

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Ster-  
ilized Condensed Milk  
Canadian Milk

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 18, 1915



IN WINTER'S PURE GARB

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

## A Satisfied Customer is a Business Asset of Undisputed Worth

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

### BEAVER MEADOW STOCK FARM

A. M. Zoeller, Prop., Importer and Breeder of High-Class Holsteins.  
New Hamburg, Ont., Sept. 25th, 1913.

Dear Sirs: Yours of the 9th received asking how I was getting along with the B-L-K Milkers. I am not only glad but am really proud to add my testimony for so wishing I write so briefly. I have used it for a little over one year and have never mixed even one milking with it, except once when the power went out one time. I intend soon to purchase another milker so as to fully use it. I will tell you as I have told many others that, if I had to do without the Milker I would go out of the dairy business. I have no trouble with sore teats since using the machine. As to the upkeep of the machine, milking four cows at one time, I have not more than five dollars for the whole time that I have used it. I cannot recommend or praise the B-L-K Machine too highly. I would certainly pay any farmer with fifteen cows or more to have the Milking Machine.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Very truly yours, A. M. ZOELLER.

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

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

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

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

## D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

# 16478

That is the number of solidly locked metal roofs we have put on farm buildings in the last two years, and not a complaint from one of them.

Ask your neighbors about

### PRESTON LOCK SHINGLES

"Better Buildings" - 124 pages on Metal construction - FREE  
The METAL SHINGLE & SIDING Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

## Intensive Farming Given a "Boost" By War And Demands of The Year

The war makes it absolutely necessary that the farmers produce more crops of all kinds and more live stock. The new situation is bringing home to dairy farmers, grain growers, gardeners and all agriculturists, the need and the profit of

### CAREFUL SELECTION OF SEEDS

Whatever your special line, our 1915 catalogue will help you. Write for it today.

DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO., LIMITED  
BOX 1285  
LONDON, ONTARIO

## The Feeding of De Kol Mutual Countess

Her Great Production, World's Records when Made, did not "Just Happen!" They were "Made Happen," as Described Herewith, by her Feeder and Owner, Mr. G. A. Brethen.

NO. 2 IN FARM AND DAIRY'S 20,000 POUND COW SERIES

PREVIOUS to being started upon her yearly record as a junior three-year-old, De Kol Mutual Countess had produced 18.9 lbs. butter in seven days, at two years and two months of age, milking up to 72.5 lbs. a day, a milk record at that time equalled only by the first sister of the senior Hill-Crest sire, May Echo Champion. Freshening again in about 12 months from preceding date of calving, she was only in very ordinary condition, as her picture, taken at time of freshening, would indicate and far from carrying that surplus bodily fat that most people associate with large official production. Notwithstanding her very normal condition, she was started on official and semi-official tests, with the resultant records noted elsewhere in this issue.

doed with ensilage, roots and oat straw of good quality, and that well-cure hay, while always valuable, is not entirely indispensable.

In feeding cows we believe in the importance of providing a sufficient quantity of food of good quality for cows, previous to freshening, consisting of corn ensilage and roots, hay or straw and a grain mixture of mixed chop, bran and some oil meal. The quantity will be determined by the length of time the cows is dry, condition, etc. Before and for some time following freshening, we reduce the quantity of ensilage and chop and feed more liberally on roots, bran and oil meal, which brings the cow into milk without the usual trouble from inflamed udder.

As soon as the cow is ready to eat



DeKol Mutual Countess, Canada's 20,000 Pound Three-Year-Old.

Freshening at three years and three months this great cow produced 20.679 lbs. of milk and 694 lbs. of fat in 365 days, world's records when made. In the article adjoining, her owner and feeder, Mr. G. A. Brethen, Toronto, Ontario, tells of her "Countess" was fed to make her great records. See gossip notes for additional records held by "Countess."

As to the feeding and handling of "Countess" during her test, I may say that we have as far as possible endeavored to have the official records established as normal conditions as possible with due regard to length of lactation periods, regularity of breeding, etc., and any butter records of merit we have made have all been combined with the production of large quantities of milk. The feed consumed by our cows, whether in test or not, with the exception of bran, oil meal and small quantity of cotton seed meal, has all been produced upon the farm. In this connection corn ensilage, roots and clover hay with chop produced from our grain mixture of barley and oats (one bushel of each) with a little peas and wheat added as a seeding mixture, form the basis of food supply for the cattle.

Corn, well-matured, in the form of ensilage and roots (white sugar mangels and Swede turnips) are considered almost indispensable for profitable and successful feeding of dairy cattle, and we have therefore provided for a sufficient supply of the former for 365 days in the year; if desired, and roots, mainly stored in pits, in sufficient quantities to carry us well on in early summer.

The experiences of the past couple of seasons has proved to us that meritorious records may be made and comparatively large production in-

after calving, we begin with small quantities of grain, four to five pounds daily, and increase at the rate of one-half pound every day, actual weight in every case. We don't guess weights of either grain or milk. We want to know. While we believe in giving cows plenty of roughage, we always take the precaution when looking for highest production to see that same is not given in such quantities as would interfere with consumption of those foods of higher milk-producing value more largely supplied by our grain ration. At all times we demand a ready appetite in the cow before a daily increase is granted, and by a careful attention to the cow in this respect, as well as in the supply of comfortable surroundings, abundance of fresh water and regularity of feeding and milking, we are assured of a creditable record, provided of course we have a cow built and bred for the business. From experience and observation we believe great cows and large production don't "just happen" but in nearly every instance result, because they have been "made happen." In other words, the cooperation of the man beside the cow is essential.

The farmer who produces the food-stuffs on his farm has done as much for his country as the man who goes to the front.—Premier Hearst of Ontario.

Trade Incr

Vol. XX

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176 Modern Practical Progressive Ideas

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1915

No. 7

## A Telephone for One Dollar a Year

### A Farmer's Cooperative Line Has Made This Low Rate Possible

THE Durham Union Telephone Company, operated on lines that spell pure cooperation, is affording its shareholders the cheapest service of any telephone company in Canada. If there is cheaper service afforded by any other line, that line must be non-incorporated, and therefore not registered with the railway commission. The minimum charge on the Durham Union line is \$1 a year, and some subscribers actually never exceed this small charge. The price varies with the number of times that the phone is used on other than the one-party line. The highest charge on the whole system is paid by a general merchant in the village of Orono who uses his phone frequently in connection with his business, and even he has never yet paid as much as \$4 a year.

The charge is not small because the service is limited. The Durham Union lines practically cover Clarke township of Durham Co., Ont., with 235 subscribers. In addition, connections can be made with other cooperative lines in neighboring townships. The towns of Port Hope, Newcastle and Bowmanville can be reached at a small charge. Arrangements have been made for long distance connections with the Bell system. Such a service at such an exceptionally low charge is unusual and made possible only by cooperation.

#### A 'Phone in the Stable

That Durham county had a successful rural 'phone system, I had known for a long time. With the outstanding success of this system I became acquainted a few months ago when on a visit to Orono. As usual I dropped in to see Mr. A. J. Tamblin. We were standing in the stable talking Holstein cattle, corn harvest, war prospects, and so forth, when a 'phone rang close at hand.

"That is the latest addition to the farm equipment," remarked Mr. Tamblin when he returned from answering the 'phone.

"And a convenient one, too, I should say."

"You're just right it is," was the hearty response. "Why, before I had that 'phone put in the stable, my wife had to come down to the stable for me as much as seven times during the milking hour, and always to get me to answer the 'phone at the house. Now all that she has to do is connect the house 'phone with the stable 'phone and ring me up. I can talk to Toronto right from the cow stable, and have done so several times."

"You see, I am secretary of our local Fruit Growers' Association," said Mr. Tamblin in explanation of the numerous calls that he receives. "At this season of the year particularly, I am being continually called up by members of the

association and by apple dealers. Of course it is a convenience in a domestic way as well. If Mrs. Tamblin wants a little extra milk brought up to the house, why, she calls me up on the 'phone. It's away ahead of the system of bells that we had at one time."

#### \$10 Versus Nothing

"Quite an expensive convenience, though, isn't it?" I remarked, thinking of the extension

## The United Farmers of Ontario

The first annual meeting of The United Farmers of Ontario will be held in the

Hotel Carla-Rite, Toronto

ON

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

February 23rd and 24th

Every Farmers' Club, Farmers' Association and local Grange in Ontario should be represented by delegates at these meetings. The programme of the meetings is published on page nine of this issue. Since The United Farmers of Ontario were organized last March the movement has made great progress. A large and successful convention

On the evening preceding, or Wednesday, February 24, will be held the first annual meeting of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Limited. The shareholders will have a chance to hear all about the great success and difficulties the company has had since its organization. The sales of this company in the month of January alone amounted to \$34,761. Much depends on the success of these meetings and the farmers of Ontario should see that they are largely attended.

Let the farmers of Ontario be as united as the farmers of Western Canada.

'phone in the Farm and Dairy office that costs \$10 a year.

"The machine cost me \$8 and I installed it myself," replied Mr. Tamblin. "There is no extra charge for this 'phone, and the one at the house costs only about \$3 a year."

"Three dollars," I exclaimed almost incredulously. "Why, I never heard of such a small charge."

"No, I dare say you haven't, unless you have investigated the Durham Union Telephone Company," replied Mr. Tamblin with a pride of local achievement in his voice. "My charge is high. I don't suppose there's another on the whole line pays as much as I do. I know of several who

pay \$1.75 and \$2, some \$1.50, and others even less."

I was right after more information. "I'll tell you what to do," said Mr. Tamblin, "take this afternoon to visit W. S. Colville up at Mount Herman Terrace. He had a lot to do with establishing our telephone line, and will be glad to see you. In the meantime, come on in and have dinner."

After four miles' riding I decided that I should be near Mr. Colville's, and halting a man plowing in a field adjoining the road, asked for the necessary information. "You'll find him in the house by the windmill; and say, would you mind getting his mail out of the box at the corner over there and taking it up to him?" The thoughtfulness of the request gave me reason to believe that the public spirit of Mr. Colville is appreciated by his neighbors. Mr. Colville himself I found to be an invalid. He has not left his bed for years, but he has not, I found, lost any interest in municipal affairs, and was ready and anxious to tell all about the Durham Union Telephone Company when I stated my mission.

#### Full and Minute Information

"There is the minute book of our line on top of the desk," he directed me. I got it. "There is the last bunch of bills for our subscribers on that file." I got them. For the next two hours we studied minutes and talked 'phone. But most of my information came from Mr. Colville. Minutes are dry things at best, and these were no exception to the rule. Likewise, Mr. Colville's remarks carried us far back into history before a minute book was thought of.

"Like most rural lines; the ones" in Clark township were started by a country physician," said he. "The first line was built by Dr. Lapp southwards from Pentypool. The doctor, I believe, built the line largely to convert bad debts into something that would be of value to him and his practice. Men who owed him and were unable or unwilling to pay, supplied poles and did the work. Call stations were established at various points along the line. This was purely a physicians' line. A second line was started in the same way by Dr. M. M. Tucker, and ran from Orono northwards to meet Dr. Lapp's line at the home of C. J. Thornton, where a switch was established. It, too, was a physician's line. The first line was built some dozen years ago. A year or so afterwards Albert Walsh organized a line from The News Office, Orono, to Starkville, with about 30 members. Mr. Walsh is at present studying for the ministry."

#### The First Farmers' Line

This first line was not for general use. The first real farmers' line in the township is the one that now runs from Orono to Tyrone, a distance of 14 miles. My informant, I gathered, was a leading spirit in the establishment of this line,

(Continued on page 6)

### Liberal Feeding and Early Freshening

*Elna Snider, Oxford Co., Ont.*

I FEED my calves three times a day for six or seven months. For the first two months they receive whole milk, but after that skim milk is substituted. I start off with about two pounds a meal or six pounds a day, and gradually increase the amount until they are receiving about 16 pounds. That is enough for any calf. They receive skim milk as we have it for them, even if they are nine or ten months old. We don't keep pigs, as I consider that skim milk gives better returns when fed to calves, even if they are approaching the weaning class.

If the calves are kept growing every minute, their size and development at two years will allow them to freshen without injury. That is where the economy of liberal feeding comes in. This is the practice we follow, and we have no undersized cows.

### Cow Comfort

*By "Herdsman"*

I JUST three weeks ago to-day as I write, I was in a stable that was originally built to be light, but is now dark at midday. There was lots of window space, but every time a light was broken it was replaced with a shingle or a bag of straw. This process has been going on for some years now, and at least two-thirds of the window space is covered over.

Sunlight is very important in the stable than would appear at first glance. Microbes are the dairyman's greatest enemy. They spoil his milk and affect the health of the cows. The greatest enemy of the microbes in a barn is sunlight. Provide lots of window space and let the sun's rays reach every corner of the stable, and the result will be better milk, healthier cows, and hence more milk.

A schoolboy in his examination paper was asked to define transparent, translucent, and opaque. His answer was: "I do not know that I can give correct scientific definitions of these terms, but I will illustrate. The windows of this room were once transparent. They are now translucent, and if not washed soon they will be opaque." The windows of most of the stables in this country are in the same state as the windows of that schoolroom. They are translucent because of cowbats, and readily become opaque through the substitution of shingles for window glass. And yet light is one of the most important elements in cow comfort and cow profit.

### Why Not Covered Barnyards

A walk in the open air is good for cows, but it must be a walk in a sheltered yard on a cold, windy day. It is surely cold comfort that cows have on the sunny side of a barbed wire fence. I believe that the covered barnyard will become popular in this country to which it is so well adapted.

Where cows stand and lie directly on the cement floor, extra good bedding is of first importance. Fattening steers give off much heat and lying on the cold concrete does not hurt them to any great extent, although even there it is not advisable. Milch cows, however, give off milk, and to produce the most milk it is necessary to at least par-

tially conserve the body heat. Then there is this additional danger that if the udder lies in contact with cold concrete it is apt to chill, and udder troubles, one of the dairyman's greatest worries, will result.

Our friends, the horsemen, have a saying that a good currying is equal to two quarts of oats. I would not put it as strongly as that when it comes to the dairy cow, but it is as important to cow comfort as to horse comfort that the hide be kept clean.

Warm stables are usually designed more for the comfort of the attendants than the comfort of the cows. Even dairy cows do not require a very warm stable. Extremes of temperature, however, are very injurious, and I would aim in every way possible, short of stoppage of ventilation, to keep the stable temperature fairly uniform.

"The yield of corn in the United States is not high. The ideal method, the 100 bushels to the acre method, is to plant the corn 34 feet each way, which gives 3,500 hills to the acre. With two stalks to the hill, an acre contains 7,000 stalks, that should each produce a one-pound ear, which figures out to 100 bushels to the acre. This is no dream, as 238 farmers in an experiment in Indiana, grew 100 bushels to the acre. The average production of the state was 36 bushels an acre. The cost of producing an acre was \$12.28.—Prof. Christie at Chatham Corn Show.

### The Stability and Advantages of Dairying\*

*By Hugh C. Van Pelt*

IN addressing you, it is with appreciation because of the realization that you are dairymen and breeders of dairy cattle who are making the production of milk and butter fat a business, rather than a side issue, which is true in so many other localities. You recognize the advantage dairying has over other phases of agriculture. You have learned that the fundamental principle of retaining and building greater the fertility of your farms is with the replacing through live stock the fertilizing ingredients of the crops you raise supplemented with those from purchased foodstuffs. By adhering to this principle your farms are becoming more productive and, therefore, more valuable year after year.

