

APRIL 9, 1914

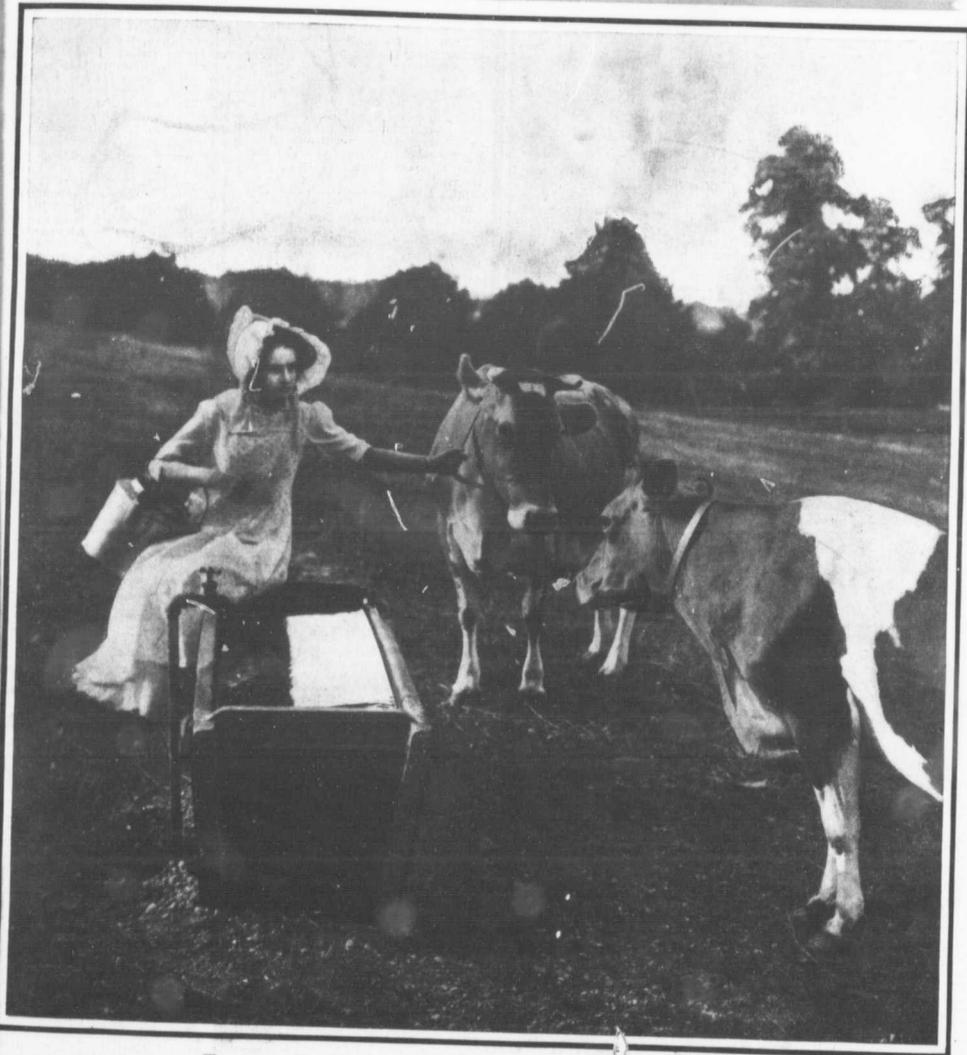
SIXTH ANNUAL DAIRY NUMBER

# Farm and Dairy

& Rural Home

BETTER FARMING DEVOTED TO  
& Canadian Country Life.

Dec 14  
Dairy & Cold Storage  
& Creams



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Note the neat and pleasing appearance of the "SIMPLEX." Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply-can is only 2 1/2 ft. from the floor, and is out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip pan, between base and body, catches all drainage.

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### Dash It!

H. Percy Blanchard, Hunts Co., N.S.

When a certain amount of cream accumulates, and a market is not open for it as a raw material, what is to be done with it?

The only natural answer would be: Churn it. But Mrs. Blanchard had plenty to do as it was; and, besides, she never claimed the championship as a butter maker. So it was up to her matrimonial partner to tackle the job; to make butter or spoil the cream.

Still, I had never before in my life churned; I had not even watched intelligently a person churn. Some things of course I had learned in the course of a varied existence; for instance, when the butter won't come bury in the back yard a package of pins soaked in the recalcitrant cream. A somewhat similar recipe is effective as a cure for warts. But warts is another subject.

#### A SEARCH FOR INFORMATION

There was the job awaiting the man. So the first thing was to hunt up all the available literature on butter-making. Some contradiction existed between one man's method and another's; but it is not generally difficult to strike a sort of average. To this was added the resolution that a superfluous method is better than the omission of some possible essential.

First: the cream in a crock was put for all day on the back of the hot water tank. This brought the temperature to 68 degrees, as the book said. There was something about "culture" in the book; and we wanted the most aristocratic butter obtainable. Apparently this culture had to be communicated to the little ignorant microbes in the neo-phobic cream. So I went over to a very nice neighbor, and begged the loan of a little well behaved buttermilk. I would add this to the cream and the little educated buttermilk microbes would teach the unsophisticated cream microbes proper manners. But they would have to bustle; for the grand whirl would begin after supper; and every Mike must know the tango by that time. Just before tea time, the cream went into the churn; and enough clean snow to reduce the temperature to 59 degrees. Serious work soon, and the microbes must keep cool.

#### THE BATTLE ON

At last the cover goes on, and the barrel goes round. It is monotonous work whirling that sloshy barrel churn; but to its rhythmic clatter, one could hear those little inside fellows sing:

Hush, little Mike Robe, don't you cry.

You'll be a Pat. O'Butter, bye and bye.

Every now and then, I looked at the wall-eyed window pan in the churn, but it was opaque as the key-hole in Noah's ark, when Shem remarked: "Say, Dad, it is some shower!"

But were they warm enough? It was a nuisance to remove the cover, so I took the plug out of the drain hole and inserted the thermometer there. Only 57. Not nearly as warm as I was! So I poured in a little warm water for Mike and Pat to put in their toddy and whirled up the hesitation waltz. Now a different gurgle; the butter had come. But what to do with it! The book did not say. Well, I did not want the buttermilk, so carefully I let that drain out of the plug hole. In its place I put a half gallon of cold water and gave them a few turns on that. Then I let the water drain off and left the now perfectly sober butter for a quarter of an hour to rest and recuperate in the churn. Oh, I forgot to say, that before the performance began, I put a little butter color in the cream. I wanted purple; but Mrs. Blanchard insisted on yellow. Of course yellow is very "passe" these days, but then when Mrs. Blanchard insists, what else remains. So it was yellow. Still, purple butter is not so common, don't you know.

The butter was removed and put on a three-legged table, and with a roller the last trace of buttermilk was squeezed out. Who was guzzled by the more-cream as good, fresh salt was added; more squeezing and then the product was made up in most beautifully sculptured prints. Permit me a reference to the many flattering laudations in praise of that first attempt in butter making. My natural modesty compels me at once to forget them. And yet I cannot help saying that it was the best butter I ever made and that it was only yesterday I made it.

### The Cheese Market Situation

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—As requested, we are writing you on the cheese situation from the Old Country as it strikes one of the firms connected with the trade.

The past season has shown that the high prices obtained during the last few years has brought and is bringing more countries to interest themselves in the dairying industry, and especially with regard to cheese. The English make was undoubtedly large and of excellent quality. New Zealand has so far exceeded all previous records, and arrivals are turning out very fine. Australia is sending a few, and Siberia is also putting sample lots on the market.

Canadian still holds the premier place in imported cheese, and speaking generally for the past season, the quality has been very fine. The old trouble of cheese being shipped too new has again shown itself, and some districts show irregularity. Factorymen have had the advantage in the market. Although some few of the early make were sold at low figures, it was only a trifling amount, and thus for the remainder of the season prices kept well over the 90s. line, running as high as 68s. landed English ports.

All these high-priced cheeses were against the buyer. Market did not warrant any such extreme rates. We look forward to a plentiful make for the coming season this side, and reports from New Zealand point to a full make to the end of this season. All the coming summer Canadian cheese will be wanted, and the outlook is good for the whole season's produce of the Dominion.—Gardner, Thomas & Co., Bristol, England.

Farmers around Hillsburg, Ont. are forming a Potato Growers' Association. They have a temporary executive, with D. N. Dowled for president and Geo. C. Burt secretary-treasurer.

Trade Inc

Vol. XX

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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1914

No. 15

## The Future of Factory Dairying in Canada

I HAVE been asked to express my views as to the future of factory dairying in this country. Looking back over the records of the past 25 or 30 years, one is confronted with forecasts respecting the dairying industry that make rather curious reading in the light of its present developments. I am warned, therefore, to be careful.

We are very apt to take for granted, in connection with dairying as well as in other lines of work, that the present state is always a finality. That, however, is a mistake, and we have no reason to assume that we have reached a permanent condition in any line of work.

Possibly the most important influence making for change in factory dairying in Canada at present is the large increase in home consumption and the relatively small proportion of our butter and cheese which is now exported. This growing preponderance of the home trade and the increasing demand for market milk and cream means that the factory of the future that would keep pace with the changing conditions and requirements must depart more or less from what might be termed the simple routine of catering to the export trade in either butter or cheese. Speaking more particularly of Ontario and parts of Quebec, it seems to me that the successful factory of the future must be:

- (a) Located at a convenient shipping point;
- (b) Constructed to permit of economical operation the year round; and
- (c) Equipped in such a manner as to enable the management, but at a day's notice, to manufacture either butter or cheese, or to ship milk or cream. In favorable situations it may pay to manufacture ice-cream or other milk products.

### THE FACTORY'S ADVANTAGE

With these facilities for making the most out of the milk according to the passing demand, factories should be able to prevent their patrons from deserting to the city creamery or leaving to sell their milk direct to the city dealer. The city milk companies prefer to purchase supplies from a properly equipped factory rather than from individual farmers, and will usually pay a higher price, for the reason that they are able to secure just such quantities from day to day as will meet the requirements of their business. Surplus milk is often a loss to city dairies.

J. A. RUDDICK, Dom. Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa

Let me illustrate the point. The Government Dairy Station at Finch is located at a good shipping point 80 miles from Montreal. Last fall



Another Market that is Opening for the Milk of the Dairy Cow  
This is the Brownsville Powdered Milk Factory, Oxford Co., Ont., which affords a market for 65,000 lbs. of milk a day. Still another competitor for the cheese factory and creamery trade!

milk companies offered to buy milk and cream at good prices without contracting for any particular quantity. We shipped them cream or milk as required and in a short time they took the whole supply. Under these conditions we have been able to pay the patrons from \$1.64 to \$1.82 net per hundred pounds of milk during the past four months.

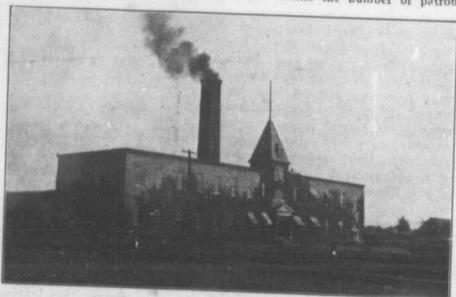
### CENTRALIZED CREAMERY

Those who are watching the trend of events in Ontario cannot fail to be impressed with the rather remarkable development of the centralized creamery in the towns and cities. There is, no doubt, a good economic basis for this movement, but there is reason to believe that the quality of Canadian butter as a whole is not being improved as a result of the shifting of the manufacture of butter from the country to the city. The centralized system will probably continue to grow, and it is quite within the probabilities that in the near future, as far as Ontario is concerned, practically all creamery butter will be manufactured in these city creameries.

I think we may look for an increase in the milk condensing and milk powder business. In the early days of the milk condensing business, many suppliers were not inclined to comply with the conditions imposed upon them in the delivery of milk as readily as they are to-day, because great improvement has been made along these lines on the average farm. What was looked upon as unnecessary fussiness at one time is now considered to be absolutely necessary in the production of good milk. The milk condensary, requiring a large supply of milk for profitable operation, is naturally located in those districts where a large milk production is to be found. Some parts of Western Ontario lead in that respect.

### CONDENSARY VERSUS CENTRALIZED CREAMERY

Comparing the city creamery and the milk condensary from the factory owner's point of view, there is this to say—that the promoters of the condensary always seek a location in the country at the source of supply. They may purchase existing factories as well as supplant them. The city creamery on the other hand, does nothing of the kind, but rather acts the part of a poacher on the preserves of factories over a somewhat large area. While the number of patrons



### One Factor in the Dairy Evolution in Canada

Condensed milk factories, of which we here give an illustration of the one at Aylmer, Ont., have played a large part in some districts of Ontario in the evolution of the dairy industry. Although insisting on better quality of milk than does the average cheese factory, they pay more for it and hence get the preference among milk producers. As items in favor of the cheese factory or creamery is the value of the whey or skim-milk returned; and this is an item well worth consideration with live stock on the farm.

taken away from a single cheese factory or creamery may not be large enough to close it up, the loss of patronage may be sufficient to reduce its revenue to such an extent as to cause it to degenerate into one of those unprofitable, starved institutions of which, unfortunately, we al-

(Continued on page 9)

# In Pastures Green--Plus How Much Grain

YOUNG man, I consider it a sin and a shame! Five cents a quart for milk, and this the summer time with the Almighty feeding the cows in His own green pastures!" The old lady was shaking with indignation and her eyes fairly blazed as she looked at her milkman. "There are a lot of things in this world I can't understand," she added, "and one of them is why milk should cost anything in summer. The Almighty grows the feed, doesn't He? It doesn't cost you a cent, does it? And yet I have to pay you five cents a quart!"

The milkman might have mentioned a long item of expenses that the old lady had forgotten. For instance, he might have mentioned that he was paid \$28 a month and board to deliver the milk, that one horse was required all the time for the work, that a \$150 wagon did not last very long on a milk route. Had he wished to be especially bitter he might have mentioned the fact that he was well aware that this particular old lady had always contrived to have her milkman supply her with preserving bottles. Milk bottles do very well for preserving you know. He might have mentioned such items as interest charges and labor of milking.

What he did mention was the fact that although the cattle were then in "pastures green" that they were fed grain twice a day in addition, and that grain costs good money. This is a little chapter from the experience of a close friend of an editor of Farm and Dairy when he peddled milk for a living.

This practice of feeding grain to cows on pasture is now a general one among farmers who run retail milk routes and must have a uniform supply of milk the year round. Some dairymen feed their cows grain every day in the year. Others, and these are some of the best of them, claim that heavy grain feed the year round is detrimental to the cow's system and that a rest when the cows are on good pasture in June is decidedly advisable. Probably this view is a sane one. There is nothing sane, however, in compelling good cows to pick a scanty living from bare pastures later in the summer and grain feeding is bound to become more general as its advantages are more appreciated. For the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers we have asked several practical dairymen to write us their experience with feeding grain in summer. First, we will have the experience of Wm. E. Mason, of Norfolk Co., Ont., who has produced a few Canadian and world's records in his Holstein herd:

#### MR. MASON'S EXPERIENCE

"Feeding grain to cows when they are being pastured on grass is quite necessary to keep the average cow in a thrifty condition," writes Mr. Mason in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy. "Many a cow has been turned to the butcher in the autumn or winter, when a few bushels of grain fed during the earlier part of summer, might have acted as a preventive in keeping and sustaining health.

"The age of cows makes some difference in the amount of grain fed as well as individuality and size. Young heifers will hardly eat any grain when on good pasture. Cows milked and fed three times daily will eat more than cows fed

## A Synopsis of the Experience of Leading Dairy Farmers in the Feeding of Grain to Dairy Cows on Pasture--What to Feed and How Much

and milked twice daily. I have had cows eat nine pounds a day on grass and I believe was profitable to me. I believe the natural freshening of an animal would be a guide in amount of feed required. If she begins to get fat we would be feeding unprofitably, unless we had some other purpose in view."

#### AN MR. HUME DOES IT

Mr. Alex. Hume, well known breeder and exhibitor of Ayrshire cattle, writes as follows: "At one time we thought it was feed wasted, feeding a grain ration with good pasture grass,

tion. I find cows well fed in standard or pasture give from 20 to 45 pounds of milk a day two months from freshening, when if not, they give from five to 10 lbs. a day.

"Many cows do not readily take meal on pasture," adds Mr. Holtby, "and I find that bran mixed with other grain (or preferably a preparation of brewers' grain and molasses) helps to make the feed palatable. Last summer we fed from two to five gallons a day of brewers' grain and molasses, according to time from freshening, with satisfactory results."

Mr. R. W. Walker, of Ontario Co., Ont., is well known as a breeder of producing Holsteins. He tells his ideas on grain feeding as follows:

"The amount of grain to be fed to milch cows on pasture will depend very much on the quality of the pasture. We find that cows on a rich flush pasture will not take a large amount of grain feed; some cows will take a considerable amount while others will scarcely take any. We find a mixture of ground oats and bran with plenty of salt fed to them in the stable morning and night give good results. We feed each cow just what she will eat clean. It is well to start them with a small feed and then gradually increase the quantity, and you will soon find what each cow will take.

"Dried brewers' grains and molasses mixed makes a good feed for milch cows on pasture, and it pays to feed it if you can buy it at the right price. When the pasture begins to dry up in the hot weather it is the time it pays to feed grain. The cows seem to relish it better then than when the pasture is fresh."

Notice the similarity of these opinions and practices. All feed grain and all agree that the practice is a money-maker. And yet lots of dairy farmers never think of feeding grain in the summer months. Is not the practice worthy of a trial when it is so heartily endorsed by leading dairy farmers?

### Why the Son Stayed

By E. L. McCaskey

I recently had a short conversation with a dairy farmer who struck me as having about the right idea of how to keep the boy on the farm. He told me that the oldest son, a sharp young chap of 21, once got the city fever. This farmer immediately began to make improvements around the farm. The broken down teams that he knew his son had always objected to, were replaced by some good brood mares of the Clydesdale breed. He gave his son full scope to go ahead and modernize the dairy stable. In short he took his son into partnership, and to-day the boy is his father's right hand man on their Hastings county farm, and both are exceedingly well satisfied.

After all, isn't this merely an application of the Golden Rule? The farmer who expects his son to be simply a superior sort of hired man, even if he gives him a hired man's wages, will never reconcile the boy to country life. All that the boy wants is a square deal. He wants a chance to develop the best there is in him, to feel that he is doing things, growing all the time. The boy who doesn't want to develop had better leave the farm anyway. He won't make good there.



#### A Case for Supplementary Feeding

Here we have good cows and lots of shade but practically no pasture. Supplementary feeding is necessary. What shall we feed? In the adjoining article a few good dairymen give their experience with feeding grain to cows on pasture--8-one in the Fox River Dist. of Illinois.

but after several years experience we have come to the conclusion that it is profitable to feed a grain ration composed of a mixture of two-thirds oat chop to one of bran in bulk all the summer through, even when there is good grass. It helps to keep the flesh on when there is a reserve force on them on the cows and is a reserve force on the men when the grass begins to dry up, thus keeping up a regular flow of milk, also preventing them getting too loose in the bowels. Barley chop as part of the mixture is all right, especially if it is grown on the farm."

#### R. W. HOLDBY TESTIFIES

"In answer to Farm and Dairy's question, how much grain to feed on grass," writes R. W. Holtby, Durham Co., Ont., "I would say enough to keep the cow from falling in weight. I find that a cow will milk when fresh apparently without feeding grain, but soon falls in flesh, and then in milk, and your pay for feeding grain mainly comes from keeping her to her produc-

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In "The Holland of America." A Few of the Holsteins of R. J. Kelly at Pasture in Oxford Co., Ont.

## Crops and Sidelines for the Dairy Farmer

R. J. KELLY, OXFORD CO., ONT.

### Practical Suggestions for Crop Planning That Will Enlarge Profits and Make the Farm More Attractive to the Young People—Profitable Sidelines the Secret of the Best Returns From the Dairy Farm

**I** BELIEVE, Mr. Editor, that if the average farmer would only make his farm a little more attractive, by growing everything that is good on it, more of the young people and even older ones would be satisfied to live out their allotted time on the farm in preference to going to the cities, where the most of them do not live but merely exist. Hence I have been tempted to write a few lines on crops and side lines for the dairy farmer.

I might say right on the start, that if I were of the same opinion as some farmers, that it is smart and right to struggle along with as little hired help as possible, these lines would never have been written. But I believe that the only right and business-like way for any one to farm is to give every hour and every day's work, that it is possible to do, to some man, woman or child. As a result our farms will not only a

credit and profitable industry in the neighborhood. Therefore, it behooves us to try to grow not only the crops that we need for the proper development of our cattle, but also the crops that will help in the development of the minds and bodies of our families, and also furnish the greatest amount of profitable employment for anyone who is willing to work either a few hours or a day picking fruit, or steady work by the year. We may thus keep or help to keep as many of the willing workers as possible in our section, creating a home market for our produce and also healthy employment in the open air, not only for the head of some family but also for the boys and girls who otherwise might be tempted to rush off to the cities, where in the struggle for food to keep life in the body, the mind is starved and warped till finally the young man or woman whom you might have made a useful citizen gives up all hope of ever becoming anything more than a mere drudge, city laborer or washwoman, content for the sake of the little excitement the city furnish, to live on hope and an occasional visit to the moving picture show.

#### THE LAND OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Remember, the responsibility rests with you who own or work the land. Are we doing or trying to do all we can to stop this unnatural life and starvation by furnishing something better for their minds and bodies? We are often told that the only man or woman who makes a

success in these times is the one who specializes; if making a lot of money in a short time can be called success. Taking everything into consideration, however, I do not believe the specialist makes anything like the success financially, morally or physically that the person does who broadens his mind by having something more than one thing to think of and keeps himself much better morally by having something to do at all seasons of the year.

Of course, as the old saying goes, "Circumstances alter cases." The old bachelor may be content with his dog and the old maid with her

could get a fair idea of what branch of farming he or she likes the best, they would stay on the farm and some day make their neighborhood famous by producing crops the average farmer thought impossible because he had a few cows to milk night and morning.

#### THE REALLY SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMAN

The most successful dairyman of to-day is the man who grows his own food and the food for his stock on his own farm. I believe that one of the greatest losses in stock farming in Ontario at the present time is the great mistake of leaving far too much of the farm in old pasture. Practice a short rotation, not a three or four year one, but a two or three year one, which ever you can work the best, or in other words, which ever one the sunshine and rain along with your ability as a farmer will permit.

One thing I would say,—do not leave a field of clover the second year in order to make a three or four year rotation. Try to seed enough each year so that you can plow down that nice field of clover sod and let your neighbors laugh if they will. It will not take many years to show them that you are the one who might laugh if you felt so inclined.

#### MY CHOICE OF CROPS

Now as to crops: "I believe that where it can be successfully grown, alfalfa is the greatest crop for the dairy farmer and in my estimation comes the nearest to a balanced ration of any crop we grow. The next one would be red clover. Then comes corn for land where it is dry enough to get the seed in in good time in the spring and off in wet falls. It is a good crop to furnish a bulky ration. I know some farmers who consider corn ahead of clover, but my experience teaches me that by giving a little extra attention to the growing of clover it enables me to grow a much larger yield of corn than I could if I did not grow the clover. So I would place the clovers first and the corn second.

The next important crop on the dairy farm would be oats. They are one of the best stock foods and very much ahead of the different kinds of mixed feeds that are made from screenings and mill dust. They also furnish what is needed on every stock farm and that is a good supply of bedding for our stock.

