

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 11, 1915

Dairy and Cold Storage
Canadian Milk
Contn
Dec. 15



SEE HIM SMILING—HIS FIRST PAIR OF OVERALLS.



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an old but yet a very true saying.

Many farmers have learned by BITTER experience that the cheap, low-grade Separator is a positive nuisance, and a direct loss, when not in proper running order.

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Canadian Agricultural Colleges are using Prairie State Incubators; write them for their results. Hundreds of others, beginners and experts, are having great success in hatching strong, healthy chicks that live.

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It gives reasons why the Prairie State is best—shows the right kind of hover—tells how to build your own brooders—the kind of feed to promote quick growth, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultrymen. Write for it today.

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Evergreen March, a Great Canadian Cow

The Feeding that Produced her Great Record of over 26,000 pounds of Milk in 365 days described by her Feeder, Mr. Percy F. Clemons.

AMONG the laity of the breeding world, if I may so refer to those farmers who keep ordinary cows, give them ordinary care and get only ordinary records, there is a tendency to believe that all great records are made under conditions commercially unprofitable. A common belief is that all great records are preceded by a long period of rest and followed by a still longer period of "unemployment." Great cows are supposed to enter on their record making year hog fat and to finish it looking like rakes. None of these conditions apply to our Evergreen March.

Evergreen March received no litting before making her yearly record except that she had been given lactation during her two previous lactation per-

iods. The first month of the yearly test her daily ration was approximately 40 lbs. silage, 60 lbs. of alfalfa hay and 15 lbs. of grain, consisting of two parts bran, two parts oat chop, and one part oil cake by weight. As the feeding capacity increased the ration was increased, her maximum for 84 hours being 45 lbs. silage, 60 lbs. mangels, 25 lbs. of grain, and all the alfalfa she would clean up. I think her grain ration averaged about 30 lbs. during her official test.

She was milked four times a day until April 1, then three times the balance of the year.

When pasture came the grain was decreased and the silage was discontinued till July 1. The summer of



Evergreen March: She Can Hold Her Own in Production with an Average Herd of Eight

iods. Calving October 15, 1908, she was milked ten and one half months, as she freshened again on Oct. 28, 1909, and was dry six months; before freshening. From Oct. 15, 1908, to Oct. 15, 1910, she gave over 34,000 lbs. of milk. She was then dried off, ten weeks rest before freshening. This longer period of rest enabled her to put on a lot of flesh, and apparently that was just what she needed as the event proved.

She freshened on Dec. 13, 1914, but succumbed to milk fever the same day. However, she recovered rapidly, and was feeding well the next day. She was entered in the Record of Performance, and was milked at least three times daily from the first. Her gain in milk was slow but steady, reaching 69 lbs. about Jan. 30. As I intended to officially test her, I started milking four times daily about this time. As she was feeding better through loss of flesh and the stimulus of the extra milking, she gained steadily in her milk yield, reaching the highest point, 119.8 lbs., before the middle of February, this being then a Canadian record for 84 hours. Her best seven days production of milk was 720.8 lbs., 30 days, 2,988 lbs.; butter in seven days, 29.45 lbs.; 30 days, 122.55 lbs. These were all records for cows bred in Canada.

Evergreen March has the strongest constitution of any cow I ever handled and has always consumed large quantities of roughage. I found after her work when fed heavily on roughage with a moderate grain ration that she did when the system of feeding

was the hottest and driest on record and as the pastures were burned up by July 1st, I depended on silage, green alfalfa and clover, and alfalfa hay, the grain being increased to winter proportions.

I am confident that under ordinary summer conditions she would have increased her production 1,000 lbs.

She dropped below 50 lbs. only on one day during the year due to a mild attack of foul-in-the-foot, and finished the 365 days with a production of 84 lbs. Her year's work still stands as the Canadian record for both milk and butter, but she unfortunately did not calve in time to qualify under the R. O. F. rules.

Our great cow was in better flesh at the finish than she was at the beginning of the test, and after recovering from milk fever never missed a feed. As evidence of her constitutional vigor, I may say that from Oct. 15, 1908, to Dec. 15, 1911, during which time she was dry 16 weeks, she produced over 60,000 lbs. of milk, and was stronger and more vigorous at the finish than at the beginning.

A Difference in "Lickin's"

Visitor (comforting Tommy, who has upset a bottle of ink on the new carpet)—Never mind, my boy; no use to cry or ever spilled.

Tommy (indignantly)—Any dunce would know that. If it's milk that's spilled, all you have to do is to call the cat 'an' she'll lick it up cleaner'n anything. But this ain't milk, an' mother'll do the lickin', is what ails me.

Trade
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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1915

No. 6

Feeding Cows for Great and Economical Milk Production

An Address on the Principles and Practice of Feeding by Prof. H. T. Van Pelt—Part 2

As freshening time approaches, if the feeding has been judiciously performed, the cow will round into bloom and develop an udder to the fullness of her capacity. It is true that more careful attention will be necessitated at freshening than though she were permitted to calve in poorer flesh. Careful and skillful management will suffice to bring her through parturition safely, and every feeder should consider it a part of his education to know how to manage his cows for securing the greatest results.

Three days or so before the cow is to freshen, her grain ration should be eliminated, and in its stead bran mashes composed of three or four pounds of bran, thoroughly moistened and well salted, should be given at regular feeding hours in addition to the roughage, which, being of a laxative nature, may be continued.

It is never advisable to permit a valuable cow to calve without attendance. If she is a heavy producer under natural conditions, much greater yields may be expected as a result of special fitting. Furthermore, udder troubles and milk fever are more liable to occur. It is quite generally conceded, however, that if feeding operations are such that the cow's digestive tract is kept in a loose, laxative condition and little if any milk taken from the udder except by the calf for the first 48 hours, the danger is reduced to a minimum. The thought of the careful feeder and herdsmen, however, is always of the welfare of his charge, so he will watch closely day and night until the danger of parturition paralysis may be put to use and forestall sickness before it has advanced far enough to be weakening in its effect. In case of milk fever, all feeding must cease until the cow is again on her feet and quite enough recovered to have regained her appetite.

It is well to leave the calf with its mother the first two or three days, for it assists greatly in relieving the inflammation of the udder and keeping the cow quiet. As a rule, when 48 hours have passed, if all has gone well, the calf should be taken away, for the mother is ready to begin work in earnest. This is in case the udder has reached normal condition. Otherwise, the feeding of soft foods, such as bran mashes, should continue, and in addition to frequent application of heat the udder should be milked out thoroughly many times day and night. This pre-

sents much labor, but success in any business is attained only by persistent, intelligent effort and close attention to details, and it is he who is most willing and industrious who succeeds and leads others to wonder what secrets he practices.

When the cow's condition warrants that she be placed on solid food, haste must be made slowly, for within 30 days she should be on full feed and giving her daily maximum milk yield. Furthermore, she should not be brought to full feed and milk sooner, for at best she is in a weakened condition following parturition.

It is now that the feeder will begin to appre-

feeds as bran, oil meal, ground oats, and gluten feed. In the beginning the daily ration should be increased slowly and on alternate days. All concentrated feed given and all milk yielded should be weighed. No feeder, no matter how experienced, can get the best out of a cow unless by the use of the scales he knows every day the results he has attained that he may use the knowledge on the morrow. Realizing this to be a fact, many most successful record makers now provide for each cow a box large enough to hold a day's ration, and at a convenient time each day her feed for the next 24 hours is weighed

and placed therein. A little extra work, but results will pay well for it. Developing cows is a business, and any business that is worth while is worth doing in an expert manner. By using boxes in this manner the 24-hour ration can be divided as best suits the demands of the cow. Some cows eat better in the morning, some at noon, and some at night. Often it is found best to give a cow one-half of her entire day's ration at night, leaving the other half to be divided between the next two or three feeds, and this can readily be done where the full ration is available.

Keep Your Eye on the Record

After the first day's ration has been given, results begin. On the third day the ration should be increased one-half or three-quarters of a pound, and as a result the following day the scales should indicate an increase in milk flow, in which case a like increase should be made the fifth day. If the scales do not show

an increase in the milk, something is wrong. Perhaps the ration is not suited to the particular cow, and a change should be made. Thus the ration should be increased by small amounts each alternate day, the scales showing the way on the intervening day. Invariably during the first 30 days a narrow ration—one composed largely of ground oats, oil meal, bran gluten feed, cotton seed meal, dried distillers' grains, with a very small amount of cornmeal in addition to the roughage—should be used, because these are all rich in protein and stimulating to milk secretion.

Greatest results are attained from the feeding that is practised the four weeks preceding and the four weeks following freshening. If all has gone well the cow has almost reached the limit of her feeding capacity and the limit of her milk producing ability at the end of 30 days. A per-

(Concluded on page 13)



A British Columbia Youngster of Show-yard Fame.

At Chilliwack, B.C., last September, this Ayrshire calf, Live Wire, was made grand champion over all breeds. His dam has a two-year-old record of 7,244 lbs. of milk and 299 lbs. of fat. He is owned by Joseph Thompson, Sardin, B.C., British Columbia dairymen are laying well the foundations for the future dairy herds of their province.

ciate the value of the careful and liberal feeding given before freshening, for in all likelihood he has been rewarded with a strong, vigorous calf not predisposed to all the ills that affect calves less fortunately born, and he finds the mother strong, fleshy, and ready to work. She has much extra fat stored up in her body and this is well, for unable to utilize large amounts of food she at once begins drawing upon the reserve nutrients that are stored and converts them into milk and butter fat. The purpose of the feeder has changed, and it is now to encourage by feed and care the transferring of the fat from the body to the pail.

Succulent foods and those rich in protein stimulate milk secretion at the expense of body fat. Therefore, it is well to continue the use of green foods, roots, silage, beet pulp, leguminous hays, and in addition a light feed of such protein

The Dawson Way of Ditching

By F. E. Ellis, B.S.A.

THERE are no soils that will not respond in some degree to tile drainage. Many soils may not respond enough to make a drainage investment possible. Other soils will pay 100 per cent. dividends. Just where the dividing line between profitable and unprofitable drainage lies, is a delicate point to decide. Most of us, however, do not have to decide it. There is enough land on our farms calling for tile drains and needing them badly to engage all of our attention, perhaps for years to come.

The greatest difficulty that confronts the farmer in tiling is that of insufficient labor. This same scarcity of manual labor explains the popularity of the ditching machine. Big and extensive, the traction ditcher has not lived up to its earlier promise of cheap work, but it has made drainage possible where otherwise it would not have been done at all. The object of this article is to make the readers of Farm and Dairy acquainted with a new way of digging ditches for tiles—the Dawson way. Mr. Dawson is a practical farmer, having his home near Odessa, Lennox and Addington Co., Ont. One of his sidelines for the past 30 years has been laying tiles for his neighbors. Through all of these years Mr. Dawson has been looking around for mechanical assistance in his work as a practical drainage man, and his years of practical experience have now borne fruit in the Dawson ditching plow.

A Simple, Inexpensive Ditcher

The illustrations herewith bear testimony to the simplicity of the outfit. A vertical share on each side cuts a slice 10 inches wide. In some kinds of soil where a 10 inch slice would be difficult to handle in spading it out, a vertical cutter runs through the centre, making 26 inch slices. At the bottom of the outside shares is a cutting shoe. All are rigidly attached to a solid beam. The plow is drawn by two horses on a wide whiffletree. The length of the chain attaching the whiffletree to the plow is lengthened as the ditch deepens.

There is a great difference between the \$5,000 traction ditcher and the simple and cheap contrivance invented by Mr. Dawson. The Dawson way is a way that may be adopted by any farmer, no matter how limited his circumstances and experience has proved that any kind of land may be successfully and cheaply ditched by this method. Mr. Dawson's method of grading the bottom of the ditch, which must be done by hand, is the common one by straight edge and spirit level. Of course this method, as with the traction ditcher, must be preceded by a survey of the field, which can be made at little cost to the farmer by the various departments of agriculture.

"The Dawson ditcher will do the work in the very hardest and driest clay soil, ditching to a depth of two feet at a cost of only 25 cts. a rod," writes Mr. Mark Holley, who has laid 5,000 tile by the aid of this machine. "It will dig five feet deep if needed."

When conversing with Mr. Dawson recently regarding his ditching machine, he showed me a letter from Mr. W. A. Asselstine. "Mr. Dawson put in between 8,000 and 9,000 tile for me over a year ago, and they are working satisfactorily," writes Mr. Asselstine. "This machine redeemed land for me that never was

any use before; nothing but a bog. I had two men, who call themselves practical ditchers, undertake the job, but on account of the sticky blue clay, they left. Couldn't be done with the spade, they said. The district representative brought the man who wuns the big ditching machine, and he said the ditching couldn't be done. But it is done and I got a crop off it last harvest."

Mr. A. V. Dollar, of Napanee, is another exponent of the merits of the Dawson method. Mr. Dollar ditched 100 feet for one dollar, and this



This View of the Dawson Ditcher Shows Its Simple Construction.



Mr. Dawson Grading a Ditch Bottom.



The Ditcher in Active Operation on an Eastern Ontario Farm.

estimate included covering and all the work on the job outside of the cost of the tile.

Mr. Dawson has patented his invention. He believes that his invention should be worth thousands and thousands of dollars to his fellow-farmers.

Farmers Forced to Use Tuberculous Test

THE city of Ottawa is forcing farmers who desire to sell their milk in the city to apply the tuberculin test to all their cattle. This has created a situation filled with difficulties for the farmers who send their milk to Ottawa. As other cities are likely to take similar action at almost any time, the conditions at Ottawa should be watched by dairy farmers all through Canada who sell their milk for city consumption.

Reference to conditions in Ottawa was made by Mr. John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa City Dairy, in the course of some remarks he made at a banquet tendered to the dairy cattle exhibitors at the Ottawa Winter Fair by Messrs. W. H. Cherry and W. J. Bailey of Hagersville. Mr. Bingham pointed out that a law was recently passed giving cities power to pass by-laws requiring every milk producer who sells milk within the city limits to have all his cows tested for tuberculosis. As yet hardly any cities have taken advantage of this law. The city of Ottawa has passed such a by-law and is enforcing it, with the result that serious loss has already been suffered by many of the milk producers.

The Ottawa Dairy Company operates a farm of 450 acres near Ottawa on which they have 150 cows. In this herd they had 46 reactors, which caused the company an average loss of \$50 a cow, besides great inconvenience and the loss of the milk of the cows for some time after they had been slaughtered. The Government allows some compensation to the farmers for animals that have to be slaughtered. Dr. Torrance, veterinary Director-General, is aiming to amend the Act so that milk producers will be allowed \$40 and the carcass where a grade cow has to be slaughtered, and \$100 and the carcass where a pure-bred cow is slaughtered.

30 Per Cent. of Cows Have Reacted

That the situation is a serious one for dairymen was shown by Mr. Bingham when he pointed out that fully 30 per cent. of the cows tested react. Seven of the cows that were sent to the butcher by the Ottawa Dairy Co. were examined carefully by the local veterinarian after they had been slaughtered. He reported that it had been a crime to slaughter them. He had found some traces of tuberculosis in them, but not enough to injure them or their milk. Their meat was all stamped by the inspector as first-class.

Mr. Bingham stated that the local dairymen had protested to Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, who had simply returned their protest to the Ottawa City Council. They were holding another meeting that evening with a view to taking further action. Mr. Bingham pointed out that farmers producing milk for other cities are likely to soon have to face similar conditions, and he suggested that a united effort on behalf of the producers might result in the Government modifying its regulations considerably. If the law is strictly enforced it will result in farmers refusing to buy any cows until they have been tested, which will affect many cattle breeders who do not sell their own milk for city consumption.

Farm and Dairy has long pointed out that such a condition as this was sure to develop sooner or later. It is evident that Canadian milk producers will have to deal with it in the near future. A united stand for the rights of the live stock owner will be necessary when the time arrives.