You are aware that of all animals a good dairy cow provides the most dependable and most profitable market for the grains and grasses grown upon your farms. Of all farm animals she is the most economical and profitable producer of human food. The evidence of this fact is specifically cited through an experiment carried on many years ago by Laws & Gilbert. It was this experiment which demonstrated that the cow yielding 10 quarts of 4 per cent. milk daily was producing as much fat and fat equivalent in seven days as the steer that was gaining 15 pounds in the same time. In addition to this, the cow's production contained six times as much mineral matter and six times as much nitrogenous material, which are the nutrients that render skim milk so valuable in the growing of young animals. She accomplishes this by consuming the roughage or cheap food largely with a small amount of concentrates or expensive food, while her brother, the steer, makes his gain largely with concentrates or expensive food and a small amount of roughage.

### Stability of Dairy Prices

You have given consideration to the fact that the market for dairy products does not fluctuate in the uncertain manner that markets for other farm products do, and therefore provides a more certain source of profit without a risk of loss. The feed given the cow to-day is returned to her owner to-morrow, and can be marketed at once. The certainty of dairying has been made impressive to you by the fact that once a month, once a week, or every day, if he so chooses, the dairyman may have a cheque for the work his cows did the month or week or day before, ensuring permanent and steady prosperity.

You need not be told, for you have learned from experience, that the demand for productive cows has provided you as breeders of dairy cattle a most profitable business, for the farmer in all parts of America as well as other countries is rapidly becoming convinced that there is a vast difference between the profits yielded by a common cow and a cow whose ancestors have been bred for economical and profitable production for hundreds of years.

### A Glimpse Into the Future

Although since 1875 the number of milch cows has doubled, prices for dairy products have steadily

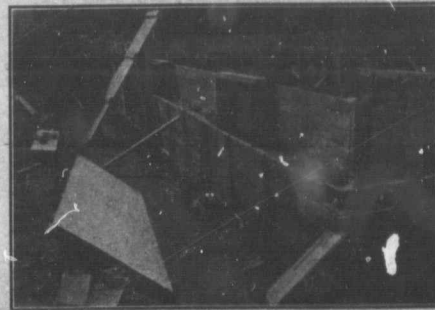
(Continued on page 13)

\*A selection from an address delivered by Prof. Van Pelt.

## Cement Construction is Permanent



Cement construction is the most economical form of permanent construction and is coming in for almost universal adoption on the farm. The two illustrations herewith show how it may be utilized in constructing small buildings on the farm. The upper illustration shows the completed structure; the lower illustrates the method of making molds and arranging windows.



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# What of the Horse Market?

The Outlook for the Importer and Breeder Discussed by Breeders who have Long been in Close Touch with the Business.

"HORSES are lower in price than they were a few years ago," said Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, while speaking at the Ottawa Winter Fair, "and I am inclined to think that it is just as well that they are, because horses are going to be more needed than ever this coming year owing to the larger acreage likely to be put under cultivation, especially in the western provinces. Power tractors seem to be less popular than formerly in the west. This year the cry on all sides is for in-cropped production. This means that more horse-power will be required to cultivate the land.

"From 1867 to 1877 horses were low in price. In 1878 the market began to improve and continued to do so until 1890 or 1891. During the nineties, prices dropped until the low point was reached about 1900. From 1900 prices advanced once more until in 1910 and 1911 they reached their highest point. Since then prices have decreased until now heavy draft horses that sold in 1910 and 1911 for from \$250 to \$300 can be bought to-day for from \$180 to \$250. The high prices paid during the eighties were caused by good trade conditions with the United States. It was a bad day for many of our farmers when they sold their best mares that should have been kept to breed from.

"The main factor in the high prices paid from 1900 to 1910 was the development of western Canada. While western farmers still require many of our Ontario horses, the demand out there is still somewhat quiet. It will probably be some time, if ever, before horses get back to the high prices that prevailed a few years ago.

"Where there are permanent good roads in our cities, the motor has become a rival to the horse, including the heavy horse. The effect of motor traffic has been to keep down the price of horses.

## Effect of the War

"The war has not raised the price of horses as much as we would have supposed. It has made a demand for a certain class of horse that can be purchased at a fair price. It is a class of horse that this country can best spare. The United States has sold many of this class of horse to both Great Britain and France. This should help the price of the ordinary work horse in Canada, as hitherto many horses of this class have entered western Canada from across the border.

"Looking at the past as well as at existing conditions we must decide what we will do. My advice is to keep right on breeding and that we should aim to breed the best. The man who breeds the best is sure to win in the end.

"The draught horses of Belgium and France will be almost annihilated during the war. The farmer who is raising a few good draught colts of the right kind now should find a market for them before long that will be both attractive and profitable. After the war is over, both Belgium and France may look to the North American continent for a supply of good heavy horses for their foundation stock. While it is possible that these countries will prefer to go to the United States, where it will be easier for them to obtain stock of the breeds they like, I am inclined to believe that we in Canada who have the right kind of horse will find a market for them in these countries also. The shortage that will be created in the United States by the sale of these animals will be certain to prove beneficial to us.

## Breeding Army Horses

"Much is being said at present about breeding a horse that is suitable for army purposes. I

am inclined to think that the average farmer is not in a position to raise such a horse unless he is given assurance that he will be able to sell it at a fixed price when it is about two years of age. Horses of that character are not suitable for farm work. For that reason the average farmer is unable to carry them along profitably to an age when they are marketable.

"Breed the best. Spare all the good, well-bred mares, and breed them to the best sires obtainable. Aim to get away from the misfits of which we have far too many to-day. There never was a time when there was a call for more careful breeding and feeding on the part of farmers than the present."

## Expert Opinion on the Horse Market

By the Directors of the Clydesdale Association

MANY are asking as to the future of the horse industry. While not claiming any superior knowledge on this subject, after a careful consideration of all the conditions having any bearing upon the future of the industry, we would say that the outlook is most promising. There



A Good Type Where Heavy Implements Are Used.

The type of breeding mares that should be conserved above all others are the heavy draft kind that meet work horses of the stamp here illustrated. This type is in greatest demand for city drag and construction purposes and is becoming more and more popular on the farms of Canada for hauling heavy implements—the double cut-away disk, for instance.

are those who see in the cessation of railway building on a large scale and other big undertakings, such a falling off in the demand for draught horses as will seriously affect the market for some years to come. Probably that would be the case were this the one big source of demand. Just at present the lumbering industry is at a standstill, but this condition is not likely to be long maintained. As soon as the war is over, and possibly before it is over, there will be a revival in lumbering operations which will afford a big outlet for horses.

Then there is the demand for city trade and farm work. Both these sources of demand have been on the quiet side during the year. For some time the eastern farmer had a good market for his horses in the west. He cannot, however, hope to have that market always at his disposal. The western breeder is annually increasing the supply of horses available for farm work in the west, and while the special efforts in the line of increased crop production may cause a bigger demand for horses this spring than usual, the eastern farmer must more and more adjust himself to this condition—that the west will sooner or later be in a position to take care of the western farmer on the score of horse supply.

This is a situation that should not be viewed by the eastern breeder with regret. It is a credit to the men of the west that they have had the enterprise and the courage to take horse breeding on the extensive scale which they have. They have been the best customers of the eastern breeder and farmer for many years, and will continue to be customers, but to a more limited extent as the years go by.

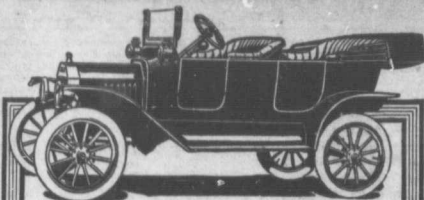
So much for the local situation. The influence of the war upon horse breeding generally is deserving of careful consideration. One has only to recall the great waste of horse flesh in the countries in the war zone, and the rapid destruction of horses in the war itself, to be convinced that the world's supply of horses is being reduced at a very rapid rate. The average life of a horse in the battlefield is said to be only 12 days. The chief demand is for remounts, and thousands have already been taken from this continent for this purpose. It is reasonable to suppose that when the supply of the lighter types is exhausted, the heavier kinds will be drawn upon. At any rate, with the withdrawal of horses for remounts will come a demand for the heavier kinds to fill their places. It looks, indeed, if hostilities are long continued, that horses of all kinds will be drawn upon to supply the waste of war. This will have its effect on the market, not only for the lighter types but for the heavy draughts also.

When the war is over and peace is again restored, there will come a demand for breeding stock in the horse line such as this country has never before witnessed. And this demand will not be confined to types suitable to breed remounts. The war has put a stop to horse exporting from France. We understand that the French Government has already issued an order prohibiting the exportation of breeding females until 1920. There is not likely to be any exportation of males from that country either. In Belgium export because there are no

portations have ceased horses to export.

In Great Britain the horse supply is being rapidly reduced for war purposes, and our information is that many draught horses are being taken. In any case prices have advanced and the importer will have to pay more than he did a year or two ago. The indications point to much higher prices still, which will undoubtedly have an effect upon importations of Clydesdales for some time, all of which will add to the value of the Canadian-bred animal; in fact, it is claimed by some who have made a close study of the situation that breeders in Scotland may be looking to Canada to supply them with breeding stock in the not distant future.

The farmer has been somewhat demoralized and pauperized in the past 25 years by the work of officialdom for him. I might cite as an instance the case of Perth county, where there are no farmers' organizations, and they are waiting for a district representative to do their organizing for them. Let us follow the example of the Western farmers who have led us in organizing independent farmers' organizations.—W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.



"MADE IN CANADA"

## Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford cars are:  
Two-passenger Runabout \$540.  
Two-passenger Coupelet \$850.  
Five-passenger Sedan \$1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue F.1.

Ford

## YOU Have Many Uses for This Machine!

We are frank in telling you that a SPRAMOTOR, rightly used, will save its cost the first season and pay you a handsome profit besides.

Our SPRAMOTOR is a very adaptable machine—one that will benefit you in many ways. It serves orchard trees and row crops with equal certainty, destroys weeds, kills rot, blight, canker, lice, beetles and all parasites.

It throws paint or whitewash on to buildings twenty times as quickly as by hand, and does a better job. Used with disinfectant it protects horses and cattle from biting, tormenting flies and lice. A

# Spramotor

It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it!

reduces the percentage of loss in fruit over 80% as shown by Government tests in 19 different orchards. Used on potatoes, a SPRAMOTOR has increased a yield of almost nothing to 40 bushels an acre.

The SPRAMOTOR stands unequalled in the whole world as an effective spraying machine. It has won over 100 Gold Medals and First Awards against all comers. Twenty distinct patented improvements on the SPRAMOTOR that no other machine can have. Prices run from \$5 up to \$50—dozens of styles and sizes. Let us send you FREE our valuable illustrated treatise on Crop Diseases. Postcard brings it quickly.

Made in Canada. No Duty to Pay.

HEARD SPRAMOTOR CO.

2290 King St., LONDON, CANADA



Lightening the Ship, a Suggestion to Governments, Federal and Provincial  
—Grand Growers' Guide.

### A Telephone for One Dollar a Year

(Continued from page 3)

and as he was somewhat backward in telling the part that he took, perhaps I had better tell it myself. It started in the fall of 1905. Mr. Colville was becoming more and more a victim of rheumatism, and finding it increasingly difficult to leave his bed. A bright idea struck him. Why not have a rural telephone line that would enable him to keep in communication with his neighbors and be of as great value to them as it was a convenience to him?

He kept the idea to himself until he had become thoroughly informed on the technique of telephone construction. When he called his neighbors together he was able to present to them a fairly clear idea of how the line could be constructed and of what it would cost. A visitor in the section who had had experience with rural 'phone lines in Kansas, was asked to give the meeting the benefit of his observations. The neighbors fell right in with the suggestion. It was decided to build a line and the county council was petitioned for its consent to the erection of poles, an assent that was readily given.

#### First Costs

The first meeting was held in the fall, so that there were several months to perfect plans and get out supplies before the erection of the line actually was started. It was decided that the venture should be purely cooperative, the cost of erecting all branch and spur lines being borne equally by all. Each subscriber advanced \$20 as his share of the cash required, and also agreed to provide 14 cedar poles measuring five inches at the top, and to do a certain amount of work.

The cash contribution was paid in at the second meeting; perhaps earlier than it was required, but the executive decided that it would be well to hold all subscribers to their promises, as opposition to the new line was looming up. The Bell Company, which had at first regarded Mr. Colville's scheme almost with contempt, now became openly hostile, but their opposition was in vain once the farmers were in working harness. "But we won't say anything about that," remarked Mr. Colville. "We are now good friends with the Bell people, and have satisfactory arrangements with them for long distance calls."

"Our first meeting was in December," explained Mr. Colville. "Before spring all Clark had got the fever, and instead of one line being on the go, three different lines were contemplated.

On the line in which I was most interested there was 20 subscribers, and the usual was never been in-

creased, as we consider that number enough for one party line. The work was all successfully completed early that spring without the employment of any skilled help. We then appointed a man to care for the line. He was a farmer's son who, like the rest of us, got his knowledge of the work by experience and study.

#### A Central Established

"At first our expenses were almost nil, but with several lines running through Clark and all centering at Orono, it was not long before we began to talk of having a central of our own. We already had a central executive or committee, composed of representatives from the various lines. Hence the establishment of a switch was easy. We agreed to a flat rate of \$1 a 'phone for the maintenance of our central. At first we had no charge through central, but we soon found that the privilege was being used at all hours for the most trivial of gossip and business had to wait. Accordingly, we imposed a charge of one cent per call from Orono to any other line."

"We decided," said Mr. Colville, with a twinkle in his eye, "that a conversation that isn't worth one cent isn't worth anything at all, and you would be surprised at the number of conversations that didn't take place thereafter."

"Our lines have been giving the best of satisfaction for several years now," Mr. Colville's face showed the pride that all shareholders in the Durham Union seemed to take in their lines. "The only important change since," he continued, "is that three of our lines have incorporated on a no-dividend basis to get legal status and the advantages in dealing with other telephone companies that are given only to incorporated companies. Shortly after we had incorporated we had to file our accounts with the Railway Commission. They referred them back to us. They assured us that there must be some mistake; that no rural lines surely could operate as cheaply as we were doing. We took great pleasure in assuring them that our accounts were correct."

"The Durham Union Telephone lines are farmers' lines pure and simple. They were erected without expert supervision. They are maintained without expert assistance. The whole system demonstrates that farmers, with the average mechanical ability possessed by farmers, can install and operate a telephone company and do it cheaply. Altogether the shareholders in the Orono to Tyrone line have advanced only \$22.75 and an advance payment of \$1 each to keep a small sum for expenses in the treasury. Few of them pay as high as \$3 a year for 'phone privileges. In

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Send for our Free Book "How to Raise Chickens That Live"

How valuable to you will be so many dollars to you

### Demand for Poultry Exceeds the Supply

The demand for first grade poultry and eggs in Canada is much greater than the supply. Now Europe is taking shipments of our eggs and poultry and asking for more. This is your opportunity—begin now to cure this demand to profit by producing more poultry and eggs with the right kind of equipment. The surest way to make success certain is to start with the stored.

### Prarie State Incubator

Has been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges because it hatches the greatest number of "Chicks That Live."

Green, Langlois & Co. Limited  
14 St. Vincent St., Montreal

### FARM FOR SALE

East half of Lot 26, Con. 1 township of Nemesis, 4 1/2 miles from city of Peterboro. Farm consists of 100 acres of choice land pasture and about 1 acre of principally cedar bush.

On the premises are a solid brick house, concrete cellar under main part, kitchen, wood shed, workshop, 2 stables, under kitchen, pump and sink, a never failing well, hog fork track, in each, one on stone wall with good stable underneath and well; hog pen, hen house, drive shed, new stave silo, 12 1/2 ft with concrete basement; never failing spring so arranged that stock can be watered from any part of farm.