(Continued on page 16)



#### Features Worth Emulating on a Quebec Province Farm

The prominent feature of this illustration is the fine Clydesdale mare owned by John McClary, Compton Co., Que. We would draw attention, however, to the box as set up it does not need to be shifted to fill into either silo. Mr. McClary has three large silos, and would like to have more. Windows such as the ones noted in the roof are necessary to let out air when filling. When a blow is used it will clog up continually unless such windows are provided for in a roofed silo. —Photo courtesy Jno. Pister

cat. But if they should get married and be blessed with a family then they will need something more than the dog and cat for the proper rearing and development of that family. They will need a cow; but here is where my argument in favor of sidelines for the dairyman comes in. I say it is a bad mistake to try to make a dairyman out of every boy who is raised on a dairy farm. But what else can the poor fellows do when they are brought up on the farm where they grow and talk of nothing but corn and cows. The chances are that if some variety of work was provided, so that each boy and girl



# Feeds That Satisfy the Dairy Cow\*

J. H. GRISDALE B.S.A., Dir. Experimental Farms

**A Discussion of the Cow's Appetite and the Selection of Home Grown Crops that will Satisfy It. Methods of Seeding and Rotation Suggested**

THE dairy farmer, to make a success of his business, must be prepared to supply his cows in milk with as large quantities of the right kind of feed as they can be induced to consume. This, of course, refers to the treatment he should give his cattle in summer as well as in winter; and in spring and in autumn the same general rule will apply.

To induce cattle to consume liberal quantities of feed necessitates catering to their tastes or likes; that is to say, the first consideration in producing crops for dairy cattle should be the ensuring of a high degree of palatability in the

that peculiar condition of a forage or a feed which is observable when the crop from which it has been prepared has been cut at the right time, cured in the best way, housed under the most favorable conditions, and preserved in the best shape possible. Quality in the ration is a feature too frequently lost sight of, a feature quite frequently entirely ignored by the average dairy farmer, but nevertheless a feature of exceeding great importance

and of very high value where it is desired to get the best out of the individual or the herd.

Palatability is undoubtedly the most important characteristic to be provided for in producing crops for dairy cattle. But a feature not to be overlooked, and in fact the feature which has most commonly been dwelt upon by men dealing with this subject, is the suitability of the feed for the end in view. Suitability in this connection has been considered to mean that quality in the ration which makes it fill up and satisfy the craving of the appetite for something to distend the digestive organs, and, besides this, suitability in the way of composition for the attaining of the end in view, namely milk production.

Producing large quantities of milk means, as everyone knows, the utilization of large quantities of protein, that is, the flesh-forming part of foods. Fortunately, our chemists and our experience have shown us what foods possess this peculiarity and which of them are likely to please the dairy cow and enable her to give good results at the pail.

### COMMON FOODS SUITABLE

Among the feeds that we find most suitable for milk production in Ontario and that come



**A Source of Palatability**

Here we may see Mr. Simpson Bennett in the corn field of R. F. Hicks, York Co. Ont., the President of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. In the adjoining article Mr. J. H. Grisdale strongly advocates corn, because of its nutritive value and palatability.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the nearest to complying with the conditions of success in feeding, as indicated above, are corn ensilage, mangels, turnips, alfalfa, red clover, alsike, pea and oat hay, bromo grass hay, blue grass hay and mixed hay, while for concentrates a mixture of oats, peas and barley, oats and peas, or of peas alone or oats alone, barley in small quantities, corn, oil cake meal, cotton seed meal, gluten meal, wheat bran, wheat shorts, or middlings are about the best that can be fed.

To the concentrates, with the exception of the by-products and mill feeds mentioned, we need pay little attention, since they are grown and grown fairly cheaply on every farm. The question of the economical production of the roughage or coarse part of the forage is, however, an exceedingly important one, and a few ideas on the methods of production best suited to Eastern Ontario conditions are submitted.

To begin with, "Abundance" should be the watchword. Any shortage in the supply of roughage is very much more serious than a similar condition where concentrates are considered;

(Concluded on page 8)



**"Just About as Good as Bran and Much Cheaper"**

In three years the yields from this field were 5.44 and 3.2 tons. The gradual decrease in yield was due more to the character of the season than to decreasing vigor of the crop. This alfalfa tested 11 per cent digestible protein. Bran tests 2.9 per cent. When difference in price is considered alfalfa is surely well worth repeated trials until success in growing it is attained.

resultant forage. As aids to palatability, succulence, variety and quality in the ration take first rank.

Succulence can, as we all know, be imparted in some degree to dry forage by sprinkling it with water, either pure or flavored, as with feed molasses, and allow it to lie softening for some time before feeding. The only really satisfactory method of ensuring succulence in the ration, however, is the growing of succulent feeds and storing them as such. In any case, succulence is the almost absolute condition of success in feeding dairy cattle.

Variety, like succulence, is undoubtedly a material aid to palatability, hence it is important that the dairy farmer do all he can to provide some variety in the feeds he stores for his cows. Cattle have a somewhat different idea of what constitutes variety in food than have men. Men as a rule like their rations to vary day by day; cattle, however, like the same ration continuously, but like it to include as many different kinds of food as are available, and to have them all in the same proportion each day.

To illustrate, a ration including both red clover and alfalfa hay is likely to give better results than either the one or the other fed alone. A ration including both corn ensilage and mangels will usually prove more satisfactory than the ration whose chief constituent is exclusively one or the other of these two probably equally valuable succulent feeds.

Quality is another peculiarity of the feeds go-



**This Crop Should Occupy an Important Place in the Dairy Farm Rotation**

Well-cured clover hay is palatable. It is so rich in protein that it is almost a balanced ration in itself. Although not so rich as alfalfa it works in better where a short rotation must be followed. This illustration is from a photograph taken on the farm of a man who appreciates the merits of clover.—Mr. B. Young, Huron Co. Ont.

\*These notes are a summary of an address by Mr. Grisdale, before a convention of Eastern Ontario Dairymen. They were so thoroughly appreciated by the hearers that we reproduce them in full for the benefit of Our Folks.

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The writer of these words has been reading and preparing business literature for a good many years. But he has never read and (he is sorry to say) he has never written as convincing a book as this Studebaker Proof Book.

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Buy It Because It's a Studebaker

## Feeds That Satisfy the Dairy Cow

(Continued from page 7)

hence, in making arrangements for forage production, a margin of at least one-quarter, and better still one-third, more than is likely to be necessary should be allowed.

To get the best results and to be sure of a sufficient supply year by year, some regular cropping system or rotation should be followed. Where part of the arable land has to be used for pasture each year, a four-year rotation is probably the best. Where sufficient rough land is included in the farm to permit of all necessary pasturing being done thereon, then a three-year rotation is likely to give best returns.

On that part of the farm devoted to crop production a good four-year rotation is: 1st year, hoed crop; 2nd year, grain seeded down as follows—Timothy 6 lbs., alsike 2 lbs., red clover 10 lbs., and if the land is well drained, alfalfa 6 or 8 lbs. an acre; 3rd year, hay, two cuttings; 4th year, pasture or hay as necessary.

Corn for ensilage should be the staple crop on every dairy farm. It is a safe crop, that is, it practically never fails, and provides a safe feed. Corn ensilage is of uniform quality from beginning to end of the feeding period, that is, during the whole 12 months of the year.

Mangels, sugar mangels, sugar beets, and turnips are all excellent feeds for dairy cattle, and can be grown profitably in Ontario, but require considerable hand work, and are as a rule more expensive crops to produce than corn, along with which, of course, they must be classed.

In the production of hay the proportion to be considered are the seeding down and the making of the hay itself. The generous seeding indicated, while apparently expensive and in the opinion of some people extravagant, is really cheap, and certainly most profitable. Liberal seeding as indicated means greatly increased chance of getting a good "catch," a much more rapid growth when in hay, and the crop ready to cut somewhat earlier than where thinner seeding is practiced, and at the same time a growth of such character as to ensure a very much better quality of hay than from thin seeding. The superior quality is due in this case to the thickness of the growth which makes finer stems and taller crops, which means considerably improved quality in flavor and digestibility of the cured hay.

GRAVY SEEDING UPHELD. The heavy acre or field of the rotation might be devoted to oats, or oats, peas, and barley. It is usually well not to sow the grain too thickly, and to do everything else possible to the end of ensuring a good catch of grain and clover. Thorough tilling or harrowing until the seed bed is in perfect condition for firmness and fineness, then rolling, seeding, rolling and lightly harrowing after the second rolling, is the treatment likely to give the best results under average weather in this province.

Protecting the catch from cattle in the fall and spring is about the only other thing that can be done by the farmer to ensure a good crop of hay the next year.

## Factors in Successful Corn Growing

(Continued from page 6)

Shallow cultivation can be carried on until the ears are set with very beneficial results, on hastening the maturity of the crop and cleaning the land for the crop to follow.

SEEK SELECTION. While cultivation plays a very important part in successful corn production, yet the selection of seed is by no means of minor importance. Forced feeding never makes a perfect specimen of an inferior animal. Neither can high yields result through perfect cultivation alone.

The quality of seed and its adaptability for the purpose for which it is meant and to the locality in which it is grown, are of equal if not major importance. Corn growers, whether for ensilage or husking, should insist on seed of first quality. And they should be willing to pay the producers of seed corn a price that will

recompense them for producing seed corn of superior quality.

Ensilage growers should make a study of the varieties of corn in order that they may make a judicious selection for their requirement. Corn that will mature and make first-class ensilage in one locality may be entirely too late for another section; therefore, it is advisable for growers to do a little experimental investigation with some of the leading varieties to ascertain which will best meet their requirements.

Many growers make the mistake of planting too thickly. Corn needs sunlight. To ensure sunlight the plants must be far enough apart to admit it on every side. If the drill method of planting is followed, the plants are better 12 or 18 inches apart in the row than in the Canadian three strong stalks, each producing an ear.

## A Long String of the Kind we Breed in Canada

This string of Yorkshire heifers at the Live Stock and Dairy Show in Toronto last November, attracted much attention. All the Canadian bred, the steady growth in numbers and quality of entries in Canadian-bred classes at all our leading fairs, is a cause of much gratification to all who have the interests of the Canadian live stock industry at heart.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

April 9

**B. S. P.**  
No matter how tired you have tried

**Specimen**  
The it is reflected in the seed and in the quality of the product. For details write to the

**V.**  
Twenty six and a half inches in diameter. The weight is 11 lbs. 11 oz. 83 Charles

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Four years' test, 99% also a limited trial from selected samples app. J. H. Stark, W. A. CLEM

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Application membership, and all the FARMER'S should be new Association. W. A. CLEM

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Egg-Laying Cor. White Leghorns \$6.00 hundred. \$7.00 hundred. quantities. T. O'Rourke.

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depend largely on Every shagreened and soil. Every do it must \$1.00 per are planted, one piece

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often pay for themselves. They also pay to 24 inches apart.



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No matter how old the fowl, how long the borer, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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Use it under our guarantee—our money refunded if it does not cure your spavin. Most cases cured by a single application. Guaranteed. No return required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Bladder, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket

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O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY, from seed of four years' selection (germination test, 98%). Free from poisonous weeds. Also a limited quantity of Banner Oats from selected seed. For price and samples apply

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Depend largely on how the crop is planted. Every shovelled hill is a loss in time, fertilizer and soil. Every double watered valuable seedling costs \$5 to \$10 per acre extra profit if all hills are planted, one piece in each. That is why

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often pay for themselves in one season on small farms. They are planted straight, at right angles, 12 to 24 inches apart, in rows 20 to 30 inches apart.

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will give greater quantity and quality combined than for more ordinary or partly barren stalks. The aim of any corn grower should be to cultivate and plant in such a way and sow such seed as will give him the greatest quantity of well-matured corn in the shortest time.

While the ensiling and curing of corn, if fodder or seed, is a broad subject in itself, I just want to emphasize this one point in connection with ensiling corn—that the nearer mature green corn can get and still remain green, the better food it makes, provided it is put directly into the silo. It is the fermentation of the juices in the corn that makes it so palatable food it is, and if those juices are allowed to become affected by weather or other conditions, a poor product results.

Be sure you know the variety you require, get the best possible seed to be procured of that variety, in the strongest sense of the term, and Providence will do the rest.

**The Future of Factory Dairying in Canada**

(Continued from page 3)

ready have too many. The proprietor in these cases is not the only loser. The farmer who feeds his patronize the "run-down" establishment must also be included.

A new standard will be required in the future of construction and equipment of factories, and rather more capital will have to be expended than has been in the past. Permanent sanitary construction will be necessary, and old wooden buildings, with its unsanitary equipment, will not meet the requirements of the city milk or cream trade.

I am not suggesting that these changes will be general in the near future, but it seems to me that any modification that the present factory system may undergo will be along these lines indicated.

**Getting the Work Done**

John Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.

"I always calculate to get a job done once I start it. I reckon it's a lazy man who stops on a piece of work half done. When one works hard when he's at it, he can afford to take a rest between times." These words, spoken at every opportunity, accurately describe the method, or lack of method, followed by one of my old neighbors in his work. He will start in an afternoon to prepare a field for grain and work right till dark, then spend the hours between then and bedtime doing his chores by lantern light. If the fences are not repaired by six o'clock, he will keep on till eight or nine, if necessary. Anyway, the work has to be done. Like most men who do things in a rush, he also plans to take it easy once in the advance, and I notice that the tendency is for the easy streaks to grow wider and wider. As a result, this neighbor's crops are always the poorest repair, and the weeds grow most plentifully in his fields.

How different are the methods of management of the best farmer in this section. Here all the work is planned out by the farmer and done methodically. All work is done up by six o'clock, except occasionally in the harvest season. There are no easy streaks in his farm. The same amount of work is done every day, and the leisure is taken every evening.

One has only to compare the appearance of these two farms (and they are in sight of each other) to judge of the efficacy of the two methods. The man who is methodical gets the most work done, attracts the best help, and keeps it longest.



**Cow Stalls Everlasting**

Equip your stable to last a century by fitting it up with BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, and cement floors and walls. You've seen how quickly old-style wood stalls soak up manure and become unsanitary and unhealthy for the cattle, how soon they rot and break, and how often they must be repaired. You know, too, how much time and trouble and money it takes to be constantly renewing them.

The old way is the expensive way. Try the new. Put in BT Steel stable as long as you live.

**Won't Break, Rot, or Burn**

We melt down steel rails to get the finest 2-inch steel tubing for BT Stalls. They're strong enough to stand the heaviest strain we put on them. No manure can soak into steel! Steel won't rot! You can't burn steel! BT Steel Stalls will even outlast your barn. Stable acids and moisture do not affect them, for every BT Steel Stall enters right into the cement floor. The galvanizing material enters right into the pores of the metal, so BT Steel Stalls last longer than any other. They always look bright and clean in the barn, won't rust. They always look bright and clean in the barn.

The Barn at the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawville, Quebec, was equipped with BT Steel Stalls 3 years ago, and has twice burned to the ground. After the last fire, Mr. Matthews, principal of the school, wrote us:

"The contractor, with the permission of the directors, is going to use the 20 BT Steel Stalls again—they have been through fire twice, yet are as good as new, except for a few replacements, as when we put them in first."



**BT Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Bull Pens, Calf Pens, Waterbubs, Columns—all of Steel**

Think of the amount of stable work BT Galvanized Steel Equipment saves in a single year. It's always so easy to keep clean. No cracks or corners or smooth, galvanized surface to collect dust or dirt. The steel can be washed off in a moment, and the stable kept always free from filth and disagreeable, and voracious and unpleasant odors. Cows are healthier and give much more and much better milk.

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BT Steel Equipment is very simple to erect in the barn. The Stalls come ready to set up from our factory, and can be put up in a few moments, by tightening up the three large bolts on each stall. You can get the concrete for the cement in a single afternoon, with only a boy to help dig, etc., so you can build or remodel your whole stable yourself. Before you build or remodel your barn this year get our free Book No. 21 that tells all about BT Galvanized Steel Equipment. Investigate every fact for yourself, and learn about every money-saving advantage.

**Barn-Plan Service Free**

Let Beatty Bros. help you plan your barn this spring. We'll show you how to build a much better barn than your neighbors have, at less cost, how to let out the stable to be handsier for choring and to hold more stock, how to light and ventilate it better, and how to frame it more economically. Also we'll send you our valuable book "How to build a dairy barn."

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Shall we make up-to-date barn plans for you? ... If so, about what size will your barn be? \_\_\_\_\_

How many cows will you keep? \_\_\_\_\_ Also horses? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Dairy Industry in Nova Scotia in 1913

W. A. MacKay, Dairy Superintendent.

Nova Scotia is a province with many resources in commercial and manufacturing lines, mining, fishing and lumbering and their allies that the immense possibilities and opportunities along agricultural lines generally, and particularly along the more tangible lines, such as the dairy business affords, have been neglected. Where the industry requires an immense amount of energy and study to make it the greatest financial success possible, this neglect is most apparent. This permanent and more remunerative industry, dairying, has been neglected and has had to give way to the other industries that turn a dollar quicker. But there appears to be a new era dawning, and the prospects are that the dairy business is yet going to come into its own. The progress made during the past year helps to demonstrate the fact. Cooperation and system are the

published later; the results give much information. The average pounds butter fat a cow for the best herd was 181.1 lbs. or about 210 lbs. butter in six months; which demonstrates clearly the possibilities along this line. The lowest herd had an average of 90 lbs. fat or about 105 pounds butter a cow. This latter herd is much above the average in the province at the present time.

All the old creameries were in operation again during the year and nearly all showed an increased make over the previous year. The Scotsburn Creamery was again in the lead and also the largest in the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing 228,750 lbs. of butter, which sold for \$61,000, as compared with 180,000 lbs. in 1912. Yarmouth comes second with 175,000 lbs. of butter, which sold for \$47,250, as compared with 66,000 lbs. in 1912. This is only their second year in operation, and no doubt this institution will show a much larger make again during 1914. The rest of the old creameries will nearly all



## Evidences of Prosperity in a Province by the Sea

Kings county, Nova Scotia, is one of the banner farming and fruit growing districts of Canada. The buildings on the farm of C. C. Eaton, here illustrated, are only a type of many similar groups of buildings on the farms in that county. Where they can be afforded improvements such as these are a continual source of satisfaction to the owner

and pride to the whole family. keynotes to success, and a strong effort is being made to inculcate these two principles into the work. The year started with a convention of the dairymen at the Agricultural College, where many of the problems connected with the work were discussed and where the different creamery and cheese factory men had a chance to get acquainted with each other and discuss informally the different problems that go to make their business a success. A system of weekly marketing reports was adopted whereby the different creamerymen all get a report every week of the ruling price of butter in all the different commercial centres in Nova Scotia, as well as in the different cities in Canada and the United States.

**A DAIRY HERD COMPETITION**  
A dairy herd competition among the patrons of cheese factories and creameries was inaugurated for the six summer months, which had the tendency of creating some new enthusiasm in the production end of the business and was competed in keenly by patrons from nearly all the most important cheese factories and creameries. The detailed information in regard to this competition will be

shown an increase. The amount of cheese will probably be about the same as 1912. Only one cheese factory had a very successful beginning, and promises to be the medium for a revival of interest in things pertaining to successful agriculture.

**MORE CREAMERIES ESTABLISHED**  
There were three new creameries that commenced operations during the year. One in Antigonish county, located 18 miles from the town of Antigonish, will serve a large section of country, the cream all being delivered by team for a distance of about 10 miles. This creamery has had a very successful beginning, and promises to be the medium for a revival of interest in things pertaining to successful agriculture. The other two creameries are located quite near together among the French people in Digby county, and although business has not been large in either one, there is a healthy feeling prevailing and a hearty interest in the work which promises to make Digby county more heard of in the future as an agricultural county. From a manufacturing standpoint, the past year has been very satisfactory, showing altogether an increase over 1912 of about 55 per cent and a slight increase in cheese; 1913 was the banner year up to that time. (Concluded on page 31)



How I  
Make  
Farm

They buy  
much more  
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as high-price  
fertilizers cost  
should contain  
gen. Does  
On land  
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They buy straight materials and mix them into balanced fertilizers containing two or three times as much

**Nitrate of Soda**

as high-priced American complete fertilizers contain. Your fertilizer should contain 4% of active nitrogen. Does it?

On land farmed for centuries, England raises 33 bushels of wheat per acre. We raise but 14. Europe imports 100% active Nitrate of Soda. You use dried blood, and you pay 60% to 70% active and you pay more for it.

"Home Mixing" is a book to help you increase your yields. Send your address to us on a postal card.

Dr. W. M. S. MYERS  
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POTASH NITRATE OF SODA SUPER-PHOSPHATE

**TESTED SEED CORN**  
 White Cap Yellow Dent. Matured early. Germination guaranteed. Applied  
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**GOOD JOBS**  
 YOU can become a competent chauffeur in a very short time by taking our thorough and complete Auto Course. Our instructors are specialists in their line and our equipment is most complete. Illustrated booklet will be sent free on request.  
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 1 1/2 to 20 H.P.  
 Stationary Mounted and Tractor

**WINDMILLS**  
 Grain Grinders, Water Works, Steel  
 New Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
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**A Business Proposition**

L. C. Smith, Peet Co., Ont.  
 I recently listed to an address, the purport of which was that the feeding of the people is the attitude of the farmer. I am not sure but that the speaker actually added that it was also the farmer's privilege to take the cities. Isn't it too late in the day to preach such tommyrot as that? Farmers are coming to look on their occupation as a business proposition. If it pays to produce foodstuffs, we will produce them. If it doesn't pay, we'll quit.

And we are quitting. The shrinkage of rural population is merely a protest against the low prices that have always heretofore prevailed. Supply and demand are adjusting themselves, and when prices of farm produce reach a profitable level they will be produced again, and not sooner.

As a class we farmers have been too philanthropic. We have been carting food into town for less prices than it cost us to produce. We have sacrificed the comfort, and in some cases the health, of our wives and families in order to produce that food cheaply, however, we are now coming to realize. Prices are high, and they will go higher yet. Every farmer who keeps books knows why higher prices are necessary.

**Selling Value of a Cow**

The following general rules for calculating the actual selling value of grade cows and pure bred females and bulls have been compiled by a well-known western dairy authority, Mr. Geo. P. Grant.

1. The value of any dairy cow, granting she is sound and not too old, should be based upon her ability at the pail.

If she produces 160 pounds of butter in a year at 30 cents, she is worth \$48.

If she produces 360 pounds butter in a year at 30 cents, she is worth \$72.

If she produces 360 pounds butter in a year at 30 cents, she is worth \$108.

If she produces 460 pounds butter in a year at 30 cents, she is worth \$138.

If she produces 560 pounds butter in a year at 30 cents, she is worth \$168.

If she produces 660 pounds butter in a year at 30 cents, she is worth \$198.

2. The estimated value and selling price of a yearling heifer is half that of her dam as figured above.

3. The estimated value of a pure bred cow is four value of a pure bred grade based on the above figures. By this is way of figuring, the 160 lbs. pure fact, the 160 lbs. pure bred is not ever capable of making.

4. The estimated value of a pure bred bull calf is the average of the sum of his dam's record in pounds of butter taken with the average production inheritance of the bull's sire; for example, if a well marked and good individual bull calf is out of a 400 lb. fat dam or 480 lbs. butter, and his sire has two A. R. daughters whose average record is 600 lbs. fat or 600 lbs. butter, or his dam has a record of 500 lbs. fat, and the grand sire two A. R. daughters with an average of 500 lbs. fat, and 600 lbs. of butter, we add the 480 lbs. and 600 lbs. together, divide by 2, and we have 540 lbs. of butter, multiplied by 30 cents gives \$162, the estimated selling price of the bull calf.

5. Some animals whose propensity has been demonstrated are priceless in building up a good herd.

Twenty thousand cars will be produced this year by the Ford factory at Ford, Ontario. Even this enormous production hardly satisfies the demand for home made cars—Fords are made in Canada.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—1, 2, 3, Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog, and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario.

