R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Gordon (Ralph Connor), ministers, Prime Ministers, woman doctors, woman lawyers, labor representatives, judges, and social service workers.

Very earnest and rousing were the addresses of Charles Stelzle, Consult-

ing Socialist of New York, on behalf of the Socialists, with their high aims and lofty ideals. The Church must recognize the grand work they are doing.

In New York 300 of them, 52 Sundays in the year (though all of them are hard workers every other day) get up at five o'clock, and make the round of the streets to put their pamphlets in the newspapers or on the door-steps. How many Christians would do that for the sake of their Church? He declared that if a man feels he can serve God and man better by living a Socialist, then the Church must take him in and welcome him. The Church must rouse herself to fight against the wrongs of the day.

Dr. Stelzle said he visited a tenement lately in the poorest section of New York. There he found a little child of four, coughing in a most distressing way, and picking basting threads out of a large pile of white clothes, almost ready to go to a large department store. When he went again, the mother told him the little one was gone, that when working she had fallen over—dead.

As long as such dreadful need as that exists, no Christian should rest until he has done his very best and used every ounce of his strength to right such terrible conditions.

"For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it." This was the keynote of the Congress.—I.H.N.

Marrying a Farmer

With the Household Editor

"Marry a farmer!" A short scornful laugh followed the suggestion.

"Not I. When one has lived in the country for all of her 22 years and has seen how farmers' wives work and slave in a never-ending routine of duties such as looking after the milk and milking utensils, churning, caring for the poultry, cooking and baking for one or more hired men, and much other heavy work, to say nothing about keeping her house in order, it is not likely that I would be anxious to marry a farmer and go through the same treadmill. Then, too, the farmer's wife has practically no social life and does not have a great many conveniences that her city sisters enjoy."

This strong expression of opinion from my friend differs greatly from the viewpoint of another young woman of whom we have just been reading in a contemporary journal, who says:

"I was born and reared on a farm. Was the only girl, and have two brothers, one two years older than I and one four years younger. These brothers enjoyed helping mother and me do the dishes, pare potatoes in the evening for breakfast, and they would often help us make pumpkin pies for the next day. Then, in return, on a nice day, we would go out in the afternoon and help them husk corn. Mother said that time was so short, that she wanted us all to be together

as much as possible, while we could. I believe where boys are trained to do little acts of kindness, they will regard womankind with more respect. From observation, you will find that where a boy is brought up to think the women must do all the work necessary to his comfort, he is not very sympathetic. I have been married nearly a year, and am proud and glad that my husband is from a family that helped mother and the sister. He helps me, and I help him, and I always expect to hold this co-operative spirit in him, as well as in all boys. It develops manliness and respect for the mothers, sisters and wives of our country."

So, after all, isn't it a matter of getting the right kind of a farmer? And not only the right kind of a farmer, but the right viewpoint ourselves. No matter under what circumstances we live we can always find disagreeable things if we look for them, and mol-hills will often-times grow to be mountains if we do not check their growth. But we can also find many things to make life pleasant, so why not think of the good things we enjoy. And even though we do have to work hard on the farm, isn't work a blessing when it is a work of love with the burdens borne cooperatively by two?

When buttons come off shoes and you sew them on again, run through all the other buttons with the same thread with which you replace the missing ones.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.
 Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—
 To rise nevermore.
 'Twas weak flour, of course.
 Meaning weak in gluten.
 But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.
 With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.
 Stays risen too.
 Being coherent, elastic.
 And the dough feels springy under your hand.
 Squeaks and cracks as you work it.
 Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.
 Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.
 Great is the bread born of such dough—
 Your dough!
 Try this good flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



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When trees are sawed into lumber, Nature's protection is lost. Therefore, the wood used in your house must be paint protected to insure it against wear and weather.

"100% Pure" Paint is a good life insurance policy on your house. It protects against decay—pays for itself, over and over again, in the repairs it saves—adds value and beauty to the building as well as long life to the wood.

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is most satisfactory for all outside and inside painting. "100% Pure" is genuine White Lead, Oxide of Zinc, purest Colors, and Linseed Oil—ground to extreme fineness by powerful machinery—the combination of which produces a paint that is greatest in hiding, covering and wearing qualities—and makes it the cheapest to use as well as the most satisfactory.

Write for our booklet, "Town and Country Homes". It gives you many helpful suggestions in Color Harmonies, and is free for the asking.



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GREATEST"
SEED HOUSE

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED
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In the Dark Hours

(Continued from page 18)

Marie moved away, another idea came to her. She was also a parasite. She had brought but little to John, and work she had taken "very little on her hands to do. And she thought she had done so infinitely much when she had saved a little in the cooking and made her clothes last long. How small it now seemed this morning as her longing to see John increased. How little everything to the loss of him.

She who was really handy with a needle might have brought people to her lonely country home as this woman across the way had brought to her humble city rooms. In a dozen ways Marie could see how she could have bettered her life, and made not only herself happier, but John the same. If but once more she could be given the chance.

All the day Marie went about in a thoughtful repentant mood. If only she could get away to the country with John, she was sure she would never again want to see the sight of town.

That night she slipped out and posted a letter, then came back and spent another sleepless night wondering where John might be, and by morning had conjured up a dozen calamities that might have befallen him.

After dark a quick rap upon her door brought her to her feet, her limbs beginning to tremble. It was bad news coming, she was sure. Opening the door she shrank from sight of the messenger boy pushing a telegram toward her.

Covering her face with her hands, she cried out, "Oh, go away with it. I know he is dead! I knew it all night. Take it away; I cannot open it!"

The boy, perhaps well used to such scenes on his rounds, stepped back into the hall to call to the seamstress across the way. As he did so some one came swiftly along the hall, and through the open door, and gathered the weeping Marie tight in his arms. She gasped: "Is it really you?" then cried again, this time with joy.

The boy now reminded her of the telegram, in his hands as yet. "You receipt for it and read it, John. I cannot think who might have sent it," she said. Tearing it open, he read:

"Come immediately. I need you badly in your old place. Salary a little better this time.—Overleese."

"I don't understand!" John said in a wondering tone when he had read this.

"Oh, but I do," and Marie's voice held a nervous little catch in it. "I wrote to Overleese, asking him if you might come back and work for him at anything in his line he needed help to do. I told him that you were gone hunting city work, and did not know I was writing to him, but that I wanted to get out of the city. I told him that I was all to blame for you leaving the country. I had not expected a telegram from him. He has nearly frightened all the sense out of my head."

"I did get work, and was coming back after you. But it isn't work such as Overleese has for me," was the thoughtful answer.

"No matter about the work you got. No doubt but when you got that work you took it away from some poor man who could never do the kind of work Overleese wants you for, and so let him have it. We are going back tomorrow," she half whispered.

"And, maybe, we go back all the wiser and better for our brief city experience," was the reply, his tone showing strong relief.

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GRANGE NOTES

Progressive Grange Meetings

A special meeting of Maitland Grange was held at the home of Mr. and Miss Thompson on Wednesday evening, February 4th. The members had taken this opportunity of inviting those neighbors whom they thought would be interested in the advancement of agricultural interests and a large number were present. Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Grange, was present, and gave a splendid address on "Cooperation." He pointed out the need of an organization in Ontario similar to the Farmers' Organization in the prairie provinces. The crying need of Ontario farmers is cooperation.

Bro. John Prichard, of Ninth Line

keeper, Bro. Chrysler, Forest Rose Grange; Ceres, Mrs. Pound, Dufferin Grange; Pomona, Miss Carrie Fitcher; Flora, Miss Jessie Tufford; lady assistant steward, Mrs. James Fitcher, Apple Grove Grange.

The next place of meeting by invitation will be this spring at Dufferin Grange, near Arlmore, and on Thanksgiving Day at Forest Rose Grange, North Yarmouth.

The subject of reorganizing granges in Elgin was discussed, and secretaries of several once flourishing granges will be written to with a view of reviving them in the near future. Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the Dominion Grange, also addressed the Grange on this subject, and told of those he had just visited with good results in Norfolk.