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Agricultural Students Discuss the Rural Problem

Why is Country Life Not Attractive to Graduates of Our Agricultural Colleges? The Students Themselves Attempt to Give

THESE are meetings of students and meetings for students. The conference that was held under the auspices of the Ontario Agricultural College Y.M.C.A. at Guelph, January 29 to 31, was a conference of students. The personnel of the conference were the students of the O.A.C. and Macdonald Hall, ex-students of both institutions, and interested visitors. The object was to discuss rural life and work, in short, all that is embodied in the words "the rural problem." The various subjects were all open for general discussion, opinions and observations were frankly expressed, and an honest effort made to throw some light on the cityward trend of population. While no definite remedial measures were settled on, the conference cannot but be productive of much good.

The opening session of Friday evening found the lecture hall in the new Field Husbandry Building crowded to the doors with students. In the absence of Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Dr. Creelman occupied the chair. The first speaker was Dr. John Brown, Secretary of the Rural Work Department of the Y.M.C.A., New York. In his address on "What the Y.M.C.A. is Doing to Help Country Life in the United States," he showed that the Y.M.C.A. now reaches over 700 rural communities throughout the States. The country work of the association is the newest phase of Y.M.C.A. work, and it is recognizing that a peculiar and perplexing problem exists in the country. It has, so to speak, discovered the country boy.

Y.M.C.A. Leadership of Boys
The Y.M.C.A. is pioneering the movement toward the solution of the boy problem in the United States. At a conference held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, over 2,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 18 attended, of whom over 600 were country boys. Dr. Brown has records of athletic tests taken in 346 rural schools throughout the States. Half-holidays were declared, and the parents and friends of the pupils were present and encouraged the movement. The contestants were weighed and placed in the various classes. The number of points scored showed the contestants' athletic skill. Most of these schools were one-roomed rural schools, with a lady teacher.

The Y.M.C.A. is challenging the student world of the United States to meet the country boy problem. Dr. Brown thought the prospect bright when the young men and women of our colleges are beginning to take the matter up.

The Bright Side of Country Life
Mr. E. C. Drury, E.S.A., of Barrie, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, followed with a splendid address on "The Attractions and Repulsions of Farm Life as I Know It," delivered in his clear, concise style. Mr. Drury said that the rural problem is the vital problem which faces this country. He regretted that so small a percentage of our agricultural college graduates go back to the farm. Country leaders must come from this college, and their place is on the farm.

the Answer. First Conference of the Kind Held at Guelph

Mr. Drury dealt with the bright side of the country first. He said that after 15 years of life in the country, he had no desire to leave it. Farming is intensely interesting, and a man's job every day of the year. The pleasure of farm life consists in the gratification of the desire to create for one's self, and to enjoy the work of one's brains and hands. He pictured the monotony and aimlessness of some occupations, where

high school or take occasional holidays in the city and become discontented with farm life. The neighborhood associations, such as the literary and debating society, which filled a great need some years ago and provided a means of relaxation and education, have disappeared.

Educated Leadership Lacking
A second disadvantage of country life is the lack of educated leadership. The commercial life of the cities has drained the country of its best and most ambitious youth. The lack of educated young men and women has become very serious. As a result of private investigations, Mr. Drury has found that 50 per cent. of the young men and boys of this province have never read a book. The rural schools have failed to inspire a desire for higher education, and all the boy thinks of is the time when he will be done with school. The colleges are failing to produce leaders, as the great percentage of college graduates do not go back to the land.

Another factor which tends to cause dissatisfaction with farm life is lack of conveniences. In this respect most country homes are exceedingly lacking. The water supply is usually unhandy and inadequate, water in many cases having to be carried from a pump several rods away from the house. In many cases suitable utensils for household work are not provided. An expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money to provide these conveniences would add greatly to the pleasure of country life. The failure on the part of the farmers to do so is a real effect in repelling people from farm life.

Labor Scarcity a Detering Factor
The young man thinking of beginning life on the farm is often deterred from doing so by the lack of efficient labor. The farm laborer, to be efficient, must be a superior man, one who compares in skill with many mechanics. He must be a man of high enough character to mingle with the farmer's family. We are demanding a superior sort of service, but can only afford to pay for an inferior sort.

Farming does not return adequate returns for the labor expended. The speaker remarked that the farmer has two choices in making up his books. He can take into consideration interest



The Old Log School House Did Good Service in Its Day.

men become mere cogs in the great wheels of industry, and contrasted with them the farmer who develops a strain of grain or live stock and sees his dream become a reality.

Another of the pleasures of farm life is the joy of healthy physical work. The day when the idea of no work for the superior man obtains a foothold, spells the downfall of the Anglo-Saxon race. The ability to do a good day's work is the greatest blessing we enjoy. Mr. Drury considers life in the city to be the loneliest kind of existence. Among the scores of thousands, a man can have only a few acquaintances, and be very imperfectly acquainted at that. Compared to this is the advantage of living in a community where social life is simple, and a man is taken at his real value rather than his face value.

Looking at the question in a different light, farming has some great disadvantages. There is something radically wrong with the country church, the country school, and rural leadership. There is something which drives the boys and girls from the farm.

There is nothing so beneficial as well applied leisure, and that is what is sadly lacking in the country. On the average farm work starts before daylight and does not end till after dark. The farmers have to sacrifice their own leisure and that of their families in order to obtain the necessities of life. They haven't time to think or read, and it is showing itself in the constitution and life of the country people and in the wane of social intercourse.

This is the main reason for driving the boys and girls to the city. The boys and girls go to



But the Country Child of To-day is Deserving of Something Better.

on investment and disregard labor and management, or vice versa.

Prof. Reynolds presided at the Saturday morning session. This session was taken up with discussions on the economic question and the

(Continued on page 8)

What Canadian Live Stock Men are Saying and Doing

Jottings from the Conventions Held in Toronto Last Week

HOW can we increase our production if our sons are taken for the trenches? This is the reply of the Ontario farmer to those who criticise him for his slowness in providing men to fight the Empire's battles in Europe. His answer was given at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions on Tuesday to Thursday of last week. It was Mr. W. E. Annis, of Orangeville, who first brought the subject to the fore when he stated that the government could not well be asked to maintain fair grants when recruiting in rural districts was so slow. His audience were quick to resent the injustice of his accusations.

The report of the secretary, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, showed a fairly prosperous year among the fairs. Twenty-four societies had suffered because of wet weather and had been helped to the extent of \$92,285. During 1914 there had been 60,000 acres used in the field crop competition against 55,000 in 1913. There were 6,400 competitors as against 5,800.

President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College, spoke on Patriotism and Production, amplifying Canada's duty to the Empire in the present crisis. Prof. E. E. Day, of the O.A.C., discussed the place of the small fair, and advised that the small boys be given a greater interest in them. The subject that aroused the most interest and which came up from time to time all through the convention, was the report that the provincial government proposed to cut down the grants to fairs by 50 per cent. As the money had already been voted, the delegates questioned the justice of the Minister of Agriculture vetoing its payment on his own initiative. They invaded the Parliament Buildings in force, 400 farmers, representing every section of Ontario. When they reached the Parliament Buildings they occupied every seat in the Legislative chamber and the gallery as well. They got their first rebuff when they learned that the Premier was too busy with another deputation to attend. In another 10 minutes, Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, appeared on the scene and his case was presented to him. His reply was to the effect that the agriculturists should make sacrifices and left the impression that the mission of the huge deputation to the Parliament Buildings would not achieve its object. An indignation meeting was held later in the Foresters' Hall. The following were the officers elected:

Pres.: J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; First Vice-Pres.: Wm. Scarf, Durham; Second Vice-Pres.: L. C. J. Bull, Brampton; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, Alex. McFarlane, Otterville.

Directors: J. E. Montgomery, Mountain; W. J. Connelley, Cobden; T. H. Thompson, Madoc; Norman McGill, Millbrook; Geo. Downey, Bolton; Levi Moyer, Beamsville; Dr. H. E. Atkinson, Embury; T. W. Morrison, Mossley; John Farrell, Forest; Archibond Crow, Tara; W. J. Hamilton, Raymond; G. H. Farmer, Steelton, and E. F. Stephenson, New Liskeard. Auditors: Dr. H. B. Atkinson, Embury, and R. Agnew, Meaford.

With the Clydesdale Mast

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada find themselves this year with increasing expenditures and decreasing revenue. The balance on hand according to the directors' report was 11,657.44 as compared with \$16,824.59 last year. Even with this

unsatisfactory statement facing them the Clydesdale men declared for "Business as Usual." They refused to trim the fair grants and strongly censured the provincial government for cutting down its appropriations in aid of exhibitions. They were equally warm in their praise of the action of the federal government; in promising assistance for 1915. As a means of retaining receipts for the associations they strongly urged that Canadian owners of pure bred Clydesdales should register their animals.

The meeting was an optimistic one. President Boag could not "recall a time when the future looked so bright for the Canadian bred Clydesdale." The directors in their annual report referred to the action of the French government in prohibiting export of horses from France, to the disappearance of the horses of Belgium, to the heavy demands being made on the horse men of Great Britain, and predicted a great future for good breeding stock from Canada.

The demand of the Western members of the Association for some fairer system of apportioning representation on the directorate, did not seem to meet with the approval of the members, most of whom were from Ontario. The Western delegates admitted that as present they were fairly represented on the directorate, but this they characterized as a matter of chance rather than according to the constitution. Such a haphazard system did not appeal to them. The matter was laid over for another year with the appointment of a committee to investigate. Two more members were added to the executive committee. The following officers were elected: Pres., John Boag, Queenville; Vice-Pres., William Clarke, Claremont; Sec.-Treas., J. W. Wheaton, Toronto; Directors: T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; James Henderson, Bolton; William Grant, Regina; James Torrance, Markham; T. H. Howard, Markham; F. Richardson, Columbus. The provincial vice-presidents were all re-elected.

Graft in Re-mount Purchases Mr. William Smith, M.P. of Columbus, Ont., made things lively at the annual meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association. He criticized the whole system governing the purchase of remounts for the federal government, and his remarks were unchallenged by the meeting. "Men have been sent out to buy," said Mr. Smith, "who might play a game of marbles, but who can't buy horses. Of course these men are there for political reasons. I want now to repeat publicly what I have said many times privately,—some of the horses I saw at Valcartier last fall were a disgrace to the parties who bought them and put them into service."

This association passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a standing committee to look after the interests of the agricultural industry in general and with particular respect to dealing with railway companies regarding freight charges. Mr. Wm. Smith was re-elected president of the new secretary is Mr. R. W. Waremont of Toronto.

With the Shorthorn Man The warmest question debated at the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was that of Western representation. Mr. Robert Miller made a motion calling for representation on the basis of (Concluded on page 8)

Deering Manure Spreaders



"WHEN I bought my first manure spreader, I was thinking more of my horses than I was of my land. I bought a 'light weight' machine. It went all right empty, or with a half load, but it warped and jammed so after a few full loads that soon the horses couldn't move it. A spreader must have some weight if it is to do good work and last any length of time. The spreader I own now is what some might call a heavy machine. The beauty of it is that it neither warps nor jams and it works as easy when fully loaded as it does when nearly empty. As my neighbor said when he bought one like mine, 'I could spread soft coal with it.' I find it is much better for the horses, better for the land, and better for my pocketbook."

This farmer owns a Deering manure spreader built for efficient work, and field-tested in every feature. The weight is put into places where weight counts. It helps to make the machine stiff and strong. It prevents jamming, twisting, warping and sagging.

See the Deering local agent who handles these machines and let him show what the features on Deering spreaders are put there for. Or, write us for information and we will give you our agent's name.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

Steel Truss Barns



Port Rowan, Ontario.

I am well pleased with my barn, and do not think that it could be improved upon. It is durable, neat and roomy, and you have there all that anybody could ask. I consider that I have the best barn in Norfolk Co. bottom and top.

R. MILLER.

FREE Building Service to Farmers

Write for information

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Ltd., PRESTON

PEERLESS PERFECTION

is much heavier and stronger than common poultry netting. Peerless Poultry Fence is built just like our farm fence. It is the best Canada Fence made by Canadians and sold exclusively in Canada.

The Fence That's Looked Together

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out—securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier than ordinary poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. The top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service. Think of it—a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combing of the toughest horns. And that without a top or bottom board either. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental gates.

Send us your order in any of the following ways:

THE BARNWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Wilmot, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Have You a Tractor?

If you have a tractor, or if you are going to buy one, remember that the success and economy with which it is operated depends very largely upon the machines to which it is hitched.

The **Has-made-good** **Cutaway** **Engine Harrow** was the first harrow built especially for engine power.



D. A. CUTAWAY (CLEAR) Double Action Engine Harrow

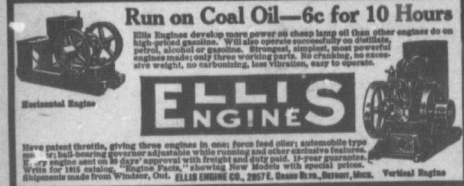
It is heavy and strong throughout. The rigid main frame is made of heavy angles and is stoutly braced with angles. The disks are extra heavy cut-very steel, rolled to our analysis and forged sharp. The bearings are steel-proof oil-soaked hardwood, perfectly lubricated. This hitch is adjustable on any tractor. The rigid main frame and axle draft rods provide the pull uniformly over the entire machine.

Ask your dealer about the CUTAWAY (CLEAR) Double Action Engine Harrow. If he doesn't sell CUTAWAY (CLEAR) tools, write us at once. We ship direct where we have no agents.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.
Makers of the original CLEAR Engine Harrow and plow
866 MAIN STREET HIGGONUM, CONN.

Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

This engine develops more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high priced gasoline. Will also operate successfully on diesel, kerosene, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engine made only three working parts. No valves, no pistons, no carburetor, no vibration, easy to operate.



ELLIS ENGINE

Have patent thrown, giving three engines in one; from best auto automobile type in last bearing governor adjustable while running and other sensitive features. 10-hp engine runs on 10 days' approval with freight and duty paid. 10-year guarantee. "Ellis Engine" showing how flexible, how simple, how powerful. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. **ELLIS ENGINE CO., 2567 E. Grand St., Windsor, Ont.** Vertical Engine



Service and appearance cover every fence virtue

Into FROST FENCE is built service and appearance. These two qualities sum up every good feature of fence, because:

Service covers durability, which demands good hard wire of full size, Al extra heavy galvanizing, tight stays and laterals positively locked against all possible shift.

Appearance includes even spacing of laterals and stays, and no sign of that hall-mark of "cheap" fence—bowed stays. The fact that FROST FENCE is straight and flat when being unrolled is strong evidence of this point.

Judged by any standard, farmers and dealers alike are a unit in pronouncing solidly in favor of

Frost Fence First

WE MAKE OUR OWN WIRE—a fact that enables us to guarantee every rod of our output. There are no fence bargains except the fence that gives you permanent service at a fair price. Write for our catalogue. It contains the history of the fence question.

If you can't get FROST FENCE, write us direct. We may need an agent in your district.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Many Homes Opening for Needy Children

H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director Rural Publishing Co. Ltd.

THE hearts of the readers of Farm and Dairy opened in a wonderful manner to Harry Dunn, whose likeness was published in our issue of January 29th, with an intimation that he was one of the boys for whom we were writing to find homes. Although we intimated under Harry's picture that we had several applications for him and that therefore there would be no use of other people writing about him, some 25 of our people either wrote direct stating that because he was such a bright, manly looking little fellow they would like to adopt him, or else they wrote direct to Mr. J. Kelso of Toronto, to the same effect. As Mr. Kelso had agreed to hold Harry for a certain length of time for us, he did so and the result is that a splendid home in Dundas county has been found for Harry with the family that was the first to make application to us for Belgian children should we be able to obtain them.

Farm and Dairy has received assurance that we will be able to obtain bright young boys from 7 to 10 years of age for all those who applied to us for Harry. Already we have found homes for quite a number of the boys, and we expect to take the remainder of the applications during the next two or three weeks. This will give "Our Folks" a little idea of the value of the work we are doing on your behalf.