Full plowing is done. Possession can be had the spring season. Terms to suit purchaser. Write  
A. J. KEANE, Gen. Del'y., Peterboro, Ont.

### You Can't Cut Out A BOG SEVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHPIN

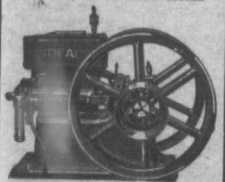
### ABSORBINE

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

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write Book & K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Yaws, Gels, Rupures, warts, etc. Also pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$3.00 a bottle. Shipping, delivered. Manufactured exclusively by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 11, The Express Bldg., Montreal, Can.

### GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 to 20 H.P.  
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



### WINDMILLS

Great Windmills, Water Pumps, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

ROOLE, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.  
Burlington Waterbury Regina Calgary

addition, they supply their own batteries. They have driven the Bell Company completely out of Orono, and now make connections with them at Newcastle. The whole system is a triumph for cooperation. But lack of cooperative effort there must be men with public spirit enough to give some of their time and a lot of their energy to set the movement started. Mr. Colville deserves credit as an initiator in this case, but once the ball was started rolling he found that many of his neighbors had the public spirit to help him push it along. Of course, the pioneers had their discouragements, but past disappointments are easily forgotten in the face of present success.

### Assistance to Horses Breeding

The progress that has been attained in the past in Canadian horse breeding has been due largely to individual effort. The few who have done so much for the advancement of the industry every credit is due. Through the lack, however, of concerted action and cooperative measures on a large scale amongst the breeders, the business has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired.

The farmers of any district, wishing to work for the betterment of horse breeding by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent, pure-bred sires may form a Breeders' Club for the purpose of hiring a pure-bred stallion for the benefit of the members. These Breeders' Clubs, by organizing under and adopting the constitution and by-laws and conforming to the various rules and regulations governing this grant, may participate in the Federal assistance given to such clubs. This consists in paying practically 25 per cent of the service fees on a guaranteed number of mares.

With a view to encourage the breeding of, remounts, the portion paid by the Live Stock Branch to clubs hiring suitable thoroughbred stallions shall be 40 per cent, on all mares, except thoroughbred mares. For the booklet on Federal assistance and all other information, address the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada.

### Against Agents

A. V. R. L., Halton Co., Ont.

There is one thing that I think farmers and farm papers should try to put a stop to, and that is agents going from house to house, trying to persuade farmers against their will to buy machinery as well as other things. Those men in time become blatherheads (I was going to say blatherskites) but I will put it experts) at making unrealistic claims as to the benefit the purchaser will receive by buying an implement that the agent represents. Many farmers are financially ruined by buying such machinery "on time." I believe it is quite unnecessary for farmers to be bothered with agents coming to their farms and occupying their time listening to the agents making a long oration exaggerating the merits of the particular line of goods they represent.

A merchant follows a legitimate and honorable calling. Good not machinery be sold at some office or store room much cheaper than through such agents? There would be much time saved, both for the farmers and the agents. If a farmer wished to purchase an implement he could go to the merchant himself at his convenience and do so, whereas an agent when on the road would probably make a dozen or more calls in order to find one wishing to purchase. The old saying, "time is money," should be particularly true in the case of farmers in these days of scarce labor.

### The Silo For Canada

Known as the one staunch preserver of sweet autumn silage through fiercest winters and driest summers, needing no repairs, no painting, no adjustments, the Natco Everlasting Silo is recognized as the silo for the Dominion. It is made in Canada for the farmer. It is weatherproof, decayproof and fireproof, convenient and attractive and will add as nothing else to your feeding profits. It is a structure that you'll be proud of. The



### Natco Everlasting Silo

"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"  
is built of hollow vitrified clay tiles, whose glazed surfaces are impervious to air and moisture and whose double air compartments prevent freezing. The door frame consists of special heavy steel held in the mortar reinforcement this structure is a taller silo with smaller diameter can be built—expanding less silage on top. **Modeling and fine** the greatest of strength and efficiency. Send today for list of Natco everlastings in your province and our Catalog 6

"Made in Canada" National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Limited Toronto, Ont.

### The Money in Your Maple Trees

Now that there is a law that protects every producer of Pure Maple Products against unscrupulous adulterators, you can make every one of your Maple trees return a handsome profit each year.



The Champion

The profit per tree will depend upon the quality of your syrup and sugar—the Champion Evaporator turns out the highest grade syrup in less time, at less cost per gallon in greater quantity than is otherwise possible.

Write us today and let us tell you how to get the most out of your Maple trees at a time when you can do any other profitable work on the farm.  
Grimm Manufacturing Co. Limited, 83 Wellington St., Montreal

### TO EVERY MAN WHO IS GOING TO BUILD OR REMODEL HIS BARN

This book shows you how to build your barn from start to finish. Tells how to lay the floors and walls. Describes the latest system of framing that saves a great deal over ordinary methods. Illustrated by views of modern barns and many blue prints.

### WRITE US FOR A COPY TODAY

Learn how to make your barn more modern and sanitary. Read about the Lighting, Drainage and Ventilation. Learn how to arrange your barn so that it will be handy and economical. Investigate the Galvanized Steel Stall Equipment. Our book tells it all. The head of writes: "Your book is of inestimable value to anyone who is building or remodeling." This book may save you hundreds of dollars in building and equipping your stable. Yet it is free. Mail us the

**FREE COUPON**  
You ought to have this book, even if you are only a beginner in your barn. You can get it for free. We will arrange to send you a copy free of charge and bring large profits to the farmer. We'll send our best wishes with the coupon and  
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Send me your book on Stable Construction and Stable Equipment, by return mail.

Building?  Yes  No

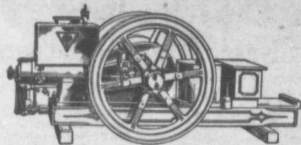
If so, when? .....

What size will barn be? .....

Name .....

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Prov. ....



## Alpha Engine Facts

Alpha Engines are reliable. Use all fuels. Are easy to start. Develop full power. Are free from vibration. Have best pulley arrangement. Have simple, reliable ignition. Are thoroughly standardized and parts are interchangeable. Strictly modern in design. Are high-class in appearance. Will fit your needs for size and equipment. Make best showing when directly compared with other engines. Are sold and backed by a Company that has a world-wide reputation for selling only high-quality machines and equipment.

### An ideal engine for farm use

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." See for catalogue.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## Ayrshire Breeders have had a year of Substantial Progress

THE members of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association heard reports at the 44th annual meeting of the association held last week in Montreal, which showed that the association is in much the strongest position in its history. The convention was encouraging in character throughout. The attendance was the largest on record, the interest displayed was keen and the reports submitted most encouraging.

Secretary W. F. Stephen reported that there were 1,262 members, an increase of 188 during the year. These reside in the various provinces as follows: Quebec 561, Ontario 800, Alberta 64, Nova Scotia 48, New Brunswick 30, Manitoba 35, Saskatchewan 20, Prince Edward Island 24, British Columbia 20, and United States 12, an increase in every province. There had been 26 resignations and several deaths. Registrations had increased by 208, but transfers have decreased by 54, indicating that fewer Ayrshires had changed hands. Quebec made the greatest percentage gain, closely followed by the other provinces, except Ontario and New Brunswick, where there had been a slight decrease.

### Financial Statement.

The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$5,719.15, the largest in the history of the association, and an excess of assets over liabilities of \$8,130.98, an increase during the year of \$749.64. The receipts amounted to \$13,025.00. The principal receipts were: Balance from 1913 judge of Ayrshires to the officials of the Panama Exposition, of \$8,190.00, advertising in annual \$179, interest \$138.

The principal expenditures were: Printing herd books \$2,513 for 1914 and \$171 for 1913, secretary's salary \$1,500, salaries in record office \$900, grants to dairy test \$692, directors' travelling expenses \$432, grants to exhibitions in 1913 \$360, balance due record office in 1914 \$245, travelling expenses of secretary and president \$111.75.

The assets were: Cash on hand \$5,719, members' fees \$600, herd books on hand \$8,977, office supplies and diplomas \$420, miscellaneous \$55; total, \$9,764.15. The liabilities were \$1,633, including \$900 to exhibitions, \$566 to the printers and \$157.70 to the record office.

### Record Office Report

The Canadian National Record Office showed receipts from January 1st to December 31st, 1914, as follows:

For registrations, memberships and registered herd names	\$84,136
For Herd Books	33,000
For registering family names	20,000
Interest	23,971
	\$163,777

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

#### For Conducting Ayrshire Record

Received from Association to pay salaries 1914	\$ 900.00
From Record Committee	966.71
Balance owing to Record Committee	157.70
	\$2,024.41

#### EXPENDITURES

Salaries to December 31st, 1914	\$1,805.42
Refunds to December 31st, 1914	86.44
Audit to December 31st, 1914	21.18
Insurance to December 31st, 1914	17.18
	\$2,030.41

#### REGISTRATIONS, ETC., BY PROVINCES

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Deaths	Memberships
Ontario	1023	356	15	9449.00
Manitoba	35	12	1	300.00
Saskatchewan	59	48	4	30.00
Alberta	10	12	4	64.00
British Columbia	10	12	4	64.00
Quebec	561	65	4	658.00

New Brunswick	48	31	4	60.00
Nova Scotia	48	31	4	60.00
Prince Edward Island	24	15	2	30.00
United States	12	4	2	6.00

Total . . . . . 2495 1264 79 \$1646.00

#### Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: President, A. I. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.; vice-president, M. St. Marie, Compton, Que.; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; director (Western), W. W. Balantyne, Stratford; John McKee, Norwich; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; A. Hume, Campbellton; A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alberta; F. H. Harris, Mount Elgin, Ont.; (Eastern), R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; P. D. McArthur, N. Georgetown; Senator Wm. Owens, Montreal, Que.; J. Tarte, Montreal; James Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; M. St. Marie, Moie's River, Que.; Fred McKee, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; auditors, Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown.

On the motion of Senator Owens, Mr. N. Lachapelle, St. Paul Ermitte, was elected an honorary life member in recognition of the value of his services for many years to the association.

Registration committee, R. R. Ness, W. F. Stephen, Mr. Dawson, the registrar, and J. Brant, the accountant, Executive committee, R. R. Ness, Senator Owens, M. St. Marie, Wm. Stewart, John McKee, and W. W. Balantyne.

The American Ayrshire Breeders' Association has recommended four judges of Ayrshires to the officials of the Panama Exposition. Of these two from Canada, the latter being Messrs. W. W. Balantyne and W. F. Stephen.

The following grants were made to fairs: Ormstown, Que. \$100; Toronto National, \$100; Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., \$100 each; New Westminster, B.C., \$100; travelling, Que. \$100; Ottawa, \$100; London, \$75; Quebec, Three Rivers, Halifax, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Brandon, Regina, Red Deer, Calgary, and Edmonton, \$50 each; Saskatoon, \$25; Fredrickton, N.B., \$25; Chatham, N.B., \$50; Dairy Test, Guelph, \$300; Dairy Test, Ottawa, \$300; Amherst, \$300.

An extra grant of \$25 will be given to Saskatoon, providing the management increases the prize list to the same standard as Regina and Edmonton.

A grant of \$100 was voted to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

#### Identification Marks

The executive committee reported that in its opinion the time had come when all Ayrshires should have some mark of identification and that the tattoo system is the best for this purpose. This system was recommended to the breeders with the view of making it a permanent rule at some future meeting, that all Ayrshires be thus marked. Secretary Stephen stated that this system was extensively in Great Britain and Europe and has proved most satisfactory. A stamping outfit had been obtained from the manufacturers in the United States and used during the year by President McArthur and Mr. R. R. Ness with satisfactory results.

Mr. Archibald, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, said that the use of ear tags at the farm had not given good results, as they had mutilated the ears of many of the animals. They had used the tattoo system with success on both young and old stock, although cars had to

(Continued on page 11)

## PERFECT PERFECTION



### FENCE

Does all you could wish for a poultry fence, and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a caringly backed wagon, or a surly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the Perforce Lock. This is not a sewing but a real lasso—built in line with our usual good standard of excellence.

#### Peerless Perfection Fence

Is Strong—Top Springs as a Bed Spring.

Animals can't break through. It is neither low nor high. It simply can't be broken. Just spring back to shape like a bed spring. It's made of heavy open fourth steel patented wire with all the important links and all the strength and toughness left in. Will not corrode nor rust. Top and bottom wires are

extra heavy. Will not sag. Requires less posts than ordinary fences. Absolutely guaranteed.

#### Peerless Ornamental Fencing

accomplishes two great purposes. It beautifies your premises by giving them that aristocratic, pleasing, artistic appearance, and it protects them by forming a rigid, effective resistance against invading animals. We make gates to match, and are equally attractive.

The fence that it never needs repair. It is the strongest fence in use, because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

Send for Literature and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental iron and steel fencing. Agents usually everywhere. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



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## In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

### Ontario Farmers Meet in Toronto Next Week

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next week will be boon days for the organized farmers of Ontario. On Wednesday morning the Dominion Grange will meet in annual session at 10 o'clock for roll call and appointment of committees, reports of the secretary-treasurer, of contest committees and for the consideration of new business. At the afternoon session there will be reports of delegates, report of representative on the Canadian National Exhibition Board, reports of standing committees and the address of the Master, Mr. W. O. Good.

On Wednesday will be held the annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. The report of the progress of the company will be an interesting one. By an advanced statement received by Farm and Dairy we note that the volume of business done has increased from \$827.37 in September to \$34,761.86 in January.

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock will commence the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. The features of the morning session will be the president's address by E. C. Drury and the address and report of the secretary, Mr. J. J. Morrison.

At the afternoon session, Alphonse

Desjardines, of Ottawa, will talk on cooperative banks. Mr. Desjardines is the father of the cooperative banking movement in Canada. "War time revenues and the farmers' relation thereto" will be dealt with by A. W. Roebuck, Toronto. Mr. Roebuck is one of Ontario's best speakers, and is thoroughly informed on taxation questions. "Our Trade with the Motherland" will be the concluding address by Wm. Bacon, Orillia.

At the evening session "Successful Cooperation in Great Britain" will be dealt with by Geo. King, of the Canadian Cooperative Union, illustrated with lantern slides. J. B. Stusselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, will give an address. "What Can the Central Do to Help the Local Associations?" will be handled by B. C. Tucker, Harold, Ont., secretary of the Minto Farmers' Club.

The sessions on Friday will be mainly of a business nature. In the morning there will be election of officers and auditors, and in the afternoon, meetings of the directors of the two associations. Arrangements have been made for reduced railway fares. When buying tickets be sure to buy single tickets and get a standard certificate from the railway agent. Return tickets will be issued at special rates. All of the sessions will be held at the Carlo-Rite Hotel, near the Union Station.