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

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

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

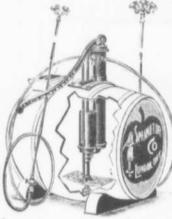
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- Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and cold (four days). 50c, by mail 60c.
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Don't regret ruined crops—get a Spramotor. Wipe out the millions of tiny robbers that infect your trees, potatoes and row crops and get bumper yields year after year.

A Spramotor makes all the difference between total failure and a plentiful yield. 50 per cent increase in fruit yield—potato crops increased from practically nothing to 400 bushels an acre.—there is the record of Spramotor's work.

Insects and all pests have to be gone after with a Spramotor if you want to get all your crop. Now, whether you have a small farm or the biggest in the land, we build a Spramotor that will fit your case. We make them to sell us low as 85, and from that up to \$350, covering a wide variety of styles to suit all purposes.

Send us particulars of your spraying requirements and we will mail you a copy of our valuable book on Crop Diseases, also full particulars of a Spramotor that will do your work thoroughly, at the smallest outlay.

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We will gladly give information regarding the use of

# LIME

on your soil. The soil must be sweet to produce good crops. Where sour, horse manure, lime, etc., appear, the soil is sour, and you cannot expect the maximum yield of hay, cereal or fruit without correcting this acid condition. Lime Carbonate (Caledonia Marl) will do this. In many instances it has more than doubled the yield. We furnish blue litmus paper from which directions for testing your soil. Write us for further information. Agents wanted.

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**STRONG - VIGOROUS - AGGRESSIVE -**

Tested for Purity and High Germination

YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED**  
HAMILTON - TORONTO - WINNIPEG

## HORTICULTURE

### Orchard and Garden Notes

Plan a good flower garden from which flowers may be cut this summer. Order the seed now.

Try topworking a low apple or plum tree. The work is interesting and not hard.

Flower and vegetable seed for later transplanting may be sown in hotbeds now or in flats set on the hotbed.

Melons and cucumbers may be started in hotbeds in berry boxes, or on squares of sod, by the middle of April.

Plant more berry-producing shrubs about the home for ornamental purposes. Some are useful for both food and ornamentation.

Early sweet peas may be sown in berry boxes or pots and transplanted outdoors as soon as the weather is settled and the soil workable.

Cuttings of willow, dogwood, grape, etc., may now be made ready to plant as soon as the weather is warm and settled.

It is safest to plant all kinds of new plants in the spring. It will soon be time to do this work. Order it now so as to get it in good season.

If snow has drifted over currants and small shrubs, forming a crust, scatter cinders or ashes over them. These will melt the snow irregularly, and the bushes will not be smothered.

A few boxes fitted up for bird nests or houses and placed in trees where cats cannot get at them often help to keep very desirable feathered neighbors in the neighborhood. Now is a good time to put these up.

### Plum Culture in Canada

The subject of plum culture is treated in a bulletin of 72 pages issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The information presented has been largely derived from the experience gained in connection with plum growing at the Central Experimental Farm during the past 25 years. In this bulletin, information is given as to the best methods of preparing the soil for a plum orchard, with particulars also as to the planting and subsequent care of the trees. Instructions are given as to the methods of pruning, grafting, and on many other topics relating to this branch of fruit industry. Lists of varieties of plums suitable for planting in different parts of Canada are given with descriptions as to the character, quality and time of ripening of each sort. Some of the insects and diseases which the plum is subject are also referred to and methods of treatment suggested.

The bulletin, which was prepared by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, is No. 43 of the Experimental Farms, and is available to those who write for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### To Prevent Girdling

Is there a wash for fruit trees that will prevent girdling by mice or rabbits?—E. P. Northumberland Co., Ont.

I do not know of any good remedy to be used as a wash on the trunk to prevent the depredations of mice and rabbits. The latest thing I heard of was the use of red pepper, which could be used with any adhesive material. I do not guarantee that this would keep them off, but it struck me that if the red pepper did not lose its strength, and if it could be kept on the tree, that it might possibly keep them away for a time.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

## Baby Chicks

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

## UTILITY POLYMER FARM

T. G. DELAMERE, Prop.  
STRATFORD - ONT.

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Cycle Hatchers, White System. This is the genuine Cycle Hatchers—we bring sole agents for Canada—be watchful of imitations—this is the system where \$1.00 was made in 10 months with 50 chickens off a city buck yard 40 ft. square. 50 egg machines—gallon oil will run it from 4 to 6 weeks—write for prices and free catalogue to The Collins Poultry Supply Co., Dept. C, 412 Springton Avenue, Toronto.

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Ontario Agricultural College strain of bred-to-lay Barred Rock Eggs \$1.50 per 15—J. P. Hales, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.

FANCY ITALY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Great prize-winners at Peterboro, Kingston, Lindsay and Gainsburg. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cent \$2.00—A. O. Kidd, 39 Lock St., Peterboro, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from an championship male and other matings. Heavy laying strain—H. Bundle, Brighton, Ont.

FANCY ITALY—Eggs from bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, Parke and Guelph strains. \$1.25 per setting. Also free exhibition matings at \$2.50 per 15.—M. Husband, Delaware, Ont.

## APPLY POTASH EARLY

The time is fast approaching when fertilizers should be applied if full benefit is to be obtained during the coming season. If you have not ordered your materials do so at once.

The Potash and Phosphate materials should be applied as soon as it is possible to get on the land.

Nitrate of Soda should be applied at seeding time or at commencement of growth. Other nitrogenous materials can be applied earlier with the Potash and Phosphate.

Many letters of appreciation and thanks are daily received by us from readers of our valuable bulletins. Write for these bulletins at once. These include:

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

## German Potash Syndicate

1102-5 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

"The A... handbook... McCullin... tains too... relative to... fruit garden... only the ch... marly into... a small gar... "The Sub... of a size... carried in t... cise form... phases of g... taines and... how an... er, fruit, a... to fertilize... given in bri... as when to... amount of s... crop, and b... for every ve... This handy... cts. through



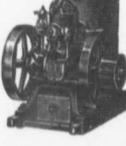
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### Use Coal Oil--12 For 10 Hours

This is the cost for Coal Oil per horse power hour of this engine, figuring the price at 16c a gallon. Don't let the high price from having cheap, safe and dependable farm power.

# ELLIS ENGINES



Will develop more power on a gallon of the cheapest coal oil than other engines will on a gallon of high-priced gasoline; no danger of fire or explosion. Simple engine on the market only, only three working parts; starts without cranking; runs clear; only no excessive weight; guaranteed 10 years and will last a life-time. Anyone can run it; very complete instructions furnished.

**Make Us Prove It** Don't let any competitor or agent tell you that Ellis Engines will not use coal oil satisfactorily, ask anyone who saw them run at Toronto Exhibition. Let us prove it to you under actual working conditions on your own place before you buy. We will ship an engine from Windsor, Ontario, on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid, so you will have neither day nor freight to pay. If we don't prove our claims, send the engine back. Write to-day for catalogues and opinions of users in all parts of Canada.

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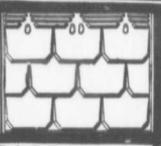
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### MONEY IN POTATOES

Properly grown, potatoes are one of the most profitable crops that the farmer can raise, yielding a revenue of anywhere from \$25 per acre up. The way to make these profits is to grow potatoes right, and to use labor-saving machines at every stage of the work. The wise farmer will choose his machines very carefully, regarding their cost as an investment that will yield him dividends many years to come. He will choose a machine that is well constructed, of the very best material, and that is guaranteed to give him years of satisfactory service.

### O.K. CANADIAN POTATO PLANTERS

meet these requirements and more. The O.K. Canadian Planter is extremely simple in its operation, its cup-heel device handles the potatoes carefully, without danger of damaging them. It is adjustable to space the hills anywhere from twelve to eighteen inches apart and to any depth, and covers the seed thoroughly. It is equipped with an attachment to distribute fertilizer at the same time, if so desired. It is guaranteed in every respect. With the O.K. Canadian Seed Potato Cutter, you can cut from five to seven bushels of seed potatoes per hour, four or five times as many as can be done by hand on your land. Money is made in growing potatoes. **Money is made in growing potatoes.** You will be glad to meet us. We know about Potato growing. We will write for it.



**CANADIAN POTATO CUTTING CO. LIMITED**  
Dept. F, 641, Ontario

### OL The Old Country Market

Rosson, Hodgson & Co., Ltd., London, England

No doubt Canadian farmers are much exercised in their minds as to the future prospects for cheese, seeing that the altered U.S.A. tariff and the large increase in production from New Zealand have made a great deal of difference to the outlook. It is true that exports of Canadian cheese have been adversely affected during the last year or two owing to the increase of the home consumption and diversion of milk, and it is only to be presumed that a more satisfactory price has been forthcoming for the milk and cheese than this country has been able to pay.

There seems, however, every prospect of good prices for cheese during the coming season, because owing to the shortage of stocks of Canadian in the winter months all the New Zealanders have been required for consumption, and the market should be hungry for the Canadian product during the summer months. It is certain that this country can take all the cheese that Canada is likely to be able to make for many years to come, and yet take all that New Zealand can send as well because for the last few years there has been a considerable growth in the home make in England, and yet prices have been very high.

### International Cheese Outlook

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—As far as the Old Country is concerned, there is not much change in the cheese situation. If anything, there is an inclination towards some increase in make, as prices having been fairly remunerative, more land has, from time to time, been laid down for pasture, but we have no information as to whether sufficient has been done in this way to cause any appreciable difference.

We note your remarks regarding the change in the dairy industry in your country. This information has also reached us from other sources, but we are disposed to think that the change is not likely to be as great or acute as some people imagine, because quite recently we have been getting butter from the United States at greatly reduced prices, which shows that there is no shortage there at the present time.

We may state, in passing, that cheese are beginning to be produced in Siberia, and are reaching the London market; and there seems to be an idea that the industry will be steadily developed. It is also a fact that in Australia, particularly Victoria and Queensland, quantities of cheese are being produced, and we are informed that the output will steadily increase. The make of New Zealand cheese during this season has been largely in excess of the previous season, but it has found a ready market here.

On the whole, we think the outlook is for good, but not extravagant, prices throughout the coming season.

Lovell & Christmas, Limited, per John C. Lovell, London, England.

A combination of farmer's daughter and milking machine is suggested as a solution of the labor question.

Maud—"What's the matter, Mabel?"

Mabel (sobbing)—"I had a bet with Fred on the election. If I lost, I won't marry him."

Maud—"There, there, dear! Fred will not take advantage of the bet to force you to marry him."

Mabel (sobbing harder)—"That's not it! I—I won't."

### Get this LOUDEN Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger



and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two smoothly finished wheels of heavy brass and easy running. It weighs so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing upwards and upwards if occasion requires.

**Ask for the Louden Line**  
—over 47 years of experience and practical experience go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make

**"Everything for the Barn"**  
including Cow Stalls, Slings, Litter and Feed Cans, Hay Forks and Shovels.

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# Our Folks in British Columbia.

## Notes from the Far West

A. A. Derrick, Okanagan Dist., B.C. There is one benefit the average man derives in a new country—ruts and customs are both eliminated. I don't know how many farmers are still "keeping cows" back East, much after Mr. Macdonald's style, but when I picked out some cows in B. C. in order to make some money while my young orchard was growing, I got the best I could find, and considered feed a secondary consideration except that it be of the best kind and enough of it. The whole watchword here is "The Best." How much more profitable is one good cow than two poor ones? We have had a fine winter. The

undertaking is of immense proportions, but Mr. Robertson is not only enthusiastic, but capable, and seems to be the right man for the work. The United Growers handled 60 per cent. of the Valley's output last year and expect to do 65 per cent. of the business this year. Many mistakes were made in the beginning of things here; few understood farming in any branch, and fruit growing was new to most of the early comers.

PIONEER GREENHOUSE MEN  
Mr. J. L. Hillborn, formerly of Leamington, Ontario, came out here looking for new territory to exploit in the garden truck business. He put up a greenhouse and last year as a start, cleared over \$2,000 from three acres, mostly the land between the

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against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. We issue the most liberal policies free from vexatious conditions and offer indisputable guarantee of solvency and square dealing.  
We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

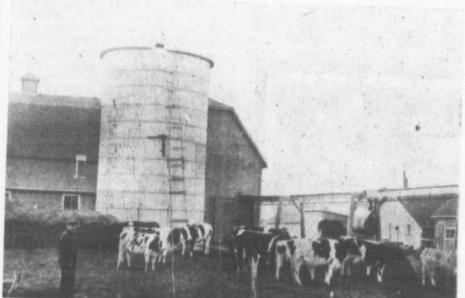
All kinds of Animals Insurance

Write us for further information and address of nearest agent.

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**Well DRILLING MACHINES**  
Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., TRACA, N. Y.

**CORN THAT WILL GROW**  
Money back if not satisfied  
Send for Price List  
J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, Ont.



The Principal Essentials to Successful Dairying are Embodied Here

Good barns, a silo, a litter carrier and a first-class working herd are some of the features of the farm of Mr. C. W. Weaver, Souris, Man., here illustrated, that are worthy of emulation. A farm dairy scene containing so many desirable features is not a common one in Manitoba, and not as common as it might well be anywhere.

thermometer registered about freezing point day and night most of January, then about six to 10 degrees of frost during most of February, with a drop to zero one or two nights. The cultivation of the orchard lots and pruning are now well under way. There are good crop prospects of all kinds of fruit.

### COOPERATIVE MARKETING

The marketing organization, which had its initial try-out last year, seems to be the most efficient way of handling the products of the Valley. It is called the Okanagan United Growers, Limited, and is made up of the fruit unions of the various districts in the Valley. The various unions each look after the grading and packing of the fruit and vegetables of their own district and send the produce to the head of the lake to be pooled and shipped to whatever point the Central Selling Agency has made a sale.

Mr. R. Robertson was secured by the B. C. Government last year to organize and manage this selling agency. The Government backed up the organization by a loan of 80 per cent. of the money needed at each point, at four per cent. interest.

trees. There are seven or eight more greenhouses built this year. Had this been done several years ago and some attempt made to raise feed and keep some live stock, instead of depending on peaches to bear the expense of cultivating the young apple orchard, better would have been much better here now.

### ALFALFA IN THE ORCHARD

There is now a great alfalfa fever among growers. Some years ago we were advised to not grow alfalfa in our orchards, but it has been discovered that the orchards in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California, which were seeded to alfalfa, are not only yielding the best of hay, but a better crop of apples than are the cultivated orchards.

This will be a boon to us here, as it will not only save thousands of dollars to the place, formerly sent out for hay, but will encourage the keeping of cows and hogs. We have the best climate to be found anywhere for rearing live stock. Not only is nearly all the butter and cheese imported, but milk as well. In our country of three thousand people nearly \$100,000 is sent out of the place annually for dairy products,

# 363.1 Bushels Potatoes

From One Acre of  
Massachusetts Land

A. Webster Butler of Brockton, Mass., won the first southern zone prize offered by the Bowker Fertilizer Company for the largest yield of best quality potatoes grown exclusively on Stockbridge Potato Manure. His acre was a "rocky loam" producing about 2-1/2 tons of hay per acre in 1912 on manure. Rows were 36 in. apart and Green Mountains cut to two eyes were planted 14 inches apart. The piece was cultivated five times. The acre was sprayed with Pyrox.

## STOCKBRIDGE POTATO MANURE

was applied 2100 lbs. broadcast and 700 lbs. in the drill. No other fertilizer or dressing of any kind was used. The entire crop weighed 21,783 lbs. or 363.1 bushels. His total score including quality points was 589 points, the highest in the southern zone.

Other Winners secured yields ranging from 311.1 bushels to 502.6 bushels in the northern zone, (Me., N. H., Vt.,) and from 183.8 bushels to 363.1 bushels in the southern zone, (Mass., R. I., Conn.)

Send us your name for complete and instructive statement concerning the results of the contest and how these great yields of potatoes were obtained. No other fertilizer than the Stockbridge Potato Manure was used.

**BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY**  
43 Chatham St., Boston.  
Also Baltimore, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York.

Raise Better Calves  
at Less Expense, with

# Royal Purple CALF MEAL

32

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your whole milk to calves. Use ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the good price for your whole milk that it will bring. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from all others, because it is partly precipitated. The ingredients which are used to digest are roasted in render than any of assimilation by the calves. The heating also causes the grains to which over one-third, so that in using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal containing more for pound, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 5 cents a gallon.

**SPECIAL 50c PRIZE OFFER.**  
We offer 50c cash prize for the best calf raised in Ontario on our ROYAL PURPLE Meal, weight for age, entered in it for the Toronto Exhibition. This calf will be shown in our exhibit, and after the exhibition it will be returned to the successful entrant. All year '14. For full particulars

We will send 150 lbs. Calf Meal Freight Paid for \$4.25  
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

or write us direct. Also inquire about our club plan, whereby you can return 100 pounds of ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal for best calf raised in your district.

**ROYAL PURPLE** Solves the problem of **CHICK MEAL**, which to feed young chicks. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is right, neither too coarse nor too fine. The ingredients used to digest are partly roasted, so that in using this special meal, if your duster happens to die, it will not die from indigestion due to improper food.

To raise foot satisfactorily you should have a poultry remedy, especially our Rump Cure. There is no reason why you should lose any of your young chicks on turkeys from disease. We will send, absolutely free, **FREE**—one of our 80-page booklets on the various diseases of stock and poultry and how to treat them.

## Crops and Sidelines for the Dairy Farmer

(Continued from page 5)

Another crop I value highly on the dairy farm is fall wheat, and that for three reasons. It divides the work. On the average dairy farm of to-day there will often be found a great many dry cows in the month of September when the wheat is sown, and on account of a great many of the cows being dry money is a little scarce with which to buy a carload or two of bran and oil cake. So it comes in very handy to most of us if we have a few hundred bushels of wheat to market, for there is always a little extra to be made up in the fall of the year, such as taxes, silo filling, and threshing. And last, but not least, wheat is valuable because of the great amount of straw that it gives us to use as bedding. I believe that a great many farms can be greatly improved by the proper sowing and then taking and making use of the straw. A good crop of wheat straw will furnish a good deal of extra work for the manure spreader, and when you have lots of work for the spreader your future is pretty bright.

Roots would come next; on light land I would say turnips, and on heavy land mangels. I never grow carrots for stock food. I can remember thinking them as a boy, and that is enough for me. But we always grow a few for the table and to sell. At the present time rather large table carrots are bringing 50 cts. a

bushel, and there is money in them at that. There has also been a good market in towns and cities this last few years for mangels for chicken feed, and turnips for cooking. We have sold a good few hundred bushels of the latter this year in our own home town at from 25 cts. a bushel in load lots up to 35 cts. in single bushels. Some will say that is nothing in them at that; although it is not a great many years since farmers in some parts of Ontario trimmed them and placed them f.o.b. the cars for six cents a bushel.

Another crop we have found very easy to grow and one that is excellent for stock in cabbage. Did you ever try an acre of them for fall feeding? If you never did, you will be surprised, and the chances are that you can sell from \$20 to \$50 worth off a few rows and have all you want to use on the table for nine months, and then have almost as many tons left to feed off that acre, as your best acre of mangels will produce. We sow them with the drill in rows, about 100 ft. apart, and sow mangels. One of the best crops we ever had was sown on the last day of May. On good land a pound and a half of seed to the acre is enough. They are easy to grow, and when they get big enough for that the leaves stand up much straighter than those of turnips, and we see just what to use on the table for nine months. Another crop which comes in good in the fall of the year is rape. If you have an old pasture field and you wish to test the value of summer working on that old field, and the value of rape as a food for dry cows in the fall of 1914, just plow it over nicely about the first of July and work it down well. Leave it a little while and work it down again. When you get moisture enough in it sow about five pounds of seed an acre. But do not make the mistake of sowing it after a little shower on fresh plowed land. The kind of soil a seed bed dries out too quickly, and you may get a very thin stand. Another way we have found to give very good results is to either cultivate or plow the fall wheat ground as soon as the crop is off; work down and let it a while, and then sow six pounds of seed an acre. You may not get a very heavy crop of rape; but it will pay well to work the land if you get no rape at all.

### FRUIT FOR PROFIT

Now for a few extras that will furnish a variety of work and that will have a good effect on your health and your pocketbook. First, I will mention strawberries. Is there any reason under the sun why you do not have enough strawberries for your family and also a few to sell? Do you know that there are thousands of farm boys in Ontario to day who never had the pleasure of one good feed right off the vines; and who-punks never had the pleasure of sitting on the fence and watching a few good, healthy boys creep along the rows. They always sell high in the great dairy sections. But that is not all—for a few cents a bushel a great many farmers and their families did not get half the strawberries they could eat, even if they had the price. Be sure to plant a few rows this year. You do not need to pick them yourself. You can find a good many pickers at one and one half cents a box.

And what is true of strawberries may be said for all kinds of fruit. Plant them, and if you have not time to care for them you can hire someone to do it. Perhaps there is some aged man in the neighborhood who

Ap



hair and \$2.00 a day for special ABSORBENT clean dress suits. Cost. 100.00. W. O. W.

## 264 Silo

1913 copy. Most complete publication by its 35. Closes the 1913 season. How to know, 2. Methods, a valuable down for the farmer. Build Silos. "Concrete" mer Silos. Construction. Naphtha copy. This paper. Silver Mail.

## NEW TRAC

A remarkable additional simple operation. Selling price of satisfied good \$22.75. Reliable machines. See standard key-catalogue.

## NATIONAL



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## PER MONTH

over and expenses. furnish them matches of NO DUTY service. Practise in North America. Every one in good Eastern service. EVERY one backed by the cities in North America. This one is the only one in W. O. W.

## THE W. T. R.

GUNNELL



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TO THE  
**PETERBORO CREAMERY**

Highest Prices Paid for Cream at nearest station

PETERBORO CREAMERY PETERBORO, ONT.

## TWEED DAIRY APPLIANCES

Your greatest profit lies in keeping close with the times

STEEL has supplanted wood. It is more sanitary, easier to clean, practically acid proof, and a hundred times as durable.

We feature four lines for the up-to-date cheese factory. The "TWEED" Steel Cheese Vat, Fig. 1—Of heavy galvanized steel, perfectly riveted and soldered. Our patent draining system insures perfect draining to the last drop. Water and steamproof asbestos lining, a perfect heat holding device. If not as replacement when they reach your station, send back at our expense. Sent on approval. Fig. 2

The "L" Milk Aspirator, Fig. 1—Does away with costly equipment, runs steady speed desired. Worksmanship and efficiency on steam connected from boiler, without attention. No engine, shafting, belting or pulleys required. Each agitator fitted with engine of its own.

COPPER STEEL WHEY TANK, Fig. 2—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test shows ordinary boiler plate dissolves 10 times quicker than the copper steel plate we use. Guaranteed very durable. Price as reasonable as factory one.

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Write for Tweed Dairy Catalogue and Prices.

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135 JAMES STREET, TWEED, ONT.

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is the "Bissell," with Drums of heavy steel plate, hard in temper, riveted up close, having pressed steel heads.

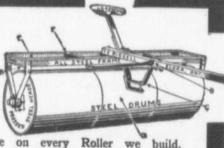
With AXLES of 2 inch solid steel revolving on cold Rolled Roller Bearings.

With the MALLEABLE CAGE in one piece, holding the Roller Bearings in line on the axle.

With DRAW BRACKET under the Pole, making the Draught down low.

With the FRAME all of steel and the improved steel plate bottom.