We continue to receive many applications for girls and boys from 13 to 16 years of age. This is a class of application that we do not care to handle except in exceptional circumstances, as there are very few children of that age in need of a home, as the demand for such children is much greater than the supply. We expect to fill most if not all of the applications for such children that we have received to date, but cannot undertake to supply children over 12 years of age hereafter.

At the time of going to press we have not had time to hear from our readers regarding the children whose pictures we published in last week's issue. By next week we hope to be able to report results about them, and also to publish the pictures of a number of other children for whom we are securing homes.

What Canadian Live Stock Men Are Saying and Doing

(Continued from page 7)

membership fees paid by each province. The motion was lost on the grounds that "a case for the committee of executive representation is not in the best interests of this association." A test vote, however, showed the meeting to be in favor of the principle of representation according to membership and a committee was appointed to draw up some practicable scheme.

The annual report showed the association to be in a flourishing condition with a balance on hand of over \$10,000, and an excess of assets over liabilities of over \$34,000. Resolutions were passed changing the rule regarding the registration of Short-horns in accordance with the English herd book and giving the executive a freer hand in the allocation of prize money to exhibition boards. A rule was added to the effect that no application for registration be considered when the sire and dam of the animals concerned were less than nine and eight months of age respectively at time of service. The association voted \$100 towards the Red Cross Fund.

Pres., J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; First Vice-Pres., W. A. Dryden.

Erooklin; Second Vice-Pres., J. F. Mitchell, Burli; ton; Sec.-Treas., H. M. Pettit, Freemans. Directors: R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; S. Dymen, Barris; W. D. Gargill, Largs; W. R. Elliot, Guelph; L. W. Washington, Niaga, Man.; W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; C. A. Archibald, Clifton, N. S.; John Carhouse, Highfield; J. A. Watt, Elora; P. M. Bredt, Calgary; Wm. Smith, Columbia; C. G. Gair, Rn. Carberry, Man.; R. Amos, Moffat; J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, Que.; James Kyle, Drumbo.

A New Swine Organization

The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association at its annual meeting of the Association at Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, the object of which is the more effective control of local conditions, so that the local swine breeders may cooperate in the advancement of live stock to points in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. An arrangement was made whereby the Dominion Swine Breeders will cooperate with the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association to ship an association of live stock to points in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, so that the sales of swine and cattle in that part of the Dominion may be conducted more economically.

The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year in the Dominion Association: Pres., J. D. Brien, Ridgeway; Vice-Pres., F. C. Stuart, Osgoode; Directors, P. J. McEwen, Kenich; Wm. G. Brennan, Guelph; German, St. George; W. F. Wright, Galwarth; George Campbell, Chatham; George Gould, Essex; Alex. Hastings, Crosshill; Prof. Geo. Day, Guelph; Dr. Tolson, Victoria, B.C.

With the Dominion Association the Berkshire men had the unpleasant duty of outlawing one of their number for fraudulent practices. Officers were elected as follows: Pres., R. M. Knapp, Guelph; Vice-Pres., Adam Thompson, Stratford; Sec., R. W. Wade; Directors, J. W. Brownridge, R. M. Vanderlip, J. S. Cowan, A. Thompson, S. Dobson, H. A. Dobson, T. W. Brown. The Ontario Yorkshire Club elected officers as follows: Pres., J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; Vice-Pres., I. K. Featherston, Streetsville; Sec., R. W. Wade. Directors, W. Jones, Mount Ligin; J. Platt, Hamilton; Wm. Manning, Woodville; H. L. McDiarmid, Fingal; Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston.

Sheep Talk

"Let us talk sheep, not dogs. We have talked dogs until we are 'dog-tired.'" So said Mr. Teller at the annual meeting of the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association. Dogs, however were talked, and talked continuously for some time, but the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that the country dog is not responsible to the extent with which he is generally credited for the falling away in sheep husbandry. Hon. J. S. Duff, who arrived while the discussion was at its height, expressed the opinion that sheep killed by dogs should be paid for at their commercial value.

Motions were passed voting \$300 to the Ontario Winter Fair, \$100 to the Ottawa Winter Fair, and \$500 to the Belgian Relief or the Red Cross Society, providing the executive find that the association can legally vote such money. It was the desire of the meeting that the contribution be in the form of woolen goods made in Canada. R. W. Wade was appointed secretary and J. Campbell, Stobbs, Whitelaw and Bryan were added to the directorate.

Green cut bone will make hens lay in winter. Get bone enter and grind them yourself, you cannot buy them already ground.

Organ

Editor Co., Ont the U Company be found ganization offered President speaker, and is full of the Gruder, reary, I organization this club

At U network president from the Wellington full of useful information addressed M. P. F., the press Mr. Mewhin Mr. Bro ketchaw and other

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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Organization Goes Forward

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Bruce Co., Ont., has been well covered for the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., and everywhere it is to be found the same enthusiasm for organization. At Tiverton a club exists officered by two bright young men. President Bent Beggs is a fluent speaker, has attended the O. A. C., and is full of desire to raise the status of the agricultural industry. Neil Gruder, the earnest, painstaking secretary, is a valuable adjunct to any organization. Older men are behind this club, and its success is assured.

At Underwood Farmers' Club, a noteworthy meeting was held. The president, H. D. McNaughton, also from the O. A. C., and the secretary, Wellington Aris, both young men full of energy, are sure to make it a useful institution. The meeting was addressed by D. McNaughton, ex-M.P.F., of Patron days and father of the president, warden of the county. McWhinnie, Deputy-Reeve Johnston, Mr. Brown, a Director of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., and others.

A very active organization was formed by the amalgamation of Mount Hope and Williscart Clubs.—Pres. Thos. Powell; Sec. Calvin Crawford, R.R. No. 1, Dobson. Much business has already developed with this live club.

A splendid organization was effected at Lion's Head, to be known as Eastnor U. F. O.—Pres., Nathan Landon; Sec., Wm. Laidlaw; Vice-Pres., Jno. Galk, ex-Reeve. This organization is sure to be of great benefit to the farmers of Eastnor Township, as their beautiful valley of 25,000 acres of land is divided by 25 miles of rocky country from Wiarton, the nearest railway point. Connection with the business end of the agricultural industry in Toronto must be of far-reaching value to them.

Hepworth U. F. O. was formed through the energy of L. Schury, the live secretary of Park Head Farmers' Club, and John Eldridge, of Hepworth township. This organization has on its directorate the reeve and treasurer of the township, Mr. Thos. Jackson is the energetic secretary.

Brant township U. F. O. is a flourishing institution, situated at Malcolm. They have bought the old Patron Hall, and are doing a large business. Fred Jacklin, R.R. No. 3, Elmwood, is the active secretary. Clavering U. F. O. is also in a fair way to prosperity. Geo. B. Ottewill, R.R. No. 8, Wiarton, is the motor power there.

Louise U. F. O. in Beutick township, Grey county, is an active institution. W. G. Hastie, township treasurer and ex-Reeve, is secretary. Riverside U. F. O. of Egrement township, is also in line as an organization. Many good things were said at their meeting. A noteworthy feature is one of the chief promoters: Neil McEachern, R.R. No. 1, Mount Forest, is adjudger of disputes between railway employees and employers for the western division of Canada and the United States. No man knows the power of organization better than he does, and his shrewd knowledge of conditions has led him to recommend the U. F. O. to his old-time neighbors with whom he is living at the present time. He owns many hundreds of acres of land around his old home. Jas. Webster, R.R. No. 1, Mount Forest, is secretary.

Proton Centre is also a live institution. Nearly 100 were at the meeting and many good words were said. Mr. Wm. Christie, John Scott, Dan Gillis and others urged organization. Peter Felton, R.R. No. 2, Dunville, is the secretary, and was the cause of action being taken.—J. J. Morrison, Sec'y., The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

Jottings by the Way

Made in Canada is a great slogan nowadays. Farmers are being urged to buy Canadian made goods even if imported goods of the same quality can be secured for a little less. Many are actually doing it. We need more of the same spirit in the farmers' movement of Ontario. Farmers will be wise to buy from their own company even when they may be able, by using the company's quotations, to hammer down the quotations of private concerns to a still lower level. The lower quotations may be for an inferior class of goods.

Mr. A. C. Kelman is a true friend of cooperation. A meeting was called at his home at Glen Merrie, in Brant Co., Ont., to discuss the advisability of entering in with the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd. Owing to a heavy rain the attendance was slight, and the majority of those present did not feel justified in acting for the rest of the members by taking shares in the new company. Mr. Kelman took a share on his own responsibility, saying that he would hold it himself if the club did not see fit to take it over. Mr. Kelman exhibits a spirit that, if generally diffused, would make any cooperative movement a success.

At a splendidly attended meeting held at Glen Allan in Wellington county, by Mr. I. J. Morrison, secretary of The United Farmers of Ontario recently at which about one hundred prominent farmers were present, it was decided to re-organize the club and affiliate with the United Farmers' Association. It was also decided to buy stock in The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd. The president is Mr. Geo. F. Agur, Moorefield, R. R. No. 3, and the secretary, Mr. Edgar Gaminz, Glen Allan.

Dairymen Raise \$4,500 for Patriotic Purposes

The circular sent out by the Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario to the officers of dairy manufacturing plants, suggesting that the plants be requested to voluntarily contribute the proceeds from one day's milk or cream or any portion thereof, and that the employees and others subscribe one day's pay or any portion thereof, has resulted in \$4,500 being realized up to date for patriotic purposes.

The money has been disposed of as follows: \$1,000 to Noel Marshall, of Toronto, Secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Fund; \$1,000 to Hector Fruchimome, Belgian Consul, Montreal, for the Belgian Relief Fund; the balance, \$2,500, to the Hon. W. T. White, Ottawa, for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Contributions have been received from the following counties: Bruce, Halton, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Norfolk, Perth, Waterloo, Welland, (together with a number of individual amounts. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Dairymen's Patriotic Fund is Frank Barron, London, Ont., and subscriptions are still invited.

Business BETTER than Usual

OUR books on the first of this month showed the remarkable fact that actual shipments during January exceeded the corresponding month last year, and that we have more orders booked for Spring shipment than we ever had at this time in any previous year.

We credit this great increase in business to three main things: Farmers in general are looking forward to a better year and are preparing to act in every way. Old buildings are being renovated and put in better condition for the increased new crop.

People have learned that metal covered buildings protect them from damage by fire and lightning.

Our Preston Safe Lox's Shingles and Acorn Quality Corrugated Iron have given universal satisfaction to farmers. During the past two years we filled 16,000 orders for metal roofs for Canadian farmers, and our customers are all satisfied.

We find that a good quality of material supplied at a fair market price—and the addition of courteous treatment and quick delivery will increase our business even under adverse conditions.

C. DOLPH, President

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED

Preston Safe Lock Shingles

Preston Safe Lock Shingles are the only metal shingle with four positive hook locks. The material used is the best that can be obtained and the construction cannot be bettered. These shingles are protecting the crops, animals and buildings of thousands of farmers.

Acorn Quality Corrugated Iron

Guaranteed to Stand British Government Acid Test

This grade of iron has been sold by us since we started in business, and the roofs we first sold are still giving perfect satisfaction.

The Farmers' Service Department

We have always been in the lead in introducing high grade metal products for farmers and we have now opened a free service where the farmer can get information on all kinds of farm building improvements. We have in our employ the man who first introduced the Plain Frame Barn into Canada, the man who invented the Steel Truss Barn and who also invented the new type Wood Truss Barn, and the man who invented the new Acorn Steel Hog Trough. Sign the coupon today and get our free service and our new building booklets.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.

CHECK SUBJECTS INTERESTED IN AND MAIL COUPON TO US

Safe Lock Shingles () Acorn Corrugated Iron ()
 Steel Truss Barns () Wood Truss Barns () Hog Troughs ()
 I am going to remodel () I am going to build ()

NAME

ADDRESS

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

We receive more shipments of Raw Furs than any five houses in Canada.

WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT TRAPS GUNS &c. AT THE LOWEST PRICES

HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE (bound or loose)
HALLAM'S TRAPPERS SUPPLY CATALOG (Illustrated)
HALLAM'S RAW FUR QUOTATIONS worth \$50.00 to any Trapper

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JOHN HALLAM LIMITED TORONTO

IMPROVED SEED

O.A.C. No. 72 OATS

This seed is Oat, tested and stands in every respect considerably above the highest grade demanded by the Seed Control Act. Special care has been given this variety during the past two seasons to keep it true to variety and free from all other impurities. No other cereal (small experimental plots excepted) has been grown on the farm.

Following are the prices F.O.B. Richmond Hill—4 bush, and upwards, \$1.25 per bus. in smaller quantities \$1.35 per bus. New standard sized pure sacks included. Samples from drawings taken by seed inspector mailed on request.

R. F. KLINCK - R.R. No. 2 - GORMLEY, YORK CO., ONT.

ALWAYS WINS

field competitions because of its wonderful capacity

See **The "Bissell"**



Disc Harrow in action and you'll buy no other. Write for Harrow Catalog to Dept. R.

T. E. Bissell Co., Limited
Bkers, Ontario

COTTON SEED MEAL

\$51.00 PER TON

Guaranteed 10 per cent Protein. Cash must accompany order.

H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, FOREST, Ont.

Also dealer in Flax Seed, Linseed Meal and Poultry Foods.

CORN THAT WILL GROW

Money back if not satisfied

Send for Price List

J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, Ont.

JNO. DEERE FLOW CO., LTD.
17 Jarvis St., Toronto, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

Tonight Plan when you will see about taking **LAND AND DAIRY**

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

The use of this Fertilizer will increase the yield and improve the quality of any crop you grow. The extra produce you secure will pay for the cost of the fertilizer and leave you a handsome profit. If we have no agent in your district we will send you a ton direct from the factory for \$20.00, delivered free at any Station in Ontario, cash with order.

Descriptive literature on application to

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

A "Patriotism and Production" Banquet

"PATRIOTISM and Production."

This was the watchword of the great banquet held in the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday night of last week. The farmer alone cannot secure a maximum of production. The cooperation of the transportation and finance interests of the land is necessary. All these were represented in the personnel that gathered around that banquet board, to launch a campaign to make their country greater and to impart to the heart of the Empire. Class differences for the time were eliminated and financial men and representatives of the transportation interests frankly discussed with the representatives of agriculture, methods that would aid in the campaign of patriotism and production. The two outstanding recommendations were: That some sort of a commission be formed, including in its personnel representatives of the leading interests in the commercial life of the country, to advise the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in improving the condition of the farming industry and that a change be made in the present banking policy, whereby the farmer may obtain more readily monetary assistance in consideration of the security he is able to offer.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, was the principal speaker of the evening. "It is our duty, not less than Britain's," said he, "to see that not a sailor in the fleet, or a man in the trenches, shall lack a single one of those things which he sorely needs. Surely, surely there is need for all we can do. On the lower grounds I urge again that it will pay the producers of this country to extend their work, but on the higher grounds I make a stronger appeal."

Speaking of the assistance that the government might give the live stock industry, Mr. Burrell announced the continuance of assistance in regard to pure-bred animals, but believed that as a general rule assistance should take the form of educational endeavor,

but greater assistance will be forthcoming this year. "I am glad to say," said Mr. Burrell, "that our live stock appropriations will be increased by a sum sufficiently substantial to enable us to assist the larger fair associations, whose shows are open in all classes of live stock to the whole of Canada."

"The time is past in this country," when Mr. Peter White, K.C., "the farming and the transportation interests of the country should divide themselves into two armed camps. . . . I could never understand how it is that a manufacturer can go to our banks and get the money he requires for his operations. A farmer can go to a bank and be his credit ever so good, he can't get money unless some other farmer comes to back his note—if he gets it at all."