The meeting was then thrown open for visitors, many availing themselves of this privilege to hear Mr. J. J. Morrison discuss cooperation for farmers. His address was one of great

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A Beautiful Present Free if you order immediately. See Coupon at the bottom. We are able to make this great offer on account of the great reductions which have been made in the cost of postage.

Here Are a Few of the Reasons Why You Should Buy the Rapid Vacuum WASHING MACHINE.

- 1-It is the only machine that has a valve vacuum, and supply the compressed air, which forces the water through the clothes.
2-It is the lightest machine made.
3-It has been awarded prizes in washing competitions over 500 washing machines.
4-It will wash the heaviest Hudson Bay blankets in 3 minutes.
5-It will wash the finest lingerie perfectly in 3 minutes.
6-It will wash a tub of sootling washable in 3 minutes.
7-It will last a lifetime.
8-It will save you hours of needless toil.
9-It will save many dollars a year by not wearing out the clothes.
10-It can be operated by a child as easily as an adult.
11-It is as easy to wash with this machine as it is to wash a pot of potatoes.
12-It will thoroughly blue a whole family washing in 10 seconds.
13-It will do everything you wish for it, or we will return every cent of your money.
14-It can be used in any boiler, tub or pail, equally well.
15-After use it can be dried with a cloth in ten seconds. Nothing to take apart. Nothing to lose.
After you own one of these washers the hardest part of the work will be hanging out the clothes. If for ANY reason you are not satisfied with the RAPID VACUUM WASHER we will gladly return your money.

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To every reader of this paper who sends in this coupon and \$1.50 for a Rapid Vacuum Washer within three weeks of the receipt of this paper, we will send along with the washer absolutely FREE, a genuine Wm. A. Rogers Bitzer Tea Spoon. Also our agent's terms which will show you how you can make \$50.00 a week. Don't wait! Send to-day and the washer and spoon will be delivered to-day and free postage paid for \$1.50. Fisher-Feed Mfg. Co., Dept. W., 47 31 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.



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APRIL 9TH

IS THE DATE OF OUR

Special Dairy Magazine Number

\$15.00 and Upwards

Whether you have but one cow, or if you have fifty cows we have a High-Grade Cream Separator, suitable for your requirements, at a price you can afford to pay.

We send you a machine, on FREE TRIAL, anywhere in Ontario or Eastern Canada, and prepay the freight. Thoroughly Guaranteed. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. You take no Risk whatever, for you settle for it only if satisfied. Send for Circular "D" Today, giving particulars of our Free Trial Offer. Prices, etc. Agents wanted.

DOMO SEPARATOR St. Hyacinthe, Que.

The New Popular "Mission" Type Living Room A large living room that takes the place of both parlor and sitting room in the older homes is now preferred. The large fire-place and low beamed ceilings seen in this illustration will have a marked effect, are now widely adopted in the newer houses in towns and cities but are even more suitable to the farm home.

Grange, in answering the question, "Why do farmers not support a farmers' organization?" gave several splendid reasons, such as: The necessary evening work long hours which leaves the farmer late and too fatigued to attend the meetings; the isolation of the farm has a tendency to hold a man from his fellows. We day, in answer to any advancement of the farmer by nearly all classes of the country.

Short addresses on cooperation by local men were interesting. A few musical numbers gave variety to the programme. A dainty lunch was served by Miss Thompson, assisted by the ladies of the Grange. Many present felt that they had had a vision of a new era in agricultural advancement.

Elgin County Grange met in the Court House at St. Thomas on Saturday, February 27th. Delegates were present from Apple Grove, Dufferin, and Forest Rose Granges. The worthy Master, William Pranglin, of Forest Rose Grange, occupied the chair, his opening address dealing with the different organizations now being instituted to benefit the farmer. This being the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the coming term: Master, W. Pranglin, re-elected; secretary-treasurer, Miss H. Robinson, re-elected; overseer, W. Wardell, Apple Grove Grange; master chaplain, Charles Saywell, re-elected, Forest Rose Grange; lecturer, W. E. Leeson, Dufferin Grange; master steward, Bro. Pressy, Dufferin Grange; asst. steward, Gordon Tufford, Apple Grove Grange; gate-

(Concluded on Page 25)



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Windsor Dairy Salt

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FARMERS OF ONTARIO

Are you requiring help this Spring? Parties of Young Men and Boys are now coming for you.

For full particulars apply to
BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE
Drawer 126 Winoona, Ont.

The Large House "Called"

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

Why do we need such large houses in the country I have always noticed a tendency on the part of farmer neighbors to try to build houses that try to match in size the vastness of their surroundings. The result is a great big barn of a place that it would take a regular genius of a housewife to make attractive inside, whatever one may think of its appearance outside. Likewise, such a house is a woman killer.

I quite realize that a small house with big barns in the background suffers by comparison with the latter. This only applies, however, where trees are lacking, and the house and barns stand out in all their bareness. The smallest house does not look out of place in company with the largest barns if the house is sheltered by trees, and draped with vines.

I believe that the small house is a homier house and a cosier house. It certainly represents less work to keep it in order, particularly should the kitchen be small. I know that many housewives would object to a small kitchen, but our own is only 10x10, and Mrs. Armstrong has a room in spare. In a small kitchen everything is close to everything else, and there are no unnecessary steps.

Of course our kitchen is not a combination of kitchen and dining room. We have a dining room and we use it every day; it was not reserved for the minister or other special company. It is my sincere belief that we farmers make a mistake in eating in the kitchen and reserving the dining room for special occasions. We lose respect for ourselves. We come to consider that we would never admit it in so many words, that the company is a little better than we are. And, worse still, we will give our children the same opinion.

The one big thing in our house is the living room. It is 20x15 ft., and is not too large for the living room on the farm. At one end is a big fireplace with chimney nook seats adjoining. We regard this fireplace as the very heart of the home.

THE PARLOR OLD FASHIONED

Do I seem to be getting away from my idea of a small house? Not at all. The old fashioned house had both a sitting room and a parlor. The latter institution we have done away with. We live in the living room ourselves, and our company is entertained in the same room. It is a great, big, homey room, and we like it.

I was once expounding my ideas along this line when I was taken off somewhat like this: "How are you going to provide your bedrooms in a small house, for a bedroom, you know, has to be large, or the sleeper would smother."

I suppose that had I given this good lady an opportunity to expound her views further she would have explained that night air is very injurious and that on no account should the bedroom be raised to ventilate a small room. Our bedrooms are no larger than is required for the placing of a bed and a dresser, or about 12x12 ft. We always sleep with the windows up, winter and summer, and night air has never affected us. We have the healthiest family I know of in a day's journey.

I have many other ideas on this subject of small houses, but probably this is enough for a starter. These suggestions are respectfully submitted as the ideas of a "mere man."

Water-bottles that have become discolored on the inside from having had hard water left standing in them can be cleansed perfectly with potato parings when nothing else will do the work.

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Now is your chance to make your home attractive. Until March 1st we will tell you, free of charge, how this may be done.

Write us about any room you want to fix up and how much you wish to spend (\$10.00 would do), and until March 1st we will send you free samples of material with information how to use them, where they may be bought and at what price.

Write at once. Ask us anything you want to know about buying your home. We will gladly give you the benefit of our experience free until March 1st.

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING COMPANY
1 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

AN old man tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know a thing about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you the horse for all right money." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to waste my money if I once parted with the horse. So I told him I would try the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this is what happened.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1000 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have had over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1000 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wear or tearing. I know another machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1000 Gravity" Washer does as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes. Try it for three or four weeks, but the way all other machines do.

It just takes soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump rig.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1000 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good, the offer every time.

Let me give you a "1000 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and you don't touch the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1000 Gravity" Washer must be the best? I'll let you know.

And you can pay me out of what it saves for your washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 20 to 25 cents a week over that in what it saves you. If it saves you 20 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that out of your money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line and let me send you a "1000 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally.

K. M. MORRIS, Manager, 1900
Washer Co., 327 Yonge St., Toronto.

RESULTS!

We have been particularly well pleased with the results that have come from our advertising a forty-piece tea set for four new subscriptions to our paper.