### New Taxation—A Summary of the Dominion Budget

The budget speech of the Hon. W. T. White at the opening of Parliament and the new taxes for which it provides, will bring home to the people of Canada something of the cost of the war and that that cost must be borne by the common people of the land. First and foremost there is an all-round increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in the general and 5 per cent. in the British preferential tariff, while the free list is abolished save for certain specified articles, among which are five specific agricultural implements,—reapers, binders, mowers, harvesters and ditching machines. It is estimated that these tariff increases will yield an increase in revenue of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

#### AN INNOVATION—DIRECT TAXES

Special direct taxes are provided for as follows:

- 1 per cent. on the note circulation of all banks.
- 1 per cent. of the gross revenue of every trust and loan company doing business in Canada.
- 1 per cent. of all the premiums paid to insurance companies, other than life, fraternal, benefit and marine insurance.
- 1 cent on each cable or telegraph dispatch or message originating in Canada, on which the charge is five or more. Companies are authorized to collect from the sender of the message.
- 5 cents on every railway or steamship ticket costing over \$1 and up to \$5 and five cents for each additional \$5 of cost.
- 10 cents on parlour car seats and sleeping car berths. Again the companies will collect the additional toll from the travelling public.
- \$1 on steamship tickets, costing up to \$10 to all points other than in Canada or the West Indies.
- \$3 for steamship berths costing up to \$30 and \$5 for berths over that amount.

#### STAMP TAXES ON CHEQUES, LETTERS, ETC.

- 2 cents stamp tax on all cheques, receipts by banks by depositors and upon bills of exchange passing through a bank.
- 2 cents upon all Express and Postoffice Money Orders; 1 cent on postal notes.
- 1 cent war stamp tax on every letter and postal card posted in Canada.
- 2 cent stamp on every bill of lading.
- 1 cent on each 10 cents of the selling price of proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery sold in Canada.
- Special taxes are imposed on wines and champagnes. Upon wine, non-sparkling, for every bottle or package containing one quart or less, 5 cents, and each additional quart 5 cents. Upon champagne or sparkling wine sold in Canada upon every bottle containing one quart or less 5 cents and each additional quart 5 cents.

These special direct taxes are estimated to produce \$8,000,000 to \$10,500,000 of revenue.

## In a Class by Itself for Sheer Rugged Strength

You don't need telling what tough, hard soils will do to a lightly built cultivating implement, or one with flimsy gimcrack attachments.

In building our NEW PETER HAMILTON Stiff Tooth Cultivator we kept in mind the great amount of unusual hard and trying work an implement of this kind is called upon to perform.

In every part, you'll find this well-made Cultivator of extraordinary strength. A

## New PETER HAMILTON Stiff Tooth Cultivator

will stand the racket no matter how deeply you cultivate or how many horses you hitch it to. The frame is simply trussed and braced, the drag bars are unusually strong. The new relief spring device is the best yet brought out.

For coping with weeds, for Summer-fallowing, for general cultivation, for Summer-fallowing, for general cultivation work with the object of bigger and better crops, one of these first-class implements will be your best friend. We will gladly send you illustrated circular on request.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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all  
John Deere  
Plow Co.  
dealers



### IMPROVED SEED

## O.A.C. No. 72 OATS

This seed is Gov. tested and stands in every respect considerably above the highest grade demanded by the Seed Control Act. Special care has been given this variety during the past two seasons to insure it free to variety and free from all other impurities. No other cereal (small exception) yields excepted has been grown on the farm. Following are the prices F.O.B. Richmond Hill—6 bus. and upwards, \$1.25 per bus.; smaller quantities \$1.35 per bus. New standard sized into cases included. Samples from drawings taken by seed inspectors mailed on request.

R. F. KLINCK — R. R. No. 2 — GORALEY, YORK CO., ONT.

## STEELE "LION" RED CLOVER

TESTED FOR  
"PURITY"  
AND  
GERMINATION

SOLD BY  
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DEALERS  
THROUGHOUT  
CANADA

A REAL WINNER  
SATISFACTION AND  
BETTER PROFIT FOLLOW  
THE SOWING OF  
"STEELE BRIGGS"  
"LION" BRAND  
RED CLOVER

No better Clover  
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price

"CANADA'S  
GREATEST  
SEED HOUSE"

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON - TORONTO - WINNIPEG

# Sydney Basic Slag

Ontario farmers are being exhorted on all hands to increase production. The most certain way in which this can be achieved is by using Commercial Fertilizers, and we ask you to buy Sydney Basic Slag because it is the best value obtainable. You needn't take our word on these matters. Here is the proof:

## The Canadian Department of Agriculture Says:

"Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of her field crops largely through better seed, thorough cultivation, and use of Fertilizer."—(See Toronto Globe, 13th February.)

## B. Leslie Emslie, the Well-Known Agricultural Expert, says:

"Sydney Basic Slag is one of the cheapest and best fertilizers known."

## Prof. Cumming, Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia, says:

(Himself an Ontario Man.)

"On the College Farm splendid results have been obtained from the use of Basic Slag, especially in the growth of Clover."

**NOW, ONTARIO FARMERS**—The Mother Country is involved in a life and death struggle to preserve the liberties which are our heritage from the men who have gone before. It is up to you to do something. You are not asked to risk your life on the field of battle but you can render assistance as essential and as vital to our ultimate success as the man who goes to the front. It is your part to feed the Mother Country and her allies, and everything you can produce will be needed. The boys in the trenches can be depended on to do their best, even to yielding their lives for us, but we in Canada must see that neither they nor the toiling thousands who labour to provide the munitions of war shall suffer for lack of food. The aim of every Ontario farmer therefore should be to increase his production of food stuffs by at least 50 per cent., and the use of Commercial Fertilizers will materially assist to this end. If we have no agent in your district, we will send you a ton of Basic Slag for twenty dollars delivered free at any station in Ontario, cash with order, or better still, if you think you could distribute a carload of twenty tons among your neighbors, write or telegraph us, and we will instruct our General Sales Agent to give you a call at once.

Descriptive literature on application to

# The Cross Fertilizer Co.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA LIMITED

## Needy Children Find Good Homes

H. Bronson Owen, Managing Director,  
The Farm Publishing Co., Ltd.

THE illustration published two weeks ago in Farm and Dairy of a group of children for whom we desired to find homes will be pleased to hear that a home has been found for every child in the photograph from the little baby in arms up to Mary, the girl of fourteen. All last week and the early part of this week applications for these children poured in upon us. Some were received from the Maritime provinces and others from points in Ontario, Quebec and even points in New Ontario.

Mary was in by far the greatest demand. Over seventy applications have been received for her alone. We believe we have found a fine home for her in a family where there is a young woman a school teacher, who lives at home with her father and mother. There are only three in the family, and it has been arranged that Mary is to be given a good schooling. Many of the requests received for Mary show that the hearts of the women who wrote desiring to adopt her had gone out to her in a whole-hearted way. Several requests were from women whose husbands had to be away a good deal, leaving them alone, and they felt they would like Mary for company.

As stated in last week's issue, we find it is going to be impossible to fill all the requests for girls over twelve years of age. Mr. Alfred B. Owen, the Superintendent of the Dr. Bernardo Homes in Canada, called at our office a few days ago. He informed us that the Dr. Bernardo Homes in Canada have enough applications for girls of this age to more than provide for all the girls they have in Canada or all that they expect to receive between now and next fall. It will be seen, therefore, that there is practically no possibility that Farm and Dairy can fill this need, nor is it necessary that we should try to do so, as it is evident that girls of about twelve years of age have no difficulty in obtaining good homes except in occasional instances, as that of Mary.

We were a little doubtful when we published the photograph of the children as to whether we would be able to find a home for the little baby boy, four weeks old. Three mothers' hearts, however, went out to him, and thus a good home has been assured for him. Quite a large number of applications were received also for Edward, Charlie and Willie, but more particularly for Willie. This good home has been obtained for all of them also. While we will be unable to fill all the applications for Mary, we expect to find children for all of those who applied for the boys and baby.

The children whose photograph we published were in the Children's Aid Society at Ottawa. We understand that we have now found homes for all the children in that shelter, and we are arranging to obtain some 30 children from two other branches of the Children's Aid Society in Ontario. Harry Dunn, whose photograph we published in our issue of January 28, and for whom we received over 30 applications, is going to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnham Allison, of Chesterville. He will be the only child in the home, and all who know Mr. and Mrs. Allison will know what a fine home it is for a little chap like him to find admittance to.

We are receiving so many applications for children and finding it so hard to obtain children for the applications, we are not going to offer at present to find children for any more homes until we have filled as many of the applications we now have as we possibly can. An often as we have something to report we will tell "Our Folks" how we are progressing in this interesting work.

## SEEDS

We grow our seeds, and purchase from reliable growers. Our sales are made direct to those who plant. This method of conducting our business means a great saving to you. In short, we can supply you with

**BETTER SEEDS AT BETTER PRICES.** Ask for samples and see for yourself. If you are a member of a Farmers Club ask your Secretary to write us for samples and prices. We will railway freight in Ontario and Quebec on all orders of \$25.00 or more.

**PRESENT PRICES** Price per bush:  
"Sun" Red Clover, No. 1 ..... \$12.50  
"Sun" Red Clover, No. 2 ..... 11.25  
"Sun" Mammoth Clover, No. 2 ..... 13.50  
We have a limited supply of Extra No. 1 Red Clover which we offer at 14.00 per bush.

**Gov't Standard** Price per bush:  
"Queen" Alsike, No. 1 ..... \$14.00  
"White" Alsike, No. 1 ..... 12.50  
"Gold" Alsike, No. 1 ..... 13.00  
Canadian grown Alfalfa, No. 1 ..... 12.50  
Canadian grown Alfalfa, No. 2 ..... 14.00  
Timothy, No. 1 (this grade Ex. No. 1 & 2 purity) ..... 5.75  
Timothy, No. 2 ..... 5.00  
Lynnans Grimm Alfalfa ..... 50 per lb.  
Oriskany Alfalfa ..... 40 per lb.  
Ontario Variegated Alfalfa ..... 30 per lb.  
Sweet Clover, White Blossom ..... 25 per lb.  
Ruled ..... 20 per lb.  
Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom ..... 20 per lb.  
Hull ..... 15 per lb.  
Allow 10% for cartage and bag.

See our Catalogue for Oats, Corn, Wheat, Alfalfa, Rape, Turnips, Plants, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Fertilizers and Spray Material. Manure and Turf.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
Seed Merchants Since 1866.  
IN KING ST. EAST - TORONTO



## BISSELL LAND ROLLERS

are all steel except the Poles. They are braced and stayed to stand all kinds of hard work and wear well. The entire frame, bottom and all, is built of steel. The (18) anti-friction Roller Bearings make light draught. The Draw Bracket and low hitch do away with neck weight.

The Axle revolves with the drums and there is no squeaking or grinding.

The Cages holding the anti-friction rollers are the best yet; they're MADE OF MALLEABLE ALL IN ONE PIECE—no twisting or bending of the bearings on the axle of the "Bissell" Roller. The Seat, Springs is reinforced and is DOUBLED AT THE HEEL. These good features are not all of the advantages of the "Bissell" Roller. Many more good points are built into them, making a Land Roller that is "built for business," that stands up against lots of hard work.

Ask Dept. for free catalogue.

**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD.**  
FLORA, ONT.

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

The Canadian Red testicular import. 71

## Ayrshire Year of (Cont.)

be taken to the marking pens was also Colgate. Mr. the system come to stay the ears of marks on a was approved.

It was decided under whose is conducted rule to that requiring all in the test full days before. In this corner, North, at the stein at the red had freshened the test. Suitable record of stances, he succeeded.

It was decided under whose their herds at their position, to be next October granted from tion an amount freight rate of cisco, going shortest route.

The executive rule in performance tests the exception vious to fresh old and mature. This was app

A recommen tive was submitted each calendar in the classes in the Test, the cup value of the basis of the pot fat. This adopted, and W. F. Ste arranged the which the cup

New Class in view of many Ayrshire entered in the test, it was decided fair boards the during in their classes for cow qualified in the based on information and for every 10 per and above the qualification.

Special chance each will be g

### Products of the Skill of Canadian Ayrshire Breeders

The Canadian bred classes of the Ayrshire breeders to breed as good as they can import. The class here seen before the

### Ayrshire Breeders Have Had a Year of Substantial Progress

(Continued from page 8)

be taken to do the work thoroughly if the markings were to last. The system was also in use at Macdonald College. Mr. Archibald recommended the system which he believed has come to stay. Letters are tattooed in the ears of the animals like tattoo marks on a sailor. The suggestion was approved by the meeting.

#### Dairy Tests

It was decided to ask all fair boards under whose supervision a dairy test is conducted and where there is no rule to that effect, to insert a rule requiring all cows and heifers entered in the test to freshen at least seven full days before the test commences. In this connection Mr. McKee, of Norwich, stated that the winning Holstein at the recent Ottawa Winter Fair had freshened only a few hours before the test. She had made a remarkable record which, under the circumstances, he said, should not have been accepted.

It was decided that should any Canadian Ayrshire breeders exhibit their herds at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held in San Francisco next October, that they should be granted from the funds of the association an amount equal to one-half the freight rate to and from San Francisco, going and returning by the shortest route.

#### R. O. P. Tests

The executive recommended that the rule in regard to Record of Performance tests be left as hitherto with the exception that the time limit previous to freshening in the four-year-old and mature classes be eliminated. This was approved by the meeting.

A recommendation from the executive was submitted that a cup be given each calendar year to the winning animal in the 2, 3, 4 and mature classes in the Record of Performance Test, the cup to be of silver and to the value of not more than \$15 on the basis of the pounds of milk and butter fat. This recommendation was adopted and Messrs. D. Drummond and W. F. Stephen were authorized to arrange the basis of points upon which the cups will be awarded.

#### New Classes Recommended

In view of the fact that there are many Ayrshire cows that have registered in the Record of Performance test, it was decided to recommend to fair boards the advisability of introducing in their respective prize lists classes for cows and heifers that have qualified in this test, the awards to be based on points allowed for conformation and an additional one point for every 10 points of butter fat over and above the amount required for qualification.

Special champion prizes of \$50 for each will be given to the registered

Ayrshire cow, three-year-old heifer, and two-year-old heifer making the highest score at the Guelph, Ottawa, and Amherst Winter Fairs, providing the highest scores at these fairs are made by registered Ayrshires.

#### Railway Problems

A committee composed of Messrs. Ballantyne, McKee and Turner were appointed to represent the association at a meeting to be held in Toronto by the executives of other organized live stock associations with the view of organizing an executive body whose duty it will be to assist the live stock interests of the country. One of the most pressing problems to be dealt with is the question of freight rates, including the announced intention of the railways to discontinue the practice of returning exhibition animals free from exhibitions and to raise the minimum rate on carload lots of pure-bred animals.

#### The Herd Book

It was decided in the future only the cows and bulls that have qualified during the year be printed in the herd book of that year.

It was decided that in publishing the herd book in future, the description of markings should be omitted and simply the general color be printed. It was further recommended that the name of the sire of the sire and dam should be omitted, and that instead of publishing the pounds of milk and fat to give the record number of the cow and the volume in which her test is printed. It was estimated that the saving in printing the herd book would amount to between \$300 and \$350 a year.

About 60 per cent. of the applications for registration that are sent to the registry office have to be returned to be made out in better form. A resolution was passed urging breeders to keep private herd records and enter the birth date and sale date therein immediately after birth or sale, and to make accurate markings on the diagram and to forward all applications for registration and transfers to the Record Office promptly. In this way much time in issuing certificates would be saved and errors in registration avoided.

In view of an increased grant having been given to the London, Ont., exhibition the management will be asked to make senior and junior calf classes, and in place of the class for four calves make a class for breeders' young herd, the herd to be made up of one male and four females under two years of age, the females to be bred and owned by the exhibitor.

A hearty vote of sympathy was tendered to Mr. Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., a past president of the association, over the loss he sustained through the destruction by fire of his house, driving shed, and granary with their contents recently.