Mr. F. B. Johnson, K.C., did not consider that banks discriminated against farmers. "Where the security is reasonable and where the amount loaned is not excessive, a farmer's ability to pay, banks do not refuse farmers' notes," said he. Mr. J. W. Flavell admitted that "under existing banking requirements, there does not seem to be the possibility of giving the farmer the accommodation he wants." He advised a round table conference, having for its aim the solution of these matters.

"You will meet them," declared Mr. Flavell, "through the chartered banks as at present organized."

Mr. D. B. Hanna and W. H. Moore, of the Canadian Northern Railway, represented the transportation interests. "The 30,000 miles of railway in Canada," said Mr. Moore, "are prepared to do their full part in the campaign of patriotism and production."

A unique feature of the banquet was the bill of fare. Every item there conformed to the "Made in Canada" slogan. The Canadian Express, produced in Canada, but the entertainment was afforded by Canadian musicians, the waiters were Canadians and the floral decorations were grown in York county.

Jersey Cattle Men in Optimistic Mood

JERSEY cattle men are prosperous. At the annual meeting of their club on Feb. 4th they showed their faith in the future of the dairy industry and of Jersey cattle by continuing the grants to fall fairs without change, and an additional grant of \$25 was made to the winter fairs. This will pay the preliminary cost; the financial affairs of the club are in thriving condition, due in part at least to the good management of the officers and directors. The president, S. J. Lyons, of North York, Ontario, directors, D. O. Bull, Brampton, E. L. Green, Greenwood, and the secretary-treasurer, B. A. Bull, Brampton, were all unanimously re-elected. R. J. Fleming, Toronto; W. N. McEachern, H. A. Dolson, Alton; Gordon Duncan and Geo. Bagge, of Edgely, were appointed to the board of directors.

Most of the afternoon was occupied with the ordinary routine of business. The scale of points used by the American Jersey Cattle Club was adopted as the official Canadian standard without opposition. A letter was received from the Ayrshire Breeding Association, suggesting that the various live stock interests enter a protest against the action of the railways in cancelling the right of free return of the stock from the fall fairs. It was the general opinion that additional burdens on the live stock industry were inopportune at this critical time. The matter was left in the hands of the executive.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting to draft a constitution presented their report. It was decided that the directors go over the draft

submitted and have it printed and sent out to the members at least one month before the next annual meeting.

The breed came in for many compliments during the meeting. Mr. E. S. Archibald told of the progress of the Jerseys at the Experimental Farm, Toronto. Unfortunately, since the foundation of the herd three years ago, most of the young stuff has been bulls. As they wish to breed up their own stock, the progress has necessarily very slow. He stated that the Jerseys had demonstrated marked economy in the production of fat. Nor do they lack in lameness as is so commonly supposed. When the stables burned down, two Holsteins, one Ayrshire and two Jerseys were turned out of doors and went without shelter for three or four weeks in the late fall. To the surprise of everyone it was the Jersey cow that showed practically no decline in milk yield.

Dr. Tolinie, of British Columbia, had a place for the Jersey in his province. In many parts, particularly on Vancouver Island, a cow of lighter weight than the Holstein is required, and there the Jersey enjoys a well deserved popularity. Dr. Tolinie emphasized the fact that only the very best of cows should be shipped West. Mr. John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, enquired the Jersey as a family cow.

In the appointment of judges it was left to the executive to select one for Toronto. For Ontario, F. I. Green was selected. J. Lounsbury, H. Dolson, Sherbrooke, H. C. Dolson; Western Fair, H. D. Clark; Maritime Fair, appointments left to Mr. Pipes.

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Holstein Breeders Have a Prosperous Year

Advances in all Branches of the Association's Work; Gratifying Progress Reported at the Annual Meeting in Toronto Last Week

The strength of the position held by the Holstein-Friesian cow in the dairy interests of Canada, was revealed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders Association held in Toronto last week. In spite of war time conditions the officers of the association reported that during the year just closed there had been more registrations, more transfers, more new members, more Record of Merit tests, and more Record of Performance tests than in any previous year. During the year 340 new members were admitted, bringing the total membership up to practically 5,000.

Report of Registrations

Total number of animals registered in 1914	8,510
Registry of animals over one year (members)	6,444
Registry of animals under one year (non-members)	1,168
Registry of animals over one year (non-members)	786
Registry of animals over one year (members)	196
Re-Registry of Canadian bred animals from A.H.P.E.	308
Duplicate certificates of registry	19
Certificates on new form	17
Import certificates (bulls)	16
Import certificates (cows)	6,646
Total transfers for year	7,594
Transfers (members)	5,646
Transfers (non-members)	569
Transfers (penalty)	1,667
Duplicate certificates of transfer	41
Registrations of farm names	48

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR 1914

Receipts

Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1913.	\$ 5,110 79
Registry and transfer fees	14,289 40
Membership fees	1,748 00
Annual dues	1,420 00
Books sold	75 09
Over-payments	72 59
Interest on bank accounts	30 60
Interest on Fannie bonds	200 00
Interest on Kenora bonds	200 00
Interest on Waterloo bonds	204 76
	\$21,799 84

Disbursements

Printing account	\$ 3,300 00
Record of Merit prizes	1,246 00
Record of Performance prizes	1,114 00
Salaries Office staff and auditors	3,450 00
Farm and Dairy subscriptions	1,341 80
Postage	1,148 00
Expenses officers and delegates	360 75
Defence	281 60
Office furniture and supplies	453 30
Construction of vault	632 80
Expenses of branch associations	75 25
Insurance expenses	152 46
414 14	
Advertising	23 15
Publicity	117 51
Sundries	1,688 17
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1914	\$21,799 84

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

ASSETS	
Balance on hand	\$ 1,218 17
Kenora bonds	4,317 25
Fannie bonds	1,825 75
Waterloo bonds	4,996 20
Sale and prepayment	300 00
Office equipment	700 00
Postage	420 00
Vault	1,300 00
Herd books	816,566 41

Liabilities, None

Officers Elected

Pres., D. C. Platt, Millgrove, First Vice-Pres., M. L. Haley, Springfield, Second Vice-Pres., John Richardson, Caledonia; Third Vice-Pres., Norman Mitchener, Red Deer; Fourth Vice-Pres., Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que. Directors, A. E. Dickey, Centre Onslow, N. S.; G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.; Sec.-Treas., W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.; Auditors, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, and B. Mallory, Belleville.

Delegates To Fairs
The executive was authorized to appoint the delegates to fair boards, and to recommend the judges for the different leading fairs. Mr. R. Hicks, Newtonbrook, was appointed the delegate to the Canadian National Exhibition.

President's Address
President R. Hicks gave an unusually fine presidential address. He reviewed the introduction of Holsteins in Canada and the formation of the Association. Speaking about conditions created by the war he said: "Breeders of dairy cattle are fairly well safe-guarded against periods of depression. Cows that remain unsold continue their earning ability, and even if feed must be purchased to some extent in order to carry surplus animals, they will return the cost of feed together with a reasonable profit. 'Stand Pat' breeders. Hold your ground. This is not the time to go weak. This period of strenuous test caused by expensive feed will have the effect of shaking out unprofitable producers from among the common dairy herds, thereby making room for profitable high producers."

Complaints From the West
Mr. Hicks referred at length to the trip made by himself and Secretary The Clemons last summer to Western Canada, an extended reference to which has already been published in Farm and Dairy. Throughout the west they heard frequent complaints about inferior animals that had been sold to the west by eastern breeders. Speaking about conditions in Alberta, for instance, he said: "Here we also found a spirit of bitter resentment resulting from the distribution by dealers in pretty large numbers of animals said to be in many cases aborters and re-actors, and the regrettable feature of this business is the fact that purchasers are unable to distinguish between a reliable breeder and the venturesome dealer and, therefore, the prestige of the entire organization suffers. This is a question that should cause you some concern, and be assured it is worth your most serious consideration."

Speaking of a remedy for this condition of affairs, Mr. Hicks said: "It is our conviction that as soon as general conditions again revert to normal that it would be advisable through some medium not at present provided, to have good, young reliable, healthy cattle moved to central or convenient points in the provinces and sold at public auction."

Mr. Hicks referred to the meeting of the joint committee in Toronto last September, consisting of representatives of all breeds participating in the R.O.P., to consider the advisability of shortening the period of test to 10 months. The representatives of the Shorthorn Association were unanimous for the change, as was also the representative of the French-Canadian breed and one of the Ayrshire men. Messrs. Hicks and Clemons, who represented the Holstein interests, objected to the change on the ground that it would make a drastic conflict of conditions as compared with the American Associations. The vote resulted in a tie. A motion was then offered asking for the elimination of the 15 months previous culling clause, and was carried unanimously.

The president recommended the elimination of an official organ on the ground that it would lead journals that have specialized on the beef breeds up to the present to relax a little and to some extent follow the line of least resistance, which at the present time in Canada is the dairy industry. By a vote of 37 to 27 this suggestion was adopted.

The O. A. C. Sales
Comment was made on the inferior prices realized at the O. A. C. stock sale of Holstein bulls. "On the face of this experience," said the president, "it is to be hoped that Holstein bulls will not be offered at any (Continued on page 17)



More than Three Hundred Given Away Last Year

Farm and Dairy's Sensational Pig Offer

Arrangements Made for Several Hundred This Spring

A POPULAR PREMIUM is a pure bred pig. Since the first time that we announced them as premiums we have had large demands for them. At times these demands were so great that we had difficulty in filling them. In the past three or four years we have given away nearly a thousand pigs of pure bred stock.

The pigs given away by Farm and Dairy are secured from well known breeders of pure bred stock. They are all good types in the particular breeds that you desire (Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, Chester White, Poland China). You can act as liberty to choose the breed and the sex of the pig that you win.



Pigs are all Pure-bred, and are of the very finest types

Hundreds of boys and girls have won pigs by securing subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. If you can do so can you. We supply you with subscription blanks and sample copies. All you have to do is to call on a few of your neighbors and explain to them the reasons that your father likes Farm and Dairy, secure from them a dollar each for their subscriptions, and forward these to

A PAYING PREMIUM is a pure bred pig. You receive it at a cost, which is a very little, just a little of your spare time. It grows into a full grown pig at very little expense, and is then worth considerable money either to sell or to use for breeding purposes. In most cases we find our pigs used with paying results, for the latter purpose.

The centre illustration shows a sow that was given to one of our boys some time ago. You see that this boy is now quite a small fortune in pork. We believe this is the second litter his sow has raised, and the boy is now getting to be quite an independent stock raiser. Many other boys might do as well as this boy were they to try.

Circulation Manager,
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

Dear Sir,—I want one of the pure bred pigs you are giving away. Please send me supplies, and I will win one.

Name

Address

CIRCULATION MANAGER
FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

In order to secure one of these pure bred pigs free, it is necessary that you send us nine new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, together with the payment of same, nine dollars. On receiving the subscriptions arrangements are made to have the pig shipped direct to you from the breeder.



FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, 67/6 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add the postage.
ADVERTISING RATES. 15 cents a line flat, \$1.00 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
Chicago Office—Purdue Building,
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 1000. 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 subscription are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
Every detailed statement of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEES
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you or one of our subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided this transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Requests shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns. We shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honest business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Students' Conference

THE Rural Life and Work Conferences held at Guelph recently, marks the first real attempt of a Canadian agricultural college to seriously consider the economic side of agriculture. For years the conviction has been deepening that the economic factors influencing agriculture are of equal importance with the factors of production, such as soil management and stock improvement. So far the importance of the economical factors has received its chief recognition from independent farm organizations and a section of the agricultural press. The old recognized educational institutions, such as the Farmers' Institute and the agricultural colleges, have not been so quick to see the dual aspect their industry was assuming, and hence have lost, to a degree at least, the position of rural leadership they once held.

The Students' Conference, reported on page five of Farm and Dairy this week, dealt almost entirely with the social and economic aspects of farm life. Cooperation, education, and the labor problem came in for discussion. The students, however, were not content to deal with superficial factors only, and a partial analysis of the situation led them to adopt a resolution calling for tariff reduction and some form of land taxation. In adopting this resolution the students at Guelph placed themselves in line with the farmers' organizations of Canada who have been advocating both of these measures for years past. It has been suggested that the stand taken by the students will not be pleasing to some powerful interests in the country. We trust that no effort will be made, however, to choke off discussion of these great problems in our halls of learning. Rather should such honest investigation be encouraged. It is only thus that we can make progress.

He Has the Case

MERCHANTS divide farmers into two classes—those who pay cash and those who promise to pay cash when they sell their crops. The first are always ranked as desirable customers. The second class virtually ask the merchants to carry them for months. This entails a heavy expense to the merchant, and the only way in which he can recuperate himself is by charging such farmers a higher price for their goods than he otherwise would.

The dairy farmer is one of the desirable cash buyers. The merchant always welcomes his custom and gives him every advantage in order that such a cash customer may be retained. Several merchants have assured us that on the whole, cash customers can buy to from six to ten per cent. better advantage than the man who has his accounts booked. A still greater advantage of having a steady, regular income is that sudden fluctuations of the market for seeds, feeds and fertilizers can be taken advantage of. The ladies of the house can benefit by bargain sales which are practically always cash sales.

How can such a desirable, regular income be assured? The more important the dairy end of the business, the more regular is the income. The dairy farmer does not need to depend on "mother's" eggs for ready money, nor does he have to depend on the merchant or the banker to carry him for months at a time. The monthly milk or cream cheque comes as regularly as seed time and harvest.

Correspondence Salesmanship

I GUESS I am able to make sales because I can write letters that interest inquirers." The speaker was a young man who has had exceptional success in disposing of his surplus pure-bred stock. He does all of his advertising in Farm and Dairy, and he always gets results. Others run ads. and get numerous inquiries, but do not have great success in "pulling a sale." All that an advertisement is supposed to do is to bring inquiries. The sale depends on the kind of correspondence with which the advertiser follows up his inquiries.

All advertising concerns lay great stress on what they call their "follow up literature." The same principle applies to the advertising of Holstein, Ayrshire, or Jersey stock. He must have the right kind of follow up letters. First impress your reliability with a neatly printed letter head. Then seek to inspire your reader with the same enthusiasm for the line of breeding of the stock you are offering as you have yourself. Matter of fact statements re pedigree, age, and so forth may be all right at times, but many inquirers cannot appreciate the importance of some features of the breeding of a particular animal as fully as does its owner. The whole object of a follow up letter is an endeavor to make the other fellow see your offering as you see it yourself. And finally, answer courteously every letter you get, and do not neglect answering letters that come after a sale has already been effected. A courteous letter that cannot mean business immediately, may result in a good sale later on.

A 20,000-Pound Cow Series

IT is a mighty good cow that produces 20,000 pounds of milk in one year. The most of us can remember when such cows were unknown. Their number is still limited. But we have a few cows of this calibre in Canada. During the next few weeks Farm and Dairy proposes to run illustrations of each of these high-class producers with a letter from their owners, telling of the feeding and care that enabled their cows to

produce milk in such enormous quantities. The illustrations, as they appear from week to week, will afford a fine study of producing conformation. The letters accompanying them will reveal the feeding methods of the best dairy farmers in the land. We anticipate that this latter feature of Farm and Dairy's 20,000-pound cow series will be of particular value to beginners with pure-bred dairy cattle.

Just think what 20,000 pounds of milk in a year means. If we take official estimates as correct, it means that one such cow will produce as much milk as six average cows. One cow against a herd; stable room for one cow against six; care of one cow against six; and the feeding of one cow against six. What a wonderful thing it would be if there were 20,000-pound cows in every stable. That day may never come, but there are a lot of desirable rearing-places on the way to the 20,000-pound standard. A study of the methods that made these 20,000-pound cows may aid us in making 15,000 or 16,000 pound cows of the well-bred but undeveloped cattle we may have in our own stables. The first cow of the series that is owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., appears on page two of Farm and Dairy this week.