You may be told that other Rollers are like the Bissell—but there is only one original Bissell Roller and to save our customers disappointment, we put our name on every Roller we build. Look for the name "Bissell" and write our Dept. R for catalogue. Several styles and a variety of widths to choose from, 6 ft. up to 12 ft. Grass Seeder Attachment also furnished if required. 73



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(Continued on page 31)

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Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles  
Lymphangitis, Poll Evis, Fistula  
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and allays Pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,  
Bruises, Blisters, Chafes. It is an  
**ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**  
(NON-TOXIC)

Does not blister or remove the  
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ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man and  
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Most complete work on this sub-  
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entirely simple. It is the secret of the unbeaten  
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satisfied guarantee, 30 days in use. The Bennett  
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We want a man in every locality in  
Eastern Canada to sell our big line of  
Household Necessaries, Medicines, Ex-  
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Supplies, etc.,—direct to farmers.  
Every one a household necessity, sold  
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**YOU CAN MAKE**

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over and above all expenses. If you can  
matchless offer.  
NO DUTY TO PAY. Good freight  
service. Practically no competition. We  
are the only Company who owns and operates its own  
factory in Canada. Hundreds of our customers are making  
big money here in the West. Now is the time to secure  
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is backed by the service of one of the  
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any one in Winnipeg. Write today for full particulars.

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY  
6 GUNNELL ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



**19 Cows in 65 Minutes**

H. W. Harding, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Seeing a short letter by L. G. Char-  
lebois, Missisquoi Co., Que., on what  
he can do with his milking machine,  
I should like to say what I can do  
with a machine. I will not state the  
make as readers will think I am try-  
ing to boost the machine.

I am a hired man on a farm. I  
am milking 19 cows of which 17 are  
newly freshened, and seven milked  
alone, as the times beside them have  
not yet freshened. I use three units,  
and while milking feed seven calves,  
and carry the milk up to the milk  
house and strain it; also wash my  
machine in cold and hot water. It  
helps me. How is this for going  
some?

**Shall We In-breed?**

Geo. Lathwaite, Huron Co., Ont.

A knowledge of pedigrees is a good  
thing for a breeder to have. He can  
then keep to the line of breeding  
that he has to preserve. We must  
not only be sure of the blood lines  
of our animals are right, but that  
the bringing together of those blood lines  
in our matings will bring forward  
the positive forces, both sire and  
dam in the progeny.

In-breeding is necessary, but if  
kept up too long has proved in many  
cases to finish with pure bred scrubs,  
worse than any grades. We have on  
the record history of in-breeding carried  
to such an extent that Nature refused  
to reproduce their kind, even when  
bred to an outcross. Line breeding  
is followed by some breeders, and it  
has given good results. Outcrossing  
or getting new blood is a great build-  
er of brain and nervous force, which  
develops in the majority of cases a  
better class of animal. On the other  
hand the matings of blood might be  
the height of folly, no matter what  
whether our purpose was to produce type  
or production. Each animal might  
contain a strain of blood that had an  
aversion to some blood in the other.

**The Shape of the Udder**

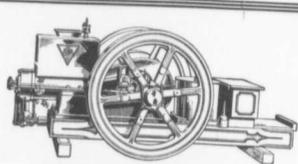
Chas. M. McIlvray, Peel Co., Ont.

Three years ago I was standing in  
the stable of one of Canada's leading  
breeders of Jerseys. The udder of a  
heifer heading a long row of young  
cows attracted my attention. It was  
perfect in shape and added decidedly  
to the attractiveness of the animal.  
I remarked on it.

"Every daughter of the sire of that  
heifer have fine udders," replied the  
owner. He then took me through  
his herd pointing out other daugh-  
ters, and all with shapely udders. "It  
is my firm conviction," continued he,  
"that the sire has more to do with  
the shape of the udder than the dam."  
Likewise the sire has a greater in-  
fluence on the milk production.  
Some months later I clipped the fol-  
lowing from Hoard's Dairyman bear-  
ing on the same subject:

"Dancey, the founder of the Stoke  
Pogis family of Jerseys, was a won-  
derful artist in his knowledge of the  
principles of dairy breeding. It was  
a profound belief with him that the  
shape of the udder was fixed by the  
sire. If the rudimentary teats on  
the sire are closely bunched together  
the daughter will be very apt to have  
a pendant, peaked udder. On the  
contrary, if the rudimentary teats are  
widely placed lengthwise of the body,  
the udder will be square and well  
shaped.

"The Stoke Pogis family of Jerseys  
were famous for their large, square  
udders, so it would seem as if there  
was something in this theory."  
This is a pointer that I consider  
valuable.



**The Alpha  
Gas Engine**

Doesn't need a skilled mechanic. So well built that  
it plugs right along like a steady well-broken horse.  
No worry, no bother, no tinkering.

THE ALPHA IS A GOOD EN-  
gine for any purpose, but because  
there is no mystery in either its  
construction or operation, it is an  
ideal engine for farm use.  
IT ISN'T BUILT OF ROUGH  
castings and bolted together. It is  
made from the best of material, and  
the workmanship and design are high  
grade in every particular.  
IT STARTS AND RUNS ON  
a slow speed magneto. That alone  
is a big item because it means you  
have no batteries to fuss with or get  
run down or out of order when you  
need to use your engine the most.

WHEN YOU GET READY TO  
use an Alpha you give it a supply  
of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up,  
give it a pull, and away it goes and  
saws your wood, cuts your fodder,  
grinds your corn, pumps your water,  
runs your cream separator or your  
washing machine, or anything else  
that you want to do.  
IF YOU WILL INSTALL AN  
Alpha it won't be long before you  
come to the conclusion that it is the  
best investment you ever made, and  
you will wonder how you ever man-  
aged to get along without one. It's  
a great labor saver on the farm.

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." Send for new catalogue.

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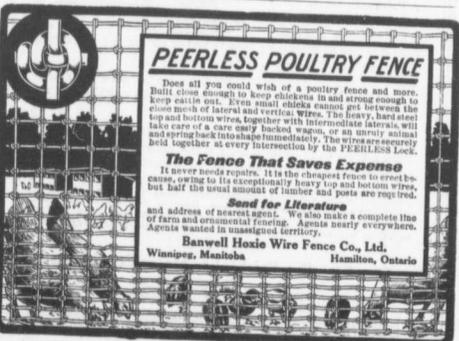
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Also STALLS, STANCHIONS, LITTER CARRIERS, ETC.



**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**

Does all you could wish of 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  
diamond mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel  
top and bottom wires, together with intermediate wires, are  
like a case of a saw only latched wagon, or an unruly animal  
spring back to shape immediately. The wires are securely  
held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS Lock.

**The Fence That Saves Expense**  
It never breaks rapidly. It is the cheapest fence to erect be-  
cause, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires,  
it has the usual amount of lateral and posts are required.

**Send for Literature**  
and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line  
of farm and ornamental fencing. Agents nearly everywhere.  
Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

## A Washington Farmer's Good Roads Endorsement

MR. FRANK TERRACE, ADDRESSING THE Good Roads Convention at Tacoma, Washington, gave the following enthusiastic testimony in favor of good roads:

"I am a cabbage grower. I haul my produce to the sauerkraut factory at South Seattle. Before the road over which I travel was built, I had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to start on my journey. The limit of the load I could haul with a team of 1800 pound horses was 2500 pounds, and after visiting the factory I would arrive back at my home late in the evening. But look at the difference now that a permanent hard surface has been laid down. I start on my trip about 8 o'clock and need only a team weighing 1400 pounds to haul a load of 5000 pounds of cabbage, which is double my previous capacity. And, best of all, I find on my return to the house early in the afternoon, that I have finished the day's work without the horses having turned a hair."

### Concrete Roads Mean Road Economy

They prevent your road taxes being spent in patching up roads that never will be good roads.

They are the cheapest kind of roads at the end of ten, fifteen or twenty years because they practically eliminate the cost of upkeep. They enable you to haul bigger loads with less effort and less wear and tear on horses and vehicles. They increase land values, better conditions generally, and decrease the cost of living.

Write for, free, Good Roads literature, and learn how good roads will benefit you.



Concrete Roads Department  
Canada Cement Company Limited  
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## Protect your trees and garden

A Fairbanks-Morse Spraying Outfit offers you the most effective and economical means of destroying insects and of curing and preventing plant and tree diseases.

The spraying machine illustrated here can be used for practically every spray use on any farm, and will quickly pay for itself in improved crops.

You can buy a Fairbanks-Morse or Gould Spraying Pump, from a brass hand pump costing a few dollars up to an engine-operated, truck-mounted outfit of the highest efficiency.

Send for free catalogue of spraying outfits and appliances. It contains much valuable information, tells you what to spray, what chemical compounds to use, how to prepare them, when to do the spraying, etc. We are the largest Canadian dealers in farm engines, scales, and mechanical goods of every kind.

Address Dept 42

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

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St. John's Ft. William Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

## Wanted--The English Shorthorn

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

PROBABLY three-fourths of the farmers of Canada pursue a policy of mixed farming. That is, they keep from five to 10 cows, which give milk. They keep also hogs, hens, a few sheep, etc., in addition to grain and root growing. For their annual income they depend on no one branch; they are not specialists in any one line. They sell some milk to the factory in summer, some few pounds of butter, a few herd of cattle for beef, a few hogs, some eggs and poultry, a few hundred bushels of grain and potatoes and some hay maybe. Such is the general farmer as we know him.

Such a farmer, and that means three-fourths of our farmers, wants a sort of general purpose cow, such a cow as will give a good mess of milk during the factory season at least, a cow whose steer calves will make good beef animals, and whose heifer calves will make fair milkers and at the same time whose body can be made at any time into a good heavy carcass of beef. The heavy requirements for beef at the present time urgently demand such a cow where mixed farming is carried on. But there is no such general purpose cow in Canada. We have the general purpose horse; we have the general purpose hog, which gives a fairly good carcass for bacon or mess, and we have the much appreciated utility fowl, the Rock and Wyandotte, good for eggs and good for meat. As for the sheep, she has always been a general purpose animal, for wool and mutton and lamb-raising.

WHERE SHALL WE GET DUAL PURPOSE COW?

But since we got rid of the "native cow," we have no such animal as the general purpose cow, and to evolve such a herd would probably take a quarter of a century, for she cannot be had by crossing a dairy cow with a beef animal, at least not until very many crosses have taken place. By crossing the beef cow, Angus or Shorthorn as we know her in Canada, with a dairy sire, Jersey or Holstein, we could get a very good general purpose animal in the first cross. We would expect to get a good-sized animal that, if a female, would give a good mess of milk, and whose carcass would give a good weight of fair beef.

But assuming we got such an animal at the first cross, how should we breed her? There's the rub! If we

bred the progeny of our first cross to a dairy bull, we would expect too pronounced a dairy type in the progeny, and no better for beef than our every-day dairy types. If we bred her to a beef bull we would spoil or nullify the object of our first cross—to get milk—and this progeny would be no better milk than the every-day beef cow.

### THE ENGLISH SHORTHORN

Had we, though, a real general purpose bull to which to breed the progeny of the first cross, we might expect to get progeny fairly good for both milk and beef. I believe that the English Shorthorn fulfils the requirements of the general purpose cow wanted in Canada to-day by the man following mixed farming. Not the dairy farmer, mind you! Let the dairy specialist leave the general purpose cow severely alone.

The Shorthorns we have in Canada are the Cruikshanks and Scottish and North of England types, bred for beef, without regard to their milking qualities. The Shorthorn we want now is the "English Short horn," as bred in the South of England and in the Midlands, the milking Shorthorn. We have practically none of these milking Shorthorns in Canada. There is a place for these animals right now urgently needed to be filled.

### A BREEDER'S CHANCE

Here is a chance, then, for some of our enterprising breeders or moneyed men to import large numbers of these English Shorthorns, and form the nucleus here in Ontario of general purpose cattle. Life is too short to attempt to evolve a new breed. The animal so bred already exists and could be imported in large numbers from England, where she has held her place for centuries. The beef breeds we have here in Canada, which give scarcely enough milk to raise their calves, we do not want, though, as said in the beginning, would produce a good general purpose animal when crossed with a dairy sire, but there it stops. It is most urgent that we obtain the bulls, the general purpose bulls, and we can not get them this side of the Atlantic. The man, therefore, who imports hundreds of these English Shorthorns will confer a lasting blessing on the mixed farmers, who number three-fourths of our Canadian farmers.



The Dual Purpose Cow at Last

—Photo taken in Manitoba.

Good herd individuals, standard of keep all kind. If I g I can not b any dairy b plus of f chances of f ing value fo good in fom Get a good breed showing ter, or disap ly follow.

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## Suggestions for Young Breeders of Dairy Cattle

(Continued from page 6)

Good herds have both good and bad individuals, and the higher the standard of the herd the harder to keep all individuals up to that standard. If I go to a breeder as a rule I can not buy his best animals. In any dairy breed there is no great surplus of females for sale, and the chances of the uninitiated of getting value for their money are not so good in females as in males. Consequently the young breeder very often takes home a cheap animal and finds that it is not equal to the grade cattle that he has in his barn before; he has been successful with grades. Get a good representative of the breed showing breediness and character, or disappointment will invariably follow.

I am strongly of the opinion that the young breeder is wise to devote his attention to few strains within the breed, and to work for uniformity in type and performance. When

buying foundation stock I would first want to see the individual. If the individual was satisfactory I would then want to see its dam. Even if she were desirable and I then saw half-sisters and half-brothers that were plain and undesirable the individual would be worth much less to me.

Uniformity of performance should be the guideposts of the breeder in his selection. Here is where the importance of selecting a good strain comes in. Some strains will breed uniformly; others will not. Occasionally in a strain we will find an exceptional individual with phenomenal performance. I would prefer the strain that shows a high average uniform performance. This is the best guarantee of future results.

I would next emphasize the importance of getting foundation stock from clean, healthy herds. Results tabulated in the report of the Veterinary

Director General emphasize the fact that if there is any one disease which needs careful watching it is tuberculosis, and there is abundant evidence to show that concerning dairy cattle this is especially true. No animal is called upon to do as much work as a good dairy cow. The tendency is to work her as hard as she will stand, which weakens her vitality. I would say, never buy except subject to test. We have any amount of tuberculosis and abortion in our country. Young breeders cannot be too careful.

Capital I know is always a factor with the young breeder. Even when capital is limited I would bank on tried and tested stock. If it is not possible to buy animals of known performance, get young stuff from stock that is tried and tested. It is well to remember here that the younger the animal the harder it is to judge.

Our young breeder now has his foundation stock selected. The next point is to develop his stock and do it well. We have tested all methods of calf feeding and all of our work, but serves to emphasize the wisdom of "doing calves well." Institute campaigners a few years ago constantly advised short rations for

dairy calves, claiming that heavy feeding and keeping the calves in good condition tended to injure the milk-producing powers. This contention has never been proved. If we must carry them in our calves we give the right ration we can feed away just about as heavily as we like. I believe that if the other extreme had been advocated instead of the short feed method more good would have been done.

### A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF DEFEAT

With good feeding we get capacity, development and growth. If we are not getting maximum results in development we may ask ourselves if we are not having the heifers freshen too early. No heifer in our stables drops her first calf under two and one-half years, and very often somewhat older.

As breeders we Canadian stockmen are not getting along as fast as we should. In the average herd we find a collection of individuals, families and types. What is to be expected working with such a conglomerate mixture? What effect could any sire have on such a mixture?

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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**ADVERTISING RATES, 10 cents a line flat, \$1.40 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received to the Saturday preceding the following week's issue.**

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES**  
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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

**OUR GUARANTEE**

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

Readers 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 home-made business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of lowest bankrupts.

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

## Dairy Cows and Bank Deposits

WISCONSIN is the greatest dairy state in the United States. The prosperity that has come with the dairy cow is evidenced by the increase in bank deposits. "The Gleaner" makes special mention of the town of Green City, Wis., where in 1887 bank deposits totalled \$300,000, and to-day over \$4,000,000. The increase is largely attributed to the dairy cow.

We recently asked a Canadian banker in an eastern Ontario town, situated in a splendid dairy district, if the growth of dairying in his county had been accompanied by increasing bank deposits. He answered that he could not give definite figures, but that he knew that the deposits by farmers in his own bank had been increased many times by the adoption of dairy farming.

The fine thing about these deposits due to dairying is that they are widely distributed. A big coal deposit may make one or two men rich. A protective tariff benefits only those who own the manufacturing plants that produce the protected goods. And so it is with all special privileges and monopolies. Only the few benefit.

Not so with the dairy cow. She distributes her favors to all. No one can get a monopoly on dairying, and the benefits the dairy cow confers are open to all who will adopt her and use her right.

## A Field for Cooperation

THE State Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota is our authority for the statement that during 35 years the average cost of fire insurance in the township mutual companies of Minnesota has been only nineteen cents on one hundred dollars. Stock fire insurance companies in the same state have charged sixty to seventy cents on one hundred dollars. The Insurance Commissioner estimates that these companies have saved more than \$19,000 for their members during the thirty-five years of their operation.

The mutual fire insurance company has proved itself a splendid field for cooperative enterprise. The several mutual fire insurance companies in Canada find that they have a big advantage over the old stock companies. There are no shareholders who must be satisfied with ever-increasing dividends. There are no high-salaried officials whose pay cheques constitute a big item of expense. As the most of these companies limit their operations to a small territory members can keep closer supervision of their risks than can a company operating on a national scale. Likewise, they are not apt to take any big risks. Mutual fire insurance has so many advantages that this field for applying cooperation will surely be largely developed in the next few years.

## A Danger in Booms

**L**IVE stock is booming these days. Buyers will pick up almost anything. No trouble to sell at all." This summary of conditions, recently overheard on the street corner where a group of farmers were talking of the problems of their occupation, sums up the situation nicely. Live stock of every class is booming. Pure bred cattle are sharing in the general prosperity. Particularly is this true of dairy cattle. An unprecedented number of sales have been held this season, and almost without exception the prices realized have been more satisfactory than in any previous sale season. As the editors of Farm and Dairy travel through the country they find many breeders of pure bred dairy cattle sold out of practically all surplus stock. This is a very satisfactory condition for the breeder. Is it as satisfactory a condition for the breeder?

A review of the history of our dairy breeds shows that a boom is not always an unmixed blessing. The Jersey boom a few years ago resulted in everything with a fawn hide and pedigree papers attached, selling at long prices. The result was that everything that could be registered was sold. There was little culling done. Stock that in normal years would have gone to the butcher as veal was sold for breeding purposes. Under such conditions a reversion of public opinion was inevitable; the Jersey breed has hardly yet recovered from the ill-effects of that boom. The Holstein and Ayrshire breeds are now in danger of the same experience as the Jersey breed. Already there are evidences that too many breeders are taking full advantage of the boom to dispose of stock that can not be classed as anything better than inferior. If breeders are wise they will take a lesson from the past and cull closely and carefully with their eye on the future wellbeing of the breed.

## Morality of Hired Help

**W**ITH the average farmer the hiring of a man is not merely a contract for labor as in the case of the city employer. It is an agreement for companionship. The man lives in the house along with the family, he eats at the same table, goes to church in the same rig, and all are more or less influenced by the kind of hired help available.

Particularly where there is a family of children should the farmer be careful in the class of help that he employs, and great indeed should be the premium that he places on morality. Too often the only factors considered are the ability of the man to handle the team and keep up his end in the harvest field. Sometimes the consideration that induces acceptance of his services is that he will work more cheaply, ability considered, than any of the other help available. All of these qualifications are desirable, but unless they are combined with good morals, the hired man in the home may be the greatest possible menace to the moral wellbeing of the children.

## Dairying and Land Values

**D**AIRY farming must follow any considerable increase in land values. Occasionally land values follow on the adoption of dairy farming, but more often it is the other way. Speaking of this subject a few days ago an old friend of ours predicted that the time is not far distant when all of Old Ontario will be a dairy country. "You know," said he, "land values are already getting too high in most sections to produce beef profitably."

Our friend was right. Why this new found interest everywhere evident in the milking qualities of the Shorthorn if it were not that beef breeders are finding that specialized beef cattle can no longer be produced profitably on Ontario farms? Unwilling to go into specialized dairying, hundreds of these beef raisers are willing to go half way and produce both milk and beef. The rapid growth of the cities and the ever-increasing demand for dairy products, will tend to cause still further expansion of the dairy industry and increase land values.

The regrettable feature of this tendency is that young men will apparently find it harder and harder to start on farms of their own. Farm and Dairy predicts that if present tendencies continue that the percentage of tenant farmers in all of the dairy districts of Eastern Canada will continually increase and that we will tend slowly to that system of absentee landlordism, which is the curse of the countries of Europe, and which is already becoming apparent in the most fertile states of the United States and in some sections of British Columbia. Perhaps, however, this tendency toward tenant farming will be instrumental in awakening us to the evils of a system of taxation that makes it possible for men to hold land out of use or to hold more land than they can properly work when there is a demand for that land by those who would actually use it. If it does this, the drift to tenancy will be a blessing in disguise.

## U.S. Parcel Post Progress

**T**he Dominion Postmaster-General has modeled the Canadian system of Parcels Post after the United States system as it was in the beginning. Farm and Dairy trusts that the Postmaster-General has had his eyes open to the improvements that the United States Postmaster-General is making in the Parcels Post system of that country. The Canadian system now stands in need of very extensive improvement before it can begin to compare in usefulness with the present United States system.

When Parcels Post was first inaugurated in the United States less than two years ago, an eleven-pound limit was placed on parcels. A few months ago this limit was raised to twenty pounds, and the carrying rates greatly reduced. Still more recent changes allow the carriage by Parcels Post of butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, dressed poultry, and other farm and garden products, in parcels weighing from twenty to fifty pounds, packed in ordinary crates and handled in the same manner as express companies handle their parcels, only much more cheaply. These changes apply for all distances up to 150 miles from the place of shipment. The rates in the United States now are only a fractional part of the Canadian rates, and farmers find that they can make extensive use of the U. S. Parcel Post.

In Canada many have the suspicion that so far the railway companies, with their extra million dollars for carriage, have got the big end of the stick. Our Parcel Post system. An increase in the weight limit and a reduction in rates in the near future is necessary to show that our Government intends that it is the people who are to get the benefit of Parcels Post and not the railroads.

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"A Paper

## Enthusiastic Endorsation of Mechanical Milking

Jno. M. K. Hunt, Thunder Bay Dist., Ont.

I HAVE used my milking machine several months and consider it the acme of perfection. Eight cows out of 10 take kindly to it the first time it is used on them. Some cows that have been milked three or four years by hand require to be milked a few times with the machine before giving in entirely. Heifers usually give no trouble at all. My most nervous cows are the least trouble to operate on with the machine.

One man is not troubled if he has to feed the proposition of milking 30 or 35 cows all alone if he has two or three milking units; but it is more convenient if there are two persons to operate the machine. I found it best to feed my cows their hay before beginning to milk until they got used to the machine.

The machine has a great advantage where there are sore teats, the

machine being very much easier on possibly be. No possible harm can come to the cow by protracted milking with my machine; being on for fifteen minutes does no harm longer time than is necessary.

### THE POWER QUESTION

Where electricity is available it is the best power. The dairy bull on a tread mill is as good as anything. A three horse-power gasoline engine has ample capacity for four or five units, all milking at the same time. Milk is certainly cleaner and more sanitary when using the machine. I think all milk which is classed as certified milk might be a mechanical milker is used. There is very little cost for maintenance possibly a couple of dollars per annum. With line and machine oil is as near as I can figure by the month, one-half of one per cent. for each cow milked at each milking; or a total of one cent a cow per day.

A summary of first cost is about as follows for a herd of 10 to 20 cows, calculating power to be delivered to pumps in the stable:

Air and vacuum pumps	\$310.00
5 foot 2-inch pipe	230.00
30 feet of 2-inch pipe at 4 cts.	1.20
Footings, capable man, 2 days at	3.60
86 a day	32.00
3 or 4 drills, 4-inch	75
Incidental	5.00
	\$556.75

3 H.P. gasoline engine can be had for less than	\$100.00
Counter shaft, couplings and 2 pulleys	20.00
2 belts, 4-inch	7.00

I have allowed plenty in each of the above estimate, but if a man wants a six horse-power gasoline engine, so as to be able to crush grain, etc., the cost would be more for the engine.