Beautiful Walls For  
Your Home  
Sanitary, Fire-Proof,  
Inexpensive



Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

## "Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED  
MANUFACTURERS King and Dufferin Streets TORONTO

*Progressive Jones says:*

## "Grow Bigger Crops During the War"

THIS is the Canadian farmer's golden harvest-time. With wheat selling over the dollar mark, and other grains and vegetables bringing war-time prices, farmers should do their utmost to grow as big crops as possible this year. This, friends, is the time of all times to enrich your soil with

# Harab Fertilizers

### DAVIES' Fertilizers

If you've been in the habit of using Davies' Fertilizers, keep on using them. They are excellent fertilizers. It's merely a matter of choice between Harab and Davies'. The Ontario Fertilizers Limited supply both.

It is the sure way to make your soil yield bumper crops and make more money for you. By using the proper fertilizers you can greatly increase your yield at no extra cost of labor or seed. Would it not pay you to grow the maximum from your soil?

If Harab Fertilizers were not exceptionally profitable to use, I don't think there would be such a great and growing demand for them, do you? But perhaps you would like to read the new fertilizer booklet that describes them fully. If so, just drop a card to The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, and say "Please send me your new Harab Fertilizer booklet." They have promised me to send my friends this booklet promptly without charge.

*Yours for bumper crops,*

*Progressive Jones*



The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, West Toronto, Canada

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add five cents postage.  
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CIRCULATION STATEMENT  
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and samples copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription price.  
From 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 so carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our readers, or should any advertiser make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of the contract that in writing to us, you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
Refuse shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

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

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

### Where the Money Goes

WITH the aid of the up-to-date implements of to-day, one man on a farm may care for as many acres of crops as three or four men could have done a few decades ago. The child in the factory tending a machine may do as much knitting as a score of women could have done with hand looms. The up-to-date shoe factory may turn out more shoes per man per day than as many cobblers could have done in a year. With such a production of wealth we would expect to find farmers and working people literally "rolling" in wealth. Instead we find that a larger and larger proportion of farmers are becoming tenants and working on other people's land. There are more working people living on the "bread line" than ever before. Where does the increased wealth that is being produced go?

A business transaction recently consummated in Toronto may serve to throw some light on the problem. The Patterson Candy Company recently secured a lease on the store now occupied by Blachford at \$115,000 for ten years, \$11,000 for the first half of the term of lease and \$12,000 for the second half. The present ten year lease, which runs out in May, is at \$4,000 a year, the lessees in both cases paying the taxes. Why this great increase in rent? The same building is still there and the same amount of capital invested in it.

The difference is found in the price of the land. The population of Toronto has increased. Labor-saving inventions have increased the wealth-producing efficiency of the greater population. The increased wealth-producing power of the people has been capitalized in the value of the land. This Yonge Street incident is just an example of what is taking place all over Toronto and in all of our other large cities. The land-

lords are reaping the profits that should go to the farmers and other working people. Is not the demand that has been made by all of the farmers' organizations of Canada—that these publicly-created land values be turned back to the people by means of a land tax, a just one?

### Small Debts a Menace

EVEN as "little drops of water make the mighty ocean," little debts accumulating may result in a heavy mortgage. A few years ago a young farmer in one of the lakeshore counties of Eastern Ontario started in to accumulate a supply of small debts. The young man had no bad habits or extravagances. He did not even smoke. But when he purchased a new hat, a few pounds of seed, a hayfork, or had his team shod, he allowed the amount to "go on the books." His credit was good, and if the merchants had objections to his method, they did not make them audible. These small amounts, none of them important in themselves, accumulated from year to year. Finally this young man decided to clean up all his old accounts, and asked for the bills to be sent in. He was astounded when he found that they totalled close on to two thousand dollars. He could not begin to pay them immediately. Quickly he ceased making any new debts, and he started paying off the old ones as rapidly as his finances permitted. He has now been paying off these small debts for over four years, and the end is almost in sight. It has been a most salutary lesson.

This incident illustrates the value of cash paying, a method of doing business that is becoming more and more common. Most of the disputes between merchants and their customers are due to the habit of allowing small bills to accumulate, and when the reckoning day comes, the customer can hardly believe that the merchant has not made some mistake in his book-keeping. The first essential to a cash business is a year-round cash income. Farm and Dairy would suggest that one of the best methods of ensuring a year-round income is a herd of good dairy cows. But whether the dairy cow is adopted or not, let small debts be avoided as a pestilence.

### A Great Convenience Still Increasing

DURING the last fiscal year in Canada, the number of rural mail delivery routes was increased by nine hundred and forty, or nearly fifty per cent. The surplus of the Post Office Department for the year was \$134,157. These two items from the annual report of the Postmaster-General, taken together, show how foundationless was the argument advanced against rural mail delivery when Farm and Dairy first started to agitate for its adoption in Canada—that it would bankrupt the Department. Our investigations in the United States at that time showed that the greater business resulting from rural delivery would go a long way towards offsetting the increased cost. We argued that the same would be true in Canada, and experience has proved the correctness of our contentions.

Rural delivery has proved itself a great blessing in the hundreds of sections where it is now enjoyed. Daily mail delivery and the 'phone are gradually doing away with the otherwise inevitable isolation of country life. The rural 'phone is extending its lines through the initiative of the farmers themselves. We trust that the Government will be even more active in extending the rural routes throughout Canada. Such work as this can be extended even in this period of financial stringency, as it is work that is very largely self-sustaining, and in a short time adds to the profits of the Post Office Department.

### Farmers' Parliaments

CANADIAN farmers are learning a new way of making their wants known. The old way of deciding the duties of the Government in its relation to agriculture, in close proximity to the stove in the village store, has fallen into discredit. The main trouble with the old method was that the lawmakers seldom heard of the decisions arrived at, and paid no attention to them if they did. The new way finds its expression in the annual meetings of the great farm organizations of Canada. When the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta meet together to voice their grievances and make suggestions to the press of the whole country takes notice. No legislator can now excuse his lack of interest in agricultural problems on the grounds of ignorance of what is required.

Ontario farmers will soon meet in their annual Parliament. Compared with the sister organizations in the west, the Ontario movement may be said to be in its infancy. It is up to Ontario farmers to make this year's meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario a live one, truly representative of the farmers of the province, and one in which the issues of the day may be handled without gloves. The legislators now know what the farmers of the west want. Let the farmers of the east make known to the Government that in all the great cardinal factors of government, east and west go hand in hand for their attainment. If the farmers' movement east and west is backed as it should be by the men on the soil, the demands of the farmers' Parliament will soon find voice in the legislative Parliament of the nation.

### Machinery Legislation Wanted

A CORRESPONDENT writes Farm and Dairy in support of the legislation recently passed in Alberta governing the agreements for sale of farm machinery, and suggesting that such legislation would meet with the approval of the farmers of Ontario. Briefly, the provisions of the Alberta Act are: That no agreement, verbal or written, shall be binding upon the purchaser of farm machinery, providing a court or judge shall decide that such agreement is unreasonable; machine companies are made responsible for all representations made by their agents during the negotiations of the sale. A further stipulation is that "no agreement to the contrary, all farm machinery shall be sold as warranted and guaranteed to be made of good material, to be properly constructed both as to design and workmanship, etc."

Such legislation is, we believe, more necessary in Alberta than in Ontario. Many of the farmers of that province are without experience in Canadian agriculture, and hence easy victims of the unscrupulous agent who, times without number, has been the cause of farm failures in the Western provinces. In many cases, too, verbal statements given by the agents were not recognized by the companies they represented. Ontario farmers, on the other hand, are generally experienced and not easily induced to buy farm machinery they do not need or to sign misleading agreements. There are cases, however, where implements have been bought because of the alluring promises of agents who had no power whatever to change the written agreements of their companies. Legislation might be introduced into Ontario to cover cases such as these. What do Our Folks think of it?

With good breeding of horses we must combine good feeding. This does not consist in giving oats until they are left in the manger, or hay until it is thrown out. "A horse in winter should eat as much bright straw as hay, providing it is getting grain also when not working.

Notes

An Old Da

Obtaining greatest diff breeder. He of the value of bred animals one of the small herd n. It is to over a number of t stock tick- E. Ruby, J. N. S. Bender the purchase bulls. At pre are registered, but the cost ed equally am man keeps on month at a t the cost of up no service fe syndicate. T a large numbe tage over the but even then the privilege c choice breeding a herd of hi more rapidly hand. If a so for every anim clared at the would put all the same level. A conclusion arri discussing the Tavistock d specialized dist tent as does c condensing pla duct is handled tories and creat seems to be th able number of cows, however. According to M his neighborho foundation f- Holsteins. Bla

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## Notes from our Live Stock Representative

### An Old Dairy Section and a New

Obtaining a herd sire is one of the greatest difficulties of the young breeder. He is generally fully aware of the value of a good sire, but richly bred animals cost money. To place one of that kind at the head of a small herd means a big investment. It is to overcome this difficulty that a number of the breeders in the Tavistock district—H. Bollert, J. Leussler, E. Ruby, J. Monk, L. Wettlaufer and N. S. Bender—formed a syndicate for the purchase and ownership of herd bulls. At present they have two. They are registered in Mr. Bollert's name, but the cost of purchasing was divided equally among the members. Each man keeps one of the animals for a month at a time, and thus all share the cost of upkeep. There is as yet no service fee for members of the syndicate. This gives the owner of a large number of animals an advantage over the man with but a few, but even then the smaller breeder has the privilege of using a sire of very choice breeding and can thus build up a herd of high-class animals much more rapidly than by playing a lone hand. If a service fee were charged for every animal and the dividend declared at the end of the year this would put all members on exactly the same level. At least, that was the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Ruby in discussing the matter with the writer.

Tavistock district does not follow specialized dairying to the same extent as does Oxford. There are no condensing plants and the dairy product is handled largely by these factories and creameries. Mixed farming seems to be the rule and a considerable number of hours are raised. Dairy cows, however, are on the increase. According to Mr. Bollert, 10 men in his neighborhood last year laid the foundation for a pure-bred herd of Holsteins. Black and white grades

predominate in most of the herds throughout the district.

In the Uxbridge District in fact, the dairy cow is every day demonstrating that she is a cheaper producer of foodstuffs than her beef sister, and for this reason makes more money for her owner. At Uxbridge, in Ontario county, for instance, where I spent a day recently, it is scarcely four years since the first can of milk was shipped to Toronto. At present the daily shipment is about 20 cans, and a good deal of sour and sweet cream also finds its way to the city. In summer, of course, the shipments are much larger. There are no factories or creameries in the district. Beef-raising was the business of the farmers until some of them found out that Toronto paid more for milk and cream than for meat. Uxbridge happens within the 40-mile limit, and the cost of shipping is 15 cts. a can. This gives the dairy farmer a net price of \$1.50 in winter and \$1.25 in summer. Milk of extra good quality brings two cents a cwt. in addition to this price. The Farmers' Dairy handles most of this trade, but other buyers in Toronto are at present paying a higher price, and some of the cans are no longer addressed to this company.

Mr. Stanley Croxall was the first man to specialize in milk production. When he brought the first Holstein bull into the Uxbridge district his action was subject to much unfavorable comment. Many of the commenters are now grading up a Holstein herd as rapidly as possible. The chief objection raised was that dairy cows are useful only for milk producing purposes. Their owner had only one source of revenue, where the Shorthorn man had two—milk and steers.

"Even though we had to depend on milk alone for revenue from our herds I am satisfied the most money is in

dairying," said Mr. Croxall, "but the criticism of the Holstein from the beef standpoint has been much overworked. Our calves bring as much for vealing purposes as beef grades. Recently I sold to the butcher a cow with six crosses of Holstein blood, and received five cents a pound. She milked right up to the time she was sold, too." One of Mr. Croxall's neighbors buys heifer calves of dairy breeding and raises them. They go to replenish the herds of Toronto milk men. He finds this a more profitable business than raising and feeding steers.

### The Stability and Advantages of Dairying

(Continued from page 4)

advanced and the price of good cows has increased by leaps and bounds. During the period the population of this country has more than doubled, showing that rapid as has been the increase of the number of cows milking, they have not kept abreast of the growing demand. Judging by statistics from reliable sources, the population is to again double during the next 25 years, and in order to maintain the present price of dairy products the cow population must also double or their average production be greatly increased. The breeders who furnish the blood for the improvement that is necessary as well as for increasing the number of cows are assured of great prosperity in their business during a lifetime.

Those of you who have travelled through the districts where grain farming almost solely prevails, have no doubt been favorably impressed with the place the cow fills in American agriculture as a home builder. Nothing adds to the dignity of farm life like a good home, and American agriculture, no matter how profitable, will never reach the place of dignity on which it belongs until the farm home is made attractive enough so that the one farm is owned in one family for generation after generation. This is never the case in grain farming districts, where the farmer takes from the soil and markets the

fertility with the consumption of immediate gain only. He works his farm during the crop growing season, markets his grain and has little of interest in the farm until another season, and nothing to either render it possible or desirable for him to provide a home on the farm. His one purpose is to accumulate immediate wealth at the expense of future generations, that he may retire and move to town.

### Dairying Induces Home Building.

The dairy farmer, on the other hand, is kept on the farm and in remunerative business the whole year. The interest and pride that the progressive farmer of today takes in building up his herds and his farm leads him to make there a home for himself and his children and his children's children that follow him.

These facts I speak of merely to refresh your mind. They need not be dwelt upon for, unlike farmers in other countries, you have learned through experience the results accruing from association with the cow that daily consumes that which is raised on the farm and twice daily returns to her owner a product of increased value.

### The Turnip Seed Situation

Turnips and other roots occupied 175,000 acres in Canada in 1914, and yielded 69,003,000 bus., valued at \$15,954,000. Turnip seed imported into Canada for the year ended March 31, 1914, follows:

From—	Quantity, lbs.	Value.
United Kingdom .....	1,131,950	985.01
United States .....	62,819	6.953
France .....	18,257	16.44
Holland .....	224,163	16.65
Other countries .....	39,698	1.071
Total .....	1,577,333	\$130,874

There is good reason to believe that a part of the turnip seed coming to Canada from the United Kingdom had been grown under contract on the Continent. The prospective scarcity of the labor and the need for food production leaves open to speculation the proportion of seed supplies available from Europe for use in Canada in 1916.—Seed Branch,



Here is a chance  
to get a silo free

## Ideal Green Feed Silo PRIZE COMPETITION

Open to every Canadian Farm Owner. It costs nothing to enter.

The competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to send a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10 x 20 Ideal Green Feed silos, complete, with roof, having a silage capacity sufficient for 7 or 8 cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo of larger size he will be given credit for the list price of a 10 x 20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of silo silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and silage information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

114 Park Street, Peterboro, Ont.

# OUR FARM HOMES



**COURAGE isn't lack of fear; it is standing your ground in spite of fear.—Henry Churchill King.**

## While the Motor Waited

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT  
(Farm and Fireside)

WILTON crawled from between the wheels, slung a bag of tools into the tonneau and examined his hands and clothes ruefully. "I'm a pretty-looking bridegroom, ain't I?" he soliloquized. "I don't believe I've looked so disreputable since I put up the kitchen stove for Mother in the happy days down on the farm. Hands black, clothes ruined, and I'll bet my face hasn't escaped. Well, I haven't any time now to sweep and garnish myself, or Bessie will think I've faltered her."

He climbed into the seat and sent the big car along at a five-mile clip, slowing down only when the outskirts of a village told him that he was nearing his destination. At last, close beside a comfortable house, shining white in the moonlight, he stopped the motor.

Then he looked at his watch. "It's awfully late, according to village ideas," he muttered. "I hope Bessie hasn't gone to sleep."

Gingerly he approached the house, vainly trying to screen himself behind some bushes. "Confound that moon," he muttered. "It might just as well be broad daylight. This sure isn't the right sort of a night for prowling about other people's premises."