Income Taxation

A WESTERN contemporary suggests an income tax for Canada similar to the one now in operation in the United States. Farm and Dairy questions the wisdom of such a system of taxation. Reports from Washington indicate that the system of income taxation adopted in lieu of the customs revenue lost due to the reduction of the United States tariff over a year ago, is not bringing in the revenue expected. Apparently the moneyed men of the country are finding the income tax an easy one to evade. The man working on salary and the man with a moderate income has to pay to the full extent of the law, but the man who numbers his wealth in millions gets off comparatively easy.

Those who believe in the taxation of land values, among whom a great proportion of Canadian farmers must be numbered, may well ask: "Why not tax the source of incomes?" Practically all of our great incomes are derived from the resources of the land, such as rents on city land, profits in mining and lumbering ventures, and municipal, state and national franchises. It is not so easy to conceal a mine as it is to conceal the bonds that represent it in the broker's safe. A corner lot is not so easily gotten out of the view of the assessor as are the papers that represent its earnings. Gladstone once said that income taxation had made England what he was pleased to call "a nation of liars." It does not seem to be working any better in the United States.

Land taxation as advocated by the farmers' organizations of Canada is the logical taxation. Land is the easiest to assess justly of all kinds of property and a land tax is the easiest to collect of all taxes. Such a tax cannot be avoided. Through it a man's improvements, created by himself, are not taxed. All that he is asked to pay on are the publicly created values that he holds. Could anything be more just?

HIGH up in a summit of the Andes Mountains is a little stream of water hardly larger than a man's wrist. As it comes down and down it becomes wider and deeper. Other little streams lead into it until, when the mountain stream finally reaches the ocean, it is a great river, the mighty Amazon, the mightiest river in the world. Thus have the seemingly ineffective efforts of many individuals combined to revolutionize the institutions of the world.

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Feeding Cows for Great and Economical Milk Production

(Continued from page 3)

ceptible change has been made in her appearance, much of the beefy conformation has disappeared, and she has taken on a decided dairy form. The surplus fat has been transferred from the body to the pail.

The Working Ration.
The problem is now to hold the milk flow and the most ideal working form. Recognizing that some foods tend to create energy and fatten the animal when fed heavily enough and others furnish milk making nutrients and that the cow, whatever else she may be, is a machine kept on the farm to convert these feeds into milk and butter fat, the feeder with the scales and a variety of feeds can so combine and feed them in such amounts as to accomplish any reasonable purpose he may choose if the machine is efficient. From day to day and from week to week the ration should be varied gradually adding to or taking from the ration foods of one-character, then another; catering always not only to the demand, but also the likes and dislikes of the individual in charge.

Radical changes in feed or environment should always be avoided for although variety is necessary, sudden changes, even though for the better, invariably have a tendency to decrease the milk flow. Great annual production is in this manner greatly lessened, for when far advanced in her period of lactation, decrease in milk flow, though apparently temporary, is very liable to be permanent and former milk flow never regained until another freshening period. It is this fact that renders the mistake so great on the part of the farmer of feeding his cows by the pound of the year. It is generally the case that an abundance of food is provided for winter, and when the cows leave the pasture in the fall, they are well fed and cared for until spring.

Vicissitudes of Summer Feeding

As summer approaches, they are turned to pasture and soon all grain and dry roughage is taken from them. During the early season they thrive and produce largely because of the luxuriance of pasturage. Later the annual drought of the summer comes, grass becomes short, heat intense and flies bothersome, and as a natural sequence the cow declines in her milk flow. Short feed may continue for only a few days, and the owner looking forward to the coming of rains to freshen the pasture does not concern himself, considering the loss of a few pounds of milk a day for a short period of little consequence. In this manner he deceives himself for even when a more abundant supply of feed is given the cow, she fails to respond to the increase in milk flow, and the final result is that the loss of a few pounds of milk daily continues reducing the annual production of the cow from profit to loss.

It is for this reason that from the time the cow freshens until she has finished her year's work, she should be fed according to her ability to produce rather than in accordance with custom, season of the year, or other conditions. This is possibly only in such cases as the dairyman weighs the milk regularly, for there is no other index except the milk sheet that will warn him of a decline in the milk flow.

It is just as easy to change the cows' feed upon the first indication of necessity as to wait until it is too late. Therefore, it is only to search at once for the cause of the decline and eliminate at the cause. In this manner and in no other can the feeder know the amount and character of

food any particular individual should have at a given time.

The Secret of Success

By gradually increasing or decreasing the ration and by adding to or taking from the ration certain foods and noting the results occasioned by weighing the milk continuously, it is possible to most economically secure the greatest possible milk flow every day in the year. Herein, too, lies the secrets of great yearly records and annual profits, for it is not the cow that makes a great daily, weekly, or monthly record, but the cow that works well every day in the year, assisted by her feeder, that in the end adds perceptibly to the bank account.

Great records are never secured by the dozen, but always by studying and catering to the individual cow. Anxiety for great records should never tempt over-feeding, though it often does, and many cows are ruined and scores of records made smaller because of too much feed. There is always more danger of over-feeding than under-feeding, but this danger is greatly lessened where the scales are employed. Many facts pertaining to feeding come from experience, and though well known to the feeder, are difficult to express clearly in words, but suffice to say that in addition to all knowledge known, to the art, the herdsmen must always, with the interest in results, at least keep in mind the condition of the animal and be prepared to alter the ration at the first indication of the animal going off feed. At best, cows working hard for long periods tire of their feed and weaken under continued pressure. It is well occasionally to substitute for one feed a bran mash to rest and cool, so to speak, the digestive tract. Any indication of digestive troubles should receive prompt attention and a corrective in the form of fat, linseed oil, salts or other laxative given.

The feeder who knows at all times the condition of the animal, the real purpose for which he is feeding and the amount and character of food best suited to accomplish the purpose can drive safely the machine to the limit of its feeding capacity and milking ability.

Maple Sugar Men Meet

There are 65,000 maple sugar makers in Canada. There are 350 of these affiliated with the Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar Cooperative Association. This seems like an exceedingly small proportion, but already the Association has accomplished good work. They were largely responsible for the enactment of the pure maple amendment to the Pure Food Law of the Dominion.

In their third annual meeting at Beauveville, Que., recently, they set about energetically preparing plans for still further good work on behalf of the industry. Mr. Lefebvre, the secretary, estimated that Beauveville county alone lost \$250,000 annually on account of a lack of knowledge in handling the industry. He claimed that 1,000 maple trees would pay the farmer as much profit as 10 dairy cows and with less attention. Among the other speakers were Hon. Mr. Boyer, Vaudreuil, L. J. Dupuis, Ed. Fortin and Mr. John H. Grimm, of Montreal. The cordial good feeling that exists in the Association was shown when all of the old officers were elected as follows: President, Gustav Boyer, M.P. for Vaudreuil; Vice-President, C. A. Fish; Secretary, J. H. Lefebvre, Waterloo; Directors: J. H. Grimm, Montreal; E. T. Browlee, Hemmingford; L. J. A. Dupuis, Des Aulnais.



The real test of a cream separator

SKIMMING cold milk, or milk from stripper cows, or both, is the real test of a cream separator. If your separator is small, necessitating a long run, it's still harder to skim clean in cold weather.

The De Laval is the only cream separator that can be depended upon to do good work under such conditions.

That is largely because of the exclusive patented "split wing" feeding device in the De Laval bowl.

This delivers the incoming milk into the separating bowl between the discs beyond the cream wall so that there is no remixing of the cream

with whole milk, as in the bowls of all other separators.

For this reason the De Laval will skim clean under the very hardest conditions, whereas other machines which may do fairly good skimming under favorable summer conditions are the worst kind of "cream thieves" in winter.

A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, will explain fully why the De Laval can be relied upon to do good work under any all conditions, or the local De Laval agent will be glad to explain to you this and other reasons for De Laval superiority.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. Montreal Peterboro
Whitnigg Vancouver
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Made in Canada



True to Its Name

It is actually the IDEAL Fence, Ideal in every way. Every wire—line wires, the uprights and the locks are hard, spring full-gauge No. 9 heavily and evenly galvanized. Every lock is on, and every roll goes up straight and true—no long wires to make the fence sag, and no short wires to take up all the strain and then break. The spacing between the uprights is accurate and exactly as our catalogue states.

Rod for rod Ideal Fence weighs heavier than others. Extra weight means extra strength, extra life and extra value. Do not forget this when you buy fence, and do not forget that our catalogue No. 30 contains valuable information and tells all about Ideal Fence and Gates and Ideal Fence Posts. It only costs you a postal card—Write for it to-day.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited
Walkerville, Ont. 19

Ideal Fence

OUR FARM HOMES



HOT the truth which a man knows, but that which he says and lives, becomes the soul's life.—F. W. Robertson.

The Impossible

By JEAN MAHAN PLANK

(Continued from last week)

"WELL,"—she paused to bite off the yarn,—"I'm restin' it." Mr. Jones, if you're goin' to bring in them oyster cans and open 'em for us, you might as well do it now and git it done.—You see, after I carry an armful o' wood up-stairs to our room at Mrs. Stowell's house I don't stand there and hold it. I lay it on the fire, and I don't waste no time worryin' fer fear the flames won't know how to lick up them sticks, either.—Pa,"—she was addressing the Elder himself now,—"you go out and see if the snow has gathered on them steps, an' if it has you take that there broom behind the counter and sweep 'em off. We don't want all them folks tumblin' and breakin' their necks right at the door."

"All them folks!" muttered Miss Ayres. "I don't know who they be." "After I've done what I see to do," continued Mrs. MacNally as if she hadn't heard, "I just drop it into the Lord's hands. And I don't think about it any more. If I go 'round stevin' and worryin' I just keep things upset. But when I give up and stay quiet I think about something else, why, it always comes out just right, and a sight better too than I could plan it out.—Say, some o' you folks that's got charge o' the coffee, you better, see that it ain't goin' to boil over."

The women all started and ran toward the cook stove which Mr. Kent had put up for us at the back of the store. I moved over to the chair next Mrs. MacNally and snuggled up to the lean, shynk-silk shoulder. I longed for something strong on which to rest my aching heart.

"Well, Miss Gertie," she welcomed me as she adjusted the seat, "bead-dress upon her tightly knotted hair." "But suppose the thing you want," I said in a low voice, "is something—something impossible. Something that ain't exactly going to want, because it's really in yours, you know that it is, yet it has been made impossible to you. What good will it do to pray for such.—" My voice broke, and my head went down upon Mrs. MacNally's shoulder.

She kept on darning, but her "Hum, hum!" was full of sympathy. She seemed to be thinking. "There ain't no such thing," she presently broke out. "What's yours is yours, and nothin' on earth can take it from you. Besides, the Lord can do any-thing. We can't see how; we're too blind and foolish. But if I felt and knew that the moon belonged to me I wouldn't do any worryin'." I'd just pray, and say right out loud that the One that told me to want the moon knew how to give it to me. And

then I'd just go on lightin' candles until He saw fit to give me the moon."

I sat up and dried my eyes. I gazed at Mrs. MacNally as the pagans of old must have gazed at the shrine of the oracle which had given them a convincing message.

My oracle arose at a call from one of the women, and with the darning needle in her mouth went to test the coffee.

I slipped to the back of the store where it was dark, and looked out through a window up into the wintry sky. After I had stood there in silence a few minutes I went back to the tables and said with enthusiasm:

"Now I want to work. I wish someone would come to be served. Give me that biggest tray! Here,



The Home of a Good Farmer and Good Citizen

Here lives A. A. Powers, ex-warden of the Dutch Hill Prison, well known to all that affects the agricultural industry, possible the United Farmers' Co.

Mrs. MacNally, "I'm going to carry the heavy things. You take the little side dishes."

My oracle looked at me for an instant with her face set in grim lines; and then she wagged her head. "You're a good 'un!" she snapped.

During the next hour a few business men came in to supper, with now and then one of the more venturesome from among the wives of the townsmen. But by half-past seven it was difficult for the most hopeful of us to keep our faces from reflecting our lagging spirits. Mrs. MacNally ordered us all to take a drink of coffee, and we were just emptying the cups when our leader suddenly sat up very straight. She made me think of my uncle's pointer.

"What on earth's that?" she demanded of nobody in particular.

We hushed our talk. We heard a rhythmic hum of distant voices. At occasional shouts from the strained throat of a man rang through the frosty air. Nearer and nearer came the sounds, among which we could distinguish bursts of laughter. As we sat, breathless and wondering, the store door was thrown open.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! Through the opening came three carloads of hungry soldier boys from that blockaded south-bound train. Shaking the snow from their shoulders and confiscating the tables, the counters and every available sitting space, they looked like angels to us.

We forgot ourselves and fairly flew to the work, of which we found plenty. I rushed into the thick of the serving over by the cook stove. Nothing seemed too much to do. Mrs. MacNally was as cool and comfortable as if she were dispensing pancakes to her own little family. She even found time to joke.

"Say, you girls, don't you be falting in love with that there young captain with the ahim'n' spauld on his square shoulders! He is awful good-lookin'!"

I seized my big tray and set it upon a serving table. The boys were chattering.

Pass some soup,
Pass some o' cream,
Pass some o' soup—soup!

I lifted a heavy cup and set it upon my tray, and as I was well, however that I did not lift the whole burden, for just at that instant the broad-shouldered young captain strode up between the tables to take the seat to which Mrs. MacNally was beckoning him. He turned toward me and I glanced at him. Our eyes met.

The hardware store and its hospitable appointments disappeared. We stood alone, he and I, gazing spell-bound, unbelieving. I think I knew then what it would be to come awake in heaven.

How we crossed the intervening space I never knew, but I found myself wrapped in his arms, and sobbing out my heart upon his.

"Tom—Tom—Tom!" He raised my head and looked at me staringly.

"Why, Gertie, darling! How—"

As I finished writing the last lines the library curtains parted and old Jim tiptoed to the grate and gave the logs a poke.

"Gen'l Tom jes' come in, Miss Gertie!"

"Oh, is the General through with his gardenin', Jim? I wish you would ask him to come in here when he can. I want to show him something."

Jim's white coat disappeared. I reached for a check book. What fun for Tom and me to help that church—whose material body we have never seen, yet whose spirit is so closely related to ours—to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary!—Farm and Fireside.

all broke into the familiar song. I turned to run away, but my oracle had fast hold of me.

"Here, them boys at you fer table wast the cream. You take it to em." Then she added under her breath: "I guess you and me've found out something about the 'impossible' to-night. I been countin' noses, and we'll make a hundred and thirty-two dollars more. Our lot is more than paid fer."

I pressed her hand and seized the tray. A chanting appeal rose above the clamor:

Want some cream,
Want some cream—cream—cream!

In spite of the merry glances I must encounter, I didn't mind serving those boys. There was even a touch of motherly feeling in my heart as I went about the tables. Their mischief, too, was tempered by respect, for they knew as well as I that they would be their captain's wife.

So I was, the very next day, with dear Elder MacNally blessing us. Tom would have it so, for any time the thaw might come and the train go on its way.

Strange it was that whereas Tom had felt that he must conceal from me as long as possible that he was training this company—so tenderly had I always been handled—he now found his wife buckling on his sword and actually smiling through her white lips.

Although I then entered upon a new phase of suffering—as any soldier's wife will understand—yet there was this difference: The first suffering I had instinctively known was not mine; it was a false condition into which I had plunged myself through my own vanity and conceit. The new suffering was beautiful, sweet and tender, for it came from the hand of God.

As I finished writing the last lines the library curtains parted and old Jim tiptoed to the grate and gave the logs a poke.

"Gen'l Tom jes' come in, Miss Gertie!"

"Oh, is the General through with his gardenin', Jim? I wish you would ask him to come in here when he can. I want to show him something."

Jim's white coat disappeared. I reached for a check book. What fun for Tom and me to help that church—whose material body we have never seen, yet whose spirit is so closely related to ours—to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary!—Farm and Fireside.

The Place They Got Off

The elderly matron with the bundles, who was journeying to a point in Wisconsin and occupied a seat near the middle of the car, had fallen asleep. On the seat next to her sat a little boy. The brakeman opened the door of the car and called out the name of the station the train was approaching. The elderly woman roused herself with a jerk.