### WHEN TO GET A MILKER

If I had five cows which were hard to milk I would have a machine. If I had 10 cows and all easy milkers, then it is just a question of help at all times versus power and a mechanical milker.

With more than 10 cows, then, get a milker at once, and have the use of it while you are in this world, and let those that come after you please themselves whether they milk by hand or by a mechanical milker.

I am just an ordinary farmer. All I have made on this farm in the country described as a land of stunted poplar and scrubby birch. I have not fallen heir to any funds, but have had to make it by steady application to the farm, like many hundreds of my readers. I have no wish to grind, to whether any one buys a mechanical milker or not. I would gladly have gone a hundred or more miles to have seen a mechanical milker at work before I bought, or to have seen in print the experiences of persons using a mechanical milker, but could not find anyone who knew where such could be seen.

There is no difficulty at all in operating a machine; it is easy to learn how. I would not now think of doing without it. There are about one dozen mechanical milkers near Fort William and Port Arthur. I know all of the owners, and not one of them regrets their expenditure.

Ethel (confidentially) — "Do you know Clara, that I had two offers of marriage last week?"

Clara (with enthusiasm) — "Oh! I am delighted, dear! Then the report is really true that your uncle left you his money?"

### AD. TALK CCXXIII.

### SERVICE—The Ideal of Human Effort

When Henry Ford entered the automobile industry, ten years ago, he set himself a goal and set forth an ideal. As he expressed it at the time he manufactured his first car, his commercial creed was to be: "I will build a motor car for the multitude. It shall be large enough for the family, but small enough for the unskilled individual to easily operate and care for, and it shall be light in weight that it may be economical in maintenance. It will be built of honest material by the best workmen that money can hire, after the simplest design that modern engineering can devise, but it shall be so low in price that the man of moderate means may own one and enjoy with his family the blessings of happy hours spent in God's great open places."

Inasmuch as the Ford Motor Company during the season of 1913, in the tenth year, manufactured and sold 193,000 cars, it is fair to assume that Mr. Ford realized his ideal.

Every maker of an article used by the human race in its struggle to the higher level, whether it be a self-binder on the farm, an explosive for the mind, or a musical instrument for the home, is contributing his quota of service in the world.

The man who makes a high grade of farm fence gives, whether unconsciously or otherwise, an opportunity to his fellow being to be one step higher in efficiency. In rendering this service he may be animated largely by the desire to accumulate wealth, but if he fully grasps it, so much the better. The real value of service to humanity has dawned upon a few of our big men of America, even with some to such an extent that the accumulation of power, in the form of wealth has dwarfed to but a means of accomplishing this efficient through the making of a more efficient machine that will "serve the multitude."

The social make-up of humans makes their every effort of more or less value to those about them. The realization of this service will tend toward greater efficiency.

In guaranteeing all its advertisers struggles in the fight to assist in securing a higher standard of service for its readers. We aim to have every advertiser we carry worthy of your confidence and FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

# DE LAVAL

## Dairy and Farm EQUIPMENT

### The De Laval Line

of dairy, creamery, cheese factory and farm supplies, including gas engines, is by far the largest and most complete in Canada.

Milk dealers, creamerymen, cheesemakers and dairy farmers must have modern equipment of the very best grade in order to secure the largest margin of profit and to maintain and hold the confidence of their customers.

Users of De Laval supplies and equipment are offered a high grade product, insuring economical operation and better prices for their product.

We have issued complete catalogues covering our various lines and we shall be pleased to mail you a catalogue covering whatever supplies you may require.

Our new gas engine catalogue might interest you, too. Mailed upon request.

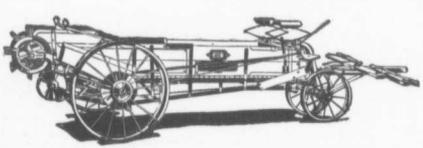
De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Limited

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL PETERBORO  
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## International Harvester Manure Spreaders



THE I H C LINE  
GRAIN AND HAY  
MACHINES  
Binders, Reapers  
Mowers  
Stacks, Suckers  
Hay Loaders  
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CORN MACHINES  
Planters, Cultivators  
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VILLAGE  
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Peg and Spring-Tooth  
and Disk Harrows  
Calibrators  
GEBEL LINE  
Oil and Gas Engines  
Oil Tractors  
Manure Spreaders  
Cream Separators  
Farm Wagon  
Motor Trucks  
Feed Grinders  
Crack Drills  
Feed Grinders  
Katie Grinders  
Hoist Trains

INTERNATIONAL Harvester manure spreaders have a score of good features in their construction. Each one is the result of careful field experiment. An I H C spreader is low enough for easy loading, yet it has plenty of clearance underneath. The rear axle is well under the load, rear wheels have wide deep and Z-shaped lugs, insuring good traction under all conditions. Frame, wheels, and all driving parts are of steel. Apron tension is adjusted by a large diameter, and beater teeth are strong, square and chisel-pointed. International manure spreaders are built in several styles and sizes, low or high, endless or return apron, for small farms or large. Examination will show if ever needed, may always be had of the local dealer. Examine International spreaders at the dealer's. We will tell you who sells them, and we will send you interesting catalogues.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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





THE question for each man to settle is not what he would do if he had means, time, influence and educational advantages, but what he will do with the things he has.—H. W. Mabie.

## Elam, The Unlucky

By DON CAMERON SHAFER  
(Farm, Stock and Home)

ELAM Youngs laid the whip on his shaggy grey farm team as was his custom whenever he had occasion to drive by the Brookside Farms. In this way he acknowledged a well nourished contempt for his arch enemy, Jerry Jamison, and all that was his. It also served to kick up a cloud of yellow dust to obscure the well-kept fields, the fine buildings, and the general atmosphere of rural thrift from Elam's envious eyes.

Now, we must take Elam's word for it—he was always unlucky. Nothing the unfortunate man ever did turned out as he had planned in the beginning. No matter what he tried to do, or what pains he took, the evil omen of his unlucky life always managed by some subtle and fiendish ingenuity, to bring about a dismal and complete failure. Did Elam attempt to raise turkeys, he would come a heavy shower and drown them to the last poult. His fine foals—when he tried to raise any—always managed to break through his fences and get injured; the calves sickened and died; his crops were never up to expectations; the seasons were always wrong; the frosts were unexpected; the summers were ever too dry or too wet, so on, so on, as long as anyone would listen to Elam's tirade against the tantalizing fates.

Let us follow Elam's envious eyes through the dustcloud behind the galloping greys, and inspect the Brookside Farms, presided over by Jerry Jamison. Curses on the luck! Jerry Jamison was always fortunate, that's what he was! Everything the man does seems to please the old boy Luck, and she showers gold into his lap. The two farms were almost exactly alike in location, but one was favored by chance and the other not. Elam's farm was like so many—ah, too many!—others. The house was unpainted, chickens flocked in the dooryard, calves were under the shade trees. The barn buildings were sagging, weather-beaten, and woe-begone. The fences were unkempt, the brush uncut, the orchards untrimmed. A general atmosphere of loneliness and failure hung like a pall over the place. There was not a single modern convenience in house or barn. Imagine a farm just the opposite of this, a place of cheerfulness and prosperity, and you will know Brookside. The white house, peeping out of a grove of handsome maples, seemed to welcome you with a grin. The purring brood' gurgled additional cheer from beneath the old stone bridge by the red barns. The fields lay in order and neatness. Everything spoke of thrift, of ease and plenty, of success and sweet content.

It rains alike on the just and the

unjust—also it fails to rain on the lucky as well as the unlucky. And now there had been no more than a



Wherein Lies the Attractiveness of this Farm Home?

To look at this illustration one would not believe that this home is located on the prairie. The difference between the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Callender, of Hartner, Mo., here illustrated, and the average prairie home is in the planting. The humblest home may be made attractive when vines, shrubs and trees have been used as plentifully as they have in this case. Now is the season to plan the planting around your home.

desultory shower for nearly two months. The hills were parched in the August sun, the valley flats were fighting to maintain their crops.

"Well, Ann, I've sold five of th' cows," growled Elam, as he stepped into the kitchen upon his return from town.

"Oh, Elam!" cried Ann, his wife. "No use sniveling' about it; they had to go. Hang such luck, anyway! No rain since last June. Nothing to feed th' stock an' no money to buy feed. All of us have got to cut down our herds."

"Is Jerry Jamison selling off his



An Ideally Located Vegetable and Fruit Garden

This garden is located directly behind the home pictured above. Mrs. Callender does not need to trail out to the field when a few fresh vegetables are needed for dinner. An ample garden such as this is both pleasurable and profitable.

stock, too?" asked Ann, very meekly. "Good Lord, no!" cried Elam, in disgust. "He's got pasture an' fodder a-plenty. Th' luck of that man is past all understanding. I don't see how he does it."

Ordinarily the third person present, feminine gender, would have said nothing at all for it was not good policy to offer advice to Elam. He did not need it at all—he had needed a streak of good luck once in his life! But the daughter of the house, our Helen, just coming into womanhood, wanted so very many things, as girls always do, that the words just slipped out. "Perhaps if you would watch Jerry you would see how he does it," she suggested.

"You don't know what you're talkin' about!" thundered Elam, making up in noise and dominating authority what he lacked in logic. "What do I want to go spavin' on Jerry Jamison for, heh? Don't I know as much about farmin' as he ever did or ever will—heh? It's just his d—luck, that's what it is, to have enough fodder while th' rest of us are short.

tion of farmin'. He's all th' while takin' up new flap-doodles an' rigmaroles, from flew-fangled saos to hoochation of clover fields. He makes his money by flim-flamin' other farmers into buyin' his costly stuff, which ain't no good an' never was. He's a scoundrel, that's what he is, though a mighty lucky one."

"He's making money," answered Ann.

"He's stealin' it, that's what he is! He's—"

"They don't talk that way about him down in the village," continued Helen. "Everyone has a good word for the Jamisons. They are said to be the best farmers in this section."

"Best farmers, indeed!" Elam almost choked over this added affront, this disparagement of his good name as a farmer. "Why—why were you talkin' with that young Jamison, th' scawlag, that's what you have!" he accused. "Let me tell you this, young lady, if that's what you're up to when you go down town, you'll stay right here from now on. I won't have you makin' up to that young smart Alec, throwing yourself at his head just because his father's got a lot of money. I won't have any of my family talkin' to those Jamisons. I'll—"

But the rest was lost as Elam stamped his way out into the yard, muttering to himself all the way to the barn, where he cursed his ill luck from start to finish while he did the chores.

Understand me, there was no actual feud between the two families, nor could it be truthfully called antagonistic business rivalry, inasmuch as Jamison did all the business and Youngs all the antagonizing. Yet they did not notice each other beyond a curt nod when they chanced to pass on the highway and never visited back and forth as neighbors should.

Heigho, ancient family feuds are always a bitter inheritance to the younger generation. In spite of herself, Helen found that her mind was frequently—ah, very frequently—busy with many little pleasantries concerning one, John Jamison, the only son of her father's bitter enemy. And, as she walked along the roadside path on her way home from the village her youthful imagination conjured up many delightful little day dreams wherein John played the hero. And, busy with these pleasant romanticisms, she did not hear the hurrying motor car which came so swiftly from behind until the driver crowded on the brake and brought the car to a standstill beside the road.

It was none other than John Jamison.

"Hello, Helen!" he called cheerily, for all the world as though a family feud did not exist.

"Why, good morning, John." And she was actually smiling, though her startled heart did beat ever and ever so fast!

"Jump in and let me take you home," pleaded her hero.

"No, John," she shook her head sadly.

"Come now, Helen, you aren't going to hate me just because our fathers disagree upon the proper methods of farmin'?"

"It isn't that, John," she answered sadly, and in truth it wasn't. "Only—only—" But the hateful words would not come.

To hide her confusion—I am not certain but it was actual shame—Helen hurried on along the pathway, determined to do her duty as she saw it, leaving John standing, nonplussed, beside the purring machine.

In less than a minute the car flashed by, and then, just as she, womanlike, was about to cry after him, it

(Continued on page 24)

**The Upward Look**

**Strength Given to the Weak**

No fact is better proven by history, than that God chooses the weakest of the world to despen and quicken our trust in the All-Powerful, All-Loving Being.

Rack our imagination as we may, can we conceive of any condition more helpless and hopeless than that of an infant of three months, in a tiny ark of bulrushes, rocked on the often turbulent waters of the Nile? And to make that condition still more hopeless he was the son of Hebrew slaves, and his life was commanded to be taken by the cruel Pharaoh. Did that slave mother know or was it a God-given impulse to cover that little basket with a certain preparation which was particularly repugnant to the crocodiles which infested that river?

The only weapon of defence of that mite of humanity was that he was "a goodly child and exceedingly fair to look upon." This appealed to the heart of his Princess rescuer, a childless woman, to such an extent that she decided to adopt him as her son and eventually had him educated in all the wisdom and skill of the Egyptians, which we know from the pyramids and ruins that remain, was very great.

No one now knows the name of

that powerful Princess, but the name of that child will be known and revered while the world stands wherever the Ten Commandments, the underlying principles of wise law-making may go. But even with these commands, with all the explicit warnings, the whole world went for many centuries sinning and sorrowing just as it does now, until as that brilliant historian of the times writes: "The enfeebled world was already tottering on its foundations, when Christianity appeared."

Who are the chief agencies in the reception and proclamation of the wise or powerful ones of earth, and a small band of fishermen! Little wonder that the chief rulers in all the pomp of Roman pride and paganism looked with scornful derision upon the humble band who were entrusted with the new message. The power of Rome is broken forever, but the names and deeds of these fishermen are known and honored wherever the Gospel of Peace goes in its all-conquering power around the Globe. — I. H. N.

Small holes in black or white kid gloves can easily be mended with court-plaster. Cut the plaster a little larger than the hole itself, and stick it to the under part of the glove directly over the hole, pressing the kid down smooth on the sticky surface of the plaster. This will last as long as the gloves themselves do.

**OUR HOME CLUB**

**The Rural Poor**

"There is distress and destitution of the worst possible kind in isolated rural districts, and no social machinery to carry friendly help and encouragement to the unfortunate people," writes Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto. "Wealth gravitates to and accumulates in cities and money for the relief of distress and social uplift is spent there also. The consequence is that there is suffering and misery in the rural districts that is not attended to, and conditions that are manifestly wrong drift on for years, until children grow up to be a lifelong burden on the community, and to perpetuate in their offspring the only life they have known. There is need for organized social work in rural districts and a judicious expenditure of funds. How can this be brought about? is the problem."

My first impulse on reading the above paragraph in a Toronto paper was to say that Mr. Kelso did not know what he was talking about. On more mature reflection, however, I decided that perhaps we have conditions of our attention sufficiently. I have often wondered how city people could live so comfortably with such poverty right at hand. On thinking over Mr. Kelso's accusation I can better understand the position of the city person,

for we do have slums in the country. Right in my own county there are families of working people who have along. The children are poorly clothed, poorly fed, and go practically uneducated. The fathers are the men who do our work for us when day labor is required. True, too large a portion of their earnings oft-times go in drink, but this doesn't minimize our duty to the women and children. Here is work for country philanthropists, and, above all, for the country church.—Cousin Frank.

**"The Valley of the Moon"**

We who live amid the green fields and breathe the pure air of the country do not half appreciate our blessings. Two weeks ago I thought that I appreciated the country as well as any one possibly could. To-day I of a country life from the very house-tops. The reason for my new enthusiasm is that during the past two weeks I have been reading Jack London's new novel, "The Valley of the Moon." I would like to tell Home Club members something of this book that has inspired me with so much every country person good to do.

Billy Roberts, the hero of the story, is a young prize fighter. The most admirable character, however, is whom Billy promptly falls in love. An unusual feature of this story is that their "Valley of the moon," and settle (Concluded on page 26)



**Note the Color of your flour—  
And the Bread it makes for you.  
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.  
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.**

**Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.  
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.**

**And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.  
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Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."  
The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it. And your bread is most appetizing, unusual in appearance. Looks good. And is good.  
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Keep a Can Handy  
**LARGE CAN 10c**



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FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used.—International Bible Press, 182 Shadina Ave., Toronto.

## Elam the Unlucky

(Continued from page 22)

stopped and John leaped nimbly to the pathway before her.

"Helen—Helen!" he called, somewhat hoarsely. "Helen, you must not run away from me."

"—it is best—for us both, John," she pleaded.

"Helen, can't you see—don't you know how dear you are to me? Can't you understand how much I care for you?"

And then, through a blur of mist in her fine eyes, just as she was about to make a wonderful confession, she saw the handsome motor car, like a destroying monster threatening her happiness, and remembered that she was but a poor, shabby farmer girl, while he was the only son of the richest and best-known man in the community. And the shame of it all swept through and over her, drummed remorselessly in her ears, numbed her very brain, stifled all feeling. She did not hear the passionate heart

stricken in the harvest field with what is commonly designated in the country as a "shock." For weeks he lay in bed partially paralyzed, unable to talk coherently, unable to move a muscle on his right side. Then he began to mend slowly, but the doctors said it would be a long time, if ever, before he recovered his full strength.

As though this grand climax to a lifetime of ill-luck was sufficient for the time being, the fates ordained that Elam should have a good crop of potatoes that fall. The late rains came just in the nick of time and the prices were the highest in years.

Helen was not the least overwhelmed when the duties of managing the large farm fell upon her youthful shoulders. Indeed, she was pleased to believe that she was quite pleased to direct the work. Anyway, she argued, she could hardly make a worse failure of farming than had her father, no matter what she accomplished. And, be it known, she had a real purpose in mind.



A Winter Scene showing the Home of a Farm and Dairy Contributor

The above illustration shows the home of one of our well-known contributors to the Household Department, Miss Lillian Crammy, Leeds Co., Ont. This estate's trees around this home are one of its finest features. Miss Crammy's father, Richard Crammy, the owner of this home, is one of our successful agriculturists and one who loves his calling.

The first thing the new manager did was to engage, and start a docile Swede, and start a systematic cleaning up. Fences were repaired, brush and weeds cut and down to lawn grass, orchards were trimmed, and everything out doors placed in good order. In fact, she was resolved that the place should look just as fine, if not better, than Brookside, inasmuch as her home had many natural advantages which the other lacked. On rainy days she had the men give the barns a thorough cleaning. A place was found for every tool and utensil and everything was kept in its place. The stables were thoroughly scraped and whitewashed. The stock was better cared for. And, as fast as funds would permit, she went out the unprofitable cows and put in blooded stock. She even went in debt for four cows once, when a good bargain offered, but they soon repaid her in larger milk cheques from the creamery.

All this was easily done, even for a young woman without much previous experience. But other things could not be learned by imitation, or from spying upon the Brookside Farms from the top of the wooded knoll in the north pasture. But Helen was far from being discouraged. She knew that she had much to learn, and, unlike her proud father, was not afraid or ashamed to confess her ignorance. She was ready and willing to study and learn only she did not know just how or where to begin. Somewhere she had read that perplexing dilemmas can be subdued by taking them firmly by the horns; so, one bright winter day, she fare forth directly to Brookside Farms, without telling her father or mother where she was going. Jerry Jamison and

(Continued on page 30)

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Know a good thing when they see it, others don't realize it until the time to act is gone.

## "OPPORTUNITY WAITS FOR NO ONE"

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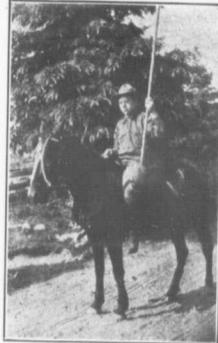
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### The Valley of the Moon (Continued from page 25)

the marriage of the two transpires early in the story. Both are of the working class, that great class in our cities who live from hand to mouth, and who get along comfortably so long as times are good and work is plentiful.

Billy and Saxon live very happily in their little cottage on Pine street, in Oakland, California, until the Easterners, of whom Billy is one, go on strike. The author vividly portrays the terrible struggles of these two to keep soul and body together during the strike. Circumstances prove too much for Billy, and he starts to drink heavily. Finally he is thrown into prison for a month.

During his imprisonment Saxon lives largely on the shell fish and mussels



The Patrol Leader

This is Master William Henry Oldfield, patrol leader of boy scouts in his own district in Parry Sound, Ont.

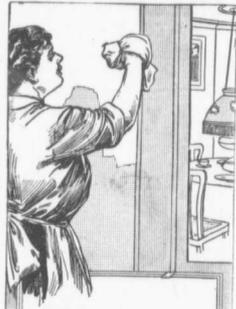
she collects along the bay. One day when out sailing with a little boy who had picked her up on the shore, she gets an idea. "Oakland is only a place to start from," said the boy in telling of his dreams of travel, and immediately Saxon conceives the idea of leaving the city and going to the country. They start off shortly after Billy is released from prison.

For a couple of years they wander over rural California, exploring the agricultural districts and picking up information on farming, of which they had previously known nothing. Jack London should have been an instructor in an agricultural college. His portrayal of the intensive methods followed by the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, is one of the most wonderful things I have ever read, and he explains why these foreign people have displaced the original American stock in the rich valleys of California. Finally, Billy and Saxon find their "Valley of the Moon," and settle down to intensive farming.

This portrayal of the merits of rural life is something really wonderful.

Those of us who love the country will love it more after reading of the travels of Billy and Saxon. Those of us who do not love the country and long for the distant town will be given a new viewpoint. The book is published by The McMillan Company, of Canada, and I would advise every Home Club member to read it.—"Brother Jack."

The simplest way to clean windows, is to rub with a pad of newspaper sprinkled with ammonia.



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"You can't imagine how much prettier and more cheerful our rooms have been since we took off the wall paper and put on



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# Outstanding Features of Dame Fashion

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the proper patterns. The sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure. For adults, age 16 and children and the number of buttons desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, see each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Astoria, Ore.

By the time this issue of Farm and Dairy is published, some of our women folk at least The right front closes low over the will be prepared to come out on left, and the closing on waist and front. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Dame Fashion evidently has a warm spot in her heart this season for mother's girl as there are many materials that make very pleasing tub dresses now shown in the stores. A model that should please is No. 9807 and blue chambray combined with blue and brown gingham make a splendid combination for this model. It will be noted that the long-waisted dress is still decidedly popular and soft bolts of the same material or silk, satin or velvet is taking the place of the patent leather belts so much worn last summer. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



Our first illustration, No. 9876, depicts a splendid new and stylish model of spring coat for misses and small women. The design is cut on loose fitting lines, with body and all sleeve in one, and the coat may be finished in either of two lengths and worn with or without a belt. The collar may be rolled high and the front lapped with straight edge, or rolled in revers style as illustrated. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

It is just as essential that our little girls have a pretty top garment for spring as for the older ones. Design 9877 is very simple, which is a desirable feature for the little miss, and is especially suitable for white linen trimmed with embroidery collar and cuffs. It could also be used to advantage for silk, cloth or the various wash materials. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

We have been showing various styles of ladies' aprons recently to cover the dress at most completely, which are especially suitable for morning work. When we wish to appear just a little more dressed up design 9882 is a simple and easy made style to follow. The waist gathered to a belt that holds the skirt, which has serricible pockets. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

It is well to plan to fashion our summer dresses before the busy season sets in, and design 9838 is a simple but attractive design which might be featured in crepe cloth or ratine to advantage. White ratine sur-

Perhaps you need a gown for best wear that is suitable for church. Such a dress is illustrated in Nos. 9806-9808. This might be featured in foulard, figured crepe voile, or any of the figured goods which are so much in vogue this season. Dark or light white figures are the leading designs in printed fabrics. When using the figured fabrics, this illustration calls for two separate patterns. No. 9806 is a pattern is cut in seven sizes: 32 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in six sizes: 22 to 32 inches waist mea-



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## The Makers' Corner

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

### Getting in Line for the Season

B. A. Reddick, *Stromont Co., Ont.*  
In the first place, what are we to get in line for? Of course, one would say, to run our business in the most profitable manner, which is only natural. If we have our fellow-man at heart, we will run it to the greatest profit for him, as well as ourselves, which is the only right motive of working. I think selfishness has done more to check the progress of dairying in this country than any other one thing, and if we endeavor to make it the success that we should we must work more for each other's good.

