

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Sores
Dairy and Cold Deaths
Dairy Commis
Dairy of April

PETERBORO, ONT.

JANUARY 30

1913



WHAT A SATISFACTION THERE IS IN PRACTICING THE SIMPLE VIRTUE OF NEATNESS! Tidiness and neatness may not be productive of large and direct profit. We have noticed, however, that these two words come most frequently from the mouths of our most happy, contented and successful farmers, farmers whose motto is "A place for everything and everything in its place." Such a farmer is D. W. James, York Co., Ont. The neatness displayed in the surroundings of the comfortable home, here illustrated, extends to the most distant corner of his 165 acre dairy farm. His orderly homestead affords much satisfaction to Mr. James and his son, who may be seen in the illustration.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

The LINK-BLADE Skimming Device

Has made the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator of greatest efficiency. See this device of



The "Simplex"

Note this illustration of the Link-Blade which is exclusive on the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separators.

This Link-Blade device is more efficient than the so-called Disc system used in most competing machines, for the reason that there is no interference or re-mixing of the coming new milk with either the partially separated milk or cream.

That the Link-Blade is more efficient than other types, we have proven many times by testing the same in bowls of other makes of separators. It always results in an increased capacity of anywhere from 25% to 50% or even 100%.

Because the Link-Blade system is more efficient, we can produce a given-sized bowl, say 100 lb. per hour bowl, that is of smaller dimensions and weighs less than other bowls to do the same amount of work. This is very important to you.

This efficiency of the "Simplex" is not a mere matter of our saying so. It is a fact that any unprejudiced person can readily see, if you will make a comparative test.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."—We allow you a demonstration of the "SIMPLEX" right on your own farm.

Write us today for illustrated literature about the "Simplex" Cream Separators. Put it up to us to get you started with the right and most profitable cream separator—The "Simplex."

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25 years ago. They are in perfect condition today, have never needed repairs. "Eastlake" Shingles are made of the best sheet steel and can be laid in one quarter the time that it takes to lay any other metal shingle. They are so different from the four-lock shingle which only overlaps 1 1/2 inches, the "Eastlake" has a full three inch overlap, absolutely preventing the drifting snow and rain reaching the wooden sheathing.

Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," will save you money and worry. Send for it and get the information you want about roofing. Phone Park Six.

MANUFACTURERS

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The "Metallic Roofing"
OF THE

THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE DOMINION GRANGE ON PUBLIC ISSUES

What its Farmer Members Think of the Naval Question. Advocate Increase in British Preference. Reciprocity Endorsed. Direct Legislation Approved. Other Issues Deal With.

THE Dominion Grange, the Farmers' Parliament of Ontario, held its 38th annual session in Toronto on January 22 and 23. This organization of farmers showed a grasp and comprehension of the public issues of the day, which goes far to explain the wonderful influence this organization has had in shaping legislation, both provincial and national, as it has related to the farm. Its non-partisan character was well shown by the fact that it vigorously denounced the naval policy of both the Government and the Opposition in the Dominion House. In another column will be found an extended report of the proceedings and discussions. The various resolutions that were

that both Canada and Great Britain stand to lose heavily by either building a Canadian navy or our assisting Great Britain in maintaining naval supremacy. The "German peril" which has thrust the naval question into prominence, is largely Great Britain's own creation, being due to her expressed determination to remain mistress of the seas, and her refusal to accept the proposition made at the Hague Conference that private property should be immune from capture on sea as on land. Her acceptance of this latter proposition, to which Germany gave her assent, would have removed the whole foundation of our most popular argument that Great Britain must not dominate the seas in order to avoid starvation in time of war, and at the same time leave Germany without the excuse which she now frankly gives in justification of her naval policy, viz. the necessity of protecting her growing maritime commerce in time of war. Britain's failure to accept the very reasonable proposition then made, and her continued refusal to make amends for the mistake she then made, we regard as disastrous in the highest degree. Moreover, we do not believe that Canada's expressed willingness to assist in maintaining British naval supremacy will have the effect of overawing Germany and leading to a reduction of armaments. We believe, on the contrary, that it will have a tendency to stimulate the German naval policy, and so aggravate that monstrous condition known as an armed peace.

"While condemning both naval policies now before the public, we think that the majority should rule and that a fair and clear pronouncement upon the whole naval question is called for. This is impossible unless the question is submitted to the electors separately in a referendum, and it is also impossible unless other choices besides the two now before the Canadian Government are submitted at the same time. That the politicians will take such contemptible advantage of our constitutional system as to deny these privileges to the Canadian electorate, we are reluctant to believe. We, therefore, demand a referendum presenting at least three choices, viz:

- (1) money contribution;
- (2) A Canadian Navy;
- (3) To remain as we have been."

—Carried.

The Master of the Grange

The Dominion Grange could not well have chosen a stronger man to lead them than W. C. Good, B.A., a farmer of Brent Co., Ont. Mr. Good is a reader and a thinker and has a thorough understanding of all the great questions in which the Grange is interested.

adopted, each having first been given careful consideration, first in committee and later in open convention, are here given:

THE NAVAL QUESTION

"Prior to the last general election we were told by Mr. Borden that we should have a chance to pronounce upon the whole question of the Navy, if he and his party were returned to power. The public generally understood his promise to be clear and definite and they accepted it in good faith. Now they are confronted with the prospect of handing over \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty without any constitutional means of protesting against the same. And, further, if the question is placed before the people in a general election, into which many other issues will enter in addition to the inevitable and unfortunate intrusion of partisanship, it will be impossible to obtain any intelligible verdict upon the one specific question. And even if all other questions could be, for the time, put aside, and if partisanship could be completely and immediately eradicated, we should even then be compelled to choose, as it were between the devil and the deep sea.

"We have no hesitation in condemning the naval policies of both parties, and in reaffirming our belief

THE TARIFF

"We would express our belief that the protective principle should be entirely eliminated from the tariff, and that, so soon as may be, the public revenues be raised by direct instead of indirect taxation. A indirect tax such as customs duties is susceptible of gross unfairness of incidence, is expensive to collect, and is out of harmony with progressive thought. The incidence of a direct tax on land values is patent to all, and its expenditure will therefore be more carefully watched. It is easier to collect and much more difficult to evade."—Carried.

RECIPROCITY

"The Dominion Grange has persistently advocated any and every movement towards freer trade, and heartily supported the Reciprocity agreement of 1911. The defeat of that agreement by the general election of September, 1911, we believe to have been secured by an unfair and irrelevant appeal to partisanship and to create international prejudice. We

(Continued on page 11)

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No. 5

THE ALFALFA SITUATION IN ONTARIO—COMMENTS ON VARIETIES

Professor C. A. Zavits, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario

Something of the Growing Popularity of Alfalfa as a Farm Crop—Of the Soil Conditions Required for its Successful Culture—Why Selection of Variety is Such a Vital Factor.

ALFALFA is being recognized more and more as a most valuable farm crop for Ontario. Its perennial character of growth, its power of making use of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere and of the fertilizing elements of the subsoil, and its capacity of producing large yields of exceptionally nutritious feed for farm stock combine to place this crop as one of the most important which can be grown. It possesses a combination of characteristics which is not found in any other farm crop.

Alfalfa starts its growth early in the spring. Growth continues throughout the summer, and even late into the autumn. Under favorable conditions it produces two or three crops per annum and thrives for several years without the necessity of re-seeding. The feed is relished by practically all kinds of farm stock. It can be fed in the green or in the dry condition, and can be converted into silage, and in a few instances can be pastured at certain times. In at least some localities over Ontario the second crop in the season is allowed to ripen for seed production to good advantage. Alfalfa is particularly suitable for use in a long rotation and leaves the soil in an excellent condition for the growing of other farm crops.