The village street lay white and silent in the frosty night. A light breeze sent the leaves tumbling along the ground in rustling heaps and told prophetically of the coming winter. The trellises creaked slightly as the withered vines about them swayed in the draft. Here and there a dog barked or a hen stirred in a near-by chicken-house and settled herself to rest again with sleep clinkings. But about the house itself there was no sign of life.

After a while Wilton bent down, scooped up a handful of gravel and flung it against the panes of a second-story window. Scarcely had it rattled to earth, when the sash was cautiously raised, and a girl's head appeared. "Is that you, Tom?" she whispered.

Wilton nodded violently. "Surest thing you know," he declared. "All ready? Come along, old girl."

"I can't."

"Oh! Yes, you can," returned Wilton, coaxingly. "Be brave, now, for just five minutes, and you'll be away from this old place for good and all."

The girl giggled. "Oh! It isn't courage I need," she explained. "It's a ladder!"

"A ladder?"

"Yes, I'm locked in. Aunt Abigail caught me reading a novel to-night and locked me up without any supper. How I'm to get out I don't know. There isn't any ladder on the place, and I simply won't climb down a rope made of bedclothes—not even to get married. If you want me, you've got to get me out some other way."

Wilton balanced himself on a fence

palping and looked up at the girl. "Well," he said, "you know the place better than I do. Can't you suggest anything?"

"Well—If you could get into the house, you could come and unlock my door. The key's in the lock—I can see the end of it."

"Humph! Burglary! Well! I'm



A Little Yankee Cousin and Her Constant Companion

This little girl is Ruth Mellow, of Illinois. What better companion could she have than "Dover"? A well-bred Collie, and his very appearance seems to say, "I will protect you. If for protection only is there not a place for a well-bred dog on every farm?"

game. Where do I make my felonious entry?"

Bessie laughed. "It's just possible that the cellar door is unlocked," she said. "If it is, you can slip in that way. I know the door at the head of the inside steps isn't locked, because the key is lost. Be careful, or you may get some dust on your nice going-to-get-married clothes."

Wilton glanced down at the ravages his tussock with the motor had worked in his suit. "I don't think you need worry about that," he rejoined grimly. "Where do I do the disappearing act?"

"Right beside you there."

Wilton looked around him, and sure enough, close at hand, was an old-fashioned inclined cellar door, which a hasty investigation showed was unfastened. He lifted it and peered into the black depths. "Say," he questioned, looking up. "What do I find at the bottom?"

"Coal—and other things. Don't get into it."

"I'll try not. Well! Here goes!" Wilton took one or two steps downward, then paused and looked up at the window. "Oh!" he cried, "if Mother could only see her wandering boy to-night." Then he descended slowly into the hole, leaving Bessie to clasp her hands in delighted terror.

The cellar was very black. Two steps away from the stairs Wilton lost his bearings and blundered into a heap of coal which slid and tumbled under him, next he knocked down a shovel conveniently placed in his way, then he stumbled over a box and finally discovered the cellar stairs—with his shirt—"Great Scott," he muttered. "I hope Miss Abigail is sound asleep."

Cautiously holding to the hand-rail, he climbed the stairs, pushed open the door at their head and slipped into the hall. It was so dark to see anything, and Wilton decided there was less danger in making a light than in stumbling around in chair and table legs in obscurity. "Next time I escape, I'll bring a dark lantern," he muttered, as he struck the door.

The next instant something that was really a broom, though it looked like a broom of destruction, fell on his head, knocking him sideways. A second mashed his hat over his eyes. A third was coming; he saw it and tried

situation. He looked at himself as well as he could and was not surprised at Miss Abigail's mistake. His hands and clothes were black as coal could make them, and the reason that his face was in the same condition. If it was, it was not wonderful that Miss Abigail, who had seen him only a few times, should fail to recognize him.

In the twinkling of an eye he had formed a plan.

"Yes, ma'am," he said deliberately, adopting Miss Abigail's vernacular. "Burglary is sort of dirty sometimes, and that's the main reason I've been thinking of givin' it up."

"Humph! I calls you give it up now for a while, anyways," returned Miss Abigail, meaningly. "I judge you ain't had much experience."

"No, ma'am, I ain't. I was brought up on a farm, but the Trust sold me out, an' I kin't been able to get another place yet. The main reason I've got a man's got to live, you know. So when I saw your cellar open, I thought—"

Miss Abigail stopped rocking. "For the third's sake," she ejaculated. "I've told Thomas about the cellar-door till I'll plum wore out. Thomas is my hired man, you know, an' I hired me a awful triffin' man, an' he's got an' a man's got to live, you know. So when I saw your cellar open, I thought—"

"That's what I always said," returned Wilton. "A man had ought to have an interest in what he's workin' at. Just plain hired men ain't no good 'cause they ain't got no interest. That's why I wouldn't hire out to work on no man's place. Give me a place of my own, says I, an' then I'll work. But nobody would give me one, an' so I took to burglary."

At about the middle of this speech Miss Abigail started, and began to study her prisoner with renewed interest. "You wouldn't be half bad looking if you was sicked up a bit," she said reflectively.

At that instant the transom over a door just behind Miss Abigail and directly opposite Wilton opened softly, and Bessie's face appeared. She caught the young man's eye, glanced expressively at her aunt, then deliberately winked. Wilton caught his breath. "No'm! Yes'm," he stammered, trying to avoid Bessie's eye.

"An' you look strong," continued Miss Abigail, musingly. "I don't see no signs of drinkin' about you. I never could abide a drinkin' man. You ain't married, he you?" Wilton choked. "No, ma'am," he said, when he had recovered his breath. "Not exactly, ma'am!"

"Not exactly? Sakes alive, what you mean?"

"I was engaged once, ma'am—but she was taken from me, and I ain't forgot her, ma'am."

At the transom Bessie made wild signs of delight, smiling, nodding and pointing at herself. Wilton dropped his eyes in time to save himself from laughter.

Miss Abigail shrugged her shoulders. "Oh! well," she said, "if she's decessed it don't matter. Humph! It kinder seems a pity to send a strong, good-lookin' young man like you to jail, specially when he wants to work, an' you do want to work, don't you young man?"

"Yes, ma'am—if I can get an interest in the business, ma'am."

"Humph! And you was brought up on a farm?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Humph! As I was sayin' a moment ago, I've got near about one hundred acres of good land here an' make considerable at truck-gardenin'. I could make lots more if I had a real capable man to take hold and run things. You say you ain't married?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well! Would you like to be?"

(Continued next week)

## The Upward Look

### Solomon's Decision-Ecclesiastes

His own subjects, people of other nations, and all those who have heard of and read about him ever since, might think that King Solomon, so wise and so great, had no cause for restless, unsatisfied longing, but for years he sought in vain for soul-peace.

He sought for it in work, but as he was seeking only for his own satisfaction, the result was he declared bitterly that he hated all his labor that he had taken, as he would only leave it to the man that would be after him. He sought soul-peace in pleasure, but in this, too, as it was all for his own gratification, he failed, deciding that there was no profit under the sun. He sought for this peace in wisdom, but as he was thinking chiefly for his own reputation, he sadly wrote that all was vanity and vexation of spirit.

Then after his successes and his failures, after his sinning and his suffering, after his dissipation and its consequences, he grasped the secret of that soul-peace, for which he had been seeking so long.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not. Let us have the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God

and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil."—Ecclesiastes xii., 13-14.

Poor King Solomon! In all his strength he was not strong enough to make the realization of this sweet and grand secret, a living power in his own life.—I.H.N.

### A Few Practical Suggestions

"Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont. While I have not dropped in for a visit recently, I have by no means forgotten Farm and Dairy and its readers, and have been following this department closely. In choosing something on which to write this time, it occurred to me that I might pass on a few of the ideas I have gleaned from time to time on carrying on housework more efficiently. While those I suggest may not be new to all readers, they will probably prove valuable to a few at least.

Here is a helpful hint in the arduous task of dish washing. The essential feature of course is lots of hot water. A farmer's wife who is noted for trying out new ideas, makes her dishwashing easy by scraping the dishes well first, sorting them in piles, washing in soapy water and rinsing in another pan of very hot water. As the dishes are washed they are placed on a large tray to drain and dry. I would improve on this method by placing them in a wire basket on the tray, which would enable them to be

carried right to the dining-room, where the table may be reset if desired. By using this hot water, wiping the dishes, except cutlery, is not necessary, and think of the ten cloths that would be saved in washing each week.

How many trips daily do we make from the stove to the sink and back again with a dipper full of water? Here is a step saver. Two or three light, cheap tin pails which will hold five or six quarts each, might be kept around the sink, and used instead of the dipper for carrying water.

One of the tiresome tasks around the house where there is a small child is picking up the playthings after he has become tired of playing or is having his afternoon nap. A handy receptacle may be made out of an old trunk, not very large. By lining the inside with light colored wall paper, it will look attractive, and the top outside can be padded with cotton. The entire trunk may then be covered with bright colored cretonne. By dividing it into several compartments for the different toys and playthings, the child may be trained to put away everything when he has finished playing with them. Great pleasure will be taken out of opening and shutting the trunk and re-arranging the little articles, which will be no longer strewn over the floor to be picked up by mother.

It is often difficult to keep freshly ironed shirtwaists, skirts, and neatly pressed clothes immaculate in a clothes closet that does not boast of any great capacity. A more convenient and

satisfactory method than the common one of hanging up on hooks along the wall is that of putting in a strong rod long enough to go across the closet. This, when screwed tightly into place, will hold a great number of coat, skirt and trouser hangers, on which the clothes may be neatly hung. The hangers may be obtained for a trifle, and will last practically a lifetime.

But my letter is becoming dangerously lengthy, so I will reserve any further ideas until some future date.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### One Result of 'Dot's' Gentle Reminder

How many Home Club members felt a twinge of conscience when they read 'Dot's' letter in the Feb. 4th issue of Farm and Dairy? I hope others besides myself took the gentle reminder to heart, and that they will appear in their scrubbed places very soon.

A few days ago I came across an article in a United States paper, which contained so much common sense and good advice, that I wish to pass it on for the perusal of others. It reads:

"Some folks try to get other folks to do things," said Aunt Hopedale, "by everlasting naggin' 'em from mornin' to night. They waste a powerful lot of strength themselves just keepin' after others, and it don't do much good neither. There's Lem



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In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water.

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That's how FIVE ROSES saves money.

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Use this economical flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended





# Useful and Pleasing Patterns for the Family

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest fashions. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state, both in words and figures, the size for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is Our Price, for each address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Haverhill, Ont.



January and February are the months of the whitewear sales. If we are on the alert we can often secure goods at these sales at greatly reduced prices. It is to our advantage to follow closely the latest, embryonic and chitcheverly styles as this is just the season of the year in which we should be making up our plain sewing for summer wear. We can rest assured that such clothing will not be out of style when summer comes as styles of underwear remain practically the same from year to year.

No doubt we will still have considerable winter weather, however, and we must also keep the wardrobe replenished with warm clothing.

**1039-Lady's Cape Coat:** In this model we show a style of coat that is slightly shorter than those most commonly worn this winter. It has the popular cape of feet. On account of its loose appearance and shorter length, this style could be utilized in making a spring coat from some of the lighter materials. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Cut in three sizes: small, medium and large.

**1074-Girl's Dress:** This is a good time to make the girl's extra dress or two. Probably you have some short lengths on hand of a dress of your own that is slightly out of date which can be made over nicely for the little miss. In design 1074 we show a neat and attractive design which may be followed out in practically two different styles. This one pattern could be used to make two styles of dresses. Four sizes: 4, 6 and 10 years.

**1067-Girl's Apron:** Here is a pattern that should prove a favorite for the young mother. Just the kind that is easy to slip on and the dress when the children come from school, church or to save their dresses on Saturday. Such an apron could be worn in summer instead of a dress on extremely warm days. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 10 years.

**1075-Girl's Dress:** Another style of dress for mother's girl is here shown. This design shows the vest, collar, belt and outline of contrasting material to the body portion of the dress. The sleeve may be either long or elbow length. For a serviceable dress a combination of blue serge with some contrasting material, such as plaid or striped woolen or silk goods, would make up attractively. Four sizes: 6, 10 and 14 years.

**1070-Lady's Costume:** The design illustrated herewith is, we believe, one of the most simple and yet most attractive models that we have shown for some time. No trimming is necessary, except contrasting material for collar, collar and cuffs. The wide girde shown is very popular this season, and is a decided change from the high-waisted effect. The blouse has the large armhole with the sleeve extending well up into the shoulder. This style calls for two patterns. 10 for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in sizes from 22 to 32 inches bust measure.

**1065-Lady's Basque Costume:** The basque effect has been quite prominent this season, and herewith is one of the latest creations. The pleated tunic is new, and change from the long straight lines, and for the slender figure is an attractive model. The high rolling collar is also a style feature of this gown. The cuffs, tail collar and lower portion of the skirt may be made from contrasting material. Six sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches bust measure.

**1068-Lady's Kimono:** A neat and attractively made kimono is always a source of comfort and pride to the owner. The illustration herewith is very pleasing. The collar, vest, high waisted belt and are made from contrasting material, and by using something which will harmonize nicely with the kimono goods, they will make a decidedly chic trimming. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

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# CREAM

We say least and pay most.

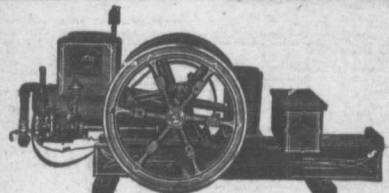
Money talks.

Let our talk to you.

Write NOW.

**Belleville Creamery Ltd.**

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville



## How's This For Economy?

Mr. S. J. McDonald, of Arvonore, Ont., is glad he bought a Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine. Read what he says:

"Regarding the 6-h.p. Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine sold to me some months ago, I have used it for cutting wood and have out about 2,000 cords and am pleased to say I have had excellent satisfaction with it. I found it very easy to start even on the coldest days. It never gave me any trouble whatever, and only used on an average of 4 GALLONS OF GASOLINE PER TEN HOUR DAY. I am pleased to recommend it to anyone intending to buy a gasoline engine."

Mr. McDonald's letter is only one of scores received this year from buyers of the

# Renfrew Standard

*It starts without cranking*

These letters bear out our contention that we have the most economical carburetor built. They prove that all we have claimed about ease of starting is more than justified. They more than uphold all our advertising claims. We are sorry we haven't the space to print those letters, but we have an engine booklet that describes the Renfrew Standard. Write for a copy.

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited**

Head Office and Works - RENFREW, ONT.

Agents Almost Everywhere in Canada

## The Makers' Corner

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

### Cream Grading in Alberta

Harry McIntosh, Cardston, Alta.

At this time when cream grading is such an important topic, a short article on the work the butter-makers are doing may be of interest, especially after the showing that Alberta butter made at the Ontario fairs last fall. I used to make cheese in Ontario, and was very much interested in the work there. When I came to Alberta it was with the intention of giving up dairy work altogether, but had no sooner landed in Innisfail than I fell in with some of the fraternity, and the first thing I knew I was into it as strong as ever.

Our creamery runs all the year. Operations started on the first day of June, 1911, in which year there was manufactured 63,000 lbs. of butter. The season of 1912 saw the business grow to 107,000 lbs., and last year we made close to 130,000 lbs.

The first year the creamery was managed by a tailor, who knew as much about the dairy business as one would expect a tailor to know. The second year saw the same man in charge of affairs, and the creamery just \$2,730.00 on the wrong side of the ledger. The shareholders decided to make a change, so they elected the butter-maker to the position of manager.