"Where are we Robby?" she cried.

"I don't know, grandma," answered the little boy.

"Didn't the brakeman say something just now?"

"No. He just stuck his head inside the door and asked."

"Help me with these things, Robby," she exclaimed. "This is Oakhook. It's where we get off."

Reasonable, Too

Pat and Mike were watching some bricklayers at work one day and Pat asked:

"Say, Mike, what is it that holds the bricks together?"

"Gee," said Mike, "that's aisy. It's the mortar."

"Divil a bit of it," said Pat. "That keeps them apart."

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Holstein Breeders Have a Prosperous Year

(Continued from page 11)

future sales at the O. A. C. farm. Any breed of animals kept at an institution similar to the Guelph College farm is supposed to be fairly representative of the breed, and is expected to be helpful to the general interests of that breed. If the cattle do not come up to such standards, it were better that no animals at all be kept. We feel very certain that considerable injury has been done as a result of the recent sale."

"I believe the importance of type, or in other words individual excellence in our animals, is receiving more attention than was formerly the case," said the president. "Do not be content until the type size and producing ability of your herd all combined has reached a pretty distinct degree of excellence." Speaking of one way in which this might be reached, Mr. Hicks said later: "I am certain that more harm has been done in a large number of our herds than we can estimate through the practice of breeding the heifers too young. I have had an opportunity this year of observing a great number of herds and in some cases have found herds having in them a few good foundation cows, having plenty of size and constitutional vigor, but contrary to expectations the younger stock was decidedly small. This was two reasons for this—no sufficiently liberal feeding and bred to calve at two years or younger."

The Secretary's Report

The secretary's report showed that during the year 931 official tests were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit, an increase of 266 over last year. In the Record of Performance, 198 cows had qualified, bringing the total number up to 633. Thirteen bulls had qualified for admission by having four tested daughters, all from different dams, bringing the total to 23. Mr. Clemons announced that Volume 3 of the year book is now ready, and will be mailed as rapidly as possible.

Grant to Farmers

Considerable discussion took place over a recommendation from the executive committee that all grants to exhibitors be made upon the basis of a percentage of the prize money offered by the Exhibition Board from its own funds, and that the percentage be fixed at 15 per cent. It was further recommended that all such grants should be allotted to those sections of the prize list which offer encouragement to the actual breeder as distinguished from the exhibitor, that is to say such sections as (a) Four calves bred by the exhibitor; (b) Breeder's young herd, all females, to be bred by the exhibitor; (c) Get of bull bred by the exhibitor; (d) Progeny of cow, bred by the exhibitor.

Mr. Hicks explained that if the recommendation was adopted, it would mean a reduction in the grants to exhibitors of about 25 per cent. Several speakers thought the recommendations would seriously affect their exhibitions. A motion by Mr. Hewlett, seconded by Mr. Come, that the grants to fall fairs be left the same as last year, was carried by a large majority.

On motion of Messrs. Sangster and Came, a special grant of \$100 was given to the Orinstown Spring Show.

On motion of Mr. Come, it was decided not to give the usual 93¢ grant for a milk test to any local exhibition that does not hold at least a 3-day fair and a 2-day test.

Mr. Haley's Amendment

The amendment to the Record of Merit rules which Mr. M. L. Haley

had given notice he intended moving, created great excitement. Before being submitted to the meeting the amendment had been considered by the executive committee which had recommended that the second clause of the amendment should be dropped. To this Mr. Haley agreed. The notice of amendment, therefore, read as follows: "Supervisors and testers shall have authority at all times to take the temperature of any cow under test."

"If the reporters of the supervisor and retester indicate that the cow is in an abnormal condition from any cause, the record made shall be referred to the executive committee, who shall deal with and dispose of the matter as they see fit."

Mr. Kelly moved that the two first words "Supervisors and," of the first clause be struck out and that instead of the taking of a temperature test being made obligatory, that it be left optional at the discretion of the retester. Mr. Test only where it was intended to be found that the temperature of the cow and her test appeared to be abnormal. If the butter fat test was high in a normal condition it would not then be necessary to take a temperature test.

A. C. Hardy of Brockville, opposed the whole motion. There was no means of determining what was an abnormal test or temperature. Is 103 abnormal? he asked. Some breeders favored 103 but stopped at 104 and for tuberculous animals are rejected for a test of 103-13 to a test of 103. Will you not say that you are not in a position to prove for the need for such tests had been furnished. Incompetent men conducting the test might inflict great injury on valuable cows. Cows are apt to test high after freshening, although they may be perfectly healthy. The Wisconsin Dairy School was then endeavoring to decide what was a normal test, but had decided that the association hope to do. How did the association hope to accomplish what an Experiment Station had decided was impracticable?

Mr. Haley said the object was to have a basis to work upon should the need for such a test seem desirable. Some of the United States records were not above suspicion.

Dr. Farwell thought the amendment touched on a dangerous ground. The temperature of a cow might run up several degrees through the mere presence of strangers in the stable. The temperature of children has been known to run up four and five degrees merely through a little temporary indigestion. A test taken at a time when the temperature happened to be up temporarily might throw out a very valuable record. There was no guarantee that the testers sent would be men capable of taking a proper test.

Messrs. Percy Clemons, M.L. Haley, George Laidlaw, and others, emphasized the importance of placing Holstein tests on a basis above suspicion. Mr. George Laidlaw was favorable if necessary to having samples of the food taken also.

Mr. R. M. Holtby said he knew that the temperature of some of his cows varied at times considerably although nothing was seriously wrong with the cows.

Mr. Haley finally amended his resolution which as amended and adopted was as follows:

"Retesters shall have authority at all times to take the temperature of any cow under test, and report to the secretary.

"If the reporters of the supervisor

and retester indicate that a cow is in an abnormal condition from any cause the record made shall be referred to the executive committee, who shall deal with and dispose of the matter as they see fit."

The proposed amendment to the (Continued on page 20)

HOLSTEINS

READY FOR SERVICE!

Your Six 13 months old-sire, Inka Sylvia Bosta Pouch, the famous Inka Sylvia blood, Dam a 3-13 producer. \$100 to quick buyer.

Also a Bull Calv. 10 months, sired by Secret Waver Mycona. Dam is a 16-36-10, 2-27-0-5100. Glad to send further sale records behind these two splendid fellows.

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He is for sale, see Hill Graden up to 11 mo. and Heifer.

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OUT OF WHITE FLOSS OF SPRINGBANK (28280)

who just won 1st in 2-yr. old class at Ottawa Dairy Show, testing to this cow, sire in Willowbank Charm (6055), whose grand-dam is full sister to Be-American Champion Brownie 5th. Have also one other young sire of fully equal breeding. Write us about them.

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The 1915 Orchard and Garden Magazine Number

OF

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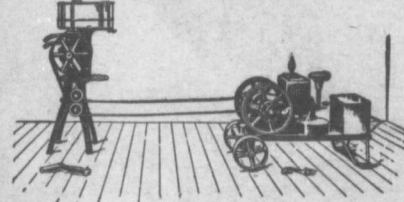
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For Castleton Cheese Factory Co. Ltd. Duties to commence spring. This maker to furnish supplies etc. Water supply essential. Venders received until Saturday, February 20th, 1915. For further particulars apply to
C. A. WILSON, Sec., Castleton P.O., Northumberland Co. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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PICTURE to yourself the difference in labor between setting milk in any of the old-time ways and skimming it with an IHC cream separator. What a job it is to wash the pans or crocks. How many handings they need. What a lot of time it takes to fill them and set them away, to protect them from dirt, to do the actual skimming, to dispose of the cold skim milk, to purify the crocks or pans.
Now note the difference. With an IHC separator the milk is skimmed while still warm from the cows, the separator is washed in a few minutes and everything is ready for the next milking.
You want the separator that will help you most and save you most. Take time enough to buy a cream separator. The more carefully you go about it, the more comparisons you make, the more clearly you will see that one of the International Harvester separators—a Dairymaid, Primrose, or Lily, will serve you best. See the I H C local agent. Get catalogues from him or write to us for them.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N. B.

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.

Suggestions for Improvement

Frank Hertz, Chief Dairy Instructor for W. Ontario

A warm appeal in summer sees a percentage of over-ripe and tainted milk arriving at some of the factories. A few of our makers, fearing competition from other sources, are in a position to return only the worst of this milk. The poorly cared for milk goes in with the best milk and lowers the quality of the day's make or cheese. When undesirable cheese is made from such milk it is sometimes hurried on to the home market with uncertain results. The patrons should more fully realize that when milk is delivered in a condition unfit for making fine cheese their own business is affected.

We have many patrons who take good care of the milk, but there is still the "Don't care patron" who excuses his poor creamings by saying, "My milk passed anyway. Why should I worry?"

Every patron should consider it his duty to deliver well-cooled milk during the warm weather, and the makers should assist the instructors as far as possible to get such milk, by rejecting all undesirable milk at the weigh stand.

Wherever clean, cool milk is delivered as a practice the greatest progress is being made.

Some of the late fall cheese should receive more attention in curing. More uniform temperature about 60 degrees should be maintained.

Use the Instructors
If the creamery men will make out a list of the patrons who send low-testing or poor cream and arrange for the instructor to visit these patrons, many undesirable conditions may be changed. A letter might be drafted by the Department to cover these special cases. This would take any one of the creamery men.

Unfortunately a few creamery men gather cream only once in four or five days, and in some cases once a week. A few lack proper equipment for cooling the cream at the creamery.

Competition has evidently forced some creameries that ship cream to allow their patrons to ship at any time, in fact some can remain at the express office overnight even in the warmest weather. At one time they demanded that the cream be shipped on the first train in the morning. Cannot these conditions be remedied to the advantage of all concerned?

More attention should be paid to some factors in the tidiness of the factory and the outside appearance and surroundings. If the patrons are to point with pride to the factory as an attractive community institution.—Extract from Annual Report.

Mistaken Friendship

Have dual purpose cattle a place in the dairy districts of Ontario? The men who man the cheese factories and creameries may yield a big influence for or against the dual purpose ideal. Dairy papers in the United States are already advising "the boys" as to the fact that they should take. The following comment from The Dairy Record is in line with many similar suggestions that are appearing in the United States dairy papers.
"Minnesota will be known as the Shorthorn section of the United States and will have the finest dual

purpose cattle in the country, said F. R. Crane, agricultural expert of the Great Northern railway, according to the dairy papers, when last week he shipped out to 50 farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota the 50 bulls with which James J. Hill is blessing the dairy farmers of the North-West, and this he says to be the foundation stock for the great Hill-Shaw dual-purpose breed, so far existing only in theory, but a fascinating idea to farmers thousands of miles away. "I wonder if our best railroad king, strong believer as he is in the dual purpose idea, for one minute would entertain the idea of having his passenger trains give pull his fast passenger trains?"

Agricultural Students Discuss the Rural Problem

(Continued from page 6)
eradic chasing a tennis ball, and it will have more influence in keeping her on the farm.

The report of the resolutions committee was read by Mr. McLaren. One resolution in particular is particularly worthy of note.

"It is the opinion of this conference that the taxation of farm industries in the form of legalised monopolies, high rates of interest, and inflated city land values, are detrimental to that industry and the country as a whole. That a lowering of the tariff on farm implements and taxation of land values engage the immediate attention of the governments of Canada, and that practicable systems of farm credits, and of general cooperation form part of the program of adult education in rural districts."

The closing session of the conference was held in Massey Hall. "The Social Factors of Country Life," being the subject under discussion. Mr. R. H. Hinman believes the rural problem to be local. He placed under comparison two neighborhoods with which he was well acquainted, having the same kind of soil, served with rural mail delivery, telephone, etc. In No. 1 on eight successive farms are six distinct religious sects. They are discontented, there is no social life, and they resent any attempts on the part of anyone to bring them together, or better their condition. Neighborhood No. 2 is in a ferment of pleasure all the time. Sleighting parties, the literary society, skating, and various forms of winter sports occupy their attention in the colder seasons. In No. 2 a cooperative rink is run by the young folks. In the summer the boys have a football team, which has never known defeat. The young folks are happy, contented, and have no thought of forsaking the farm.

While no satisfactory solution of the rural problem was advanced, the conference cannot help but be productive of many good ideas which have been by the student body, young men and women alike, the fact that there is a rural problem, and a problem of appalling magnitude. The hope of the future lies in bringing our students to see that their place on their farm, and that they owe it to their country to do so.

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This is your opportunity to increase your income by tapping every maple tree you own—if you are not quite sure how to go about it, we will be pleased to give you fullest information without charge, and at the same time tell you about the Champion Evaporator, which produces the most high grade syrup in the shortest time, at the smallest cost.

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THE LAKEVIEW SALE

A visit to Lakeview will convince everyone that Queen Inka De Kol, Lakeview Baiter and Cherryvale Winner did not become famous by accident. They are means the breeding and are not by any means the result of accident. They are high records. In fact a daughter of the latter cow will soon be high in the 3000 pound list. She has been running 960 days and has already bred 7 cows to her credit.

Careful selection of King's cow is one of the elements of Mr. Oiler's success. Count Hengervald Fayre De Kol is at the head of the herd. This strong muscular individual is one of the 9 proven sons of Pierette Hengervald Count De Kol and daughter of A. R. O. sisters and 29 R. O. M. daughters. His 29 grand dam, Grace Fayre 2nd, has a 36-pound daughter, Grace Fayre 3rd.

Next in rank is Dutchland Colantha Sir Anna. He is being bred to the bull's heifers and is giving his offspring strength and type as well as splendid pedigree. His dam, Mona Pauline, is 37.50-pound record.

The youngest herd sire is King Canary Regie. He is by King Regie Pontiac, Royal, who in turn was by a son of King Regie and a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. He is dam. Pat Canary Guinness 2nd, holds the Canadian three-year-old championship in 6-day work with 120 lbs. of butter. It is animals of this breeding that are being offered for sale Feb. 17th. Cherryvale Winner has a daughter, two grand daughters, a grandson and three great-grandchildren.

A Good Investment

R.R. No. 2, Paris, Jan. 27, 1915.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—Please find enclosed money order in payment for the above, taking our sale in your paper. It has proven to be one of the best investments we ever made.

Yours truly,

A. KENNEDY & SONS.

Such is the good positive that Farm and Dairy is gratified to refer from its prominent advertisers from time to time in connection with the success of their big sales.

The breeder who is planning a sale will therefore be wise in making sure his animals are given prominence in our columns. It has paid other breeders—it will pay you.

Write us tonight about your sale or surplus stock you have on hand.

FARM AND DAIRY

Cherryvale strength and size. She is by the same herd sire. Cherryvale Posch and Cherryvale Posch 2nd are by the old cow and Count Hengervald Fayre De Kol. The former bull calf is one of the 21 grandsons. The other one is from a 36-pound daughter of Cherryvale Winner by Dutchland Colantha Sir Anna. This bull also sired L. Dutchland Colantha and D. Belay's full calf.

Queen Inka De Kol also supplies a son of bull from her daughter is also included. The dam of this young fellow has made a 17.25-pound record as a junior two-year-old and has a 24.00 lb. in R.O.P. They are with four months yet to run. There are something particularly good to be had their herd for the next few years.

Among the females to go on Feb. 17th in Calamity De Kol Ross, the first daughter of Inka Baiter and a sister of 19.00 lb. Lakeview Baiter. Like her mother, she has a 24-pound record. She is a trifle small but of very superior type and quality.

For likely looking heifers by Sir Lyons Hengervald 2nd are the offered. There have been bred and the fourth. Findus Irons 2nd has just dropped a 24-lb. type young heifer. She is a two-year-old of excellent type and splendid quality. Another frontlet is old Annie Wayne Princess Posch, by the well-known Grace Fayre 2nd of Colantha. Her young bull calf by the senior herd sire, will also come under the hammer. Lakeview Belle and her daughters, a yearling and calf, are cows of the right type. She sired by the senior herd sire and has a 14.45-pound record as a junior two-year-old. L. Hengervald Wayne and Wayne Ormsby (Ormsby) are two big capacious 15-pound cows. L. Countess (Gross), with a 21.00 four-year-old record, is also one of the good ones.