In order, however, to make alfalfa growing successful it is important to sow the right kind of seed on suitable soil, and to employ the best methods of culture.

ITS GOOD QUALITIES BRING SUCCESS

A few years ago alfalfa was grown in Ontario by a comparatively small number of farmers. In recent years, however, the growing of alfalfa has become popular owing to the marked success obtained with this crop in various parts of the Province. Many farmers are now sowing alfalfa in such a way that poor results are almost sure to follow, while others are using much better methods and are almost sure of obtaining results of a most satisfactory character. From experience obtained from conducting experiments with alfalfa at the Ontario Agricultural College within the past 20 years; from the results of the cooperative experiments with this crop; and from the observations of the alfalfa grown in a practical way by the farmers of Ontario, we believe that suggestions can here be given which might prove of much service.

It is practically useless to sow alfalfa on land which is cold, wet subsoil. It is absolutely necessary for the roots of alfalfa to have an opportunity to penetrate the subsoil to a depth of a few feet before the water level is reached, or the plants cannot live many years. Alfalfa usually does particularly well on sloping land or on hillsides, providing the land is not of a springy



A Splendid Stand of Alfalfa, Second Year from Seeding

One of the many splendid fields of alfalfa entered in an Alfalfa Growing Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy in Peterboro Co., Ont., last year was that of Mr. Wilbur Roseborough, who may be seen standing to the left. To the right is Mr. Jan. Bell, also an alfalfa enthusiast. This field was seeded in 1911. —Photo by a editor of Farm and Dairy.

character. Alfalfa sometimes does well on the lower parts of the land, where the subsoil is wet and the water does not remain on the surface of the soil in the spring of the year. Land which is naturally well underdrained is very suitable for alfalfa growing, but other lands will sometimes give fairly good results with alfalfa if they are artificially underdrained.

If lime is lacking, it is exceedingly important that it be applied and incorporated with the soil. As there is a considerable amount of lime in much of the soil in Southern Ontario the advantages from the application of lime are not nearly as marked as they are in some of the States of the American Union where it is practically impossible to grow alfalfa successfully without lime applications.

While it is important to have fertile soil which is well underdrained, it is also very important to sow alfalfa on land which is comparatively clean. Land which has grown a crop of potatoes, corn or roots, and which has been thoroughly cultivated, should furnish a good seed bed. When

it is desirable to sow alfalfa after a grain crop or after sod, the land should be worked thoroughly in order to kill the weeds and the grasses and the alfalfa seed can usually be sown alone in the month of July.

GOOD SEED OF HARDY VARIETY

Good, plump seed free from impurities, and of strong germinating power should be used. Unless care is taken in ordering alfalfa seed there is danger of securing weed seeds, which cause much labor in purifying the alfalfa crop in future years. Every person ordering alfalfa seed should become thoroughly familiar with the Seed Control Act, copies of which are obtainable from the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Not only is it important to use seed which will score high in purity and germination, but it is also of very great importance to use seed of a hardy variety if it is the desire to crop alfalfa for several years in succession without re-seeding. Recent experiments which have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College show us that there is a very great difference in the hardness of different kinds of alfalfa. We have under experiment alfalfa grown from seed obtained from different parts of Ontario, the United States, South America, Europe, and Asia. In one experiment which has extended over the past four years 70 different kinds of alfalfa have been tested under uniform conditions. In some of these plots there is at present almost a perfect stand of plants, while in others every plant has disappeared through the influence of the past two or three winters. The following table gives the average results in tons of hay per acre for each of the past three years from some of the different kinds of alfalfa:

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE, O. A. C., 1912

Country.	Strain.	Tone of Hay per Acre.	
		1910	1911-1912
Peru	Peruvian	2.6	0.9
U. S.	Grimm, Minnesota	3.6	2.7
	Texas	2.1	5.7
Common	Utah	2.6	4.6
U. S.	Colorado	2.1	4.4
	Nebraska	2.5	6.1
	Montana	2.4	1.9
U. S.	Variegated, Kansas	2.2	1.2
Canada	Wheeler, S. Dakota	3.1	2.5
Special	Variegated, Ontario	3.4	4.1
	Common Violet, Ontario	3.2	2.5
	Variegated, Ontario	3.6	2.3

It will be seen from the tabulated results here presented that there is a great difference between the Peruvian and the Grimm varieties of alfalfa. Here we have a comparison in the results of a tender, southern alfalfa, and of a

northern, hardy variety. Practically all of the plants of the Peruvian alfalfa were killed in the spring of 1911, and under similar conditions the Grimm alfalfa came through with almost a perfect stand.

NEW IMPORTED SEED NOT HARDY

A great deal of the alfalfa seed which has recently been imported into Ontario belongs to the Common variety, and comes from Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska. It will be seen that the plants of the Common variety from these Western States are very tender, and were almost completely winter killed during the past two years. The Common alfalfa obtained from Montana is said to be the hardest strain of the Common alfalfa in the United States, and yet the results are comparatively low in Ontario. Even this strain of Common alfalfa has been badly winter killed at the College.

The two special lots of seed obtained from Kansas and from South Dakota have been noted for their hardness in the United States, although they are still grown only to a very limited extent. The sample received under the name of Variegated alfalfa from Kansas has not proved to be variegated, and has given comparatively low results.

The three lots of alfalfa from Ontario seed show some very interesting results, the two variegated lots coming in the same class for hardness as the Grimm alfalfa of Minnesota and the Wheeler alfalfa of South Dakota. Two of the most important points in connection with this experiment appears to be the superiority in hardness of the Ontario variegated alfalfa over the Common Violet alfalfa of the United States, and the superiority of the Ontario variegated alfalfa over the Common Violet alfalfa of Ontario. As the results of experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, it seems very evident that the four hardest alfalfas for sowing in Ontario are the Grimm alfalfa of Minnesota, the Ontario Variegated alfalfa, the Baltic alfalfa of South Dakota, and the True Sand Lucerne. It is very important to secure seed of a hardy alfalfa if it is desirable to obtain satisfactory crops of alfalfa in Ontario for several years in succession without re-seeding.

A Seasonable Seed Problem

T. G. Roynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

Should a farmer, when making his New Year resolves, take seed into his consideration? Do believe it would be a good thing for him to do. He might resolve that he would not put off until the last day in the afternoon the getting of his seed grain ready for spring seeding. Too many procrastinate on this very important operation, and the results in diminished crops no man can estimate. It seems difficult to understand why so many farmers, save in the handling of stock and general problems of farm tillage, are so thoughtless about the kind of seed they sow. In the parable of the sower we see as wide a range as from thirty fold to one hundred fold indicated in the results on good soil. In this case, of course, the seed was all good, and it was more a question of soil fertility, drainage, and tillage. What would have been the result if part of the seed had been poor? Can any one conjecture the fold it might have been had the seed been of inferior quality?

What do I propose to be done? Why, get the fanning mill fixed up in good shape. Then some fine day or days during the winter, next month will be a good time, overhaul the seed supply to see if there is a sufficient amount of the quality desired. Give it a good fanning mill selection by grading it well and remove as far as possible all weed seeds, especially those of a noxious

nature, even if some hand picking is necessary to do it.

WILL YOUR SEED GROW WHEN SOWN?