If this is to be done we must begin right at—Mr. Kelley called her some time ago—the Mother of our Nation, the dairy cow. Some may say, "This cow belongs to the farmer and not to the factory manager. She is of no interest to me." Certainly she belongs to the farmer, but we are all getting our living from her, and her produce. We should, therefore, have interest enough in her and our patron's welfare to visit her whenever possible, and help her owner to keep a complete record of her work, what she consumes, and what she produces. We must extend

niche, and is easily put on. One can buy it from nearly any grover in packages, which only requires to be mixed in cold water and put on with a large brush, and when dry will not rub off. One dollar to \$2 will paint nearly any making room, and I would recommend the same on the walls and ceiling of the curing room.

### IN THE CURING ROOM

Clean the ranges well, and when dry give them a coat of boiled oil. It will take but little oil, and they will stay clean all season, but just rubbing them off with a cloth wet with a solution of formalin and water, after removing cheese for shipping.

The curing room is a thing that causes much anxiety through warm, damp weather, through mould development. By using a good disinfectant, a recipe of which I will give, when the room is clean and empty, will do much to keep down this annoyance.

Now that we have our dairy in condition to handle this milk, which is of far more value than some appear to realize when seen in their factory handling it, it is up to us, whether making cheese or butter, to keep in mind that valuable cows, valuable milk, a lot of time, money, and hard work all combine in making us our business, and it is now up to us to be our honest, true patron his just dues, which in too many cases he does not get; the other fellow, who is after us all the time, too often gets it all, and the very day we put him on the same ground with our true friend he leaves us and our factory to seek similar favors some-



### The Factory Where the Problems of the Cheese Maker are Investigated

This splendid cement block factory is the Finch Dairy Station, the latest station established by the Dairy and Cold Storage Division for the investigation of cheese makers and creamery men's problems. Mr. B. A. Reddick, a well-known cheese maker, is the man in charge. A plan of the interior arrangement of this factory was given in the Makers' Corner in Farm and Dairy, March 1914.

this record to her sister as well, that she may not have both the burden of keeping us and the credit of keeping one of her useless stable mates as well.

AT THE FACTORY END  
After we have helped our patrons all we can, which is a great deal in the spring time, we must now get ready at home to manufacture these profitable cows' milk to the greatest possible profit. In preparing our factory for the season's work let us make it as attractive as possible; for this is a cheap way of advertising. Again I hear some one say, "Yes, but this all takes time and money"; and I can see some of those men in my mind now. But it does not take as much time and money as it does pride and ambition. A lot of this work can be done in a short time if we only go at it. I have no use for the man who is always letting these things stand until he gets help; for his helpers are pretty sure to be like himself.

If the factory has been painted, it does not take much to touch it up again, and if it has not been painted, anyone can give it a coat of white alabastine, which is very cheap, looks

where else and increase the high cost of living.

### THE DISINFECTANT

A solution of calogen and formalin is the disinfectant I prefer. Formalin is quite well known among factory men, but calogen is not so common. It can be bought from any druggist. One block of calogen, with three ounces of water, to which is added six ounces of formalin, is sufficient to disinfect 1,000 cubic feet. Close all windows and doors tightly, place calogen in clean pail or basin, add proper amount of water, have formalin measured in a vessel so that it may be poured quickly into the solution, and clear out, as the fumes arise very rapidly.

### Curd in Hot Weather

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Having been cheesemaker for over 30 years in England, Farm and Dairy news on this subject are interesting. Possibly the following bit of experience may be helpful to some of your readers.

In hot weather, especially when thundery, the milk develops acidity too rapidly, so that the curd gets a



Last year's crop, mostly district market

sour flavor find it temperature and immediate curd at a temperature that the My wife through with care very cool, Roberts,

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How One Factory Disposes of its Buttermilk

Last year Mr. L. H. Newman, of Victoria Co., Ont., proprietor of several creameries, raised several score of calves on a creamery side-line. The calves, mostly Holsteins from pure-bred sires and were collected in the cheese factory districts of Eastern Ontario. Through this practice Mr. Newman secured a good market for his buttermilk, and at the same time enabled his patrons to improve the quality of their herds.

sour flavor. On such occasions we find it will rectify this if the temperature is kept as low as possible, and immediately the whey is run off, the curd is washed with clean water at a temperature two per cent. lower than the curd.

My wife occasionally has repeated this operation several times, and although the curd shrinks in weight, with care the quality is preserved, especially if the cheese is kept in a very cool room until used.—John J. Roberts, Muskoka Dist., Ont.

### Some Creamery Problems

Jas. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.

The creamery business is going through another transition period. At first creameries were located where sufficient milk could be got within a limited area and was separated at the creamery.

Then that plan was discarded, largely on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the returned skim milk and the extra expense of hauling both ways. Undoubtedly the best quality of butter was produced under that system but it had to go when hand separators were adopted on the farm, as the cost of production was greatly reduced, and a much larger scope of territory could be served from a given centre. Now the idea seems to be to centralize at some central railway point and have the cream largely shipped by rail.

Former methods have had their advantages and disadvantages and the central idea can be criticized in the same way. From the writer's viewpoint this central idea means a further sacrifice of quality on account of the length of time the cream has to be held on the farm before the can is full. The herds of cows are usually small where cream is shipped for butter making, and instead of the cream leaving the farm twice or three times per week, as is the custom during the summer months in cream gathering creameries, it goes when the can is full, be it five days or 10 days.

Anyone who knows the kind of cream necessary for first class butter will scarcely recommend cream a week old in hot weather for that purpose, and the bulk of the butter made in Toronto creameries is from cream of that description.

### LOCAL CREAMERY AT DISADVANTAGE

Another feature of the situation which has to be reckoned with is that the city creameries are drawing their principal supply from farmers convenient to railway stations, and those who are too far away from a railway station must either make the cream into butter at home or send it to the local creamery, if there

is one to send it to. The local creamery is thus placed in this position—it has to pass by farm after farm in the vicinity of a railroad, and increasing the cost of getting its supply of cream and then it has to contend against the price paid by the city creamery where the cream is hauled to the station by the railway all when considering the price he gets from the city with what the local creamery can pay.

If the local creamery has to close up what is going to become of the hundreds of farmers who cannot get their cream to the railway stations? If farmers have to be put on to gather this cream afield for the railway pay it as there are no railway charges to pay after that, which all adds to the cost of manufacture.

### HARD ON LOCAL CREAMERY

Looking at the situation from every standpoint it is hard to see where the central creamery is going to benefit the farmers as a whole, and it is certainly making it much harder for the local creamery to do a profitable business and satisfy its patrons. The farmer 10 miles from a railway station is apt to think he should receive as much from the local creamery as the man who ships his own cream to the city.

It has been suggested many times by writers and speakers that cream should be graded for butter making, and those who send the best cream should be recognized by getting a better price for their cream. The suggestion is all right but how many creameries are in a position to carry it out, with so much cream being shipped out of local creamery territories? This phase of the question seldom enters the minds of many of our country butter makers. The outlook for the dairy farmer was never brighter, but with the new United States tariff allowing milk and cream to go free into the United States, the tariff on butter lowered 3½¢ a pound, the changing conditions of our markets, the growing demand for sweet cream and milk and the changing conditions of manufacturing butter, it is hard for the country creameryman to tell just where he is at.

Cheese makers are meeting with greater competition every year. The demand of our cities and towns for dairy products is increasing rapidly. Creameries are becoming more common. The cheese maker must see to it that he returns the greatest possible profit for the milk which he receives. To do this he must induce his patrons to deliver sound milk.—G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Inst., Eastern Ontario.

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## Elam, the Unlucky

(Continued from page 23)

her at the door, and, for a minute, he thought perhaps Elam had suffered another shock.

"Come right in," he called cheerfully. "Mother, here is Helen Youngs come a-visiting."

Mother Jamison hurried in from the kitchen, floury apron and all, to greet her unexpected guest. "This is hardly a visit," stammered Helen. "It might, perhaps, better be called a business call."

"Any way it can help you, Helen, you have only to mention it," smiled Mother Jamison, as she brought up the easiest chair in the room and bade her guest be seated.

"You about farming, at began Helen very bravely. "You know that father is unable to leave the house, or to direct the work. I have it like to do, and I must confess that I like it. But, you see, I am so woefully ignorant about modern farming methods. Father is so old-fashioned in this way, but such methods are far from being successful in this day and age. They might have been all right in grandfather's time, when the land was newer, but they are out of date now. I want to know how I can learn the new methods of farming."

"Why, why," stammered Jerry, much taken by surprise. "It's just as easy as falling off a log. I've always wanted your father to keep up to date in farming, and he never forgave me for suggesting it. I shall be only too happy to help you, Helen, in any way I can."

"I shall be very thankful," smiled Helen.

"It's only a question of reading and studying," began Jerry. "You just wait till I get my scrap-books."

Jerry returned from his "study," or work room, with a whole cartful of huge scrap-books, pasted full of clippings pertaining to all branches of farming.

Of course, the best way is to go away to an agricultural school and take a full course," began Jerry. "John did, but he says I know more than he does about farming, just from studying here at home. So I guess if I managed to learn a little something just by observing and reading, a bright young girl like you can."

Then Jerry piled the table with his scrap books and showed his visitor how he had filled each book with clippings collected from magazines, pamphlets, books, farm papers, newspapers, etc. The books were all carefully indexed. A box, or rather, set of books, was devoted to poultry, another to dairying, another to grains, another, to fruits, and so on, covering all the subjects.

"Take this book on poultry," began Jerry. "I've been collecting these clippings for more than fifteen years. There's everything I ever saw published about a hen, I guess, from the chemical contents of an egg to how to cure the pip. Same with driving, with fruit raising, and the other branches. I read everything on the subject, especially those articles telling how the other fellow does it, and paste the clippings in the proper book."

"But it would take me years to collect such a mass of information," "I'll be glad to loan you these books," offered Jerry. "I like to talk about my work and will do all I can to help you."

At this opportune moment John came in from the barn, and it was he who sat down with Helen and talked farming until it was time for her to be hurrying home. Then John went with her, to carry a couple of the heavy scrap-books which she desired to study. And all the long way home

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## Crops and Dair

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they talked of—farming! This, because Helen would have it so.

One night's reading of the poultry book, one good inspection of the non-descript flock of fowls in the hen-house, birds of uncertain ages and unknown pedigrees, was quite enough to convince Helen. The next day every fowl, except twenty, which looked promising, were crated up and sent to market. These twenty hens would supply eggs for the table until a flock of pure bred Leghorns could be raised. She bought an incubator to assist in the spring hatch and ordered the eggs from a well-known poultry dealer. Several of the hens were also set on duck eggs, and by the beginning of the early summer she had a fine flock of chicks and ducklings. During the summer the old henhouse was cleaned, repaired and enlarged, so as to be ready for the fowls by early fall.

Why should I weary you with all the details of the hard work which Helen accomplished that summer and fall? True enough, she did no hard manual labor, but it is very trying on the nerves, to say the least, to manage a large farm and to inaugurate such changes and new systems as the modern methods demand in the rejuvenation of a run-down farm. But, strange to say, from the moment Helen began to adopt new methods in farming, ill-luck was a stranger to Elam and his family. Elam rigidly maintained, with all due respect and pride in his daughter, that this change of luck was responsible for most of their new-found happiness and prosperity. He was able to walk around a bit, and he confessed that he hardly knew the old farm when he first walked out for the first time and saw every building painted spick and span and the fields as clean as a baby's tooth.

Rome was not built in a day, and a run-down farm cannot be brought up to date in a season. It was fully two years before Helen could truthfully say that her home compared favorably with Brookside, and was quite as productive. In the meantime, she kept in touch with the fountains of information pertaining to agriculture, from the Department of Agriculture and the farm papers, and read everything that in any way applied to such branches of farming as she was interested in. Not that she rushed to try out everything new—no, indeed! Very carefully she watched for actual results and experimented only when she was certain of a profit on the investment. She learned to discriminate between "fads" and actual money-making systems which lighten labor and increase profits.

This while John bided his time, understanding well enough what was at the bottom of Helen's work, and when the proper moment came, he could no longer say him nay, and was not ashamed to whisper the sweet words which made the two farms as one.

### Crops and Sidelines for the Dairy Farmer

(Continued from page 16)

would be very glad of the chance to earn a few dollars in this way. And when picking time comes you will probably be surprised at the amount of good food you will get off a small bit of land.

Another crop that I must not fail to mention, and which we have grown in a small way and like very well, is onions. If properly cared for they are one of the best paying crops that Ontario produces. A patch of them will pay for the work on all the rest of a large garden and furnish you with one of the best foods.

If you will try to grow a good garden of all kinds of vegetables, keep a few hogs and raise a few good

heifer calves each year, also a good large flock of properly cared for hens. Then you have only to add a few live trawls to your list and you can the land of milk and honey. Then why should you not be contented, for, if properly conducted, you have the

best paying, legitimate business on the face of God's good earth. And I am sure the high cost of living will not worry you in the least. And even when you read about unearned increment you will feel so pleased with your own prospects that you will only smile and turn over to the next page.

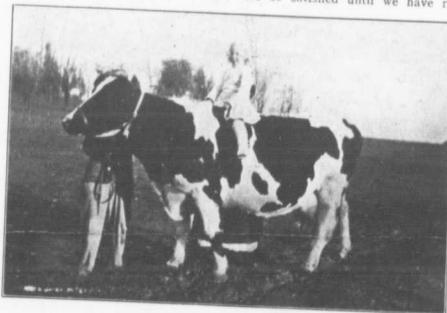
## Cooperative Selling Methods in Quebec

Aug. Trudel, Manager, The Quebec Cheese-makers' Agricultural Cooperative Society, Montreal

THE Quebec Cheese-makers' Agricultural Cooperative Society originated at the Quebec Dairy-men's Convention held at Rigaud, in 1910. Several complaints were laid before this convention against products in this province. The largest quantity of cheese and butter was sold at the average price through local agents from different districts, who had no interest but the commission of so much for each box they brought from their district to the Montreal firm with which they were connected. Beside that, some exporters had the control of several other

as by the traders who had the advantage of handling the cheese and butter of the Society. Experts in dairy industry agree on this point that such an efficient system of grading the origin of its dairy products, and the origin of which had been established at province of Quebec would have been the ahead not only for the quality of its butter but also for its cheese.

The society expects to control this year 300 cheese and butter factories. All the powers at its disposal will be employed in order to obtain from their products of the best quality and of an absolute uniformity. We will not be satisfied until we have real-



An Unusual Mount at Lakeview Farm

—Photo courtesy E. F. Osler, Proprietor Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

districts through direct consignment, and in order to keep this control, they used to pay the same price for all the products of the same district, making no appreciable destruction as to the quality.

Among the rules of the Society concerning the sale, the most important is the following: "All the cheese and butter must be graded before by independent men appointed by the Government." The general inspectors of cheese and butter for the province did the work in the past, to the entire satisfaction of all the parties, buyers and sellers. After this classification the products are sold by auction, each quality being sold separately, mentioning the defects of his produce, and the ways to remedy them. If there is no improvement an inspector visits the factory and stays there until the defects have disappeared.

From the beginning this organization proved to be advantageous to the dairymen and an improvement over the old system of selling cheese and butter. The results have showed the profits the farmers may obtain from cooperation.

#### SUCCESS FROM THE FIRST

In its first year of operation the price of the Ontario cheese, a result that had never been obtained during the 35 previous years of cheese-making in this province. Also the knowledge by all the quality was acknowledged by the parties interested—cheese-makers, inspectors, as well

ized for the cheese and butter of the society the highest prices in this country.

#### FARMERS' MONEY BEHIND IT

To this end we have succeeded in interesting more than 1,000 farmers who have subscribed shares of \$10 farmers being the most interested in its success, as the improvement in quality will first benefit them and the rise of its prices go direct to them. We are endeavoring earnestly among the farmers to have their support in order that they induce their factories to sell through the society.

By name and education, cooperation, which is just beginning in this country, our society, will render the same services as similar organizations where the idea was developed long ago.

It would be a great help for the advancement of the idea in this country if similar organizations were started in Ontario. A similar grading of dairy products would avoid the trouble the cheese and butter makers are subject to when this classification is done by merchants who are influenced by market fluctuations or reasons other than the real value of goods.

The society receives strong assistance from the Department of Agriculture of Quebec, to whom it is indebted for its development and its progress, and the future will testify that by doing so the Government has rendered a most appreciable service to the farmers of this province.

## Dairy Industry in Nova Scotia

(Continued from page 10)

Prospects are also bright for a still further increased production during 1914. At the present time there are three very important organizations under way. The Pictou County Dairy Company, Ltd., capital \$20,000, with head office at Sableton, is erecting an up-to-date dairy and a creamery plant to serve cooperatively the county between Truro and Mulgrave, the Sable Bay and Pictou branches of the I.C.R.C. and the large and country. The territory surrounding this ought to be a large business in a very few years.

The La Have Creamery Company at Bridgewater is incorporated much along the same lines to serve that section of country from Sableton to Caledonia, up to Middleton, and up and down the South Shore for a distance of probably 50 or 60 miles on the H. and S. R. R., and down to the mouth of the La Have River by boat.

#### GOVERNMENT TAKES A LEAD

An important move towards encouraging the industry in Cape Breton has also been made by the Department of Agriculture, realizing that there are immense opportunities in that section of Nova Scotia for the development of cooperative dairying, and in view of the fact that up to the present time the business has not been made a success there, it was thought that it would be unfair to the people there to ask them to organize as they are doing in the other parts of the province and to build their own creamery. The Department thought the best to first establish one demonstrative creamery in the Island to show the possibilities of the business. With this end in view, an offer was made to the farmers surrounding the Little Bras d'Or lakes, of 500 cows and guarantee to take the business out of the Department's hands when it was made a financial success from a manufacturing standpoint, that the Department would establish and operate at least one such creamery. This offer was readily taken up by about 100 farmers, and the construction of the plant is now well under way, and all arrangements being made to commence operations in the spring. When this proves a success, possibly it will be found wise to extend the work further in the Island.

The policy of the Department in this as in other parts of the province will be to centralize the work as much as possible, gathering the raw material for a short distance as can be done economically, thereby making the assurance of success much greater.

#### THE WEAK END OF DAIRYING

From the facting, perhaps it would appear to some that the dairy business is in a very healthy condition at the present time. As far as the manufacturing end is concerned, no doubt it is, but there never was a time in the history of Nova Scotia when the dairy business was in a more critical position than it is to-day; not from a manufacturing and good, but from a production standpoint. The average production of milk and butter fat per cow in the province is not enough to pay annually for the feed it consumes, figuring all the feed and the market value, and just as long as the condition exists the farmer with the average cow is not going to get very enthusiastic about the business for the simple reason that he is not returning him a sufficient return to normally make it so. To make the necessary change to make it profitable is right up to the farmer himself.

# For Your Best FIELD

That you intend to enter in the Field Crop Competition.

Select from the following—They are all very fine—you can not do any better. The Marquis wheat was grown by Mr. Robt. McDowan, of Scarborough. It tests 64 lbs. to the measured bush—it is absolutely pure. It yielded over 50 bush per acre. The Registered Siberian Oats are a bargain. The Sensation oats and the O.A.C. No. 21 Barley are pure, fine, clean, heavy seeds.

Prices are for 6 bush lots or over, bags free. You pay freight.

O.A.C. No. 72 Oats	Per bush	\$2.75
Registered Siberian Oats	100	1.00
Sensation Oats	75	.75
Daubeny Oats	75	.75
Marquis Wheat	1.75	1.75
Red Fyfe Wheat	1.50	1.50
O.A.C. No. 21 Barley	80	.80

## CLOVER SEEDS

We pay freight in Ontario and Quebec on orders of 100 lbs. or over. Allow 30c for bags for Clovers and Timothy.

Alyke Oaten, No. 1 G.S.	814.00
Sun Red Clover, No. 1 G.S.	12.00
Hammoth, No. 1 G.S.	12.50
Field Alfalfa, No. 1 G.S.	39.25
Sweet Clover, White Blossom	276 lb.
Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom	150 lb.
Timothy, No. 1 G.S.	\$4.25 bush
Timothy, No. 2 G.S.	\$4.00 bush

Both Timothies grade Ex No. 1 for purity.

## SEED CORN

On the Cob. Bags free per bush of 70 lbs. germination of 85% or better. Guaranteed.

We pay freight on corn orders of 10 bush or more.	
Compton's	\$2.00
North Dakota	2.00
Golden Wonder	1.60
Wisconsin No. 7	1.60
Imp. Learning	1.60
White Cap Yellow Dent	1.60
Shelled Corn at 10c per bush, less than above prices.	

## GRASSES (Fancy Samples)

Blue Grass, Canadian	Per lb.	10c
Blue Grass, Kentucky	15c	
Orchard Grass	20c	
Meadow Fescue	20c	
Meadow Foxtail	25c	
Tall Oat	25c	
Red Top	20c	
Dwarf Essex Rape	6c	
Black Taro	5c	
Hairy Vetch	5c	

## PEAS

Bags free.	Per bush.	
Prussian Blue	\$2.00	
Golden Vine, No. 1	1.50	
Golden Vine, No. 2	1.35	
Canadian Beauty, No. 1	1.05	
Canadian Beauty, No. 2	1.05	
Spring Eye	1.40	

## MANGELS

If wanted by mail add parcel postage.	Per lb.	
Keith's Priestmaker	25c	
Yellow Leviathan	30c	
Yellow Intermediate	25c	
Mammoth Long Red	30c	
Giant Half Sugar	30c	
Sidestrap	25c	

## SWEDE TURNIPS

If wanted by mail add parcel postage.	Per lb.	
Priestmaker	25c	
Elephant or Jumbo	25c	
New Century	30c	
Scottish Champion	30c	

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## Milk Fever

Henry Glendinning, apostle of alfalfa and the Jersey cow, and A. C. Hallman, one of the fathers of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, were recently seated by the editor's desk talking cow. The discussion drifted around to milk fever, and incidentally Mr. Glendinning made a good point that is well worth remembering.

"I haven't had a case of milk fever in 30 years," said Mr. Glendinning,



One of the Choice Matrons in a Recently Established Herd

Helen Hengerveld Keyes 3rd, here illustrated, has a four-year-old record of 27,723 lbs. of milk, 669 lbs. of fat and 761.25 lbs. of butter in 12 months in Record of Performance test. This is the second best record for fat age in Canada. The holder of the best record is owned in the same herd, that of Mr. Jos. O'Reilly, Ennismore, Ont., and is illustrated below.

"until last week. I was away in Toronto at the time or we wouldn't have had even that case. One of the cows freshened with a very large udder. After allowing the calf to suck, my herdsman took some milk out by hand, which he should not have done. The vet. got there just ahead of me and applied the air treatment, and six hours later the cow was on her feet and eating."