"Our Women Folk" have appreciated the fact that we wish to co-operate with them, in adding to their supply of dishes a beautiful tea set.

Over a hundred and fifty ladies have written us expressing the fact that the tea set proved to be a pleasant surprise when it arrived. It was much better than they expected for the work they had done.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

The Why of the Bungalow Style

By "One of Its Admirers"

WHEN the first automobiles were built people laughed at them.

Called them "new fangled," "high faluting"; in fact, gathered in crowds to jeer when the "dinged contraptions" got stuck. But...

Many of the folks who jeered and said they would never give up their horse and rig then, own automobiles now. Even those who still cling to the horse realize that automobiles are good, and some are even planning to buy one when the old mare dies.

Farmers were as bitter in opposition to the automobiles as any class. As a general rule, however, we are a fairly shrewd bunch of buyers, and recently we have started to buy automobiles. It's a sign of the times.

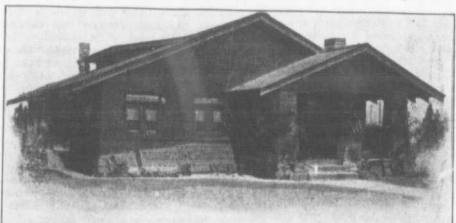
Now farmers here and there are beginning to build bungalows. This, too, is a sign of the times. We farmers are building bungalows because...

had travelled in India built a bungalow in Southern California. Our Yankee cousins appreciate a good thing as fast as anyone, and so more were built.

India is a hot country. California is fairly warm; consequently the first bungalows built were not intended to keep out cold. Some people made the mistake of building California bungalows in the colder Western States, expecting them to do good service. They didn't. Neither will such bungalows give satisfaction in Canada. One might just as well expect white duck trousers to be comfortable wearing apparel for a sleigh drive.

BUNGALOWS ARE WARM

Properly built, however, the bungalows are practical for any climate, and as they are all on one floor and do not stop much wind and usually are low...



The Bungalow Home is Becoming Deservedly Popular

The bungalow was once considered a warm climate type of home. Now many consider it the most comfortable type of home in any climate. But it is its attractiveness that constitutes the bungalow's chief appeal and is making it ever more popular in Canada. How does this one...?

bungalows are practical, livable, good looking, step-saving, easy to keep up, and generally serviceable for everything that a home is expected to be. They are fine for locations where high winds prevail; and that surely is in the country. I am a farmer,

ceiling, are easier to keep warm than a modern house. Bungalows is convenient, close to every room is now, and yet so that the part of the house devoted to daytime uses is quite separated from that part used as sleeping quarters. This overcomes the objection that I have heard some women urge to a bungalow, that it does not provide for the seclusion of the bedchambers. In the well planned bungalow, however, we have this seclusion without the necessity of climbing stairs to get it. Notice, for instance, the plan that I submit herewith.

I will admit that the bungalow is not a good style where many bedrooms are desired. I have seen bungalows with four to six bedrooms. They don't look attractive. The style is adapted only to a home of four, five or six rooms, with one to three bedrooms. Up to such a size they are as usable as they are attractive.

I have seen dozens of fine plans for bungalows. I wonder if the one that I submit will appeal to Farm and Dairy readers?



Modern Bungalow Arrangement

This is the floor plan of the bungalow illustrated above. Notice that the bed chambers are completely separated from the rest of the house. The pergola affords a fine summer dining-room. Such a bungalow could be built complete for \$2,000 to \$3,000, depending on the finish.

and, as you may have already guessed, an admirer of the bungalow.

THE BUNGALOW STORY

The story of the bungalow is interesting. It proves that a good thing travels far. They were first built in East India. The British officers followed the style, but changed the interior to fit their needs. Somebody who...

Since keeping records of individual production, many a farmer has increased the average of his herd by 1,500 and 2,000 lbs. of milk or more, because he has been able to detect the poor, unprofitable cows that masquerade as real dairy cows. On application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, milk record forms and instructions are supplied free. Write to-day, and begin the new season - with, with the object of keeping none but profitable cows.

If they is returned to the farm in the milk cans, scrubbing and sanding cannot be too thorough.

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NOTHING adds greater beauty to a house than a tastefully arranged garden—and nothing detracts more from the appearance of a garden than the barren spots where seeds "refused" to grow.

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EASY Churning

Adjustable handle—movable to create, right or left, as desired.

—churning that is more of a pastime than a labor. That's the kind of churning a MAXWELL'S "FAVORITE" does. The mechanism is so perfect—so smooth. And it gives splendid results.

THE Maxwell

"FAVORITE" CHURN WITH BOW LEVER

is used in thousands of dairies—in Canada—Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa and Denmark. It produces butter with a minimum of effort. Used in Agricultural Colleges. Praised by Government Inspectors as the finest butter maker in the world.

Get your dealer to demonstrate the unique features of the MAXWELL'S "FAVORITE" (with Bow Lever)

DEPT. D MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Mary's, Ontario

Strong light steel frame. All roller bearings (see ball). Dark oak finish with gold bronze hoops. Sold in eight sizes.

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**AMERICAN
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A SOLID PROPOSITION, to which fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect, milk separator for \$15.95. Also new, well made, milk separator for \$12.95. Write for literature.

Best on Approval. The best is a sanitary, metal, fully steamed, different from any picture, which illustrates the same in a separate machine.

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CREAM WANTED

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Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
15 Church St., TORONTO

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE, CHEAP—2 Do Laval Pasturizer and one Heid. One combined Forstner Pasturizer and Cooler—Box 69, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CHEESEMAKER WANTED for a 50-ton factory. A first-class man, with certificate from dairy school. Quote price for 100 lbs.—Jno. B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.

WANTED—Situation in creamery by experienced man.—Wm. Young, 146 Hamilton Road, London, Ont.

WANTED
Position as butter and cheese maker. Would take some shares in a good company in British Columbia or Alberta. Sixteen years' experience.
C. A. REVELL, BOX 966, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans WE Pack Cream WE Pay Express
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BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

CHEESE MAKER WANTED

First-class, for Conover Cheese Factory. Apply at once, stating salary and experience to
Robt. McKechnie, Secy, Shefford, Ont.

The Makers' Corner

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

New Creamery at Belleville

Mr. Mac. Robertson, well known to creamery men all over Western Ontario, who has been one of their popular dairy instructors, is now a creamery owner and manager, and grappling with the problems first hand on which he once gave instruction. When in Belleville recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy dropped in on Mr. Robertson in his new creamery and found him busy getting out his first monthly statement.

flavor. All the buttermilk at the factory can be disposed of in this way. The skim milk should be kept at a temperature high enough to hasten the development of lactic acid and, as soon as the milk thickens, it is ready to have the steam turned on.

Raise the temperature of your vat slowly to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Use this for a standard to work by. The vat should be held at this temperature for at least two hours. If you find that your cheese is too dry, cooking at this temperature, cook at a lower temperature. If too soft to stand up well, try a little higher temperature, but do not reduce the length of time holding your curd in the whey. Another point in connection with firming the curd is, the higher the acidity of the milk at the time steam is turned on, the drier your cheese will be. Do not add anything to the milk except your starter.

ESTABLISHING HIS CREAMERY

As soon as the curd is dry enough, run off the whey and leave the curd to drain. As soon as all the whey has drained off of the curd, it is ready to salt. We have drained this curd sufficiently by leaving it spread on the sides of a self-tilting cheese vat. Some makers prefer scooping it into bags made of thin cloth and hanging it up to drain.

When salting the cottage cheese, it should be salted very sparingly, as many of the consumers do not like to detect the flavor of salt in their cottage cheese. To salt this cheese, break the curd up fine, by hand, then scatter the salt evenly over the curd, using one-half ounce of a good butter salt to a pound of cheese. This may be more than your trade will like. Mix the curd well so as to get it evenly salted. It is ready to put into a package as soon as salted. This cheese is never pressed and is ready for the table as soon as salted.

NO CURING REQUIRED

It requires no curing like American cheese, as it has no texture like American cheese. The milk, developing such a large per cent. of acidity, leaves a short texture in the cheese.