Having seed to sow that one knows is bound to grow is a great satisfaction. Everyone may know if their seed is vital by putting it to the test. A very simple way is to get some blotting paper, dampen it, put some seeds between a folding of it on a plate, turn another plate over it, and set it near the stove where it will keep warm. It should be kept moist as well. After five days examine. The seeds that germinate later than four or five days are of little or no



Alfalfa, The Best! Cropton Sandy Land

A very sandy farm is that of Mr. Frank B. Elmirst, another competitor in the Alfalfa Growing Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy in Peterboro Co., Ont. But his alfalfa secured a high standing in the competition. Notice the rank growth on the sandy hill side on which Mr. Elmirst is standing.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

use, as the vitality is too weak. This year when so much grain sprouted in the field, such testing is unusually necessary, in order that we may know how much extra seed should be sown to get a good stand of crop.

When fanning the seed it will be a safe plan to take out 25 per cent. of the lighter seed by means of screens and wind. This may necessitate three or four cleanings. It will pay in the increased vitality of the seed. Prof. Zavitz, in his experiments at Guelph, has found that from five bushels to 15 bushels of grain increase has resulted from using large plump seed as compared with the small plump kind. In the case of oats another advantage not usually recognized is that in separating the secondary oats which are the small plump ones; they are thinner in the hull and are of better quality for feeding purposes.

Well selected, vital seed will go a long way in securing a successful crop next season. Try it once.

A little crushed oats and bran with a little skim milk makes good feed for the young foal in the fall of the year. In addition, I would feed a little clover hay. Where I have two colts together in the stall I would have two feed boxes in opposite corners so that both would get their fair share of the grain.—John Gardhouse, York Co., Ont.

For Better Dairy Cows*

By P. B. Crothers

A number of years ago I read a book on co-operation in which the writer made the statement that any business, in order to be successful, "must be maintained on its profits." I believe that statement is true, and if it is true with business in general, it is especially true of the business of dairying. Many of us think a great deal of our cows, and the cow if rightly treated is one of the most affectionate of our domestic animals, yet I doubt if many of our farmers or dairymen ever become so much attached to their cows that they would be willing to keep them if they did not believe they were getting some profit from them. The fact that many cows do not pay for their keep accounts for the failures and the discouraged ones that chain dairying does not pay.

It is a well-known fact that cows vary greatly in their productiveness and yet, when the average farmer buys a cow or raises one, he acts as if he went on the theory that a cow is a cow and one cow is as good as another. It is true that there are places where there is little difference in cows; for instance, the poor requires the same stabling and pasture and care and consumes nearly as much feed as the good one. You will notice that these items are all on the expense side; it is only in the earning capacity that the difference comes in. Some cows will not produce more than 100 lbs. of butter fat in a year, and there are others that have produced 1,000 lbs. of fat in the same length of time. With butter fat at 30 cents a pound the 100 lb. cow would produce \$30 worth of butter fat in a year and the other one would produce \$300 worth.

WHERE WE ARE WEAK—DETAIL

This being true (and it is true) why are not all the farmers after the good cows? Why are they not weighing and testing their milk so they may know if their own cows are profit makers? The reason is that our methods of farming in the past have made our farmers impatient of detail. It is too much bother to weigh and test milk. More than this, a good many farmers either know that their cows are good ones without testing or they are perfectly sure that keeping cows does not pay anyway. Here is an opportunity for the buttermaker and the manager of a creamery to carry on a campaign of education. The farmer "must be shown."

One day last spring a neighbor said to me, "I have five mighty good cows." I asked him how much his cream cheque was. "Fifteen dollars per week," said he. "Pretty good," said I. A few days afterward another neighbor told me he had some good cows; they were bringing him in \$15 per week. I asked him how many he was milking and he said nine. I told him he had better get some scales and do some weighing and testing; that Neighbor So-and-So was getting that much from five cows and that he was feeding and milking four cows for nothing.

I would not say that the obstacles in the way of buying good pure bred dairy cows for foundation stock are insurmountable by any means, but I believe the safer, the more satisfactory way for the average farmer to improve his dairy stock would be to buy a good pure bred dairy bull, and by testing his cows and saving the heifer calves from the best ones he could soon build up a profitable herd. It takes only six crosses of pure bred bulls to eliminate 98 per cent. of the scrub blood of the original herd.

Winter dairying and labor distribution go hand in hand.

Address by P. B. Crothers, Badger, S. D. before the South Dakota Dairymen's Association.

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Dairying at Macdonald College

Dairy cattle first receive attention in the Live is only as it should be, if the College would Stock Department of Macdonald College. This cater to the needs of the people of its constituency.

We have been accustomed to think of Ontario as the banner dairy province of Canada, but Quebec is at least the most specialized dairy province of Canada. It is within the memory of many men living in Eastern Townships of Quebec when most farms were devoted to general farming and beef production. Gradually the merits of the dairy cow as a money maker began to be appreciated, and as day-herd beef herds in Quebec are almost a negligible quantity: It is only natural, therefore, that at the College we should find dairy cattle greatly outnumbering cattle of any other type. The crops in the fields, the cattle in the barns, and the provision made for the manufacture of the products of the farm, are all designed primarily with an eye to the furthering of the dairy industry. An editor of Farm and Dairy, who inspected the College farm last summer, when the farm could be seen to best advantage, under the guidance of Prof. Barton, decided that he, Prof. Barton, had made of the College property one of the most ideal dairy farms we had ever seen.

At the time of our visit the dairy herd consisted of 70 cows, 60 of which were then in milk. As might be expected, Ayrshires were in largest numbers, there being 40 head of the Scotch milk breed. The rest of the herd was made up as follows: 10 Holsteins, 10 milking Shorthorns, and 10 French-Canadians. We noted about 50 young animals of the different breeds in the paddocks and calf barns, and about 20 head of male animals, including bull calves, aged bulls, and a few steers from the milking Shorthorn.

Prof. Barton, who is largely responsible for the high quality of the dairy herd at Macdonald College, showed a proper pride in the cattle he had gathered together. He is not yet satisfied, however, and within a few years we predict that the average production of the herd will be much higher than it now is. As yet, very little official test work has been done at Macdonald College, but a private record has been kept of the production of every animal. Their large herd of Ayrshires averaged 7,000 lbs. of milk in the year 1911, the last for which figures are available; the Holsteins, 11,665; the Shorthorns, 6,597; and the French-Canadians, 6,022.

"When we go to visit breeders' herds," remarked our editor to Prof. Barton, "we usually find that each herd has a few cows with extra large records in which the breeder takes particular pride. Let us hear something about some of your individual records."

SOME INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

We happened to be driving through the pasture just then and Prof. Barton singled out for us a big Holstein cow of the type that we always recognize as a producer. "There is Doree of Burnbrae Farm," he said. "Last year she produced 18,485 lbs. of milk. She is the greatest producing cow that we have, although we have a few other Holsteins that have done very good work. Princess of Burnbrae Farm, a young cow, has produced 10,295 lbs. of milk; Millbrook Netherland, 12,710 lbs. of milk; and

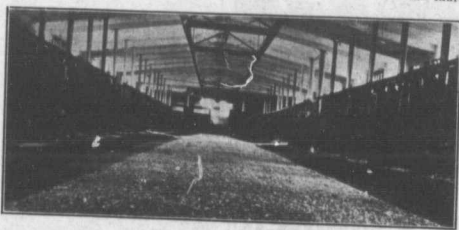
Kitty Marling De Kol, 12,612 lbs. of milk."