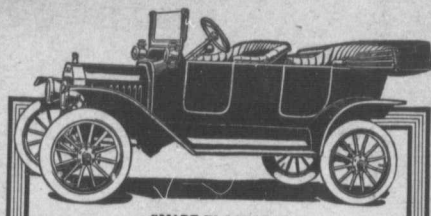
The Lakeview Farm boasts one of the best sale rings in Canada. The 60-foot building is thoroughly heated and comfortably seated. Sires, buyers and on-lookers will be absolutely independent of the weather.

GERMY RELATIONS

"She is stupidly mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house."

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car

Price \$590

Prices of other Ford cars are: Two-passenger Runabout \$540, Two-passenger Coupelet \$850, Five-passenger Sedan \$1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue F.2]



41 Pure Breds

10 Grades

OUR ENTIRE HERD

Bred for PRODUCTION OF HOLSTEINS

Every animal will be sold subject to the tuberculin test, the highest bidder. None must be left. There are no three-teaters—no kickers.

AT AUCTION

Nearly all are young. Every animal is healthy. Have never had a case of abortion on the farm.

FEB. 16th 1915

Eleven heifer are 2-yr.-old heifers, 14 will soon be yearlings—10 of which are heifers. All these are sired by Dutchland Sir Hengervald Maple roft (13 R.O.M. daughters). The 2-yr.-olds are in calf to the jr. herd sire, Calamity Posch Baron, whose dam as a 3-yr.-old has 21.84 lb. record.

Get your catalogue now. It's an opportunity to secure some good foundation stock. The sale will be held under shelter if weather is unfavorable. All trains met. Terms, Cash, or 9 mos. at 7 per cent. on bankable paper.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

HIRAM REAGH, COURTLAND, Ont.

G.T.R. 5 miles from Tillsonburg.

Holstein Breeders Have Prosperous Year

(Continued from page 17)

Record of Merit rule, notice of which had been given by Mr. David Coughell, was adopted. The scale standards rendering a retent obligator consequence hereafter will be: Junior two-year-old, 15 lbs. of fat; Senior two-year-olds, 17 lbs. of fat; Junior three-year-olds, 20 lbs. of fat; Junior four-year-olds, 21 lbs. of fat; Senior four-year-olds, 22 lbs. of fat; Mature cow, 24 lbs. of fat."

The Official Organ

The suggestion contained in the President's address that the Association should discontinue having Farm and Dairy as their official organ, and sending it free to all the members of the Association, was adopted. There was no discussion, although the general feeling among the members seemed to be that the majority of the members of the Association would continue to take Farm and Dairy anyway, and that in this way some \$1,200 to \$1,400 each year could be saved by the Association. The vote to discontinue Farm and Dairy was 37 to 2, a small vote considering the large membership.

British Columbia Association

Mr. J. W. Berry of Murrayville, B. C., addressed the meeting on behalf of the British Columbia breeders. He emphasized what had been said by the President in regard to the dissatisfaction felt by western breeders with the inferior class of animals that had been sent west during recent years, and intimated that an improvement in this respect is the main object of this point was emphasized several times during the meeting. Mr. Berry also advocated the holding of an auction sale of pure bred cattle at central points in the west, similar to the consignment sales that are held in the East, and intimated that the provincial government would be willing to assist in the negotiations of notes that he might require in order to give in connection with such sales. He reported that the Holstein interests are making gratifying progress in British Columbia.

The executive recommended that the salary of the secretary-treasurer be fixed at \$4,000, including office help, rent, heating, and lighting.

Dr. English and Mr. Platt moved that the recommendation be adopted. Mr. Kelly and Mr. M. H. Haley moved in amendment that there be no increase. Mr. Kelly pointed out that the executive had been asserting that the recommendation was an act of spite in existing conditions he felt the secretary, who was a thoroughly efficient officer, would be willing to have his salary remain as it was.

Mr. Platt said that while it appeared as though the secretary obtained a salary of \$3,600, about half of it was paid out for office help in addition to what he furnished a free office. Dr. Farewell asked if the secretary received any permit— in addition to his salary. The secretary replied in the negative. The motion was carried by a standing vote by a considerable majority. The salary of the auditors was left unchanged, viz., \$25 each, and their expenses were \$100.

The executive committee recommended that the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, should be recognized as an institution suitable to send out supervisors to make official tests for the Association approved.

Record of Merit Prizes

It was decided to continue to pay Record of Merit prizes as in previous years, with the exception that no individual B order or fillet will be allowed to draw more than \$15 in one year. This will save the Association about \$800 a year.

It was decided that the Association should take the necessary steps to secure the privilege of forwarding consignments of Holstein stock to Great Britain for sale on foot at the conclusion of the war. Messrs. Hicks, Platt and the Secretary were appointed a committee to take up the question through the Ministry of Agriculture for Canada. The committee will also investigate any other possible markets with a view to securing for Holstein breeders the advantages of such markets.

The Annual Banquet

The most successful banquet in the history of the Association was held on the Wednesday evening preceding the annual meeting. It took place in the dining room of the Car-Kite Hotel, Toronto, and for the first time ladies were admitted. Only some half dozen ladies were present, but next year it is probable that the number will be considerably increased. The president, Mr. R. F. H. Dean, presided, and the speakers were as follows: Speech of welcome of Ald. Ramsden, responded to on behalf of the Association by G. A. Brethel; "Our Responsibility to Home, Canada and the Empire" proposed by Dr. W. M. English, Hamilton, responded to by N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.L.A.; "The Holstein-Friesian Cow," proposed by F. R. Mallory, Frankford, responded to by Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph; "A United Canada," proposed by Dr. F. T. Tolmie, of British Columbia, responded to by Ed. Michener, M.L.A., Leader of Alberta Opposition; "The Western Live Stock Industry," by Dr. Stephen J. Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta. The speeches were unusually good and the banquet a corresponding success.

More extended reference to the speeches will be made in a later issue. The attendance at the convention was not as large as most years, due probably in part to the railway lines being blocked by the storm of the early part of the week.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CLARK'S FAMOUS BUFF AND WHITE Orpingtons, unexcelled for exhibition, meat and egg production. 100 cocks and 100 hens, \$1 to \$10 each. 75 yearling hens and pullets, \$1 to \$5 each. \$5 each egg for hatching. Free catalogue. W. L. Clark, Oudart Row Farm, Oudartville, Ont.

WANTED—A Cheese Factory for coming season—Arthur Page, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMERS ATTENTION—Homeholders, our new illustrated catalogue will interest you. It's free. Write Hollinrake Specialty Company, Toronto.

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry, one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses, tell the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roop in four days; tells all about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins, Mrs. O., London, Ontario.

SEED CORN

FOR SALE—A quantity of choice hand selected Longfellow, White Cap Dent and Leaming. Orders solicited.

J. S. Waugh, Room 11, Scane Block, Chatham, Ont.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAEMAS, S. C. WHITE LISBORNES Over 20 years a breeder.

Stock and Eggs for Sale.

Michael K. Boyer, Box 18, Hammonds, N.J.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are not ready to buy purebred registered Holstein cows for foundation stock, why not see registered Holstein bull?
The Dairy Department of the Illinois Agricultural College has figured that 1000 invested in a good purebred bull enters in six years nearly 1000 per cent profit in the increasing production, not taking into account the increased value of the herd.
Can you get 1000 or 2000 so that it will pay you more profit? Investigate great producing bulls.
Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Inc. Box 193, Breittsville, Vt.

The Lambton Corn Show

The growth of the Lambton Corn Show reflects the wonderful increase that is taking place in the growing of corn in Lambton county. The recent show at Petrolia was marked by added exhibits, added interest, and added educational features. Of the latter the germination test was probably the most appreciated. This gave farmers an opportunity to know the germination of their seed corn. The test was made under equal conditions of temperature and moisture, and was displayed in 31 boxes, each containing 50 seeds. C. H. Stevens of Tupperville, has the winning box with only one seed failing to germinate. Others who stood well up were Jas. B. Abra, Geo. Mitchell, of Oil Springs; R. Brown, Oakdale; and Milton Moorehouse.

A leading feature of the show was the display of corn in which 75 points were given for display and 25 for the green. Mr. Ward's display, decorated with green, was an arrangement in the background spelling "Ward," made a striking impression when the electric lights were turned on, and gave him first place.

Sweepstakes awards were as follows: Best single ear, Dent, J. Abra. Cornu's; best single ear, Flint, H. Lambman; Florence; best 10 ears, Dent, B. Armstrong; Flint, A. Maynard.

Prof. A. L. Stone, Wisconsin, addressed a large meeting on seed and weed control. Dr. G. C. Croelman handled the effect of the allowance of "Patrician and Production." F. C. Pratt advocated a few plain truths about cooperation.

Bar
Roofing Co.
Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

FARM FOR SALE
Best half of 200 A. Cont. 400 acres of
Ottawa, 45 miles from city of Peterborough.
Farm consists of 100 acres of choice land,
in some under cultivation, balance
pasture and about 5 acres of prime
timber land.
On the premises are a solid brick house,
concrete cinder under main part, kitchen,
wood shed, washhouse, six stalls under
kitchen, pump and sink, a new filling wall of
good setting water, 1200 ft. well, 100 ft.
hay rack back in each, one on stone wall
with good stable underneath, well, 100 ft.
ban house, driveway, new stove oil, 10
120, with concrete basement, never failing
spring or artesian well, 100 ft. on water
from any part of farm.
Full growing in stone. Possession can be
had for spring seeding. Terms to suit
purchaser.
A. J. KEANE, Gen. Del., Peterboro, Ont.

O. A. O. No. 72 OATS FOR SALE
Grown on a field that was first prize in
standing Field Crop Competition. From
Huron Agricultural Society. Good clean
seed, true to name. For price and other
information, write to
GEORGE McKEAGUE, WOODVILLE P.O., ONT.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

newly improved to ride and action is a new type of
bicycle, with all latest improvements.
We ship on approval to
any address in Canada, unless you
prefer to see them at our
store. We do not send you any
money until you are
satisfied.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair
of shoes, or any other goods, unless
you are sure of the quality.
We have all kinds of special products
and goods in stock. We are
ONE CENT will all will cost to
add educational features. Of the
latter the germination test was
probably the most appreciated. This
gave farmers an opportunity to know
the germination of their seed corn.
The test was made under equal
conditions of temperature and moisture,
and was displayed in 31 boxes, each
containing 50 seeds. C. H. Stevens
of Tupperville, has the winning box
with only one seed failing to germinate.
Others who stood well up were
Jas. B. Abra, Geo. Mitchell, of Oil
Springs; R. Brown, Oakdale; and
Milton Moorehouse.

HYVLOP RUBBERS, Limited
Dept. 4 TORONTO, Canada

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
That make a horse wheeze.
Roar, have a Thick Wind
Choke-downs, can be
reduced with

ABSORBER
also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no
hair gone, and horse kept at work. Con-
centration—only a few drops required at an
application—\$2 per bottle delivered.

ABSORBER, JR., antiseptic liniment for
maning, reduces Cystitis, Wens, Painful, Knotted
Varicose Veins, Ulcers, \$1 and \$2 a bottle, can
be delivered. Books "Evilness" from
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 113, Brantford, Ont., Can.

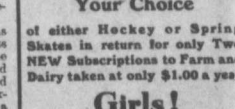
**McDONALD'S TESTED
FREE CATALOGUE**
GROW GOOD CROPS!

WRITE FOR THE FINEST
FREE CATALOGUE
OF SEEDS AND PLANTS
SEND NO MONEY

**Not One Boy
need be
Without Skates**



(Hockey Skates) 20-11



(Spring Skates)

Your Choice
of either Hecke or Spring
Skates in return for only Two
NEW Subscriptions to Farm and
Dairy taken at only \$1.00 a year

Girls!

This Offer is for You, Too
See two of your father's neighbors
after School or on Saturday. Get
them to subscribe. Then write us
sending the subscriptions, and we will
send the skates.

In ordering skates send the size of
the foot in inches from the extreme
heel to the extreme toe.
FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

BREEDER'S DISPERSION SALE

Holsteins Registered and Clydesdales

30 Richly Bred 5 Choice Grades By Public Auction 4 Brood Mares, reg. 4 Choice Gelatines

HENFRYN, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1915

Practically all these animals have been bred and raised on my farm. They are the big type of Holsteins with great capacity for heavy work—as shown by yearly record, Pontiac Creamline Korydake the Kol, our herd sire, is a grandson of Pontiac Korydake. His sire is a daughter of Creamline Vale, the ex-world champion. It is such breeding as this that is behind my herd. No better can be found. My animal offered must go to the highest bidder—without reserve. The Clydesdales are a choice lot—all young.

Send for Catalogue, it will give full information.

RICHARD CLARKE, R.R. No. 5, ATWOOD, Ont.

Henry Station—Huron Co.—Near Listowel.

THE McCONKEY DISPERSION SALE

34 Head REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Every Animal in our herd of 37 Females 37 Males

Stratfordville, February 25th, 1915

In addition to my splendid young herd of Holsteins, I will also sell several Draft Horses and some pure-bred Tamworth Swine. Every animal must be sold.

Write me for a Catalogue.

W.H. McCONKEY (Mares & Deans) R.R. 2, STRATFORDVILLE, Ont.

A GRAND YOUNG BULL

FOR SALE, born May 28th, 1914, mostly white, sire by 55.00 lbs. butter in 7 days. This fellow is a fine built chap, straight and square every way, with a great constitution. His dam is one of our best animals milking up to 19 lbs. a day and will do even better at next freshening. Write or come and look him over. Photo and pedigree on application.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

All closely related to the B.O.P. 5-yr.-old champion heifer, Duchesse Wayne Calamity 2nd—24.74 lbs. milk and 84 lbs. butter—29 1/2 lbs. as a 5-yr.-old 4 bull calves offered at present—one a full brother to Duchesse, one from a 20-lb. 5-yr.-old sister to Duchesse and the third from a closely related 2 1/2-b. cow. Could you ask for better breeding? They are all splendid chaps. Write or come and look them over.

WALBURN RIVERS R. R. 4, INGERSOLL, ONT.

Sprucedale Stock Farm

HAS BEEN SOLD

COMPLETE Dispersion Sale

AT ST. THOMAS, FEB. 25

6 Registered Clydesdale Mares
1 Clydesdale Stallion rising 2 years
1 Clydesdale Stallion rising 4 years
20 Grade Clydesdales
Percherons and Hackneys from 4 years up

All the stock will be sold without reserve. Such an opportunity is seldom offered to fellow farmers and breeders. It includes every animal on my farm.

- 20 Pure-bred Yorkshires
- 25 Registered Holsteins
- 20 Leicester Ewes
- 1 to 5 years
- 30 Head Feeding Steers
- also Herd Sire

Full Farm Equipment, together with Threshing Outfit and Silo Machinery—used on my farm only. Don't miss this Sale—

IT'S THE CHANCE OF THE YEAR TO BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

TERMS—Cash or 8 months at 6 per cent. on bankable paper.

CONVEYANCES will leave Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, right after noon trains arrive.

A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ont.

LOCHE & McLAUGHLIN, Auctioneers

Rag Apple Korydake 8th, the \$25,000 Bull

This price, paid by Oliver Cabana at the sale, Mr. Cabana may be seen acquired and certify sire for the herd.

Out-courtesy H.F. World, LACONA, N.Y.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO, P. E. I.