"It's a wonderful treatment," commented Mr. Hallman. "I have lost a few cows in my time with milk

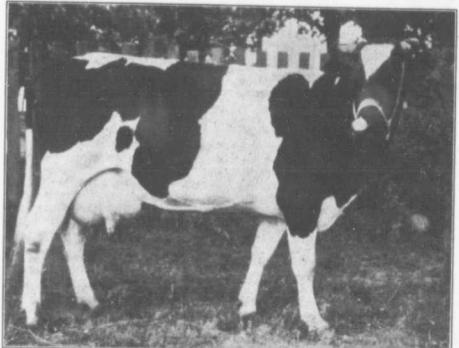
## The Ideal Dairy Farm

By Theodore Mucklin

Dairy farming is intensive farming and permanent farming. The renter has no real conception of permanent farming unless he be the desire that some day after he has possibly mined enough rented farms he may buy one of his own. Successful dairying calls for intensity and permanency. It is essentially the little things done well

instead of a large farm poorly managed. For a farmer to actually improve a farm and build up a strong udder. After allowing the calf to suck, my herdsman took some milk out by hand, which he should not have done. The vet. got there just ahead of me and applied the air treatment, and six hours later the cow was on her feet and eating."

"It's a wonderful treatment," commented Mr. Hallman. "I have lost a few cows in my time with milk



The Only 20,000 Pound Four-Year-Old in Canada

This is Burkey Hengerveld, 20,177 lbs. of milk and 625 lbs. of fat, which on an 80 per cent fat basis, represents 761 lbs. of butter in Record of Performance test. This is another of the choice matrons in the herd of Mr. Jos. O'Reilly, Ennismore, Ont. More about the herd of this young breeder will be found in the gossip columns this week.—Photos

where his children can step in and live after his time is run out. And dairy farming is the key to this permanent agriculture. The crops raised are sent through the dairy machines—the cows—and the fertilizing elements are largely retained for the farm while at the same time the condensed product thus the more easily handled, is sold at an enhanced price.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

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**"TEUTONIC"** May 2, May 30  
**"MAGANTIC"** May 9, June 6  
**"CANADA"** May 18, June 13  
**"LAURENTIC"** May 23, June 20  
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CANADA AND EUROPE

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 4,631 lbs.  
 per cent  
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 3. Olive  
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 lbs.  
 4. Neth  
 lbs. milk  
 5. Priest  
 424 lb.  
 lbs. milk  
 6. Lajo  
 lbs. milk  
 7. Calan  
 70.202  
 lbs. butter  
 Park  
 8. Roxie  
 lbs. milk  
 9. Mount  
 9. June  
 539 lbs.  
 lbs. milk  
 10. Daisy  
 264: 447.9  
 lbs. butter  
 11. Kittie  
 425 lb.  
 lbs. butter  
 12. Wrouk  
 41: 227 lb.  
 lbs. butter  
 13. Scher  
 lbs. milk  
 W. J. Rail  
 24  
 lbs. butter  
 15m. 224  
 1874 lbs. b.  
 lbs. butter  
 16. Junio  
 1.1  
 26d: 499.1  
 lbs. butter  
 17. Senior  
 1. Mary J.  
 41: 487 lb.  
 lbs. butter  
 18. Fifteen-day  
 lbs. milk, 36  
 H. C. Holthby  
 2. Oxford  
 37  
 lbs. fat, 30.08  
 Brookville  
 3. Princess  
 6m. 154: 443  
 lbs. butter  
 4. Lilly Pa.  
 23d: 405 lb.  
 lbs. butter  
 5. Pontiac  
 6m. 251: 425  
 lbs. butter  
 P. Que  
 6. Woodside  
 3y 9m. 26d:  
 13.79 lbs. but.  
 well.  
 Junior  
 1. Lakeview  
 2m. 294: 461  
 lbs. butter  
 Senior  
 1. Mercedes  
 10m. 154: 363  
 22.08 lbs. but.  
 Fourteen-day  
 lbs. milk, 33.62  
 Wm. B. Mason  
 2. Pletio Co.  
 7m. 157: 363.9  
 19.72 lbs. but.  
 Thirly-day re  
 lbs. milk, 44.34  
 A. C. Hardy  
 1. Ruth of Y  
 28.8 lbs. milk  
 butter, G. S.  
 4. Tottilla  
 5y 11m. 14d.  
 fat, 17.12 lb.  
 Springfield  
 5. Rosalie He  
 25d: 37.7 lb.  
 lbs. butter. G.  
 Cornera.  
 6. Emilia H  
 24d: 39.2 lb.  
 lbs. butter. G.  
 Cornera.  
 7. Woodside  
 43.8 lb. milk  
 lbs. butter  
 8. Howden  
 6m. 201: 364.5 lb.  
 lbs. butter. G.  
 Cornera.  
 Junior T  
 1. Brookside  
 2y. 5m. 6d: 422.7

FARM AND DAIRY

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, FROM MARCH 31 TO MARCH 15, 1914

- Mature Class**
1. Countess Segis, 1462, 7y, 2m. 23d.; 463.1 lbs. milk, 24.7 lbs. fat, 17.0 lbs. 80 per cent butter. A. C. Hardy, Brookville, Ont.
  2. Alberta Maid, 6428, 8y, 9m. 8d.; 653.6 lbs. milk, 25.58 lbs. fat, 22.22 lbs. butter. Dr. J. de la Harpe, Vanier, Que.
  3. Olive Abbecker Poesch Jr, 7526, 7y, 5m. 16d.; 630.0 lbs. milk, 22.40 lbs. fat, 20.07 lbs. butter. Elias Sawyer, Burgessville.
  4. Netherland, 8487, 6y, 5m. 25d.; 551.70 lbs. milk, 21.55 lbs. fat, 20.94 lbs. butter. S. J. Snyder, Brantford.
  5. Princess Maureen, 11051, 5y, 6m. 8d.; 432.4 lbs. milk, 20.45 lbs. fat, 25.86 lbs. butter. C. Park, Listowel.
  - Thirty-day record, 5y, 6m. 8d.; 1,996.60 lbs. milk, 78.86 lbs. fat, 90.57 lbs. butter. L. Liput, Stratfordville.
  6. De Kol of Roseland, 11062, 5y, 10m. 8d.; 342 lbs. milk, 19.28 lbs. fat, 24.11 lbs. butter. C. Park, Listowel.
  7. Gemma Howie Pauline, 10376, 6y, 9m. 20d.; 364 lbs. milk, 19.12 lbs. fat, 23.91 lbs. butter. G. Gooderham, Bedford Park.
  8. Rosie Poesch, 8601, 6y, 4m. 14d.; 499.3 lbs. milk, 18.60 lbs. fat, 23.25 lbs. butter. J. Gray, Springvale.
  9. June Queen Verbeke, 5y, 7m. 4d.; 359 lbs. milk, 18.30 lbs. fat, 22.87 lbs. butter. Wm. H. Gough, Bloombfield.
  10. Daisy Acme Poesch, 11064, 5y, 6m. 23d.; 447.9 lbs. milk, 18.03 lbs. fat, 22.82 lbs. butter. W. H. Cherry, Garner.
  11. Kittie Abbecker, 5678, 8y, 11m. 14d.; 425.2 lbs. milk, 16.53 lbs. fat, 20.66 lbs. butter. W. A. Andrews, Oxford Stn.
  12. Vronka Queen De Kol, 5085, 8y, 11m. 4d.; 423.7 lbs. milk, 16.54 lbs. fat, 20.30 lbs. butter. W. A. Andrews.
  13. Nober Beauty, 6y, 6m. 14d.; 406.7 lbs. milk, 16.91 lbs. fat, 19.89 lbs. butter. W. J. Bailey, Nober.
  14. Woodside's Pieterje Maid, 10469, 5y, 11m. 22d.; 460.4 lbs. milk, 16.92 lbs. fat, 19.74 lbs. butter. Howden Nixon, Ingersoll.
  15. Nell's Pieterje De Kol, 9372, 7y, 7m. 6d.; 436.4 lbs. milk, 14.69 lbs. fat, 18.36 lbs. butter. Elias Snyder, Burgessville.
  16. Charlotte C. Poesch, 6699, 6y, 10m. 14d.; 422.8 lbs. milk, 14.34 lbs. fat, 17.51 lbs. butter. J. G. Currie, Ingersoll.
- Junior Four-Year-Old Class**
1. Marion Kornlyke Segis, 14181, 4y, 9m. 23d.; 499.5 lbs. milk, 23.75 lbs. fat, 19.64 lbs. butter. M. L. Haley, Springford.
- Senior Three-Year-Old Class**
1. Mary Jane De Kol, 14623, 3y, 10m. 4d.; 463.7 lbs. milk, 17.39 lbs. fat, 21.74 lbs. butter.
- Fifteen-day record, 3y, 10m. 4d.; 1,022 lbs. milk, 36.22 lbs. fat, 45.16 lbs. butter.**
- Oxford Jewel De Kol Francey, 15699, 3y, 11m. 4d.; 409.6 lbs. milk, 16.06 lbs. fat, 20.90 lbs. butter.** A. O. Hardy, Brooksville.

**Princess Pauline De Kol, 15534, 3y, 6m. 15d.; 443.9 lbs. milk, 15 lbs. fat, 20.75 lbs. butter.** J. Currie, Ingersoll.

**Lilly Pauline Poesch, 15206, 3y, 6m. 2d.; 400 lbs. milk, 14.49 lbs. fat, 18.36 lbs. butter.** W. J. Bailey, Brookville.

**Pontiac Car Bora De Kol, 18389, 3y, 6m. 2d.; 423 lbs. milk, 13.72 lbs. fat, 17.15 lbs. butter.** F. J. Sallee, Lachine Rapids, Que.

**Woodside's Evergreen March, 16066, 3y, 9m. 26d.; 454.0 lbs. milk, 15.43 lbs. fat, 19.79 lbs. butter.** Howden Nixon, Ingersoll.

**Junior Three-Year-Old Class**

  1. Review Countess Grace, 14720, 3y, 2m. 23d.; 361 lbs. milk, 11.35 lbs. fat, 14.19 lbs. butter. Lakeview Farm, Brantford.

**Senior Two-Year-Old Class**

  1. Mercedes Lady Meschery, 15553, 3y, 10m. 15d.; 362.4 lbs. milk, 17.46 lbs. fat, 22.06 lbs. butter.

**Fourteen-day record, 2y, 10m. 15d.; 739.3 lbs. milk, 31.62 lbs. fat, 39.53 lbs. butter.** Wm. E. Mason, Brantford.

**Pietie Kornlyke Queen, 30327, 2y, 7m. 15d.; 365.9 lbs. milk, 15.49 lbs. fat, 19.27 lbs. butter.**

**Thirty-day record, 2y, 7m. 15d.; 1,540.5 lbs. milk, 64.34 lbs. fat, 80.43 lbs. butter.** A. C. Hardy, Brookville.

**Ruth of Manor, 17350, 2y, 10m. 6d.; 384.3 lbs. milk, 14.55 lbs. fat, 17.56 lbs. butter.** G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park.

**Toitilla Sarcasmo of Riverside, 16510, 2y, 11m. 18d.; 435.3 lbs. milk, 15.09 lbs. fat, 17.12 lbs. butter.** M. L. Haley, Springford.

**Rosalie Hengerveld, 19241, 2y, 6m. 25d.; 378.7 lbs. milk, 12.93 lbs. fat, 16.17 lbs. butter.** G. E. Matthews, Easton's Corners.

**Emilia Hengerveld, 19340, 2y, 6m. 14d.; 384.3 lbs. milk, 12.85 lbs. fat, 15.69 lbs. butter.** G. E. Matthews, Easton's Corners.

**Woodside's Gem, 18726, 2y, 11m. 17d.; 438.8 lbs. milk, 11.45 lbs. fat, 14.23 lbs. butter.** Howden Nixon, Ingersoll.

**Agnes De Kol Hengerveld, 19242, 2y, 6m. 25d.; 364.5 lbs. milk, 11.45 lbs. fat, 14.31 lbs. butter.** G. E. Matthews, Easton's Corners.

**Junior Two-Year-Old Class**

  1. Brooklands Hengerveld Wayne, 19204, 2y, 5m. 6d.; 422.7 lbs. milk, 15.79 lbs. fat,

- 15.99 lbs. butter. W. A. Andrews, Oxford Stn.
- Lydenwood Colantha, 23480, 1y, 11m. 4d.; 321.9 lbs. milk, 12.41 lbs. fat, 15.52 lbs. butter. W. J. Bailey, Nober.
- Milda Butler (air), 24114, 2y, 2m. 2d.; 335 lbs. milk, 12.11 lbs. fat, 15.26 lbs. butter. W. J. Bailey.
- Woodside's Heroena Pride, 23326, 2y, 1m. 14d.; 499.9 lbs. milk, 12.19 lbs. fat, 12.99 lbs. butter. Howden Nixon, Ingersoll.
- Kornlyke Queen Segis, 33902, 2y, 6m. 25d.; 277 lbs. milk, 10.44 lbs. fat, 13.65 lbs. butter. A. C. Hallman, Stratfordville.
- Kornlyke Cornelia, 24194, 2y, 6m. 9d.; 308.2 lbs. milk, 10.35 lbs. fat, 12.91 lbs. fat. A. C. Hallman.
- Forest Ridge Segis Calamity, 23608, 1y, 10m. 15d.; 299.1 lbs. milk, 9.98 lbs. fat, 12.40 lbs. butter.
- Fifteen-day record, 1y, 10m. 15d.; the milk, 30.36 lbs. fat, 35.45 lbs. butter. L. H. Liput, Stratfordville.
- Prise's Fayne De Kol, 17767, 2y, 6m. 4d.; 304 lbs. milk, 9.83 lbs. fat, 12.59 lbs. butter. R. J. Wallace, Spencerville.
- Kitty Abbecker Kornlyke, 23968, 2y, 22m. 30d.; 345.8 lbs. milk, 5.66 lbs. fat, 10.83 lbs. butter. W. A. Andrews, Oxford Stn.

(Continued on page 37)



**WANTED**—First-class Buttermaker wants position as first. Twelve years' experience. Sober and industrious. Best of references. Apply to Box 386, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**EASTER FARES**

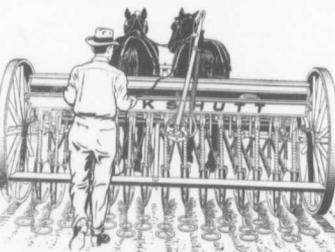
Between all stations in Canada, Fort William and East, and to Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Mich., Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

**SINGLE FARE** Good going Apr. 10 Return Limit, Apr. 10

**Fare and One-Third** Good going Apr. 10 Return Limit, Apr. 11

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Each Tuesday until April 25. Through trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West. Colonist Cars on all trains. No charge for berths. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.C., Toronto.



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FOR SALE

## Hamilton Farms, St. Catharines, Ont.

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

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

## LOW BANKS FARM

Offers Sons of

### "KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA"

Who is 75% the blood of "Pontiac Lark," the only 44-lb. cow in the world, from richly-bred dams, with records up to 33 lbs. at 3 years old. Most fashionable breeding. Why pay three times as much to get one in United States when you can get them here for a third as much. Not a cull in the bunch, either light or dark. Write for pedigree and price.

K. M. DALGLEISH      KENMORE  
R. Phase in House

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke whose near dam and sisters, 12 in all, average 35.77 lbs. in 7 days. His sister Lady Korndyke has a record of 30.0 lbs. Butter in 7 days, 150.9 lbs. in 30 days, world's records when mated. We are offering several females bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON      R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.



## KING SEGIS WALKER

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

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

A. A. FAREWELL      OSHAWA, ONT.

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MR. BREEDER: Possibly in your own herd you have descendants, relatives of some of the world's greatest producers. Let us investigate for you. An extended pedigree will put you right. Our prices are reasonable. Write now for price list on:

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Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co.  
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

## THE STEVENS HERD HOLSTEINS

(Established 1876)

We have furnished more of the foundation animals for the greatest herds of Canada and the U. S. than any other in America.

A large percentage of all the champions, trace directly to our herd and our line of blood.

We have a large herd now, 175 head of the best animals we ever owned.

We solicit your patronage.

Our junior herd sire, **SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC GIB**, is a 4 brother of the 41-lb. cow and has more of the same blood than any other animal.

Write for illustrated booklet telling about our herd and especially about **SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC GIB**, the best bred Holstein-Friesian bull in the world.

**FERRY STEVENS & SON**      Brookside Stock Farm, LACONA, N.Y.

## HET LOO STOCK FARM

Het Loo Farms now offer a few Choice Young Cows, the kind you will be proud to own, also Three Choice Bull Calves at low prices.

Dr. L. & L. HARWOOD, Proprietor      GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager  
HET LOO FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

## MANOR FARM

Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue describing some of the cattle, also giving a short extended pedigree of each one. We are very busy making official records. Watch the official reports in this paper for the results. They are very satisfactory.

No cows, no heifers, no bulls, for sale until May Twenty-sixth, Nineteen-fourteen, when you can buy them at your own prices.

**MANOR FARM** - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

is the only place on earth that you can secure a young bull that is a brother to the sire of the cow holding the championship of Canada as well as the United States. Both of these records are held by cows that were sired by sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices; also sons of the greatest grandfathers, **BARO & PIPPIE KORNDYKE**, sire of 17416, out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke with large official records. Write, or come and see this herd.

E. R. DOLLAR,      HEUVELTON, NEW YORK,      NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR 1913

The year 1913 has been a noteworthy one in Holstein circles in Canada. Commencing early in the year nearly every report brought forth something of a sensational nature. In the full-aged class both the seven and thirty-day records have been broken, the seventy-day record has been broken, and with 33.7, which is just a fraction better than the previous record of 33.6 held by Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, who, however, raised the thirty-day record to 32.20 lbs. Other records in this class worthy of note are Victoria Burke, 30.2 lbs.; 30 days; 122.97 lbs. Lady Vincent, 29.56 lbs. This record is all the more remarkable, being made on three-quarters of her udder only. Ninety-three other cows made records from 29 to 32.59 lbs.

The senior four-year-old record has not been approached. The record De Kol still holds the proud title of champion of Canada for all ages by her remarkable record of 32.5 lbs. The same of the good records reported in this class are: Lady Inka Mercedes, 23.24 lbs. 14 days, 56.46 lbs. Inka Sylvia, 23.06 lbs. 30 days, 125.66 lbs. Sixteen others have records from 20 to 22.29 lbs.

In the junior four-year-old class the greatest advancement has been made, in the seventy-day division the mark has been raised over six lbs., three cows exceeding the previous best record, firstly by the seven-day division the mark has been raised and 32.96 lbs. in 30 days. Her 30 days' record is 29.56 lbs. The previous records by considerably over 13 lbs.

The Holstein bull, "Fam," owned by Farm and Dairy's Dutch correspondent, Mr. D. Snoenmaker, Hoopkarpel, The Netherlands, was first prize bull at The Hague Exhibition last fall. He has capacity, constitution and "breediness." How would he stand in a Canadian show ring?

### ONLY ONE LEFT

Bull Calif. born May, 1913, sire, "King Pontiac Artis Canada"; dam a 32.5 lb. Junior 3-year-old. We are also offering a few young 18 of M. Cows, due to freshen in April and May.

**BROWN BROS.** - LYN, ONT.

### A Famous Prize Winner in The Netherlands

The Holstein bull, "Fam," owned by Farm and Dairy's Dutch correspondent, Mr. D. Snoenmaker, Hoopkarpel, The Netherlands, was first prize bull at The Hague Exhibition last fall. He has capacity, constitution and "breediness." How would he stand in a Canadian show ring?

There are now 15 cows with record above 30 lbs. This number will doubtless be considerably augmented during the present year, for already the year 1913 has started by reporting three with records above 30 lbs. It is very unsafe to make predictions, but it is very probable that we will soon be up to our friends' ears in the number of cows with records above 30 lbs. In looking back over the past year it can be summarized as nothing less than a splendid achievement, but let us here the year 1914 will yet bring forth greater results, for verily Holstein-Friesians are property, for verily Holstein-Friesians are property.

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seven-day record also heads the list for the year, being 21.66 lbs. Other good records in this class are: Sara Jewell Hengerfeld 2nd B with 20.33, and in 30 days, 20.8; Rose of Leinster, 20.51, and in 30 days, 22.11.

In the junior two-year-olds no advancement has been made, but several creditable records have been reported, the best being the heifer Mary Segis, sister of 29.54, which places her third to the top in this class.

In the year 1913 cows have passed the 30 pound mark, a truly remarkable showing. In the eight months after calving division some remarkable records have been made, the most noteworthy of these being De Kol Mutual Countess, with 19.25 as a junior three-year-old, and Ardele De Kol Tensen, with 19.11 as a junior two-year-old. This outstanding previous records in this class by over five pounds. She also holds the world's record in this class.

Among the semi-official year's records the most progressive is that of De Kol Mutual Countess, who, as a junior three-year-old, produced 30,079 lbs. of milk containing 267.5 lbs. of butter. Daisy Tensen, also exceeds the highest previous record reported in this class with 19,242 lbs. of milk and 972.5 lbs. of butter. There is now on record one cow that has made 30 lbs. records for three successive years. Her name, Jenny Bonerges Ormsby. Her records are as follows:

7 days	30 days
At 4 years—Butter. . . . . 20.75	125.40
At 5 years—Butter. . . . . 33.01	129.44
At 6 years—Butter. . . . . 32.96	129.30

Herd head Korndyke "Pontiac K" with a 47.7 lbs. sister average. His sister, T, a record of 156.90 lbs. in made. We extended area. No 1.—Merced Marsh, with Euphemia 11-year-old of 454.7 lbs. No 2.—Borned Dam, with record of 177.00 lbs. but 7 days of 47.7 lbs. J. H. TAYLOR

Anything From I we SPECIAL C. Mrs. old. Four Bulls in DE KOL. Write me or you think it over. Wm. HIGGINS

Lakeview Senior herd YIELD FARM DE KOL and JOHANNIA LA DE KOL. Write for list E. F. OSLE

The H. T. If you are Herd Sire are working a Bull Calves behind a Dam prod 24 lbs. We this is your right without figure. We pedigrees, P your station D. B. Hamilton H Cobourg

High-Class Holsteins at Mr. Salley's Sale The Holsteins which Mr. Salley offers for sale on April 9th should make an interesting buying. Mr. Salley is not an amateur breeder, but he has been a very careful breeder. The herd as it stands at present bears a better testimony. Mr. Salley has a better stock of real good herd foundation blood in Holsteins and an abundance of milk and butter producing material. For those who insist upon performance already achieved the following females from two years in age up to records from 15 to 24 pounds.

Those who buy this male will be the added satisfaction of getting out in good condition, and this means a factory shipping and care and in returns for those who get them.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

8 Brood Sows, 4 Hogs for service, also young stock. Some choice Boston Drakes and some Turkey Eggs in season.

C. A. POWELL - ARVA, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

Grandsons of May Echo FOR SALE - 2 Twenty months old, sired by a son of MAY ECHO and a brother of LULU MILK. Color white. As an individual he cannot be beaten. Extensive pedigree sent on application.

CLARENCE MALLORY, BLOOMFIELD ONT.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesian Bull dams, nicely marked, from well bred and heavy milkers. Sired by King Beets Walker Hengerville, and whose granddam, Fairview Korndyke, has made over 100 lbs. in one day. Price only \$35. JAS. MOORE, R. R. 1, ALMONTE, RAMSAY

WALLISTON PARK HERD HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by "Fairview Mercedes Korndyke", son of the world famous "Pontiac Korndyke," and whose dam with a 4-yr-old record of 21 lbs. and 12 sisters average butter in 7 days 35.43 lbs. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 32.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 156.92 lbs. in 30 days, world's record. When we are offering 2 sons of this splendid sire.

No. 1—Mercedes De Kol Korndyke, born March 22nd, 1913. Mostly white. Dam, Euphonia De Kol Korndyke, a Junior 2-yr-old of 454.1 lbs. milk, 19.33 lbs. butter.

No. 2—Born Feb. 20, 1914. Nicely marked. Dam, Winnie Homestead Gem. Record at 4 yrs. of 521.4 lbs. milk, 22.7 lbs. butter. 7 days.

J. H. TAYLOR & SON, R. R. No. 3, SCOTLAND

Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 6 yrs. old, 75 head to choose from.