A. R. Ness, B.S.A., Prof. Barton's assistant, is an Ayrshire fancier. Naturally, he is a brother of R. R. Ness of Burnside Farm. He was right on hand to tell us of what their Ayrshires could do. "I will mention," said he, "some official records made by Ayrshires. As a four-year-old, Kirsty of Ste. Annes has a record of 9,150.75 lbs. milk, 334.49 lbs. butter fat. As a mature cow, Wexford Blood has a record of 7,719.5 lbs. milk, 402.75 lbs. butter fat. Another three-year-old, Primrose 2nd of Ste. Annes, produced 8,728.5 lbs. milk, 330.35 lbs. butter fat. As a two-year-old, Maud 2nd of Ste. Annes made a record of 7,019.5 lbs. milk, 232.53 lbs. butter fat."



A Pasture Scene on the Farm of One of our Canadian Agricultural Colleges
The Live Stock Department of Macdonald College, Que., is strongly dairy. In this the college live stock but reflects live stock conditions throughout the province, where dairy cattle have practically everything their own way. In their splendid French Canadian, and dairy Shorthorn breeds. The illustration herewith showing a part of the herd at pasture, is from a photo snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy when driving over the farm with Professor Barton, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Department.

Prof. Barton has a lot of faith in the milking qualities of the Shorthorn, and he certainly had some splendid specimens of dairy Shorthorn cows. One of them, Blossom 10th, produced in 1911, 9,537 lbs. of milk. Another, Barrington Duchess 32nd, produced 8,437 lbs. of milk and still another, Furbelow Countess, produced 6,834 lbs. of milk. With these figures to encourage him as to their milk producing qualities, and several fine steers in the stable to show that their offspring may be good beef animals, too, Prof. Barton is going to experiment further with the milking Shorthorn and produce if he can a first-class dual purpose cow.



An Interior View of the Dairy Cattle Stable at Macdonald College

Prof. Barton pointed out to us some of the finest specimens of the French-Canadian breed that we have ever seen. They were big strong cows with lots of constitution, and they are making good at the pail, too. One of them, Dewdrop, has to her credit 6,973 lbs. of milk. Zamora has done still better with 7,273 lbs. of milk in a year. Fancy has an official record of 7,425.75 lbs. of milk and 318.8 lbs. of butter fat as a mature cow. One of the two-year-old animals with a creditable record is Alert, with 6,618.95 lbs. of milk and 275.88 lbs. of butter fat.

A HEAVY STOCK AND HEAVY CROPS

The farm at Macdonald College is not large, (Concluded on page 13)

Treat the Cow as a Mother

Malcolm H. Gardner, Delevon, Wis.

Too few breeders and dairy farmers give the needed recognition to the basis on which the dairy industry is founded—the motherhood of the animal furnishing the milk. The Tartars milk mares; other peoples in other parts of the world milk goats, sheep, asses, buffaloes, or deer. But milk and its products form one of the chief sources of food supply for the world; and as compared with the amount obtained from the modern cow, that obtained from all other animals combined is inconceivable. It is fitting that so gentle and lovable an animal as the cow should occupy so exalted a position. It is well that we have such a foster mother for human kind. But does her motherhood always receive recognition? Is she not often treated as if she were a mere machine, instead of a highly organized living mechanism for the conversion of feed into milk?

One of the most successful of the early Wisconsin dairymen had for his motto, "Speak to a cow as you would to a lady," and when he was asked if he removed his hat when entering the stable door in the morning, he replied that he certainly would do so if he thought he could get more milk thereby. What owner, especially in testing, has not noticed that some one of his milkers was able to get more milk from the cows than were the other milkers? It is the personal equation, the regard the cow has for her attendant, that gives hand milking an advantage over the machine; and the more nearly the cow has adopted her milker in the place of her calf, the greater will be his success as a milker. There is usually a vast difference in results between the milker who gets a cow into position by pushing the leg of the stool into her flank and then kicks her on the shin to make her step back, and the one who gains the same end with patience and gentleness. Who can blame the cow for wanting to kick the first man?

WIN THEIR AFFECTION

Aside from the knowledge of how to feed in general and the study of the special wants of the individual cows, to attain the greatest success a man must win the affection of the cows. Some will say that this can not be done. But if the calf and growing yearling is treated gently and kindly, and then is stabled and handled before freshening like a cow, there will be no such thing as breaking the heifer to milk; she will take it as the regular thing. There have been those who have in good faith advocated music during milking, declaring that it had a quieting effect; and the idea gains some support at the Dairy Shows. It may be that as the poet says, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

But the breast of a properly brought up dairy cow is not savage; and if it were a bull that had broken loose, had made up his mind that some one was going to get what was coming to him and was strictly on the job, I should prefer to do the soothing from the roof of the hog house and well out of reach.

If a person desires to install a music box in the stable, it may be that it will work all right; but less of singing, whistling, and loud talking there is, the better it will be. Indeed, talking of all kinds except the low spoken, soothing words of the milker to the cow should be prohibited. If a cow be bred right and fed right, (Concluded on page 13)

HIGHEST PRICE FOR CREAM

T. EATON CO. LIMITED is now paying 31c per lb. for Butter Fat. We buy cream, sweet or sour, of good flavor. We furnish the cans and pay the express charges within a radius of 250 miles of Toronto.

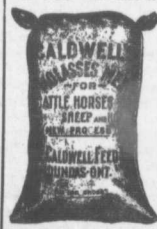
We test and weigh each can on arrival, and send you a statement for same.

We pay all patrons once a week, and the price is increased as the price of butter advances.

Drop us a card, and we shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require.

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TORONTO - CANADA

A "Feed" that adds 25% to the value of Stock in a very short period



Caldwell's Molasses Meal

It does more than that—it also insures the health of your cattle besides reducing general feeding costs by a substantial margin. It is 84% pure Cane Molasses and 16% edible moss selected for its unique digestive action. You know the feeding value of pure Cane Molasses. Caldwell's Meal is the only wasteless form in which it can be fed. It's always palatable and dry to the touch. Takes the place of an equal amount of other cereal, making it more palatable and digestible. Most likely your feedman handles it, but write to us at any rate for the facts.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited,
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

Dairy Convention Addresses

Addresses at the two leading dairy conventions of Ontario, that of the Eastern and Western Dairywomen's Associations, are always mines of valuable information. Due to lack of space, summaries of several of the addresses were not given in Farm and Dairy in the regular convention reports. Several of the addresses at the Western Convention are summarized in the following:

MR. G. G. PUBLOW SPEAKS

Mr. G. G. Publow, of Kingston, after commenting on the exhibit of dairy products and the provincial provincial dairy show, stated that while in Great Britain in 1911 he had found that the complaint in Britain against Canadian cheese was that it was too "lean"; in other words it was not an "meaty" and smooth as that which came from New Zealand. He believed that the causes of this fault were the over-ripe condition of the milk at the time of adding the rennet and over-ripening of the curd. In Eastern Ontario they have tried to do away with these faults and have met with considerable success. Mr. Publow corroborated statements made by Mr. Dean's address—that the ripening of the curd is "cut" for cheese-making, the poorer the yield. It was over-ripening and over-salting that were causing many troubles.

Shipping cheese when too "green" Mr. Publow strongly condemned. This was one thing which was earning Canadian cheese a bad name in the Old Country. Possibly 20 per cent more factories in Eastern Ontario shipped cheese close to the hoorn last season than ever before. He felt that the time has possibly come when the government should enact legislation making this practice impossible.