In putting this cheese in the package for market, pack it down firmly so as not to leave any holes. In a large box, holding 50 pounds, a thin layer of curd should be put into the box, then pat it down firmly. This can be done with a butter ladle. This cheese should be kept as cool as possible.

Any creamery, receiving whole milk and having a market for cottage cheese, will find a good side line to the butter business.

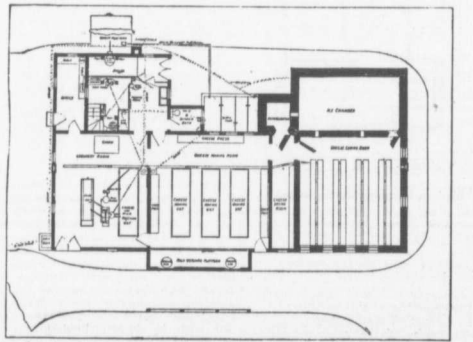
SKIM MILK CHEESE
By T. A. Ubbelohde

A buttermaker asks how to make cottage cheese from skim milk, so it can be put up in cases weighing from 50 to 60 pounds, and so it will stand up when it is cut.

We have never put up cottage cheese in as large a package as this, but we see no reason why it could not be done if the cheese is firm at a high temperature, so that it will stand up well enough to permit its cutting out of a large package.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

To make this cheese at the creamery, add starter to the skim milk—the buttermilk from the previous churning will do if it has a clean



Interior Arrangement of the Finch Dairy Station, Stornont Co., Ont.

This station was opened by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Department in connection with B. A. Hendrick's contribution to "The Makers' Corner" in charge. It is a combined cheese factory and creamery, equipped thoroughly for both practical and experimental work.

WANTED

A Man to take charge of a small dairy farm. Must be expert in the feeding and care of cattle and swine. Comfortable home, good wages and half interest in profits to right man. One with Agricultural College training preferred.
D'ARCY SCOTT OTTAWA, ONT.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K. Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Fleas, Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Always Pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at drugstore delivered. Book "The Cure" Free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. B. 125 Ryman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

International Harvester Cream Separators

PIGS and calves thrive and grow fat when fed with warm, skim milk.

You cannot get warm skim milk to feed them unless there is a cream separator on your farm. There is money enough in this one advantage to pay for a cream separator the first year. This is especially true if you buy a close skimming, durable International Harvester cream separator—Lily, Bluebell or Dairymaid.

These separators have all the points which make cream separators good. They have the balanced bowl, the self-adjusting neck bearing, the tool steel spindles, the bronze bushings, the spiral gears, the low supply can, the high skim milk spout, and the open, sanitary base, without which no separator can be satisfactory.

Some dealer near you handles I H C separators. If you do not know, write us and we will tell you who he is. We will also send you our cream separator book which tells you why it pays so well to buy an I H C separator.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



Grange Meetings

(Continued from page 21)

The same evening Apple Grove Grange held a special meeting in honor of the secretary of the Dominion Grange, Mr. Morrison, in their hall, about four miles from St. Thomas. A large number were present, and all thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The Grange Orchestra, consisting of six violins and piano, gave several selections, also Misses Gooding, violin and vocal solo. A committee, consisting of Bros. Fitcher, Curtis, and Tufford, were appointed to interview the Hydro Power Commission as to getting the power on Talbot Street from the trunk line going to Windsor, about two miles north of the Grange Hall.

Essentials of a Good Ration

J. J. Hooper, Kentucky

The dairyman should give attention to the following points when selecting a ration for his dairy cow:

First, the feed should be home grown, that is, they should be produced on the farm as largely as possible, in order that he may derive the greatest profit from growing feeds, and also save the profit which would go to the producer and dealer and to the railroad company for transporting purchased feeds.

Second, the ration should be palatable or pleasant to the cow. Extensive experiments by Pavlov of Russia have shown conclusively that if an animal is consuming a ration that it likes, there will be more digestive juices secreted and these juices will be richer in that they bring about the digestion, than if the ration is not palatable. A dairy cow must be fed on materials that she enjoys because she is a nervous organism that must be kept up to the highest state of efficiency.

Third, the ration must be economical or cheap. There is only a fair margin of profit in the dairy business as best we can make that hundreds of thousands of dollars are wasted in the purchase of expensive feeds that are not well adapted to the requirements of cows. We have found that we can decrease the cost of a ration very materially by replacing one feed with another according to their respective market values.

Fourth, the ration must be balanced, that is, it must furnish the essential elements that will meet all the requirements of the cow.

Why Calves Die

E. H. Dellar, New York State

I believe that it is safe to say that 90 per cent of the calves that die at less than six weeks of age die from one of two reasons: indigestion caused by over feeding, irregular feeding, or feeding milk of lower temperature than that to which the calf is accustomed; or from infection caused by feeding from dirty pails.

How many times we go into a calf barn and find the pails turned bottom side up on the floor, and there they remain from one evening to another, from Monday morning until Saturday night, and from one month to the next. Is there any wonder that a calf is weak or too old, fed from such pails, becomes sick, and after a few days dies? And the infection passes from one calf to another, and many times the entire herd is lost.

"Again, we find a man who keeps his pails clean, but who is over generous. He wants his calves to grow fast, and so feeds them all they will eat, but feeds them only twice a day, allowing them to gorge their little stomachs with six or eight quarts of milk, when they should be fed one or two quarts at a time and that four times a day.

P. D. EDE'S HOLSTEIN SALE

On March 15th P. D. Ede, of Oxford Holstein at Woodstock. Between 40 and 50 animals will be offered at an average of about \$175 a head. Some of the best prices realized were:

Sir Bader Cornoplia Glathide, 2526; Fischer Bros., Mount Elgin; Centre View, Lillian Elliot, age 320, E. Hamilton, St. Catharines; Ruby Sade Cornoplia, 3175; Blanford, Woodstock; Primrose Mercedes, 1190, 1000; Hamilton, Woodstock; Primrose Grace Payne, 3225, E. Hulet, Queen's; F. J. Galloway, 2155; L. Sandick, Ingersoll; Shadlawn Woodstock; Primrose, 3205, E. Hulet, Taylor; S. J. Galloway, 3205, E. Hulet, Wm. Pullen, Woodstock; Anna Babler, 3205, E. Hulet, Queen's; Butter Girl, 3330, A. E. Hulet, Newburgh; Centre View Jewel Cornoplia, 3330, A. E. Hulet; Fortin Colantha, Cornoplia, 3175; Waker & Sons, Wakefield; Centre View Daisy Sogis, 3325, A. E. Hulet; Annabelle Colantha, 3325, A. E. Hulet.

CONSIGNMENTS TO THE WOODSTOCK SALE

One of the largest consignments of the choice Holstein cattle that will be offered at the Woodstock sale on March 15th is from the herd of Matthew Armstrong of Tillsonburg. He is consigning 15 animals, eight cows ranging in age from three to 4 years. Lady May is a heifer, one that opens the male side under development and in condition to make good calves. The Galloway in Ontario is a show cow, having won first at London, Toronto and Ottawa. Her present value is \$1000.00 in seven days, which she can easily increase. She is a fine sire as Lakewood Battler. Her present value is \$700.00. A good animal, and should bring a high price. Her bull will be offered with good Mr. Armstrong has several other things to offer in the cow line, which must be seen to be appreciated. The two bull calves offered, Sir Homewood and Sir Lakewood Hawiasha, are good well in the test and in the showing as well. Look up this consignment before the sale.

H. Bolter's Consignment

Two females constitute the consignment of H. Bolter, of Tavistock. Maple Grove Tidy Pauline is a two-year-old, registered 90 days. Abbecker, Canadian champion of her day will be offered. She is a fine sire. Abbecker K. K. 2nd is a sire of 25.5 daughter, Maple Grove Beattie Pauline is a full sister to the sire. She is the milk a day at two years old testing 13 per cent fat. She is bred to King Lyons Hengerveld, the yearling bull calf. Maple Grove Ormsby, is a combination of the best features of Ormsby blood, and the deep milking, Cromwell family. His dam tested 3.9 per cent fat.