### Butter Grading

There had been positively no cream grading done up to this time. On the first of June, 1913, the creamery started to make it, but through the Department of Agriculture. The grade standards of the department were as follows: First grade, all butter grading 88 points and over and otherwise well made and packed; Second grade, all butter 83 points and up to 88 and well made and packed; Off grade, termed O.G., with the emphasis on the G, all butter grading under 83.

When we started to send our butter to the government it was about one-half first and one half second, with an occasional dash of O.G. First grade was worth 35c, second 25c and O.G. anything they could get for it. The returns at this time did not look good to the manager, and when conditions became worse instead of better, the directors, on the seventh of July, decided that all cream delivered to the creamery be graded by the manager. First grade cream was paid for at the rate of four cents per pound over Second grade and Off grade was returned to the producer. The first shipment sent to the Department after grading went into effect showed a

marked improvement, and grading was continued more strenuously than ever.

### Creamery Free of Debt

About the middle of July the Department introduced a new grade standard, as follows: Special grade, all butter grading 89 and over for flavor and well made and packed;

First grade, all butter grading 87 and over for flavor and well made and packed; Second grade, all butter over 83 for flavor; Off grade, under 35. Our butter at this time was gradually going up in grade, and I think it was the last shipment in August that graded 95 per cent special, 4.5 per cent firsts and 4.5 per cent seconds. We shipped 68,000 lbs. to the Department, and I must say that we did an excellent business. The creamery is now free from debt, and the results were obtained, I would say, directly from the fact that we started to grade.

To any one thinking of grading and who fears losing through competition I would say that competition did not bother us in the least. We had very strong competition in the neighborhood, and in fact there were men canvassing the district for cream and milk for city trade all the time; yet I am pleased to say that we did not lose one patron. The best part of cream grading is that the patron that gets second grade does not go out to the first neighbor but meets and tell him his tale of woe; he is ashamed to have anyone know it. If he goes out and tells his neighbor the chances are that his neighbor is one of the first grade men, and he will tell him that he is getting what is coming to him now, and the best thing he can do is to go home and get his cream right. When he can get no sympathy anywhere he goes home and fights it out with himself and finally decides to straighten up. More than likely before a month has passed he is one of the first grade men ready to go out and champion the cause.

Second grade butter is almost worthless on the Alberta market now, and the sooner we stop making it the better for the industry. It is my sincere wish that the Cardston Creamery will not have a pound of second grade butter to put on to the market during the present season.

The Eastern Ontario Provincial Seed Exhibition at Brockville, on Feb. 18, 19, 20, affords an excellent opportunity for farmers to learn the quality of their seed as compared with that of other buyers. The prize awarded is a recommendation to prospective buyers who are usually present. These seed fairs are intended to be educational and this year the program of lectures includes the changed conditions caused by the war. Free admission is made possible by the financial assistance from the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

### A Tribute to Mr. Hems

The following tribute to the good work that has been accomplished in Western Ontario during the past few years, on behalf of the dairy interests, by Mr. Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor, and the Secretary of the Western Ontario Dairy Farmers' Association, was paid recently by Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Mr. Duff was speaking at the annual convention of the Dairy Farmers' Association, held in St. Thomas, the meeting being largely attended.

"I want to pay a tribute of respect to the gentleman who has charge of dairy affairs in Western Ontario, our friend, Mr. Frank Hems (applause). I am sure that in Mr. Hems the dairymen and all the people of Western Ontario, who are interested in dairy matters, are well looked after. His interest in the work has been of such a character that there is no wonder this convention is so successful. No matter where you go and meet Mr. Hems, he has the same smile. He is just the same Mr. Hems, whether he comes to Toronto, or whether you meet him in the West or the East. He is a man, and in the work of those whose special concerns he has to look after." (Applause.) The tribute is deserved.

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# DISPERSION SALE

OF  
HIGH-CLASS HOLSTIENS

**34 Head**  
ALL YOUNG  
ANIMALS

3 miles west of Stratfordville,  
on Talbot Road, Con. T. Lot  
115, 1 1/2 miles east of Wood  
**FEB. 25th**  
ONE P.M.

**34 Head**  
only One over  
7 years

Every animal in my splendid young herd will be sold. Some of my 2-yr.-olds have made as high as 11,567 lbs. milk in a year. Another is a sister to Queen Butter Baroness, who has held two Canadian records. My entire herd has been kept for milk and butter production. My herd sire, Lord De Kol DeBoer, a grandson of Boutsje Posch DeBoer, the only living 2-yr-old with a 23-lb. record. Several draft horses and pure bred Tamworth sows are also to be sold. Write me for a catalogue.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

**W. H. McCONKEY, STRAFFORDVILLE, Ont.**

Non-trails met at Corinth G.T.R. and Stratfordville C.P.R.

## HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Lot us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 1 to 6 months old, also high bred good individuals Bull Calves, with records from \$1.25 to \$3.00 in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon. Write or come and see them.

DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.

GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.

## PURE BRED HOLSTEIN Calves Free

Some years ago Farm and Dairy offered Holstein calves as a premium. At that time they proved to be so popular that we were unable to secure enough to satisfy the demand. At present we have arranged with several breeders of pure-bred stock to get a number of calves of good breeding and individuality. The first we are offering is a

## GRANDSON OF KING SEGIS

Sired by the famous \$1,500 North Toronto Bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. The dam of the calf we are offering, Aegrie Emily De Kol, has an unofficial record of 10,200 lbs. as a heifer in one year. Her dam has an official R.O.P. record of 14,376 lbs. milk in one year.

## AN OPPORTUNITY

Here is an opportunity for a young breeder or farmer's club to get a bull of exceptional breeding for a very small effort.

This bull will go free to the first of our readers who sends us 40 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Others who send the required number will be given a choice of several well-bred calves, or money refunded.

Circulation Manager

**FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO**

### He Has Substance and Character Backed by Producing Ability.

Segis Pride, here illustrated, weighed 1,650 lbs. when 11 months old. His sire is a grandson of the great May Echo. His dam, Lady Segis, realized the highest price of any animal at the McConkey sale; his granddam sold for \$1,000 at the Gooderham sale last June. Segis Pride is a fine individual, the kind of sire that will leave his mark in almost any herd. He is offered by J. and S. Galloway, N. R. Lindsay, Montreal.

Out. See gossip notes.

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

### BRANT CLUB MEETS

The Brant District Holstein Breeders held their annual meeting last Saturday in January with a large number of members present, and from the enthusiasm shown, big things can be expected from the Brant district this year. Mr. N. Michener, of Iced Beer, was present and gave an able address on the Holstein breeding organization of the West. The club, after holding a very successful sale on the 21st of January, decided to hold the sale an annual event. The next sale will be held on the Wednesday prior to the annual meeting, which they intend to be one of the best ever held in Canada.

### HOLSTEINS AT AVONDALE

Mr. A. G. Macky's big herd of Holsteins at Avondale Farm, Brockville, has been making some splendid records during the past season in spite of several drawbacks. Belle Model Johanna 2nd, formerly a champion four-year-old, again takes the championship with 27 1/2 lbs. of butter in a week, and indications at present show the other good ones there are four three-year-olds of Pieterje that run from 21 to 24 lbs. in two 29 lbs. and another that has made 30 lbs. This is certainly a great record for the 13 that have been tested so far this season.

There is at present a considerable number of surplus animals for sale at Avondale. Room must be made for the 50 heifers and cows which are still to calve. From the herd sire, King Pontiac Aris, Canada, there are now nearly 50 daughters in the Avondale herd and 10 more in a neighbor's. All of these will be given a thorough test and their records will be behind any younger sires that may be purchased from the big Avondale herd.

### QUEBEC HOLSTEIN MEN IN ANNUAL MEETING

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Quebec Branch, had its annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, Tuesday morning, January 13th, 1915. The President, F. E. Cams was in the chair and Mr. Donald Leysman was secretary. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting.

The proposed change in the Provincial law to prevent bulls running at large was discussed and it was decided that the General Society be asked to encourage business with England in pure-bred Holsteins from Canada. The offer of the American Society to allow this pure-bred to avail itself of the benefits of membership proposition was held in abeyance, and if the General Society approve, then the Secretary and President be authorized to sign the agreement.

The General Society were asked to prepare an improved form of membership certificate and give one to each member. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. President: Hon. J. A. Caron  
Minister of Agriculture, P. Q.

Brown; Beith; J. E. K. Herick; Abbottford; L. de L. Harwood, M.D. Vaudreuil; F. Cams, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville; F. J. Salley, Leclaire, St. Jean; Victor Sweet, Lat Vio; Neil Sangster, Ormiston; John Vio; Jos. Feriand, Sorel; 2nd Vio; B. A. Gillespie, Abbotford; 4th Vio; Director, Felix Aubly; Marieville; Leclaire; Adolphe Forget, St. Sebastien; Antoine Aubly; Rougemont; E. K. Nelsens; St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville; W. I. Bishop, Montreal; Hubert Gaudin, Marieville.

After the adjournment of the business meeting, the banquet prepared in the popular manner of the Queen's Hotel was held. The new President, Mr. Salley, acted as toastmaster. Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, spoke on the subject of larger feeding required in the province, and on the best feeds to give, and also on the subject of butter fat of Holsteins.

Dr. L. de L. Harwood spoke in French and English. There were short speeches by the following: J. E. K. Herick, Urmston; Eider Watson, of Hudson Heights; Nell, Bon, and others.

Mr. Stanley Logan, M.A., N.S., a former President of the General Society, was a guest speaker of the Quebec Society.

### THE McCONKEY SALE

A young herd of young animals. That describes the McConkey herd that will be completely dispersed on Feb. 25th. There is only one animal in the bunch over seven years of age. It is rich in individuality of size, type and quality. One of these is Angie De Kol Dutchman, a cow of real dairy conformation and a cow of real balanced udder. Another cow, combining size and type is Fairview Poach. She possesses the blood of old Ulanity Jans, and her sire, Prince Koch Chalmity. He is a brother of Lake View Battler, with over 15,000 lbs. of butter. His sister Mercedes made 11,557 as a two-year-old when she was tested, and has made twice a day, 6 lbs. in also a smooth, largely type of cow. Corvella Netherlands, a daughter of Brookland, native Baron, and therefore a sister of Queen United, is one cow.

Her heifer calf will be a year old in April. Glenwood Dutchman De Kol is a lengthy heifer with great bone, and a vein development like a two-year-old animal. Her sire, King Pontiac Aris, has a junior three-year-old record of 14 1/2 lbs. Her sire was Pontiac Hermes. His two daughters, King and Queen, are also good. De Kol is a big milky cow with a 15.6% record. Her resulting heifer is by King De Kol, and her sire is a very good daughter of Sir Pieterje Josephine Keyes, the sire of the tested daughters, and four proven cows.

Ontario Maid 2nd Star is a low down, roomy cow of excellent type, and has a two-year-old record of over 15 lbs. but would have done even better under conditions. Princess Wellesley has a 16.6-lb. record.

These cows are bred or carrying calves to the McConkey herd bull, Lord De Kol De Boer. He is a fine individual of great constitution, low down, and of great dam and sire's dam average 25.6 lbs. in seven days to calve. He is the dam of a sire is Nigger Kordecke, the sire of Bontje, and of a two-year-old cow with a 23.0-lb. record. The sire of his dam is a son of De Kol 2nd Star. De Kol's dam, who has 15 brothers in A. H. O. and is also a brother of Angie Cornucopia, 24 1/2 lbs. and a sire of Vedia, who has 16.5 lbs. in 7 days, milk and 75 lbs. butter in a year. A number of calves of this line will be dropped before the sale—See notice of sale elsewhere.

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**HOLSTEINS**

**DISPOSAL OF THE HERD OF CHAS. FEARCE**



**REGISTERED**



**45 GRADE HOLSTEINS 45**  
By Auction  
At Bennebrooke Farm, Woodville, Ont.  
Lot No. Co. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 23rd, 1915**  
Sale to commence at 1:30 p.m.  
If cows, fresh and due to fresh within 30 days, it is possible to have about half a number of calves whose sire is to be bred.  
All must go, making room for pure-breds. Nothing offered but the choice.  
A number of Registered Yorkshire Sows and Hogs.  
Those will be sold at Great Hill, C.P.R. way at 10, Great Hill, G.T.R., 1200, and Woodville, G.T.R., way at 10.  
TERMS:—6 months' credit on approved notes. Discount 5 per cent. cash.  
**WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, ONT.**

**ENTERPRISE HOLSTEINS**  
Herd bull, Lakewood King Inks, De Kol's 2nd, No. 14415. Sires, Count Henserveld Fayre De Kol, G. Sires, Pioneer Henserveld Count De Kol, Dam, Queen Inks De Kol, sire, 11 milks in 1 day, 54.75 1/2 lbs. in 1 year.  
He is for sale, also Bull Calves up to 11 mos. and Heifers, 7 to 12 months.  
**THOMAS WILSON & SON**  
R. R. No. 1, Enterprise, Addington Co., Ont.

**Villa View High-testing Holsteins**  
Herd headed by King Segis Arocasta Calamity—10 dams, 2 to 4 years old, averaging 1.975.  
Several Young Bulls for sale—every one from a B.O.M. dam. Prices from \$10 to \$100. Write us.  
**ARBOGAST BROS., SERRINGVILLE, ONT.**

**FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS**  
For sale, a few Bull, 10 months old, from such sires as King Stella Walker, Homestead King, Calantha Abbecker and young B. O. M. dams.  
Write me your wants.  
**PETER S. ARBOGAST**  
R. R. No. 1, Perth Co., MITCHELL, ONT.

**Homestead Holstein Stock Farm**  
Herd headed by Imported bull, Justice Henserveld De Kol VIII, a g-son of Henserveld De Kol, and whose dam has just calved and produced 23.91 the butter, 7 days, and is a g-daughter of Aagis Cornipolis Johnsons Ltd. I will sell 20 good heifers coming 2 years old, in calf to above bull, 7 pens in herd.  
R. R. 2, HARRISVILLE, R. R. 1, ONT., 5 miles to Harrisville Stn., C.P.R.

**A SPECIAL OFFER**  
Of Cows, due to fresh from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of the year's raising. Write to  
**WM. HIGGINSON**  
INRAMAN, ONT.

**BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE**  
One sired by King Pontiac Arie Canada, another by Prince Henserveld Planje, the greatest Canadian sire of his daughters. Junior 3-year-olds have records of over 1 lb. butter each 137 days. We are also offering 3 Young B. M. Cows, due in **OCTOBER BROS., LYN, O'NT.**

**Avondale Farm**  
Still breaking records with three over 30 lbs. cows this season, one over 37 in 1 day and 100 in 30 days.  
We have six young Bulls fit for service, all from dams 10 to 20 lbs. milk, make room for cows, calves, and everything guaranteed satisfactory or returned.  
We offer at a great bargain a magnificent seven-yr. old Imported Clydesdale Stallion.  
**A. C. HARDY, Prop., BROCKVILLE, ONT.**  
N.B. Do not forget our Great Sale, MAY 20th.