After Mr. Publow's address, Prof. Dean arrived in person, and gave a short address. "Is all as it should be with the dairy industry in Ontario?" he asked. There were three points that he believed dairy people to notice: (1) That the cow population of the Province was decreasing; (2) That the exporting of butter was almost a thing of the past; (3) That the exporting of cheese was decreasing.

These were serious facts and should be faced. The importance of having first-class pure bred sires at the head of each herd of dairy cows was impossible to overstate. Only by getting farmers to realize this would the cow population be increased. In spite of this fact, he said, there is no active organization pushing this line of work.

DUAL PURPOSE BREEDING CONDEMNED

Prof. Dean claimed that the belief that the dairy and beef qualities can be combined in one animal and the maximum profit be realized thereby is a fallacy. While there are some good dairy Shorthorns in England, these animals lose their dairy qualities when brought to this country. The use of a beef bull on a dairy herd may be sufficient to ruin the dairy qualities of the herd in one generation.

One reason for the decrease in cow population was that farmers feared they could not get enough for the milk to pay for the work of milking or rather they could make more in other, easier ways.

Prof. Dean reiterated his belief as expressed in the paper read by Mr. McKay, that most of the milk drama could be used with the greatest advantage in education, saying the masses liked to see nature in motion. The stage, which was the first medium through which most of us were taught, could be brought into use to the very greatest advantage. Old ways of teaching are getting obsolete, and it is vital necessity that a new way of teaching, which would reach the public, should be initiated.

"The Alfalfa Situation in Ontario," was the subject of an address by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Guelph College, who held the absorbing interest of a large gathering of farmers during a considerable portion of the afternoon. This address is published in full in Farm and Dairy. Prof. Zavitz made a special reference to conditions in Oxford County. One man said that he could not grow alfalfa. This led Prof. Zavitz to ask those farmers present who had not with success been growing alfalfa to hold up their hands. A small forest of hands went up. When he then asked those farmers who had not succeeded in growing alfalfa to show their hands only the hand of the farmer mentioned was raised. This naturally created considerable merriment.

"Because you have had a failure," said Prof. Zavitz, "do not conclude that alfalfa cannot be grown successfully in your district. Instead, try and find the reason for your failure. There is an explanation for every failure. Failure results frequently from sowing too tender a variety. In other cases it is due to an unsuitable sub-soil where sown. Sometimes the inoculation is not satisfactory." Prof. Zavitz advised cutting the crop when one-third to one-half of it is in flower. Do not wait until one-third of it is in bloom. It was not necessary, he stated, to send to the States for good seed, as it is seed that is better than most of that grown in the United States may now be obtained in Ontario, although the crop of seed last year, owing to the unfavorable weather was largely a failure.

Prof. S. F. Edwards, of Guelph, followed Prof. Zavitz. He spoke on regime Bacteria in connection with Alfalfa Growing and followed the same lines that he did in his address before the Ontario Experimental Union.

At the close of the Thursday morning session the members of the Association were grouped on a special erected platform in front of the Opera House where a panoramic photograph of them was taken. A revolving lens was used on the photograph. The photograph was taken by W. G. Rounds, of Woodstock, from whom copies may be obtained at the rate of \$1 to \$1.50, depending on the size of the photograph selected.

AT THE R. O. D. A.

"Our work as dairymen is to feed a cow to her capacity, quantity, quality and cost of feeding, all being taken into consideration," said Mr. J. G. Taggart, District Representative for Frontenac in an address on "Feeding Dairy Cows." He spoke and strongly emphasized the fact that a large proportion of the feed given is used in supporting the body, and it is only the surplus food that returns to the feeders. Mr. Taggart advised buying the more expensive feed cotton and linseed meal, at present prices. A fuller report of this address will be given later in Farm and Dairy. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, spoke on "Crop Production for Dairy Farmers." This address, which was one of the most practical and valuable at the Convention, will also be given in great detail later on. The rotation address by Mr. Grisdale for the very best results was one of three years, comprising corn, grain and hay.

Rhoda's Queen, the cow owned by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que., that won the championship at the recent Ottawa Dairy Test of the year old, not 14, as is stated in Farm and Dairy, Jan. 23.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy.

The Short Course

M. Cum

The Short Course Agri. differ from some of the optional of the whole of the morning as live stock and the soil and man cultivation by all, yet students of dairying, or any science well. In six different classes at the Short Course from Jan. 15 to 20, completed. Successful of the field in the attendance there was a ladies who

Mr. Stewart B. of the water to the device shown

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In previous at Truro have all of the Mar year Prince Edward in his own Short Course usually large attendance at the balance, with from Nov. 20 from the Anboundland, in the agriculture where the design along again great.

By a COURSE

The special Short Course in road of some six 1000s given by strong, and the ment, who are carrying out of province and Chief Engineer of the Department of Agriculture, D. C. H. was extremely well regarded as, to the the who are so d roads.

As an evidence in this matter it Morning Course being daily published from the front page of the

Takes All the Drudgery Out of the Dairying Business

Here is welcome relief from the drudgery of hand milking—freedom from worry—and independence from unreliable, shiftless workmen and high-cost hand labor. This wonderful machine does easily five times the work of human hands, besides doing it more gently, more carefully and with better effect on the animal. We prove all this at our risk in your own dairy.

THE SHARPLES MILKER

is a big dividend-paying investment for dairymen having twenty cows or more—a steady profit producer that quickly pays back its cost. It insures you more milk from your cows, cleanser milk and a clear saving of from \$800 to \$1000 a year in labor and expense, to say nothing of the opportunity it gives you to double the size of your herd. Mr. Henry Fleisher, Superintendent of Hinzford Farms, Groton, Conn., writes:

"The cows take the machine readily and seem to be very much more contented than when milked by hand. It is one of the most profitable investments we have made in this farm."

Get the Facts. Send for Free Catalog and learn why the Sharple's Mechanical Milker is the only machine having the "top cap with the upward suction" (the secret of its success)—the only machine that leaves the "users" in a healthy, normal condition after milking—why it is endorsed and used by owners of the world's finest dairy cows. Send today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Man.



The Short Course at Truro

M. Cumming, B. S. A., Principal.

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The Short Courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro differ from Short Courses held at some of the other institutions in that optional classes are held throughout the whole course and, while certain of the more important subjects, such as live stock judging, seed judging, and the general lectures on the care and management of live stock and the cultivation of the soil, are attended by all, yet opportunity is afforded for students to take special work in dairying, or horticulture, or veterinar- science and other departments as well. In this way as many as five or six different classes were being con- ducted at one time.

The Short Course this year held from Jan. 7th to 17th, has just been completed. It has been the most suc- cessful of the whole series of courses held in the history of the college. The attendance was 250 and in addition there was a special class of some 50 ladies who took a course in dairying,

tion of the classes as carried on from day to day, and besides many of the other papers of the province gave a publicity to the work at Truro such as it had never received before.

Maple Producers' Convention

Producers of maple products in Quebec province have formed an or- ganization to further the interests of their industry. This organization, known as the Provincial Maple Tree Producers' Association, held its first annual session at Waterloo, Que., on Jan. 9th. The following directors were elected: M. F. Goddard, Water- loo; J. H. Grimm, Montreal; R. T. Abbot, St. John's; Chas. Fiske, Abbot, and L. Dupuis, L'Islet. Prof. Snell, of Macdonald College, acted as chairman and defined the activities that the association might adopt as follows:

- 1st.—To hold annual conventions to discuss matters concerning the maple sugar industry.
- 2nd.—To hold cooperative exhibi- tions of maple products; so that by the interchange of ideas producers

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

PROMPT RETURNS
Established 1854
The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
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MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.
Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.
Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.
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"Hello, Tommy! Chores done already?"
"Yep! Aint you seen our new Litter Carrier? It's a cinch—You should write to Dillon's for their book—same as Dad did."