KENSINGTON, Jan. 26—Since the first of January there has not been a cold day, with not enough snow for good sleighing. We have had two thaws with heavy rains this month. The roads are badly washed out, into the fields. The river now is not safe to travel on. There is no scarcity of food in this locality, and a lot of hay to see. People are getting out their supply of firewood. Prices remain about the same as last report—T. G.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO. ONT.
BRITANNIA HAY, Feb. 1.—The severe weather has caused some damage on the market. Oats, 50c; hay, \$13; beans, \$17; wheat, 12c by carcase; beef, \$18 for freight; \$12 for hinds; pork, \$18.00 for light; 9c for heavy; chickens, 30c; fowl, 12c; geese, 10c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, \$7; strictly fresh eggs, 60c—J. A. D.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.
WATKINS, Feb. 3.—We are having lots of snow and roads are getting high and full of holes. On Jan. 25th and 26th we had a stock judging course in Waterloo, and the meetings were well attended. Our agricultural representatives, Messrs. Knapp and Strong, in connection with the Farmers' Institute, are holding a four week course in agriculture in Elmira. Last week about 30 were in regular attendance and prospects are that more will enter this week. Part of the time is spent in lecture work, and three afternoons a week in judging stock on the farms of leading stockmen in the vicinity of Elmira. The boys are quite enthusiastic over the course—O. H. S.

WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

QUELBY, Jan. 27.—The marketing of produce has been favored for some time by good markets. The market here, which is usually held in the Winter Fair Building, will now have to be held on the streets, as the fair building is being used as headquarters for about 1,500 soldiers—O. E. S.

LESLIE, Jan. 31.—It has been very severe weather lately, but has turned soft. Markets are better in general. Horses are going out by the hundreds for army purposes. Cattle are stronger, \$6 paid to farmers' home; \$49, wheat, \$1.35; oats, 55c; barley, 70c; bushwheat, 80c. Sheep and lambs are in demand. Horses are good in general—J. D. T.

SIMCOE, NORFOLK CO. ONT.

SIMCOE, Feb. 1.—The weather extreme follows another 40 deg. below, followed by rain. As yet no great amount of loss on wheat and corn. The Ontario Holsteins breeders' auction sale at Simcoe on Feb. 11th, J. Allen Wallace (Simcoe) offers four sets of the Ottawa grand champion, which by the way was also bred by him. Or- ganization meeting of a farmers' club south of Simcoe, Feb. 8th. Prices at auction sales firm. News of winter of winter—F. G. B.

GREY CO. ONT.

THORNBUCK, Feb. 1.—The weather this week has been very cold and stormy, with much snow and ice. The weather held over for next week owing to the roads being blocked. Traveling was completely out of the way. Storms are now, however, being opened in all directions. The ice has been worst during the week. Even the trains have been delayed. Thorny had his poultry show last week. There was a good number of

birds shown, some beautiful large Wyandottes, also some large Rhode Island Reds, as well as a large number of other fowls. Geese, turkeys and ducks were not so numerous, but were good—Mrs. C. F.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST MINSTER DIST., B.C.

CHILLIWACK, Jan. 20.—The weather for the last few weeks has been very mild. The ground is only frozen about an inch, and there has been no snow at all. The Government (Provincial) is sending a veterinary surgeon around to test the cattle for tuberculosis, almost every herd would have having one or two. One has as high as eight. The government pays \$75 for those that are registered, and the common ones go for considerably less than that. The price of all grades are on the advance. Cattle are now a ton, Cows, horses are being a villed for—J. O.

THE HERD AT VILLA VIEW FARM

Their skill and experience in the keeping of high-class grades of cattle has been of untold experience to Arbogast Bros., Springville, Ont., in raising animals, and in the building up of this herd the same experience has been of untold value. As displayed in all their other operations on the farm. The aim has been to secure rich-bred, high-class animals in every situation. They believe, moreover, in the wisdom of their motto, "Quality over Quantity." They have trained their animals on their own farm, and the 40 pure breeds in their sale show clearly the wisdom of their motto. They have trained their matrons that have been trained to convert large quantities of roughage into milk. There is in their herd at present 15 young animals that have averaged over 14 lbs of butter a week in official test in the two-year-old class. Every one of these records have been developed at Villa View. Ten of the young animals tested averaged 3.35 per cent butter fat. To produce young animals of this high production is surely a record for young breeders. Many older ones do not attain to anything like this in a life time, particularly with animals running so high in the fat test.

The first cow tested in the herd made 16.46 lbs. of butter in two years and seven months. Her first calf is a sister of the sire that won the \$500 prize at Toronto two years ago.

As a three-year-old, she made a record of 17.18 lbs. of butter in 12 months, testing 3.44 per cent. Grace Allen Ormsby, a grand-daughter of Pontiac Hermsby, had a record of 19.45 lbs. going over four per cent fat at two years and 11 months. She is a grand-daughter of three matrons that make a big record when she matures. She comes of a high testing family, and in the herd are four of her sisters from the same sire. Her stall mate at two years tested 17 months with 14.47 per cent milk, 12.25 lbs. to her credit and testing 5.36 per cent. A big pair right across the aisle are also heavy workers. One came in at one year and 11 months and made 17.78 lbs. with a test of 4.25 per cent. Her mate is a grand-daughter of Pontiac Hermsby, and has a record of 16.31 lbs. at a little over two years. Her sister, a grand-daughter of Pontiac Hermsby, came in at two years and five months, and made a record of 17.18 lbs. from 1.47 per cent milk. Among their three-year-olds, Laura McDonald is well known to credit, having made 19.25 lbs. recently in her seventh year.

Although Arbogast Bros. started in pure bred stock three years ago, they and two young brothers have already a herd of which they are justly proud. From the first they producers will breed their own stuff and have mated it with the best sire procurable. In feeding matters they are (Concluded on page 25)

QUEEN
Fronts,
1864 & 18
and eight
Past, Qu
Mr. Gales
of Queen

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A. Cluck
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Get a Sire of Korndyke Blood

We offer a choice one out of a 30,000-lb. cow, sire by Colantha Pieterle Korndyke whose dam has a 7-day record of 30.50 as a Jr. 4-year-old. Just a few of these left. Come and see them or write for pedigrees and backing to
W. A. McELROY, HILLSIDE FARM, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

JUST ONE---KING SEGIS BACKING

The only young sire I can offer at present is sired by a son of the great \$1,500 No. Toronto bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. He is out of a grand-daughter of De Kol Bull's Butter Boy sire. His dam is now pedigree and has produced over 16,000 lbs. on two milkings. This call at priced reasonable and is a very desirable individual. Will meet you at Peterboro by appointment.
JOSEPH O'REILLY
 INNESMORE P. O., ONT.

2 HOLSTEIN BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

Great grand sire was Pontiac Korndyke. Out of R.O.P. dams. Priced reasonable for quick sale.
 Apply to **W. M. SHIELDS, MOUNT PLEASANT, ONT.**

Registered Holsteins

Headed by "Pontiac Sir Inka Korndyke" a grandson of "Pontiac Korndyke" and "Hengerveld No. 1" sire. This special offering, 2 and 3 yr old heifers, young cows, yearlings and heifer and bull calves. Write for prices.
W. W. GEORGE, MOSSLEY, R. R. 2, ONT.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 Heifers and an unlimited quantity of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to
W. M. HIGGINSON
 INKERMAN --- ONT.

Villa View High-testing Holsteins

Headed by King Segis Avaritia Calanisty--9 dams. 2 years old averaging 13.9% fat.
 Several young bulls for sale--every one from a R.O.M. dam. Prices from \$50 to \$100. Write us.
ARBAGOST BROS., SERRINGVILLE, ONT.

FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale, a few Bulls, 30 months old, from such sires as King Seville Walker, and from good R.O.M. dams.
 Write me your wants.
PETER S. ARBAGOST
 H.R. No. 7, PERTH CO., MITCHELL, ONT.

Homestead Holstein Stock Farm

Headed by imported bull, Judge Hengerveld De Kol VIII, a 2-year-old Holstein bull, 16.4% fat, and whose dam has 477-04 record of 23.0 lbs. butter, 7 days, and is a daughter of Angus Coraepolia Johanna Lad. I will send 20 heifers coming 2 years old, 16.4% fat to above bull, 69 head in herd.
R. E. BARR, MOSSLEY, R.R. 1, ONT.
 2 miles to Harrisville Stn., C.P.R.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 8 months old, also high bred good individual Bull calves. Dams with records from 28 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon.
 Write or come and see them.
DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.
GORDON M. MARHARD, Mgr.

Richly-bred Holsteins--Backed by Records

Our only two entries in the Dairy Test at Guelph won for us last and 2nd place in the 5-yr. old class. Dams in our herd have made 16,000 lbs. in R.O.P. for 2 yrs. of service. One of our best is the famous Venus Ormsby, such backing as this is what we offer breeders in the young sires and females we have for sale. Write us your needs.
JAS. C. CURRIE & SON
 INGERSOLL, ONT.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 Pure-bred Holstein Cattle

Head of 30 FEMALES
 James Smith Sheriff of Welland County, has given instructions to L. V. Garver, Auctioneer, to sell the entire Herd of Cattle owned by the
LAWLESS ESTATE
 On the Monroe Farm, 1/2 Mile East of Thorold.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, NOON
 TERMS CASH. NO RESERVE
 This is a great opportunity to buy at your own price some of the finest Cattle in Ontario. The herd sire to be sold is Corcor Change, a son of Championing Butter Boy, 59 A.B.O. daughters, 19 sons and from the 50th cow, Tidy Abolker's Princess Bettina, a daughter of Tidy Abolker's Prince, 60 A.B.O. daughters, 19 sons and from the 10th cow, the most famous sire, due to the sale to this great bull, and there is several of his heifer calves.
 There is also 15 choice Grade Cows and 5 Heifers.
 The herd can be reached by Grand Trunk Ry. from Merriton, Welland or Port Colborne, and by Trolley every hour from Merriton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Welland and Port Colborne.
 For Catalogue write Lawless Estate, Box C, Thorold, Ont.

She Approaches the Ideal in Long-Distance Production
QUEEN INKA DE KOL is one of the choice animals in the big herd of W. E. Geler, Bronte, she has to her credit 2745 lbs. butter and 603 lbs. milk in seven days, 1864 lbs. milk and 241.15 lbs. butter in 30 days. Her best day's milk is 109.4 lbs., and eight months after calving she produced 30.4 lbs. butter in a week. In one year, Queen Inka made 461.75 lbs. butter and 242.77 lbs. milk. At the big sale at Mr. Ouse's Lake View Farm, Feb. 17th, a son and several closely related daughters of Queen Inka de Kol are included. Offspring from such fine breeding blood is the kind breeders desire.

W. F. ELLIOTT'S SALE
 The crowd that came to Inverville last Friday was not particularly large, but they evidently came to buy. Elliott's 43 head realized his \$62.18. H. Jenkins, Bethesda, paid \$23 for Mr. Johanna de Kol, a S. J. Roberts, Richmond Hill, a couple of calves, averaged \$16. Some of the prices were:

Leila Queen bred, \$300. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Bull; Riverwald Bluebell, \$158. H. G. Mansson, Edgewater; Bluebell Princess, \$150. A. Glover, Birch; Lady Maids Johanna, \$150. S. J. Roberts, Richmond Hill; Mercedes Queen, \$175. Sherriek Bros., Bethesda; Lady Anna De Kol, \$150. J. W. McIntosh, Straterville; Ernestine, Lass, \$150. H. Jenkins, Bethesda; Ernestine Grace, \$150. J. Baird, Woburn; Highland Korndyke Lass, \$158. A. Blomberg, Hagersman; Susan Ann's Plum Red, \$140. Moyer Bros., Dickson Hill; Nellie Irene, \$135. W. H. Westney, Whitby; Nabel Kalva; Gairns, \$175. W. W. Welch, Inverville; Angela, \$150. Thompson, Malvern; Oshroon, \$150. Angus, \$150. J. W. Welch, Inverville; Lady Fairfax, \$150. Moyer Bros.; Jessie Abolker, \$110. Sherriek Bros.; Inka Korndyke, De Kol, \$110. Shortall Bros.; Sylvia Flower, \$150. W. Westney; Sylvia Oshroon, \$125. W. Westney; Hengerveld Sylvia Tusko, \$150. F. Barr; Mount Joy; Jessie Walker Korndyke, \$150. Lloyd; Brookville; Countess Verbalis Segis, \$275. I. S. J. Van der Meer, Inverville; Nellie, Mel McLean, Rockwood; Marjorie Paul, \$130. F. James, Thornhill; Idywildie Jessie De Kol, \$105. Jas. Bonnie, Unionville; Clara Sylvia, \$150. Robert Cunningham, Hagersman.

A POSSIBLE MARKET FOR HOLSTEINS
 Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association, Mr. E. Mallory, Toronto, pointed out that there is a possibility of England soon proving a great market for Holsteins. In fact the British Government had never allowed Holsteins to be admitted to that country largely on account of opposition raised by cattle breeders in Ireland. Recently the British Government granted a special permit for the admission of 50 Holstein cattle into England from Great Britain. These cattle are valued at \$50,000. Mr. Mallory expressed the belief that when Englishmen become acquainted with the outstanding merit of Holstein cattle a great demand for them will soon spring up in England.
 "During recent years," said Mr. Mallory, "I have employed three Friesians in connection with my herd, all of them had been engaged in dairying in England. These men were very frank with what they saw of the milk producing qualities of Holstein cows. They told me that such

THE LAWLESS ESTATE SALE
 Breeders of Holsteins will be interested in the big lawless sale to be held at Thorold on Tuesday, Feb. 16, a notice of which is found elsewhere in this issue. This sale includes every animal in the best herd that has stood so prominently in the ranks of Holstein circles during the past number of years. Of the thirty-three head to be sold, thirty are females. The three males are well known throughout the range that heads the Lawless herd. This sale is being offered by one of our big breeders as he is backed by the strongest combination of breeding and records being by Pontiac's well known 30-lb. daughters. As this is a Sheriff's sale on the farm will be included, the sale of the cattle beginning at 1:30 p.m. Thorold can be reached by Grand Trunk or by the trolley line from Niagara Falls, Meridon, R. R. 1, to Welland. The catalogues of the sale are being issued from The Thorold Estate, Box C, Thorold, Ont.

A Grandson of King Segis Free to One of "Our Folks"

Farm and Dairy has been fortunate in securing some very good Holstein calves at a price reasonable that any reader of our paper may secure with little effort. The first calf we are offering is sired by the famous \$1,500 North Toronto bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. The dam of the calf we are offering, Azile Emily De Kol, has an unofficial record of 18,200 lbs. as a heifer with first calf. Her dam has an official R. O. P. record of 14,785 lbs. of milk in one year. This bull will go to the first of our readers to send us a new subscription to Farm and Dairy for one year. Others who send in the required number will have a choice of several well bred calves or money refunded. Here is a good chance for Farmers' Clubs to get well bred sires for their members.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, FARM AND DAIRY

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

The Call of the Empire to the Farmers of Canada

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers,—worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, *Minister of Agriculture.*

Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand.

Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion, with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time.

At these Conferences agricultural specialists, who have studied agricultural conditions and production throughout the world, and the best means of increasing agricultural production in Canada, will give valuable information and suggestions to the farmers, live-stock men, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers, and other producers of this country. The Canadian Department of Agriculture urges you to attend as many of these Conferences as

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

possible; also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper.

Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods

The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported.

Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before:

Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas.
Beef, mutton, bacon, and ham.
Cheese and butter.
Poultry and eggs.

Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips.

The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last

ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops largely through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of fertilizer. But in making your plans, don't let your enthusiasm and loyalty make you attempt more than you can carry through. Millions of bushels, instead of millions of acres, should be the aim of Canadian farmers. And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage.

The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

This Department has issued over two hundred bulletins. A list of bulletins is printed in a booklet entitled "Publications Available for Distribution."

Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get this booklet. Then select the bulletins that will be of value to you. Mail your coupon right now. Address the envelope to Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. No stamp is necessary. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service."

Give expression to your desire to assist the Empire in this crisis by co-operating in this great "Patriotism and Production" movement.

Canadian
Department of
Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send list of Publications Available for Distribution.

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