T. H. Dent's Consignment

Two promising young sire calves are the feature of Mr. T. H. Dent's consignment. One is two years old, freshening in June. The other, just turned a year, is a splendid animal. Both these heifers are headed by good breeding, have strength and capacity, and both dams have R.O.P. records. The third animal is a yearling, sire of two two-year-old dams averaged over 27 lbs butter, and his dam is 21.4 lbs. The sire is a two-year-old, sire 13.00 lbs milk in R.O.P. as a two-year-old and 17.50 as a three-year-old. He has a full sister with a record of 24.6 lbs. R.O.M. as a junior four-year-old.

Consignment of M. L. Hatley

Maud Beis Segis is a four-year-old cow with a 30th, junior two-year-old record. She is 20 lbs in the test. She is a sire of King Segis, who has more 20th lbs. two-year-old daughters than any other freshen about sale time. Homewood Johanna is three years old, and has the nearest dam average 30 lbs. of milk a day. Her dam was a grand champion at London. Consignment to the Holroyd Stock Farm. Her sire was Prince Abbecker Mercedes, grand champion bull at Toronto in 1912. Granby Rose is a sire of Grace Payne 2nd Sir Colantha, whose stock has a fine record in those of any other bull.

Mr. Geo. Prosser, of Tillsonburg, has a splendid stock in good condition, and he expects them to be in even better shape before sale time. The animals are all sound, and breeding are being handled. There are some good things in this consignment.

Woodstock is located in Oxford County, which Oxford breeders call "The Holland of America." If you can't find anything to please you for sale it will not be much travelling from Woodstock to inspect a score of herds and get something that will please you. Catalogues of the Woodstock sale may be had from W. E. Thompson, R.R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont.

COME TO WOODSTOCK SALE, MARCH 25

KING LYONS LEE

Sired by the Famous KING LYONS HENGERVELD, and 22-bb. dam. C. BOLLERT - TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire

Belgian, Hackney and French Coach Stallions
We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before and are in a position to sell cheaper than any others in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own buying and selling. No commission agents to share profits with, no speculation, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foal potter. Every mare a breeder. List of prizes won—Sherbrooke and Ottawa on 10 head, 15 days, 6 seconds, 1 third, 3 stock. These horses will be in Ottawa at Fat Stock show.

J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que. Speaks stronger than words as to the quality of my stock.

Belgian, Hackney and French

Coach Stallions
No commission agents to share profits with, no speculation, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foal potter. Every mare a breeder. List of prizes won—Sherbrooke and Ottawa on 10 head, 15 days, 6 seconds, 1 third, 3 stock. These horses will be in Ottawa at Fat Stock show.

J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que. Speaks stronger than words as to the quality of my stock.

The Most Popular Premium

The semi-pure-bred first-price test set that we have been offering for a four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy has become one of the most popular ever offered.

We have given away a large number of these, but the supply is unlimited.

Write us today sending four new subscriptions with four dollars. We will express the tea set to you free of charge.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

FOR SALE

Standard bred Stallion, Stoll Arch Jr. No. 149, O.S.B. In 7 years old stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs. Good action, bone and muscle. Will not cheap. Apply to E. MERRIAM - NORWICH, ONT.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

2 Brood Sows, 4 Hogs for service; also young stock.
Some choice Boston Dukes and Orange Turkey Eggs in season.
C. A. POWELL - ARVA, ONT.

FOR SALE—Choice Young Yorkshire Bull, King of the Farm, 10 months old. Write or call—Mrs. Geo. McCormack, Houston, Ont.

WHY not sell your Surplus Stock (Cows, Hogs, etc.) Write out your Ad. for Farm and Dairy tonight. Tell our 17,000 readers what you have for sale.

Seed Corn FOR SALE

A quantity of choice hand selected Longfellow White Corn seed. Orders solicited. J. S. WAUGH - CHATTAUGU, ONT.

FOR SALE

About 400. Wisconsin No. 7 Choice Seed Corn. Selected and raked, correct pure. Also quantity of high-class Seed Corn. Victor variety, weighing 40 lbs. per bu.

W. O. L. SCRATCH

WHEATLEY - ESSEX CO. ONT.

WE STILL HAVE A FEW COPIES

OF Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book

Making the Farm Pay

Each of these books retail for more than a dollar.

We will send you one postage paid for one new subscription to

FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian. Apply to Joseph E. Howick, Long Distance Phone in Home. R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

POSITION WANTED

Married man, age thirty-six, wants position as head herdsman on a large dairy farm (Jersey preferred). Must be reasonable stable of fifty cows and upwards. Scientific training for all work pertaining to a dairy farm. State salary. Address BOX 31, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

AT ONCE—Position required together with dairy and poultry women, on real estate farm. Experienced all branches, milking machines, incubators, etc. Also of knowledge farm farming. Highest compensation. Apply Box 25, Chief of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

ELGIN DISTRICT

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS Can supply your boys in cattle of the showing type, combined with good producing ability. A full list of breeders is sent on request on application to the secretary, A. LAIDLAW, BOX 254 - AYLMER, ONT.

Burnside Holsteins

YOUNG BULL FOR SALE
Sired by King Hengerveld Herdwyke. Dam—large square heavy milker. Priced low for quick sale. J. B. WYLIE, ALMONT, Ont.

LYNDEN HERD High-Testers

Bulls for sale, 2 for service, with good backing. One sired by a son of Evergreen Bull, born in 1 year, tested 7 days, 25.10 lbs. March, 25.48 lbs. butter 7 days, 85.50 lb. Dam, 28.77. Others nearly as good. Also Bull Calves of same breeding. Write for catalogue and see them. S. LEMON - LYNDEN, ONT.

Holstein Bull

FOR HEAVY SERVICE

Born Dec. 21st, 1912

Big, Strong and Vigorous

\$400 each has just been offered by a big American breeder for all the sires of this bull (including calves). They are Great.

The Dam is a 6d-Daughter of "De Keel" and "Blue" (115 lb. R.O.) both sons and daughters and Greatest Producing Sire of 13 broods. This heifer milked over 8,000 lbs. last year under ordinary farm conditions. Still in our herd and will give official test.

Priced Low for Quick Sale. Move at once if you want him. YOUR herd. Extended pedigree and price by writing.

E. B. MALLORY

BOX 66, R.F.D. - BELLEVILLE

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KINGS CO., P. E. I.

MONTAGE, March 2.—February has been very cold but it is fine and warm now; snow is melting fast. Most people are through hailing mud and wood. Cold weather made the hens stop laying. But their getting very scarce. The black fox is in the order of the day now on P. E. I. Prices: Hens, 75¢ to 1.00; best 50 to 60 live weight; butter, 75¢ to 80¢; eggs, 25¢-G. A. C.

ONTARIO

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, March 18.—We have cold windy weather, with no sleighing, but good wheeeling. There is about enough snow to cover the wheat. A great many sales this spring, cows selling high but horses lower than for some time. Cattle in general have plenty of feed, and people in mind feed is very dear: Bran, 53¢; shorts, 85¢; oats, 45¢; potatoes, 12¢ a bushel, \$1.25 a bag. There is considerable

winter dairying, the milk going to Toronto from the City Dairy, Woodstock—A. M. McD.

GREY CO., ONT.

THORNHURST, March 11.—The latter part of February was very severe, but we are having lovely weather now. A number are talking of making maple sugar here. There have been a number of sales taking place, stock of all kinds selling high. Horses are not as high at present as they have been, but cattle seem to be near higher in price all the time. A number of cattle and hogs were shipped from here to Toronto this week. The Women's Institute meetings have been attended, also the Farmers' Club, which is held monthly at Ravenna. Some lively discussions take place. Butter is 30¢; eggs, 30¢. All kinds of grain are rising in price.—C. P.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

ILDRERTON, March 5.—Farmers took advantage of the good sleighing; we had to be gravel drawn for spring building. Quite a number of new silos are going to be put up in this neighborhood this coming year. Also cement foundations to barns, etc. Cattle are at a good price, and not very many for sale.—W. F. F.