You can if you work hard enough, and if you have the time and patience, keep stables perfectly clean with the help of fork, broom and wheel barrow.

But those were ways of twenty years ago—before labor was so high and hard to get.

Stable Cleaning by the Dillon Method can be cut down to less than half the time, and a quarter the labor formerly required.

Your man's time is valuable—then cut down the time he spends cleaning the stables.

Your stock is valuable—then give them cleaner and healthier surroundings.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself.
Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON
OSHAWA, ONT.



Cheap Insurance at the Water Troughs

Mr. Stewart Brown, Peterboro Co., Ont., after finding a young cow lying back down in the water trough, put an end to danger of further loss from the same source by the device shown in the illustration—a few scantlings over the top. Mr. Brown considers this device

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

might gain impressions that would enable them to secure the best re- sults.

- 3rd.—To punish adulterators.
- 4th.—To provide cooperative mar- kets, such as is now done in the ma- ter of butter and cheese.

DANGER FROM ADULTERATION

Mr. J. H. Grimm, of Montreal, out- lined some of the dangers that threaten the industry. He stated that when samples had been collected over the country and tests made, 76 per cent adulterated, and while the law provided that all maple products not strictly pure should be labeled "Compound," this affords little or no protection to producers as the factories have the right to use the word "Maple," if the contents are only five per cent pure maple product. Mr. Grimm re- garded the danger to the industry through adulterated products so serious that he predicted the extinction of maple sugar-making on a national scale, unless proper legislation to pro- hibit adulteration were devised.

Mr. Small, representing the Cana- dian Maple Exchange, took the side of the manufacturer and attributed the low prices of maple products, not to adulteration, but to the farmer's dishonesty, incapacity and negligence. In Vermont state maple produc- ers have an organization similar to the new Quebec association. Mr. A. Carlton, its president, told of the work that they were doing in Vermont. He agreed with Mr. Grimm that unless adulteration was prevented, maple producers would have to step down and out. He advised a quality pro- duct and honest dealing on the part of the producer.

polity, horticulture and domestic science.

In previous years, the Short Course at Truro have included students from all of the Maritime Provinces. This year Prince Edward Island is holding its own Short Course and hence the usually large contingent from that province did not go to Truro. The at- tendance at Truro was made up of some 57 from New Brunswick, and the balance, with the exception of nine, from Nova Scotia. These nine hailed from the Ancient Colony of New- foundland, where a great awakening in agriculture is taking place and where the desire for further knowl- edge along agricultural lines is very great.

A COURSE IN ROAD MAKING

The special addition made to the Short Courses for this year was a course in road making, which consist- ed of some six lectures and demonstra- tions given by the Hon. E. H. Arm- strong, and the men of his depart- ment, who are responsible for the carrying out of the road policy of the province and also by B. W. McKenzie, Chief Engineer, I. C. R., and Dr. L. H. Hewes of the Road Division of the Department of Agriculture, Wash- ington, D. C. This part of the course was extremely well received and must be regarded as a very valuable addi- tion to the short course for farmers who are so dependent upon good roads.

As an evidence of the interest taken in this matter it is worth noting that the Morning Chronicle, one of the leading daily papers of Halifax, de- voted from one to two columns on the front page of the paper to a descrip-

BASIC SLAG

RENOVATES OLD
WORN OUT PASTURES
WITHOUT RE-SEEDING

THERE are thousands of farmers in Ontario whose pastures have been worn out by the continued grazing of dairy stock.

Such lands have been drained of fertility and now grow only poor, worthless vegetation. Clover has entirely disappeared. This need not continue. A dressing of Basic Slag applied broadcast at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre will bring such pastures back into good heart and double or treble their capacity for stock carrying. The effect of such an application should be apparent for four or five years.

Basic Slag is being used in thousands of tons in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, and the consumption in Europe amounts to over two million tons per annum. It is therefore no untried fertilizer. Every farmer from the Old Country knows about Basic Slag, but for your own satisfaction ask the Dept. of Agriculture Inspector for your district, or the editor of any farming journal as to its merits. Basic Slag is the ideal fertilizer to apply to stiff clay lands, to wet marshy fields and to all soils which have become sour. If you have any such pasture but one ton of Basic Slag and broadcast same over two acres, applying it at the earliest opportunity—the sooner the better.

Until our selling arrangements in Ontario are completed, you can be supplied direct from the factory at \$20.00 per ton, carriage prepaid to your nearest station—cash with order.

Make this experiment and you will feel grateful to us for bringing the merits of Basic Slag under your notice. An interesting pamphlet, giving particulars of the results obtained by leading agriculturists from the use of Basic Slag will be forwarded by post on application to

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Ltd.

SYNDEY, N. S.

Or to their Sales Agent for Ontario

MR. A. E. WARK

WANSTEAD, ONT.

HORTICULTURE

Potato Canker

Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.C. Guelph.

Since 1900 Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, has repeatedly warned Canadian potato growers against the danger of the introduction of that serious potato disease, Potato Canker, into Canada. Bulletins prepared by Mr. Gussow describing this disease have been issued by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa and inspections made of imported seed potatoes. In spite of these precautions it is feared that the disease may have spread to this country. On account of the shortage of the potato crop in Canada in 1911, large quantities were imported in 1912. These shipments were inspected. The disease was discovered in potatoes imported from England and immediately the Dominion authorities prohibited the sale and distribution for seed purposes of any potatoes imported from Europe. The enforcement of such prohibitory measures, however, is almost impossible and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that considerable quantities of European potatoes were used for seed in 1912.

The detection of potatoes showing the early stages of canker is extremely difficult when large quantities are

is introduced into new countries solely through planting infected tubers. Once the soil becomes infected it remains so for a period of at least eight years. No remedies have yet been discovered that will prevent the appearance of the disease if infected tubers are used for seed. Those who have studied the disease in England state that there are some fields so badly infected that it is impossible to grow sound potatoes upon them.

PREVENTION OF POTATO CANKER

Remedial measures that are recommended are: The destruction of the diseased crop; treating the land with unslaked lime at the rate of four or five tons per acre; replacing potatoes in a four year rotation by some other crop. These remedies, however, are costly and difficult to apply. In prevention, therefore, lies our chief hope of escaping loss from Potato Canker. Potato growers should examine carefully their imported seed and should ascertain with certainty the source of any seed potatoes they may require to buy. The Dominion Government has prohibited the importation of European potatoes but the disease may already be in the country to such care cannot be exercised in looking for it in order that if it is in this country, it may be found and prevented from being established. On no account should potatoes showing the slightest evidence of Canker be planted. Samples of the suspected tubers should be sent to Mr. H. T. Gussow, Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph, for examination and report. No risk should be taken by planting them before report upon them has been received.

Items of Interest

Poultry men will regret to learn that Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry plant at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been dangerously ill for some time and fears are entertained for his recovery.

The various Local Granges of Dufferin Co., Ont., organized themselves into a County Grange on Saturday, January 11th. Many leading men were present at the organization meeting in Shelburne and considerable enthusiasm was evidenced. The following officers were elected: R. J. Woods, Corleton, president; R. H. Halbert, Melancton, vice-president and Chas. L. Lupling, Honeywood, secretary-treasurer. Masters and secretaries of subordinate Granges are to be directors along with the officers of the executive.