Mr. Pearce has rented his farm, and as a result is offering his herd of splendid young Holsteins at public auction. At it's head is Canada's Favorite Korndyke—an individual of constitution, quality and breeding like no one else of the great Pontiac Korndyke and his dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke Henserveld, who has 20 daughters in a B.O.  
He is being used in one large cow like Maite Christabel, and as might be expected, his offspring are strong and tippy. The above cow made a record of 15.6 lbs. when only 18 months old. Her mother is a sister of Madame's Poach Pauline. Christabel still is another cow of the same breeding. She has given over 90 lbs. a day on two milkings when two years old.  
The best cow in the herd is Daisy Rooker Alkum. She has a four-year-old record of 53.3 lbs. and averaged 19 lbs. of milk a day for 30 days. She is a big, quality, her bulk, set by Canada's Pontiac Korndyke, will be a year old at the time of the sale. Her sire, a 4 pedigree he should make a most desirable sire.  
Ruby Pauline Schulling is also a nice hand-drawn barrelled cow. She has a record of 15.2 lbs. and is sired by Jemal Pride De Kol has given 17.4 lbs. Another cow of same type is a daughter of Daisy Rooker Alkum. At Toronto in 1913 she headed a class of 71. She is one of the best and most promising members of the herd. Maite Christabel, still second in the auction, is also a fine cow.  
Sire and type, as well as production, has been Mr. Pearce's ideal. Breeders of the same will be well advised to visit his sale.

**2600-POUND COW SERIES—NO. 2**  
De Kol Mutual Countess (1964), whose illustration appears on page 2 of this issue, was sired by the Hill-Crest herd of G. A. Brethen, Norwood. She produced in G. O. P., at three years three months, 307 lbs. milk, but, 90 per cent., 87.5 lbs. Eight months after freshening she produced 15.2 lbs. milk, 15.3 lbs. butter, 90 per cent. fat. De Kol M. O. was Canadian champion three-year-old in both districts, and according to both milk and butter all world's records for junior three-year-olds when record was made.  
Her sire was the renowned De Kol 3rd's Mutual Paul (three 300 lbs. daughters), the only living son of De Kol 2nd, the greatest transmitting cow of the breed, over 50 per cent of the world's records now being made by her direct descendants.  
De Kol Mutual Countess is the first daughter in milk of Rawwood Count De Kol Lady Pauline, also owner in the Hill-Crest herd that at seven years has just produced officially 3047 lbs. butter from 72.66 lbs. milk in seven days; 65.43 lbs. from 1430 lbs. milk in 14 days, and 125.83 lbs. from 1500 in 30 days. In semi-official test she has produced during November and December 6.63 lbs., averaging over 100 lbs. a day for 52 days. We believe she is the only Canadian cow to milk 110 lbs. or better in 34 hours during consecutive years.

Believed by De Kol Mutual Countess in the Hill-Crest herd consist of a two-year-old sire, the Kol Mutual Count (the junior herd bull owned jointly with Mr. W. A. McElroy, Cheterville), a daughter and daughter-in-law, also a daughter, in both Pontiacs, and the 2-lb. cow, Pontiac Arie, the dam and several grand-daughters, which include all the nearest female relatives of Countess, a Proven family of Pedigree and Be-producers.

**VILLA VIEW HOLSTEINS**  
(Continued from last week)  
getting the young staff the size and constitutions for his records later on.  
It is the herds' policy to have the best brought to the Villa View Holsteins procre Calamity show in Farm and Dairy several weeks ago, is one of the good sons of Jim Arboagast, sired by King Segis Pontiac Alacarta. With the judgment of the old and experienced breeder, Arboagast Bros. have been fortunate enough in placing such a splendid young sire at the head of their herd. He is a straight, set on his legs, with a narrow chest and length of the dairy animal. The ruminator's neck is quite prominent with highly developed veins. His deep chest is a guarantee of constitution. His head is broad and the muzzle quite large. He is a dairy bull in every respect, and just the kind of a sire that every breeder would like to have at the head of his herd. In the way of production, his family completely excites our interest. His seven nearest dams average 30.9 lbs. butter in a week, from milk testing 4.29 per cent. His dam and his sire's dam are both 30-lb. three-year-olds. The sire of his dam's dam is Pledge Spifford Calamity De Kol, who has 10 G. O. daughters—one with 33 lbs., another with 30 lbs. and 13 others from 28 to 36 lbs. Such is the type and breeding of the richly-bred young herd sire that Arboagast Bros. have placed at the head of the Villa View Holsteins to cross with the splendid records of the females that they have gathered together. Villa View Holsteins is one of the Ontario herds that is making history for itself.

**HOLSTEINS AND CLYDESDALES**

20 Choice Holsteins IN DISPERSION SALE 4 Registered Mares 5 Grades

AT  
**Henryon, Ont., Wednesday, Mar. 3, 1915**

HENRYON STATION—HURON CO.—NEAR LISTOWELL  
This is a breeder's herd and not one gathered together for a sale. Practically all the animals are of my own raising and most of them trace to my big foundation cow—Fayre B. Poach (962). They are of the best type of Holsteins for heavy work and will do for others what they have done for me.  
THE CROP OF CALVES OFFERED WILL BE BY PORTIA GREAMELLE KORN DYKE DE KOL. He combines the blood of Pontiac Korndyke, Creamelle Vale, ex-world champion, and Korndyke De Kol. A son or daughter from such blood cannot be secured every day. Such is the breeding behind every herd. But every animal offered must be sold.  
In Clydesdales there are 4 Registered Mares—2 to 8 years—May Morning and her daughter by Pride of Bojze, Look Morn and also a daughter of Baron Black. They are a clean-lined lot for breeding purposes. The 4 geldings are all under 3 years.  
Send for Catalogue or any other information about my animals.  
Terms—Cash or 6 mos. on approved notes at 6%. Cattle not to be shipped until satisfactory settlement is made with clerk of sale.  
**RICHARD CLARKE, R. R. 4, ATWOOD, ONT.**  
COL. WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer.

**PURINA CHICK FEED**  
Not whole grain—but specially prepared to produce Healthy Vigorous Chicks—the only kind that pay.  
Ask our users about it. Always in CHECKER-BOARD BAGS.  
Send us your dealer's name and ask for a copy of "Purina Poultry Book."  
**Chisholm Milling Company**  
No. 1, West Market St. TORONTO, Ont.  
Highest Quality

**CLEARING**

I HAVE sold my farm and am going out of business. I have always had a hobby for pure-bred stock, and after years of careful selection and breeding, which cost me a lot of money, I am vain enough to think I have stocked my farm with a pretty good lot of registered Clydesdales: Six mares, supposed to be in foal (two imported), and two stallions (one imported). Hackneys, 1 filly and 2 stallions. Twenty-five head of Holsteins, including my two-year-old bull, King Fayre Schulling, 15673. Twenty Leicester ewes, in lamb. Twenty Yorkshires, a number of them young sows bred. About the same number of Berkshires of both sexes and various ages. Two registered Shorthorn cows, bred to Roan Baron 2nd, 89046, and on

**Thursday, February 25, 1915**

they are yours at your own price. The sale will be held at the farm, Sprucedale, 4 miles west of St. Thomas, Ont. Conveyances will be at the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, at noon to convene visitors to the farm. Parties wishing to come on previous day will be accommodated. For others not interested in registered stock, I will sell at the same sale, 20 head of Grade horses and colts, Clydes, Percherons and Hackneys; also 30 feeding grade Shorthorn steers, two-year-old; 8 grade Shropshire ewes in lamb, and a complete threshing and rlo-filling outfit used exclusively on the farm.

TERMS: Cash, or 8 Months on Bankable Paper with 5% per annum.  
Auctioneers: **LOCK & McLAUGHLIN, St. Thomas, Ont.**  
For full information write us.  
**A. WATSON & SONS**  
ST. THOMAS R.M.D. ONTARIO



We will give absolutely free for the asking to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new, revised books. This book tells how to feed all kinds of farm stock and poultry, and gives the common diseases with symptoms, what treatment to be given, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all manner of diseases of both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without using milk; explains fully all the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture. **FREE**

### Royal Purple Stock Specific

What we claim for our Royal Purple Stock Specific, the great farm animal conditioner and fattener—

In conditioning and fattening horses you can do more in four weeks by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could do in two months without it. You can fatten horses with this Stock Specific, you have never been able to fatten before. Try it on the worst animal you have on your place.

A cow will gain from two to five lbs. of milk per day while in the stable by using our Stock Specific.

You can fatten steers a month earlier on the same feed by using this specific.

You can market pigs one month earlier and have larger and better pigs, thereby saving a month's labor and feed. One \$1.50 tin will be sufficient to develop six to eight pigs for market.

Many farmers have said to themselves: "I cannot understand why the amount of grain we are feeding our animals does not give better results." The reason is lack of exercise and constant stuffing with food has "stuffed nature." Four animals require our Royal Purple Stock Specific to make their organs. Your Royal Purple Stock Specific to make their organs become active. You will see immediate results as soon as you commence using it. After you have used this Stock Specific a short time you can keep your animals in just as good condition by using two-thirds the ordinary amount of fodder you would have to give them without it. A small quantity of this will keep your horses in first-class condition all during the winter season and bring them out fat and sleek for the farm work in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Mapee, of Bondhead, says: "After experimenting with a great many stock foods I was convinced there was very little virtue in any of them but your dealer insisted on my trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from the others. I keep ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner and is the best I have ever used."

Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says: "I am from Ontario. I have fed your Stock Specific in Brownville. My cows, while using it, made the largest average and tested five points over average at C. M. P., at Brownville. I know you make the highest class conditioner on the market."

Dan McEwan, the veteran trainer of fast horses, says: "I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific continually for five years and in all that time I have never had a horse in my stable off his feed. I consider it the greatest conditioner on the market."

Malcolm Grey, of Komoka, says: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific as directed, and sold them when six months, seven days old. They averaged 156 pounds. On the second lot I did not use any Royal Purple and when the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other."

"We have fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific also with excellent results. I would not like to be without Royal Purple in the stable."

Put up in 50c packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four 50c packages.

### Royal Purple Poultry Specific

"It's a Hen's Business to Lay—It's our Business to Make Her Lay"

This Specific is entirely different from the Stock Specific. There are several ingredients used in this that could not be fed to a horse. There is a vast difference between the digestive conditions said the same material for some manufacturers of horses. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific will keep your birds young, fat and vigorous, will make them lay as well in winter as in summer. It is a grand tonic to be used in the feed given your young fowl growing up and the feed of the old. Use it in the mash for the small chicks, turkeys, etc., and mix it in the mash as they grow older and in the mash you feed your laying hens.

A 50c package will last twenty-five hens thirty days, a 50c package will last them seventy days. If you have a large number of poultry buy it in \$1.50 air tight tins. These contain four 50c packages.

J. C. McKinley of Kent Bridge, Ont., writes: "Since using your Poultry Specific my birds lay with ease and in the spring are in the best condition. We are now fattening a bunch of chickens. They look much bigger, fatter and stronger than those I tried to fatten without it. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Mr. Faulls of London, Ont., one of the largest breeders of show birds in Canada, says: "While using Royal Purple Poultry Specific I have never had a disease in my stock. I have had wonderful results in using your Roup Cure."

## Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS  
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIAN CAPITAL

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 50c and \$1.50 packages. These tins contain four of the 50c packages.

### Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk.

Mr. J. Corbett, of Lansdowne, Ont., writes: "I have used your Royal Purple Calf Meal and I am convinced it is the best I have ever tried for calves. I have had trouble with other meals not agreeing with my calves but your Royal Purple seems to be satisfactory in every respect."

Mr. R. M. Osborne, of Maxwell, Ont., tells us on August 17th, that he has a calf four months old which weighed over 400 pounds, raised entirely on our Calf Meal.

\$100 for the \$425 prepaid to any place in Canada east of Winnipeg.

We also manufacture the following high-class stock and poultry remedies:

### Royal Purple Cough Cure

Will cure an ordinary cough in four days, break up a cough distemper in ten days.

Mr. Jno. Cartier, of Bothwell, writes us: "Last fall my father had a bad case of distemper in his stable. I bought a tin of Cough Cure and fed it according to directions. Inside of two weeks the distemper was completely cured. I am recommending it to my neighbors telling them what it has done for us."

50c per tin, by mail 60c.

### Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

Will cure all sorts of lameness, sprained tendons, etc. An excellent liniment for acute rheumatism or rheumatism in people.

Mr. F. W. Moore, of Bradford, states: "I had a valuable horse go blind several remedies, also your agent in Bradford advised me to try Royal Purple Liniment. To my surprise one bottle effected a permanent cure."

A 50c bottle 50c, by mail 60c.

### Royal Purple Gall Cure

Will absolutely cure haremotes, in four to five days, will cure all sorts of haremotes and sores. You do not have to lay up your horse.

50c and 50c per tin; 50c and 50c by mail.

### Royal Purple Worm Specific

Destroys the worms and larvae, thereby eliminating the cause of the worms.

Mr. Alex. Corbett, of New Waterford, N.S., writes stating he received a tin of Royal Worm Specific and it entirely removed the worms, fulfilling our every claim for it.

50c per tin, by mail 50c.

### Royal Purple Roup Specific

Will cure all the common disease of poultry such as roup, dip, caper, swollen head, diphtheria and typhoid fever in fowl. Mr. Detford Wain, of Gredford, Ont., writes: "My state was had a large flock of turkeys in last fall which commenced to die off three head, and four a day from roup and swollen head. I commenced using your Roup Cure and it cured a great many of the birds that were already infected with the disease."

50c per tin, by mail 50c.

### Royal Purple Lice Killer

Will entirely exterminate the lice on stock and poultry. It is entirely different from any other lice killer on the market. Our book tells all about its manufacture.

50c and 50c per tin; 50c and 50c by mail.

### Royal Purple Disinfectant

We give you at least 50 per cent more for your money than any other disinfectant on the market. We guarantee it to be as good as the best. Use this in connection with our Lice Killer and you can exterminate all the lice on the woodwork and litter in your pens as well as on the animals and poultry.

50c, 50c, and \$1.00 tins.

### Royal Purple Colic Cure

"The Farmer's Insurance." This is put up in large, long-necked bottles which contain the oil and other ingredients all ready to administer to the animal. \$1.50 per bottle, by mail \$1.15.

**You Can Order Direct**—We will enclose order to pay charges on all orders amounting to \$6.00 or over to be shipped east of Winnipeg, and allow for charges west of Winnipeg on all orders amounting to \$10.00.

### Food For Thought

We manufacture pure, unadulterated foods. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. We disregard everything we manufacture to give the desired results or refund the money.

**Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics**  
Made in Canada by Canadian Capital

## Made Only by The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

**IN THE NICK OF TIME**—Farm and Dairy readers are discussing for 1915  
BUSH AND SMALL FRUITS

### Annual Orchard and Garden Number

Will be the leading features of our

OUT MARCH 4th

"The Apple Situation in Canada" "The Production Side of Fruit Growing"

By Prof. Crow, O.A.C. and D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner. By such men as Prof. Casson, F. M. Clement and Prof. Macoun.

"Potatoes, as a Side-line Money Maker"—By the Editor.

All lines of Small Fruit Growing will be covered by practical men in a practical way.

The European struggle has created an unusual demand for greater quantities of our staple food products. The coming season will see a great stimulus in production. What Crops shall we grow? Is there a demand for those giving a goodly margin of profit? These questions must be answered before seedling time. Read carefully the articles in our Orchard and Better Machinery, will attain these results. No greater acreage but greater yields should be our aim. Better seed, better soil preparation,

**YOU MEN WHO SELL** Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes, Clovers, **YOU MEN WHO MAKE** Spraying and Orchard Equipment of every kind, Cultivating and Harvesting Machinery, etc.

**YOU ALL** have a part in this "Greater Production for 1915." **YOU MEN WHO MAKE** Spraying and Orchard Equipment of every kind, Cultivating and Harvesting Machinery, etc. **YOU MEN WHO MAKE** Spraying and Orchard Equipment of every kind, Cultivating and Harvesting Machinery, etc.

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