LAMBETH, March 12.—Spring is slowly coming on the heels of winter. The days are lengthening and more sunshine is being felt. The stock are wintering O. K. and there is no scarcity of feed. One few days ago, but no flow of milk followed. The calf was fed from another cow. After a lapse of two days the calf dropped another calf, when the calf came in great abundance. The writer wonders if such an occurrence ever happened before. Owing to the cold weather the huns do not appear to lay as well as in other seasons, although one farmer during the four weeks of February sold 22 hot eggs in the 100 house. We got the tail-end of the windstorms at the opening of March, but not much damage was done.—J. E. G.

SASKATON CO., SASK.

BLUCHEER, March 5.—The weather is very spring-like, with snow going on steadily. Good grain cleaning is in the order of the day. Agricultural short courses and conventions are over and showing greater increase in attendance and interest. Current prices: Dressed beef, 89 to 91¢; dressed pork, 89¢; live

hops, 65¢ to 70¢; dressed chickens, 22¢ to 25¢; new laid eggs, 50¢; potatoes, 80¢ to 90¢ a bushel. Business is gradually picking up as the spring approaches.—W. H.

A. C. HALLMAN'S CONSIGNMENT

A. C. Hallman's contribution to the big Woodstock sale consists of two mature cows, one heifer and two young heifers. The six-year-old cow, O. A. C. Tottilla, is a model in type and straight deep and strongly veined, with almost a perfectly shaped udder. Her breeding, as noted by the catalogue, is as good as you would wish, and she has proved herself a producer, having calved twice last year. When the writer called on her day she was giving over 80 lbs of milk and the report of her best test was made at the sale. She is the type of animal young breeders require for foundation stock. The other mature cow is Oriselda Evergreen, with a record at the Colongue, Que., who has a number of tested daughters. The dam is Oriselda Pieterje Paul, the herd sire at Macdonald College, Que., who has a number of A. De Kol, with a record of over 22 lbs. Both of the cows offered are regular bred to Sir Korydyk Boon, shown in last week's catalogue for Farm and Dairy.

The heifer offered is a daughter of Countess Polly, who has a record of 20 lbs. as a three-year-old. The dam of this heifer is also Sir Korydyk Boon, the most popular sire that heads Mr. Hallman's herd. She is one of the best producing sons of old Pontiac Korydyk. This is the only daughter of Sir Korydyk Boon that has ever been offered for sale of that will be offered for some time. She has the smaller of the two udders, but is a producer. Sir Korydyk Prince, one of the young bulls, is 20 months old and a son of Pontiac Korydyk, and out of Bernice, a daughter of Sir Mutual Buttery. The dam of this young bull had a record at one year and 11 months of 12 lbs. butter. Note her out in the catalogue. The other young sire offered is Sir Korydyk Perfection, born in the August of last year, and of good substance, deep, and will make good in the show ring. His breeding is particularly good, being a son of Sir Korydyk Boon, and the dam, Sir Korydyk Bull Buttermaid 2nd, has 16.5 lbs. butter to her record at 24 months. Her dam has a senior two-year-old record of 20 lbs. The other young sire of this young sire is good enough to place at the head of any herd.

W. H. MURPHY'S HOLSTEINS SOLD WELL

The 22 head of pure bred Holsteins sold by W. H. Murphy, Oxford Mills, Ont., on March 15th brought \$6,000, an average of \$273 a head. The crowd was a good one, and from the first animal put up the bidding was brisk. Pontiac Heifer of Laurels was first offered and sold to Mr. Wm. Higginson, of Inkerman, for \$210. Particular favor was realized for the cows, which were in excellent condition, and they did much to account for the favorable average. Other good prices realized were:

Rhoda, Marling De Kol, \$235; Robt. Fisher, Haines De Kol, \$210; Dora Beauty De Kol, \$200; Robert, Oxford Mills; Cynthia Jewell De Kol, \$210; Wm. Sloan, Kemplville; Leslie Verona Wilford De Kol, \$330; Gilbert, Wilby, South Mountain; Phillis Camilla De Kol, \$235; Robt. Fisher; Daisy Beauty De Kol, \$220; J. P. Jeffrey, Kilmara; Dorcas Ormsby Korydyk, \$400; Wm. Higginson; Ormsby Korydyk Laurels, \$325; Farn Summers; Winchester; George Laurels; Melville Soobie, Farn; Korydyk of Laurels; Farn Summers; Laurels; Laurels De Kol, \$210; E. A. Stackhouse, Kilmara.

MR. MERRHARR'S Ayrshire Sale

The sale of pure bred Ayrshires held on the farm of Robt. Merrarr, of Russell, Ont., realized \$2,600, or an average of \$130 a head. A few of the animals were sold locally, but the best of the bunch went either to Quebec or to Western Ontario. The best prices realized were as follows:

Barcheskie Viola 2nd, \$200; B. R. Ness; Howie, One; Barcheskie Helen, \$220; B. R. Ness; Valley Pride, \$155; Mr. Copland; Corvau; Barcheskie Innet, \$225; D. M. Watt; Howie; Barcheskie Jeanie; Barcheskie Bessie; Barcheskie Jeanie, \$170; John McKee; Ontario; Valley Style, \$150; B. R. Ness; Maple Valley Jean, \$250.

Before You Buy

COME TO THE BIG

Woodstock Sale of March 25th

AND INSPECT THE

15 OFFERINGS from CEDAR HEDGE FARM

EVERY ANIMAL will please you—size, vigor and production and bred from blood that performs.

TAKE a careful look over them before they enter the ring—note the Catalogue for breeding.

A few Bull Calves for sale privately from choice dams with official backing and by our own Herd Sire.

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG & SON TILLSONBURG, ONT.

DISPERSION SALE Of 30 Head of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

And Other Farm Stock

At BROADVIEW FARM, 10th Line, 2 miles north of WOODSTOCK, at ONE O'CLOCK, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1914

Included in this sale are 8 grand-daughters of CORNELIA POSCH, 5 times winner of FIRST 3 GRAND CHAMPION PRIZES at TORONTO and LONDON, and grand sire of MADAM BOSCH PAULINE. Also 20 calves from a son of BUTTER BARON and TEMPEST CLOTHIDA MERCEDES B.O.P. and a CANADIAN CHAMPION butter cow with 33.7 lbs. in 7 days.

ALL BUT 7 are in my own breeding—a nice straight lot of heifers they all must go to I have sold my farm. Catalogues ready.

WM. PULLEN W. A. HARTLEY, Proprietor
Auctioneer WOODSTOCK

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Hamilton Farms, St. Catharines, Ont.

Herd Headed by PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS
Son of KING OF THE PONTIACS

See issue of Farm and Dairy, Jan. 22, 1914. BULL CALVES FROM TESTED COWS
COWS AND HEIFERS Bred to Herd Sire

7 FEMALE ONE MALE Maple Soil Stock Farm offering at WOODSTOCK SALE, MARCH 25

The Females are all proven cows except one three-year-old heifer of promise.

THE MALE

Is a splendid type, showing every characteristic of the breeding and backing that is his (see catalogue).

He will make a splendid Herd Sire FOR YOU

H. C. HOLTBY - BELMONT, ONT.

What We Will Sell

AT

April
1st

BELLEVILLE

April
1st

Princess Helene of Harlaam

The 105-lb. Cow of the 1914 Sale. Her past one and two years' R. O. P. Records Equally Creditable

Buy HER and DEVELOP a CHAMPION!

The Belleville Sale of 1914 will make history as a BULL Sale, judged by the Standard of Individuality, Type and Breeding (especially the Milk and Butter Production of their Dams).

We will offer the **TWO GREATEST BULLS** ever entered in a Canadian Sale.

Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby

Hill-Crest Ormsby DeKol

"A PROVEN SIRE"

"The 112.5 lb. Bull" at 1 yr. 11 mos. Wt. 1,640.

SIRE—SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY.
DAM—FRANCY 3rd.

SIRE—SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY.
DAM—RAUWERD COUNT DE KOL LADY PAULINE.

His dam is the former 29 lb. Canadian Champion, and twice winner of Ottawa Dairy Test.

His dam is a 112.5,—28 lb. cow, with a world's record daughter, and a sire with a 119.6—30 lb. full sister.