A Coming Treat

The Fifth Annual Poultry Number of Farm and Dairy will be published next week. Such leading poultry authorities as H. A. Jull of Macdonald College and Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College will deal with the knotty and difficult problem of marketing. McLeod Bros. of Wentworth county, whose White Wyandottes secured second place in the great international Egg Laying Competition at Storrs, Conn., will show they have developed their great egg laying strain. R. A. Morrison, one of the most successful poultrymen in Eastern Ontario, will describe an interesting experiment for egg production that he has just completed. These are a few of the many good features that will distinguish our Poultry Annual. Watch for it.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Bottle's
Steel, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



YOUNG MEN WANTED to work
VETERINARY profession. Catalogue
free. Grand Rapids Veterinary College,
Des. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS

ENTER THIS CONTEST

\$500 IN GOLD
CASH PRIZES



CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Why not be a WINNER in this Contest?

We are giving away \$500 in Gold Cash Prizes to users of the Grimm "Champion" Evaporator.

Full particulars will be mailed on receipt of above coupon.

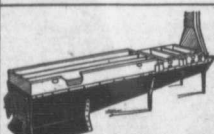
The competition will take place during the last two weeks of April, and the samples of syrup and sugar received will be placed on exhibit in the show windows of the "Montreal Star." Every purchaser and user of the Grimm "Champion" Evaporator may take part in this contest. Now is the time to properly equip yourself to make high grade syrup and sugar—high priced and therefore profitable. Do it now before the sap runs. State the number of trees you will tap and we will give you a price on a suitably sized outfit.

Address all enquiries to:

PRIZE CONTEST:

GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58-58 Wellington Street
MONTREAL

(Don't Forget Coupon)



A Cankered Potato

inspected. There is, therefore, reason to fear that the canker may be in Ontario. If it is in Ontario it should be detected and exterminated before it becomes widespread and serious. We cannot afford to take chances with this disease. Every potato grower should have some knowledge of Potato Canker and watch carefully for it in his district. In the few words I shall endeavor to make clear to you the nature and symptoms of Potato Canker.

THE SYMPTOMS OF CANKER

Canker does not attack to any extent the stems above the ground and it is not until the tubers are dug that the disease is noticed. Canker in the advanced stage is easily recognized. The badly diseased tubers are misshapen and do not in the least resemble potatoes being simply irregular lumps of warty excrescences. Tubers which are only slightly affected at first might appear quite sound. The presence of the disease, however, may be detected by examining the eyes, which will be found to be slightly protruding, rusty in color and composed of clusters of little nodules. No man would plant the badly diseased potatoes but those showing the first symptoms of disease might easily be overlooked and planted.

THE NATURE OF CANKER

Potato Canker is a fungus disease. It was discovered in Hungary in 1890. In 1901 it was first noticed in England. In 1908, 244 cases were reported to the authorities in England. In 1909 it was discovered in Newfoundland. Potato Canker is now found over the greater part of Europe. It

*An address at the Experimental Union Convention at Guelph, recently.

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FARMERS' VIEWS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Issues of the Day Discussed by Dominion Grange—Officers Elected—Direct Legislation Favored

AN organization of which the farmers of Ontario have just reason to feel proud is the Dominion Grange, which held its 38th annual session in Toronto on January 22 and 23. For 38 years this has been the only independent organization the farmers of Ontario have had through

part it plays in relation to the agricultural interests of the country.

The session in Toronto last week was thoroughly representative, farmers being present from 150 granges in 15 counties. Grenville county in the East to Essex county in the West, and as far north as Bruce, Grey and Simcoe. Essex county in the extreme west was the best represented county. The spirit of the gathering was well shown by the fact that when it became known that funds were required to enable an organizer to be placed in the field the necessary money was raised by private subscriptions. The means that during the coming year the organization of new granges as well as of more vigorous activity, and with more vigor than hitherto, and the Order strengthened generally throughout the Province. During the past year county granges were formed in Egin and Duferin counties. These are composed of representatives of the subordinate granges. County granges are soon to be formed in Essex and Simcoe counties, and elsewhere as opportunity presents.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

On page two of this issue appears a list of the resolutions passed at the meeting last week. These resolutions show how thoroughly alive the members of the grange are to the public issues of the day as they relate to the farmer. Most of the resolutions were carried without discussion, similar resolutions having been adopted at previous meetings of the Grange. On these subjects the attitude of the Grange is so well known and the members are so unanimous in the views that during, discussion was deemed unnecessary.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: Master: W. C. Good, Brantford. Overseer: Col. J. Z. Frazer, Burlington. Sec.-Treas.: J. J. Morrison, Arthur. Lecturer: R. J. Woods, Corbinton. Chaplain: B. Wery, West Lake. Steward: Crawford Allan, Strathburn. Assistant Steward: F. D. Bainard, Glanworth. Lady Assistant Steward: Miss Mary Thompson, Newbridge. Gatekeeper: Gordon Deneau, Malden Centre. Ceres: Miss H. Robinson, St. Thomas. Pomona: Miss Carrie Futcher, Middlemarch. Flora: Miss Elva Wardell, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Thomas. Executive: The Master, Secretary, Overseer, E. C. Drury and H. Glendinning. Educational Committee: J. J. Morrison, R. J. Woods and J. Goodfellow, Craignale.

MASTER'S ADDRESS

The retiring Master, Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, in his annual address, referred to the unfavorable season experienced by many farmers last year, and stated that the falling off in the number of live stock kept in Ontario has been due largely to the light rainfall during the early part of the season for the last three years, which destroyed the young clover and grass plants on freshly seeded fields, resulting in short crops of hay. Shortage of labor continues to be one of the farmers' greatest drawbacks, and apparently it is not likely to be relieved by the general use of electricity on the farm until the charges for power by the Hydro-Electric Commission are reduced. Mr. Glendinning did not favor the building of a national leading road.

(Continued on page 10.)

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The Retiring Master

Mr. Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., who completed his term last week as Master of the Dominion Grange.

which to make known their views on the public issues of the day. The fact that this organization has continued all these years shows its strength and indicates the important



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It will tell you all about the insects that you and your sprayer fruit; tells you how to combat them; what sprays you best apply them with, and how you can best apply them with the Spramator. The Spramator Co. is the only Canadian firm in their line that has an American branch, manufacturing in the United States, where they have been established for 12 years. Spramators are the best world over.

There is a Spramator made specifically for your needs; we will tell you about it when we know what you want. Write us tonight for your copy of "A Gold Mine on your Farm." It will prove of great practical worth to you and it will tell you about the Spramators. Address me personally.