SPECIAL OFFERS on Heifers, 10 to 18 mos. old. Large and growthy and well bred.

Four Bulls fit for service. Write me for prices and see what we have that you think it would pay to buy.

W. H. HIGGINSON - INKERMANN, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGER, YELD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERETTE HENGEREY'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 2ND. Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLAN, THE SIR MONA, a son of OLANATHA JOHANNIA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.

E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

The Main Thing

If you have not the best Herd Sire you can get you are working backwards. Get a Bull Calf with high records behind him. One with a Dam producing 21, 23 or 24 lbs. We have them, and this is your chance to start right without paying a high figure. Write for extended pedigrees. Prices quoted f.o.b. your station.

D. B. TRACY

Hamilton Horse Dairy Farm Cobourg - Ontario

YARSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS THAT HAVE QUALIFIED IN R.O.P. FROM FEB. 28TH TO MARCH 31ST, 1914

Mature Class 1. Blossom, 1660, 10,498 lbs. milk, 484 ery; 2. L. Stansell, Stratfordville, 2. Barchamb, Junior, 2704, 9,329 lbs. milk, 444 lbs. fat, 4.76 per cent fat, 361 days; 3. L. Stansell.

Three-Year-Old Class 1. Beside of Fernbrook 2nd, 36369, 9,074 lbs. milk, 334 lbs. fat, 3.70 per cent fat, 365 days; 2. Fern of Springbank, 33836, 8,352 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, 4.01 per cent fat, 365 days; 3. Wellesley Learning, N. Scienceau, Ont.

2. Brownie of Fernbrook, 35577, 7,929 lbs. milk, 340 lbs. fat, 4.29 per cent fat, 365 days; 3. Collier Bros., Beachville, 4. Idlewild, 35577, 7,929 lbs. milk, 340 lbs. fat, 4.29 per cent fat, 365 days; 5. Little Kilmory, Owenduffine 3rd, 35433, 6,526 lbs. milk, 309 lbs. fat, 4.42 lbs. fat, 327 days; W. F. Phillips, Phillipps, Que.

Two-Year-Old Class 1. Jubilee of Hickory Hill 3rd, 36202, 11,891 lbs. milk, 458 lbs. fat, 3.83 per cent fat, 365 days; N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2.

2. Rose, 31884, 10,795 lbs. milk, 435 lbs. fat, 4.03 per cent fat, 366 days; Roy W. Bullitt, Chardigan, P. E. I. 3. Queen of Fernbrook, 36465, 8,602 lbs. milk, 390 lbs. fat, 4.53 per cent fat, 365 days; Collier Bros., Beachville. 4. Selwood Milkmaid, 35429, 8,154 lbs.

Bloomfield, Feb. 27. Editor, Farm and Dairy:

Dear Sir—I have been so busy answering enquiries for those time before to day, I have not had time to publish my ad. truly,

Yours truly, B. L. LEAVENS.

The opportunity is open to every other breeder to sell his surplus in the same way. Why not fix up an ad. to-night and send it along to Advertising Department.

FARM AND DAIRY

milk, 351 lbs. fat, 4.50 per cent fat, 343 days. 5. Scottie's Showbird, 35120, 8,127 lbs. milk, 307 lbs. fat, 3.77 per cent fat, 365 days; T. C. Truitt, W. L. 6. Maple Forest Lusk, (Girl), 36394, 8,007 lbs. milk, 353 lbs. fat, 3.32 per cent fat, 326 days; J. W. K. Leggat, Trout River, Que.

7. Janet of Fernbrook, 36469, 7,659 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 3.76 per cent fat, 365 days; Collier Bros., Beachville.

8. Lulu of Orehanna Grove, 36152, 7,315 lbs. milk, 273 lbs. fat, 3.75 per cent fat, 365 days; W. Frank A. Wight, Theford, Que.

9. Empress of Kays, 31343, 6,913 lbs. milk, 276 lbs. fat, 4 per cent fat, 310 days; W. F. Kays, Phillippsburg, Que.

10. Meg 2nd, 34526, 6,004 lbs. milk, 270 lbs. fat, 4.10 per cent fat, 327 days; Frank A. Wight, Theford, Ont.

11. Flora, 32110, 6,611 lbs. milk, 270 lbs. fat, 4.08 per cent fat, 366 days; Frank A. Wight, Theford, Ont.

12. May Osborne, 34151, 6,476 lbs. milk, 274 lbs. fat, 4.22 per cent fat, 365 days; Frank A. Wight, Theford, Ont.

W. F. STEPHEN Secretary.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MARCH 1 TO MARCH 14, 1914

(Continued from page 3)

10. Rosalind Franzy Abbecker, 19004, 7y 1m 2d; 543 lbs. milk, 8.33 lbs. fat, 10.42 lbs. butter; Elias Snyder, Burgenville.

11. Woodside's Evergreen Lee, 16067, 2y 4m 22d; 1999 lbs. milk, 8.24 lbs. fat, 98.31 lbs. butter; Howden Nixon, Ingersoll.

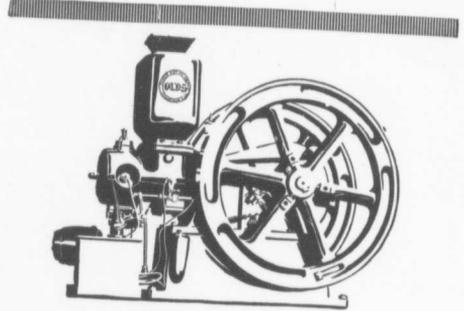
Special Tests Made at Least Eight Months After Calving 1. Daisy Pauline Pieterie, 704, 7y 3m 5d; 528.1 lbs. milk, 16.50 lbs. fat, 20.72 lbs. butter; Archibald Paris, Napanee.

2. Queen Inha De Kol, 897, 5y 11m 25d; 407.4 lbs. milk, 16.27 lbs. fat, 20.54 lbs. butter; Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

3. Pet Canary Countess 2nd, 2004, 3y 11m 4d; 311.9 lbs. milk, 14.04 lbs. fat, 17.03 lbs. butter; Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

Reports of the official tests of cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit during the first half of March. One mature cow, Countess Sogis, joins the 30-lb. list with 21.70 lbs. butter, and Alberta Maid and Olive Abbecker's Posh and make 28.22 lbs. and 28.07 lbs. respectively. Mercedes Lady Mochlids make 22.06 lbs. as a senior two-year-old. Woodside's Evergreen Lee shows persistency by qualifying 11½ months after calving with 20.31 lbs. butter as a junior two-year-old. In both Daisy Pauline Pieterie and Queen Inha De Kol established new Canadian records for mature cows with 20.72 lbs. and 20.34 lbs. butter. Pet Canary Countess 2nd also makes a new record for senior three-year-olds.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.



A Reliable Economical Engine for All-Round Work

The Olds gasoline engine is supplying reliable power to thousands of Canadian farmers. No other engine has such a reputation—no other engine has earned it. You need a

Rumely Olds Engine

1½-65 horse power

The Olds will make money for you in a hundred different ways. The mixer operates automatically, doesn't depend on heat. Engine will start easily, winter or summer. Cylinder-head is cast all in one piece as part of cylinder. Cylinders emery-ground, to exact size. Automatic governor is simple and can be adjusted while engine is running.

Hopper or tank-cooled, with removable breaker plates. Back of every Olds engine is 33 years' factory experience and the Rumely service organization—49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Ask for Olds engine catalog No. 344.

—RUMELY LINES  
Kerosene Tractors Gasoline Tractors Engine Pumps  
Threshing Machines Corn Machines Baling Presses  
Cream Separators Feed Mills Stationary Engines  
Road Machines Grain Elevators Steam Engines

RUMELY PRODUCTS COMPANY

Chicago TORONTO Illinois  
Power-Farming Machinery

Ye Men Who Sell

Here's a tip to get your copy in shape and in early for MAY 7. It's our

SIXTH ANNUAL Farm Improvement Magazine Number

Right in the heart of the season, when over 17,000 dairy farmers are in the mood for improving their farms and farm buildings. Drop us a line for the space you wish reserved. Our best positions will be taken early.

Advertising Department

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

## "Scottie" Replies to "Another Hired Man"

"Scottie," Chamby Co., Que.

THE letter of "Another Hired Man" in Farm and Dairy, March 26th, has inspired me to reply. I write from a hired man's point of view, and also a farmer's experience, as I have filled both spheres in Canada. In the first place "Another Hired Man" is a croaker that all farmers are well quit of. When he has a pleasure in his work, he might as well clear out and go to the city, which he holds up as his goal. If he has been many years at farm service, he should be able to take a farm of his own and be an example to all good men how to treat hired help.

I will speak of my experience from a hired man's point of view. I landed in Montreal on a Tuesday morning in June with a letter of introduction to an immigrant agent, a gentleman who did everything for my benefit without fee. He got a situation for me in a mill in Montreal with what he called a "hustler of a farmer." I said, "The very sort of a farmer I wish to be with, as I came to learn." Another man told me to go to take a mill whip; rather discouraging, I thought, but as my mind was made up to take the first job in a strange country, I put on a bold front and went. The farmer met me at the station and took me to his home.

### THE FIRST JOB

I was started to work on Friday morning in sweltering heat, with a pair of horses to pull a gig, and the water that ran off my face! But I floundered on till there was nothing on but my shirt and trousers. Got on all right.

The farmer was an active man. I was always at his work. I got lots of milk and vegetables; also firewood. He never said an unkind word to me. He shunted me on to a job to attend the garden and the raising of a big sow. Garden work was new to me, but I appear to have pleased, as I never was found fault with. It was more of a holiday than work, from six in the morning till six at night, with an hour off for dinner. When I left to farm on my own account, the lady gave me a present of 30 hens as a start with live stock. I look back with pleasure to the six months I was there. I recommended all immigrants to get in touch with "hustlers."

### A START FOR MYSELF

I got started on a rented farm, and can't complain of the bargain made. But for hired help! Oh, dear! I had several men engaged by the month, a few good ones that I assisted into good situations. All steady, good men, the look an interest in my work, the same as if they were their own, have done well. Others came from the city for work at times. There they had been earning great wages, some of them \$2.50 a day. They hadn't as much on them as to pay their fare back to the city. It is a mystery still to me where they spent it all.

I had a nice, honest, obliging Irishman who was a month with me. At the month's end he got his money. I gave them all a holiday once a month; they have the regular Canadian ones, too. My Irishman went to the city, was glad to be back at night. No sign of him till the third day, when I received a letter from prison to come to his rescue.

I did so, but will never do so again. When they get into trouble, let them get out for themselves. That is what I call self-help. He had met two nice boys. They went for a drink. He got out all right, but some friend gave him a blow across the forehead. He remembered no more till he wakened up in the police

office, his hard-earned money all gone, taken before the judge, and sentenced to 10 days, or \$3, for being drunk. Needless to say, I got him free. He was going to reform. I boarded him for a fortnight at \$4 a week, as he got work on a road. He left and forgot to pay his fine or board; so joy be with him.

### MORE UNSATISFACTORY HELP

Other two came from the city for work. My two regular men were at other work, so I engaged the two for two weeks. They did all right. I kept one on for three months to plow. He was a good horseman but for getting up in the mornings, after he was a month with me, was terrible. By the time he got the three cows milked and his breakfast it was nine o'clock before he turned out to the plow, and then he didn't give me a return for my money. He would be looking out of the stable about nine o'clock on dull mornings. I would ask him why he wasn't out. He would reply, "I thought it was going to rain." I wouldn't have kept him two days, but I could be better myself. He went to the city, too, and when he left me he hadn't a cent to bless



A Curse to the Dairy Industry—the Scrub Bull

We do not know in what part of Canada Mr. Jno. Fisher, of the Conservation Commission, secured this photograph. The unfortunate thing is that a similar photo could be got almost anywhere. We need never look for any great increase in the average milk production of the country while grade bulls are generally in use.

himself with, and he had a good wage. I found relief when his three months were up, as he was dear at his board.

### POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED

I could relate more about my hired help. I would earnestly advise all hired help to stay as far back from the cities as possible, open a bank account at the nearest branch, and deposit their savings there.

I will reply to some of "Another Hired Man's" remarks. He fails to see where life is comfortable on a farm. He must be a considerable distance from neighbors when he has to walk miles after a day's work to meet a friend. In the long run he had better stay at home. Lots of farmers' sons and daughters stay on farms and are often the only ones to be depended on. Some go to cities and do well. Others go further into the country and do better. I know a farmer's son in the country, 150 miles from the nearest farmhouse, who earns \$56 a month clear after paying his board and other expenses.

Any farmer will give his help a day or two off at a slack time, but what hired help with any sense would think of a day off during a busy season unless to shirk?

Farmers are quite right to send their sons or daughters to city colleges and that is quite within the reach of the families of hired helps, too. We can get courses of lectures at different colleges in Canada by paying our board.

About bosses. It is not worth replying to. A grumbler would re-

quire a boss continually at his heels. Our croaker talks about Sunday work. He requires his food on Sunday. So does the horses and cattle. The absurdity of a man sitting at a table to digest his meals! He would scarcely ever be at work at all. If he tells me what he eats, I will tell him how long he would require to sit till it was digested. The stomach generally does that part of the business when he is at work.

### THE SYSTEM OF HIRING

I agree with him that the monthly system of payment is bad for hired help and farmer, too. The Scottish system is preferable, where folks are hired for the six month period and get money as required, through the term, his good hired help don't require it, and get it all in a lump, save it up, and get into business or farms for themselves. My experience of hired help is that where a man

takes an interest in his master's work the master takes an interest in him, and he can save more money, if careful, than most tradesmen in the city. I would strongly advocate six months' or yearly engagements for farm help. There would be less unemployment in the cities if that were so. But where a farmer doesn't get value for his money for hired help, he is glad to be quit of them in winter. I would suggest that a sum by the six months would be a great advantage both to hired help and farmer. I know, speaking for myself, I could not afford to pay \$20 a month for all the men through the winter that I have in summer. Therefore, I say it would be a mutual advantage to both to have a moderate wage all the year round.

This is just from a Scotsman's experience of life in Scotland and Canada, and given for what it is worth.

## The Graduated Wage for the Hired Man

HIRING the man by the year and paying a flat rate per month, does not always turn out satisfactory for the employer. Many farmers who have hired their men on this plan, have paid their men regularly and used them well right up to

get around it by holding back the pay only giving their men as much cash as they need each month. This, however, is not satisfactory. The men should be paid regularly every month, but the rate of pay should be low until soon notice the difference, and clear out. There is a better method than this. It consists of a graduated scale of wages which shall be at a minimum in December, January and February, and then gradually increase until when labor is in greatest demand and laborers are apt to be offered the greatest inducement to change their employers their salary will be so high that emergency offers will not be a sufficient inducement for them to leave.

In explaining this plan to its readers some weeks ago, the Nor-West Farmer offered a specimen contract between employer and employee, which we reproduce herewith. This contract calls for a minimum of \$200 for eight months, or \$300 for 12 months on a graduated scale. Any wage could be adjusted in the same proportions. There is nothing like having the argument done in black and white for satisfaction on both sides.

### Back Copies Wanted

Any of our readers who have copies of Farm and Dairy of January 22nd, 1914, that they do not want, will confer a favor, that we will appreciate, by sending them to us, as we are out of that number.

### Agreement

I (employee's name) agree to perform all regular and reasonable work in connection with the farm and interests of (employer's name) for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months, and accept the rate of wages per month that is specified for each month in this agreement.

I (employer's name) agree to pay (employee's name) the rate of wages per month that is specified in this agreement and if for any reason this agreement be terminated before the time is fulfilled I agree to pay (employee's name) for the full time he has been in my employ at the following specified monthly rate:

12 Months Engagement	\$15.00	8 Months Engagement	
January .....	15.00	March 15 to April 15 .....	\$25.00
February .....	25.00	April 15 to May 15 .....	35.00
March .....	35.00	May 15 to June 15 .....	30.00
April .....	35.00	June 15 to July 15 .....	30.00
May .....	30.00	July 15 to Aug. 15 .....	30.00
June .....	35.00	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15 .....	45.00
August .....	45.00	Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 .....	50.00
September .....	50.00	Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 .....	35.00
October .....	37.50		
November .....	22.50		
December .....	15.00		
			\$200.00

Witness..... Signed \_\_\_\_\_ (Employee)  
Witness..... Signed \_\_\_\_\_ (Employer)

This agreement is merely suggestive and could be regulated for a longer or shorter period and at a different rate of wages to suit different conditions.

April  
OUR  
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HEMLOCK,  
fine and war  
Excl  
Olc

R. A.

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**

Correspondence Invited

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**CUMBERLAND CO., ONT.**  
**WALLACE BAY, March 23.**—Although winter has held on wonderfully well, the roads are at last breaking up. The eight farmers have been getting the hay home on the front and in other ways preparing for spring. Beef prices are good and some is being shipped right along. A car of hoppers with calf was shipped to Alberta recently, but price received. The prospect for dairy butter is not so bright as last year, but the creamery will probably pay a good price for cream. The open meeting of the Women's Institute, held on the evening of March 19th, was largely attended. A good program was rendered.—H. R. B.

**ONTARIO**

**CARLETON CO., ONT.**

**BRITANNIA BAY, April 1.**—The roads are in terrible shape, there being neither proper staking nor wheeling, which is the cause of slight attendance of cows at the market. Hay, \$30; oats, 8c; wheat, 20c; barley, 6c; eggs, 25c; butter, 30c.—J. A. D.

**WATERLOO CO., ONT.**

**NEW HAMBURG, March 31.**—Indications of spring-robin and spring birds are cheeping on the trees. Sap gathering and finishing the wood cutting are the order of the day. Spring fairs give some sport to the horsemen. Live stock of all kinds are high in price. The average price of cows at the sales exceeds very high. Cheese men say we have a splendid prospect for 1914.—H. R. G. A.

**OXFORD CO., ONT.**

**WOODSTOCK, April 1.**—We are having considerable wet weather, but a very poor sap season. The sap is fairly good but very little of it. There are a great many sales this season, and cows have been selling very high. Horses have been a good price. To-day starts another season, but we did not get the prices yet. They may be out now at any time, but I am satisfied that they will be as good as last year.—A. M. McD.

**NORFOLK CO., ONT.**

**HEMLOCK, March 25.**—The weather is fine and warm. Sugar-making is the

order of the day. All stock are coming through the winter in good condition. Farmers are having a number of fresh dairy cows. Butter, 25c; eggs, 25c; 51. The electric railroad is the topic of many is preparing to plant 1,000 fruit trees this spring.—P. B. F.

**WATSON, March 31.**—We are on wheels once more after a fairly good year and straw on many farms, hay

spring birds have appeared yet other than prairie horned lark. Stock is feed weeks real winter this season.—H. H. C.

**STILL ANOTHER RECORD**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I am pleased to be able to report that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Queen Fiebe Mercedes, No. 25610, has broken the record for fat production in the senior two-year divisions, both the seven-day and 30-day divisions by producing in seven consecutive days



The Men who Made the Dairy Test at the Last Guelph Winter Fair

Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey men will all recognize here some of the leading farmers of their respective breeds. Standing behind Mr. W. W. Ballantyne and Mr. N. Dymont, who are in the centre of the front row, is Mr. Tig Wood, of Mitchell, who had the sweepstakes cow of the test. Photograph may be had from the Kennedy Studio, Guelph.

being worth \$16. Cows have been ruling about \$85 at sales; fat cattle, 75c live weight. Live stock generally came through healthy; some fatality among young pigs, due to confinement of cows left anywhere. There is very little snow an early spring.—C. S.

**SASKATCHEWAN**

**QU'APPALLE DIST., SASK.**  
**PORT QU'APPALLE, March 14.**—Snow is almost gone. Cereals have been running for several days past. A few warm days would allow ploughing to commence. No

23,868 lbs fat from 626.5 lbs. milk, and in 20 consecutive days 83,288 lbs. fat from 2,283.3 lbs. milk. She freshened at the age of two years 10 months 17 days. Her sire is Sir Fiebertie Ormsby Mercedes, Fairview, No. 7634. She was bred by Mr. E. C. Schroeder, Moorhead, Minn.; and day and 30-day divisions she displaces for seven days is 23,418 lbs. fat from 66.9 lbs. milk, and for 30 days is 93,236 lbs. fat from 2,453.9 lbs. milk.—Malcolm H. Gardner.

**A PROMISING HOLSTEIN HERD**

"Start with the best," is advice often given to young breeders. Joseph O'Reilly, Holstein, Ont., evidently took that advice to heart when he started into the cow that he purchased, Burkerle Hengerveld, freshening at four years and seven months, produced 20,117 lbs. of milk in the first year that Mr. O'Reilly owned. Another of his first purchases, Helene Hengerveld Keyes 34, illustrated in this issue of Farm and Dairy, has made 19,753 lbs. of milk, testing 69 lbs. of fat as a four-year-old.

An editor of Farm and Dairy recently dropped in to see Mr. O'Reilly and found that the herd had been increased to 10 head. At the recent sale of G. H. McKenzie at Thornhill, Mr. O'Reilly paid \$350 for Totilla of Riverdale. This was the highest price paid at the sale. Two others almost equally desirable were secured at the same time. Mr. O'Reilly informed us that one of his cows, Galamity Johanna Nig, is now milking 80 to 84 lbs. of milk a day, and has gone as high as 87. This cow, six years old, is a big animal of great capacity and constitution in Record of Performance.

Phocas Lily Korndyke is another good sized animal and a grand-daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld. This heifer freshened after Mr. O'Reilly had purchased her for the first time, and made 100 lbs. of milk a day at one year and 10 months. Since July 22nd last she has milked over 600 lbs. In one of her heifer, a growling calf, and sired by Sir North Toronto Holstein Breeders, Mr. O'Reilly is offering this calf for sale.

Most of the cows in the herd are due to calve in June. They are used to two bulls, May Ebo's Prince, a son of the great May Ebo, and Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, a son of Sir Segis. There are great possibilities in this small herd for they are good ones.

Wallace H. Mason, R.R. No. 4, Simcoe, Ont., has a three-year-old cow that has fical test: Milk in 14 hours, 92 lbs.; seven days, 609 lbs.; 14 days, 1,186.3 lbs.; sixteen in seven days, 2,554 lbs.

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No. of bars	Height inches	Uprights inches apart	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches	Old Ont. per rod	New Ont. and Que.	Maritime Prov.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	.18	.20	.21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.21	.23	.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.23	.25	.26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	.23	.25	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.26	.28	.29
8	42	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.28	.30	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.26	.28	.29
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.29	.31	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29	.31	.32
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31	.33	.33
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.29	.31	.31
9	51	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31	.33	.33
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7½, 8	.31	.33	.33
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7½, 8	.33	.35	.35
10	51	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.33	.35	.35
10	51	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31	.33	.33
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36	....	....

### MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE

No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks, (Maritime Province prices of Medium Weight and Special Poultry Fences includes painting).

5	36	16½	8, 8, 10, 10	.18	.19	.22
6	36	16½	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.20	.21	.24
6	42	16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.20	.21	.24
7	42	16½	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.22	.24	.27
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.23	.25	.28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.27	.29	.32
9	50	16½	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.28	.30	.33
10	54	16½	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.30	.32	.35

### SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING

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18	48	8	Close bars	.42	.44	.46
20	60	8	Close bars	.47	.49	.52

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48	10-ft. op'ng		3.80	4.00	4.00
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48	13-ft. op'ng		4.25	4.45	4.45
48	14-ft. op'ng		4.50	4.75	4.75

WALK GATE, 48 in. high, 3½ ft. opening	2.35	2.35	2.35
STAPLES, 25-lb. box	.75	.80	.85
BRACE WIRE, 25-lb. rolls	.70	.75	.80
STRETCHING TOOLS, Complete outfit	8.00	8.50	9.00

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