Sir Admiral Ormsby, the sire of both of these Bulls, is known to every Holstein Breeder as the Sire of the four largest Record Sisters in Canada.

With one of these Boys to head your herd, you will **MOVE ALONG** in the Holstein Business.

Several splendid young **SERVICE BULLS** that will do you good and increase in value.

FEMALES to suit everyone. Beautiful, with the Right Breeding

JUST NOTE THIS! Some of the Largest Holstein Breeding Establishments in Canada have combed America for the Best in Holsteins, but it always required one or two of the BELLEVILLE kind to show the others the top.

Practically all the Ontario 100 lb. cows belong to Belleville! In Yearly work also this district stands **Supreme**.

No matter what your wants in Holsteins we are in a position to supply you on April 1st at Belleville.

You can get animals of this Blood in numbers **ONLY** at BELLEVILLE.

The orders are pouring in for Catalogues. If you are thinking Holsteins (most people are) don't fail to ask for one. The Holstein information you should have is there. Write.

We **SELL** them because we **BREED** them!

F. R. MALLORY **NORMAN MONTGOMERY** or **G. A. BRETHEN**
Frankford, Ont. Auctioneer, Brighton, Ont. Sales Manager, Norwood

Clearing Auction Sale

OF MY ENTIRE HERD OF

REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE

Holstein-Friesians

AND

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Along with other Farm Stock and Implements, at the farm, **Bickon, Lot 40, Yonge Street, 1 1/4 miles south of Richmond Hill.** Metropolitan car from North Toronto stops at corner of farm every hour, on

Friday, March 27th, 1914

AT ONE O'CLOCK

Included in the sale are representatives of some of the most fashionable families of the breed. Although no official testing has been done, some of them would do themselves justice if they were. We have been weighing the milk for three years privately, and have mature records up to 77 lbs., two milkings in 1 day, 4-year-olds up to 70, 3-year-olds up to 60, and grades up to 65 lbs. on ordinary feed. There are 7 fine heifers 1 year and under.

No Reserve, as the farm is sold for sub-division.

Terms: Cash or 8 months. 6% off Cash.

For Catalogue write

Frank Boyle, Richmond Hill P.O., Ont.

J. M. PRENTICE, Auctioneer, N. Toronto

Bales Bros., of Lansing, Ont.

Will Disperse Their Two Big Herds of

65 REGISTERED 65 HOLSTEINS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914

The breeding of this stock will recommend them to every progressive dairyman. The mature cows have proved themselves producers of the right kind.

All of the young stuff practically are by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, who is out of Blanche Lyons De Kol—33-31 lbs. in 7 days. His sire is King Segis, who has a 26 lb. 2-year-old. Four 3-year-olds from 26 to 31 lbs., and a 31 lb. 4-year-old; 10 daughters that average 28.29 lbs. in 7 days, and 65 other tested daughters. Such breeding and performance is seldom combined in one animal.

If you need a Herd Sire, Mature Cows or Young Females get a catalogue and attend this sale.

**J. C. BALES (Proprietors) O. D. BALES
LANSING, ONT.**

J. H. PRENTICE Auctioneer (Reached by Street Car from Toronto)

TERMS: Cash or 8 months on 6% notes

SALE DATES CLAIMED
March 26th, dispersion sale of Holsteins, J. C. Bales, Lansing, Ont.
Oxford District Holstein Breeders, Woodstock, March 25th.
Clearing auction sale, March 25th, C. C. Hucks, Hastings, Ont.
Dispersion sale of 25 head of Holsteins on March 26th, W. A. Hartley, R. R. No. 3, Woodstock, Ont.
Unreserved auction sale of registered Clydesdales, Albrecht-Angus, Holstein cattle and other stock and farm implements, March 26th, Henry Hulse, Newmarket, Ont.
Fourth annual consignment sale of the Belleville Breeders' Club, Belleville, April 1st.
Dispersion sale of Holsteins, April 9th, P. J. Salley, Leaside, Lapsley, Que.
Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, May 26th, Holsteins.

THE MCKENZIE SALE

The dispersion sale of G. H. McKenzie's entire Holstein herd at Thornhill on March 11th resulted in the 42 head selling at \$4,640 or an average of \$110 a head. The highest price \$200, was paid by Joseph O'Reilly, of Ennisboro, for Totilla of Riverdale's cow coming five and a splendid individual. Mr. O'Reilly also purchased two others at long prices. An almost equally long price, \$48, was paid by R. H. Davis, of Oak Ridge, for a one-year-old, Edgemont Laura Hengerveld Segis. Other of the best prices were as follows:

Edgemont Ormsby Pieteritz, \$200, Monroe & Lawies, Thornhill; Lady Fairfax Poach, \$200, Wm. Elliot, Unionville; Edgemont Daisy, \$150, Geo. Mac. Inlay, Owen Sound; Edgemont Pieteritz, \$150, Robert Huffer, Newton; Daisy Daisy Galamity, \$120, J. Leffer, Leno, Que.; Daisy Gerben Galamity, \$120, Geo. W. Hoffer, Toronto; Edgemont Totilla, \$120, E. P. Osler, Bronte; Edgemont Proudmont Fride Segis, \$120, Dr. W. W. Oshawa; Jessie Grace, \$120, Frea. Jalk, Thornhill; Countess of Verpelie, \$120, John R. Campbell, Woodville; Countess Verbelie Segis, \$120, Wm. Elliot, Unionville; Ida Medithilde De Kol, \$120, Holt-Huffow, Newton Brook; Edgemont Monthilde Segis, \$120, Dr. Farwell, Oshawa; Edgemont Totilla, \$120, W. H. Kingston, Brooklin; Edgemont Floss Pieteritz, \$100, Wm. Elliot, Unionville; Edgemont Floss, \$100, J. O'Reilly, Ennisboro; Edgemont Floss Segis, \$125, E. P. Osler, Glanville Laurus, \$200, W. H. Kingston, Brooklin; Edgemont Nell, \$100, R. H. Davis, Oak Ridge; Mildred Norine Wegis, \$100, F. Verma.

THE HARTLEY SALE ON MARCH 27TH

Mr. Hartley's whom dispersion sale of his farm, Lot 5, Con. 11, Dea Zorra, two miles north of Woodstock, was one of the first patrons of the new Durham cheese factory. Having only a little money to start with, he bought some of the lowest priced cows he could get, paying from \$10 to \$20 for them. Losing three of them the first year taught him his lesson.

Among some heifers which he bought was one grade Holstein, which proved to be a good one, thereby creating a desire for more of this breed. By buying a few pure-breeds and raising his best calves from a good sire, he laid the foundation of his herd, besides making his opinion of arable land one of the most profitable farms in the neighborhood, producing in eight years over \$60,000 in milk and, in addition, raising a lot of young stock.

Being a born farmer, he secured sties from the best of stock, noted both for form and quality, such as Cornelia Poach and Butler Baron, and by always keeping what he considered his best, he has now a very pleasing lot of pure-bred stock, which was out of condition in every way, and has required strenuous labor and skill the time at his disposal. He tells me that he has never been disappointed, but has learned that of the stock two heifers gave, last year, four cows and the of milk, and he feels sure that those he now has are much better than those.

Although getting on in years, Mr. Hartley would not think of leaving the farm if he could keep good sties for his believes that life on a well-managed farm is the most enjoyable and profitable of any, and he has secured sties for his milk, such as offered in his sale, the most profitable. Just good help is hard to keep. Four of his former men are now on farms of their own. One is in business. A \$1700 salary has just been refused by one of his recent help-his farm.

Wishing to see his friends in other lands, before it is too late, he now offers his herd of Holsteins and other farm stock on the 27th of March. Intending purchasers will be conveyed from the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, on 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

HOLSTEINS 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 post office and station address sent on application to
W. E. THOMSON - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership will be received in the following forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association,
W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

ANYONE WISHING HOLSTEINS OF THE BEST QUALITY

THE BRANT DISTRICT is the place to buy. It comprises some of the best herds in Canada.

Stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application.
ST. GEORGE, ST. SAGS, Secy-Treas., ONT.

Registered Holsteins

Our special offering is 2-year-old Heifers and young Cows in calf; also Bull Calves. Prices reasonable.
W. W. GEORGE - CRAMPTON, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE
Two fine three-year-old Heifers, due in April one Two-year-old and one Yearling. Also two of the best bred Bulls in Canada, at Quebec prices.
R. A. GILLESPIE, ABBOTSFORD, QUE.

Under New Management

Mr. Jno. J. Rae (for the last five years breeder of the "Maple Farm") has now taken over the management of the old Daniel Holstein Pedigree Co., and is in a position to give your work in the most up-to-date manner. Having been in the business for several years, and thoroughly understanding all the data concerning Holstein breeding, you cannot do better than write for prices on the following: His Catalogues; Extended Pedigrees; Holstein Literature; Also all kinds of Forms; And all kinds of Commercial Printing.

CANADIAN HOLSTEIN PEDIGREE CO.

WOODLAND FARM, ONTARIO

WOODLAND FARM HOLSTEINS
Headed by Maplecrest De Kol, champion full brother to Banostine Belle De Kol, will champion yearly milk record of the world, after.

NETHERLAND AAGGIE DE KOL'S SON, Sirs-Servatis Mercedes Lady-son of Aaggie Mercedes—215 lbs. Dam-Netherlands dam, Sara, Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, sire cow in Canada, 100 lbs. milk and butter day. Also other choice Bulls, 81 for service. M. VANFATER & SONS, AYLMER, ONT.

Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 6 yrs. old, 75 head to
SPECIAL OFFER! 10 Heifers selling 2 yrs. and under for 7 to 10 cows.
My herd bull is **Geese Hengerveld De Kol, N. 2000**; dam, Sara, Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, sire cow in Canada, 100 lbs. milk and butter day.
Send \$4. Sold for \$10.00
Write me or see me that we can get you the best of what you buy.
Wm. HIGGINSON - INKERMAR, ONT.

LYNDALE STOCK FARM

Grandson of King of the Postices
Three Calves sired by King of the Postices
Archie Canada. One is from a 20-lb. 2-year-old with a 20-lb. dam, with grand dam. Another is from a 14 lb. 2-year-old, with grand dam, 14 lb. 4-year-old, with 25-lb. dam and 30-lb. grand dam.
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, **COUNT HENGERVELD** PAUL DE KOL, DE KOL, champion PIETERITZ HENGERVELDS' COUNT DE KOL and **GRACE FAINE 2ND**, Junior
DUTVILLIA LAD, daughter of **THEA SIE MONA**, a son of **COLANTHA JOHNS LAD** and **MORA PAULINE DE KOL**.
Write for further information to
E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, ONT.

KING ISABELLA WALKER

My dam gave 23,000 lbs. milk—590 lbs. butter



KING MCKINLEY LYONS

My dam's dam is the dam of King Segis

As the Senior and Junior Herd Sires of the 60 Riverview Herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 60

We extend to all the DAIRY BREEDERS of CANADA, a kindly request to be present at our Big Dispersion Sale at Lachine Rapids, on Thursday, April 9th, at 1 p.m.
At no other Dispersion Sale in the Dominion has such a large number of richly-bred and heavy producing Holsteins been offered to fellow breeders at public auction. There are 17 Mature Females with records from 16 to 24 lbs. butter; 5-year-olds from 17 to 22.82 and 2-year-olds from 13 to 20 lbs.

COL. B. V. KELLEY, Auctioneer, BYRACUSE, N.Y.

Watch Farm and Dairy for further information

King Segis, King Fayne Segis, Sir Angle Beets Segis, Paul Beets De Kol and Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. These are the sires of many of the females.

Our Catalogues will soon be ready. Learn more about this herd by sending for one.
P. J. SALLEY, Prop., LACHINE RAPIDS, P.Q.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Peterije Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcanta (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29.62 lb. 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 PARK, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

is 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 as well as the United States. Such of these records are held by cows that were sired by sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices, also some of the greatest Korndyke bull living to-day, BAG APPLE KORNDYKE FEB. 1914, out of daughters of Pontiac Korndykes with large official records. Write, or come and see this herd.

E. H. DOLLAR, NEVELTON, NEW YORK, NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.

OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' SALE

Will be held in DR. RUDD'S SALE STABLES, in the City of

WOODSTOCK, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th, 1914

83 head of choicely bred Holsteins, contributed by such well known breeders as M. Armstrong, Tilsonburg; H. C. Holby, Belmont; Chas. N. Hilliker, Norwich; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Geo. Promise, Tilsonburg; M. McDowell, Oxford Centre; Fred Bove, Curries; Ochoo Sires, Burgessville; T. J. Lammi, Nash, Curries; M. L. Hairo, Springford; H. Bollert, Tavistock; Jacob Lemaster & Son, Tavistock; C. Bollert, Tavistock; Geo. Elliott, Tilsonburg; F. J. Griffin, Burgessville; T. H. Dent, Woodstock; A. T. Walker, Burgessville, Ont.; T. E.

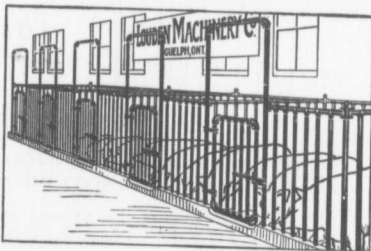
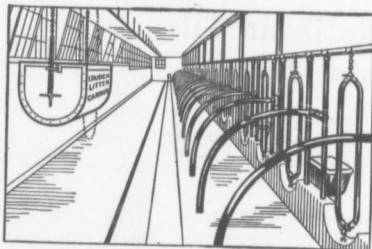
Brown, Woodstock; N. S. Bender, Tavistock; and F. Pettit, Burgessville. Included in the offering are some cows that have won at Ottawa and Guelph Dairy Tests, and some two-year-olds with records up to 29 lbs. butter in 7 days. The cattle have been carefully selected with a view to maintaining the high standard of excellence.

Sale to commence at 12.30 p.m. sharp.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO
W. E. THOMSON, Secretary, WOODSTOCK, R. R. No. 7, Ont.

COL. D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer, COLUMBUS, Ohio.

LOUDEN Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment



What it Costs and How it Pays

THE LOUDEN Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment costs no more—frequently less—than equipment made from lumber.

PAYS, because it is easily installed, because it is permanent, and because your cows will be cleaner, more comfortable, and easier to care for.

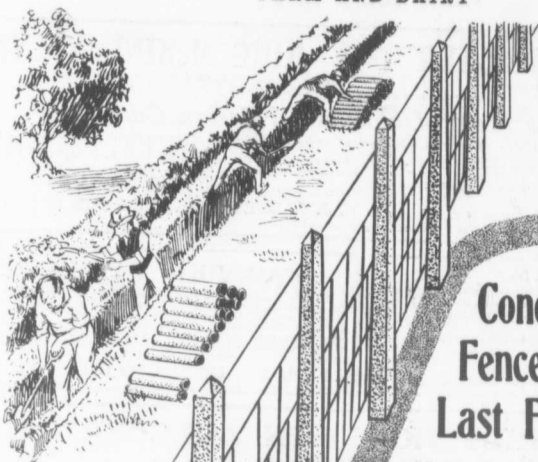
LOUDEN Steel Stalls, Pens and Mangers

Better your stable conditions, lessen your labour, save your time, and benefit your cows. A stable is incomplete unless equipped the Louden way. Write to-day for catalogue and special plans for building or re-modelling your barn.

Our Architectural department will supply Free Barn Plans.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 2 GUELPH

"Everything for the Barn" (2)



Concrete Fence Posts Last Forever

THEY never rot away in the ground. They stand the hardest knocks and never have to be replaced, for they are practically everlasting. They are easily and cheaply made and are the most satisfactory of all fence posts.

Concrete Drain Tile Cannot Decay

Concrete drains do not decay and are cheaper, because they do not crumble and stop up drains, hence they need no digging up or relaying.

Let us send you this free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It shows you how to make concrete fence-posts and will save you many dollars when doing other building 'round the farm.

Farmers' Information Bureau

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