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An outside man, to take team and tend to unloading care of feed and other work above the capabilities of the average working man. Take general outside farm work in summer. Has an exceptional good opportunity here on big dairy farm in Eastern Ontario. Apply, stating experience and Res. 588. FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

125-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$13.75. If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Cans shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Necessary under any circumstances—24 hours' lamp, egg tester—ready to use when you get them. Fully equipped incubator in material colors. Incubator and Brooder for sale separately. Write for catalogue and prices. Trade Catalogue will reach you tomorrow before you get your paper. Don't forget to order. Brooder and over freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or write in your order for free trial. WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 216, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

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WANTED Two Experienced HERDSMEN

For Eastern Ontario, to take charge of important dairy herds. Wages for head herdsman to start at \$5.00 per month, with house. For assistant herdsman, \$4.00 per month, without house. Farm conveniently located to city. For further information apply Box R, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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For Only 10 Cts. Colston Castle Gourd, most brilliant of flowers. Crago Aster, monster size. The Crago Aster. Carnation Everlasting, finest white, large double. Giant Forget-me-not, a glorious new variety. Orchid-flowered Pansies, several colors and forms. These most superb Novelties sold for one year one dollar. Nothing better in cultivation. We mail all with cultural directions and full catalogue. JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

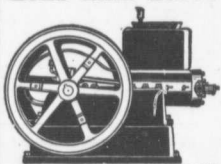
AGENTS We will pay you well to hustle in your district for new subscriptions to this practical journal. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED Holsteins. Also Horses Farm Implements, etc. The undermentioned will Sell by Public Auction at his farm at Lochiel, six miles from Alexandria, Ont., the following registered Holsteins: Fifteen Cows, Two Spring Heifer Calves, Five Bull Calves and One two-year old Bull. Besides the pure bred Holsteins mentioned there will be sold at the sale the usual Farm Implements and stock of Horses, consisting of One Mare, Two Mares with foal, One three-year-old Colt, One two-year-old Colt, One year-old Colt and One Spring Colt. Sale Day: Tuesday, February 11th. Commencing at 11 a.m.

The foundation dam of the above mentioned herd was purchased from Joseph Fletcher, of Oxford Mills, Ont., and all the present herd belongs to that family. The best sires attainable have always been used. The herd two-year-old bull to be sold is a son of the cow belonging to Neil Sangster, of Ormatown, Quebec, which won in the Dairy Test at Ottawa, two years ago. All cows are of fresh early. Everything will be sold without reserve. Terms of Sale: \$3.00 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months credit upon approved joint notes; 5% off for cash. Steeps will meet the trains to convey passengers free of charge to the sale, and will also return passengers to the Station in the evening. FRANCIS TROTTER, Prop. LOCHIEL, ONT.

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4 Cows in calf; 3 Heifers in calf; 3 Calves; 1 Bull, 2 years old; 1 Bull, 8 mos. old—all pure-bred Holsteins with pedigree—Also Grade Cattle and other stock.

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EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

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"Having had wonderful success with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment on my stock, I feel it my duty to write you.

"Our cattle were troubled with caked udders, so had in fact that we thought they would lose the use of them. We applied the Liniment but twice, and in twenty-four hours we could milk without any trouble.

"When anything goes wrong in our home or stable, this excellent Liniment is always called for, and never fails to give instant relief.

"I hope this letter will catch the eye of those whose cattle are suffering from caked udders."

Besides quickly curing this trouble, Douglas' Egyptian Liniment has proved its worth in both human and animal disorders, such as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, sprains, burns and inflammations. It has healed, without blood poisoning or other complication, serious sores at all druggists. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont. Wounds, sore chins and bruises. 53

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Newmarket Seed Oats for sale. Grown on clean land, and cleaned. Price, 75c per bush, stocks included. Samples sent on request.
HARRY GRAHAM, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

FARMERS' VIEWS OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 9.)
by the Dominion Government. He claimed that the leading roads for the farmers are those leading to the post office, factory and railway station, and that these are the ones which require attention. The introduction of the farm telephone, rural mail delivery, and other modern improvements is not tending to reduce rural depopulation, beneficial as they have been otherwise, but may rather tend to increase it by making it easier for the farmers to deal in the large centres than was formerly the case. Greater cooperation among farmers was urged. Local option as taxation and the introduction of a parcel post system were advocated by Mr. Glendinning. The expenditure of \$35,000,000 for naval purposes was condemned.

GRANGES REPORTS
An interesting session was held at which members of subordinate granges presented reports of work done by their granges. Gordon Deneau, of Maiden Centre, representing Erie County, presented one of the best reports.

It showed that this grange has 98 members, that it had purchased seven and a half car loads of fence posts at a cost of 10 1/2c where the local price was 12c. In this way the members had saved over \$500. This grange also had bought salt wholesale and over 4,000 rods of fence from the Sarnia Fence Co.

John Prichard, of Clifford, Huron county, stated that the greatest difficulty his grange had to face was the removal of old residents from the section. R. R. Watson, of Varney Grange, Grey county, reported an increase in membership of 26 during the year. Fortnightly meetings had been held, at which debates had been a feature. Two car loads of feed corn had been purchased and salt had been bought in wholesale quantities. The member of Parliament for the riding had been invited to attend one of the meetings, and had not been allowed to do all the talking while he was there.

DIRECT LEGISLATION APPROVED
The subject was then discussed. The resolutions adopted were the following one favoring direct legislation. Through an oversight this resolution was not included among those published on page two. It was as follows:

"The blocking of tax reform in provincial politics and the prospect of being unable to vote at all intelligently upon the naval question, taken along with the growing conviction that the manner of settling the question of Reciprocity was in the highest degree unfortunate lend special emphasis to the Grange's endorsement of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. We have already done this now in the Ontario Liquor License Act, and it is working to general satisfaction. A further extension of the principle would take a great many important questions out of party politics, and enable them to be settled largely, if not wholly, upon their own merits.

"We reaffirm our belief that our present constitutional system does not provide adequate means for either the rational discussion or the fair settlement of public questions, and that the extension of the practice of direct legislation would do much to remove the disabilities under which we labor at present."

A resolution was moved by Mr. E. C. Drury and adopted, calling for the appointment of a commission to take evidence from the agricultural, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country, regarding banking methods in other countries, before the bank acts revised at Ottawa this session.

"That cement and other commodities be placed upon the free list permanently was urged in the report of

the Legislation Committee, which was adopted. Prompt and thorough investigation of all alleged combinations in restraint of trade was also recommended.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

A vigorous motion was lodged against the naval policies of both the Government and Opposition in the Dominion House. In connection with the resolution on this subject, which was adopted, and which is published elsewhere, the following remarks were made. Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Simcoe County, said that the issue was one of tremendous importance. "It is a question," he said, "whether Parliament or the people shall rule Canada. Party Government is all right in some respects today, but it seems to take no notice of a three-cornered question—that of the local control of this proposed money contribution is no better than the ship money levy in Charles I's time. We should demand a referendum. Let the voice of the people be heard."

"If we let the political parties have their way," said S. A. Beck, of Halldam County, "our country will soon be embroiled in the military of another continent. We must keep out of the European war, but..."

"This is the most important question that has ever come before the Grange or the people of this country," said Mr. W. L. Smith, editor of The Weekly Sun. "If this proposal passes it means the immediate reversal of Canada's policy a years past, and means that now she is turning towards the ways of war. We never had a navy in Canada, and we do not want one now. A money contribution is just as needless. The interests of peace are safer on the North American continent to-day than anywhere else on the globe. The demand for armaments comes from those tin gods who are well represented in Toronto by men who are seeking for titles and honours. The agitation in Great Britain on the question comes from military profits from the building of battleships and ammunition. This \$35,000,000 means \$5 for every citizen in Canada, which is more than is spent per capita on the public school system of Ontario. There is no use in Great Britain talking about preparing against Germany. There is no antagonism between Great Britain and Germany. They were never at war."

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE
"This is not a question of money but a question of principle," said Lieut.-Col. Fraser of Brant County. "Is the principle right? I have been a military man for nearly 20 years, and I have observed that military and naval systems tend to degenerate and elevate the officers. And when you debase the men you destroy any military or naval spirit of patriotism they have. This money contribution should not be forced upon the Canadian people. We should have a referendum on it."

A vote was taken and every one in the hall stood up as favoring a referendum, and they also all stood up as favoring a policy of allowing Canada to remain as she is in naval matters, at least until such a referendum has been taken.

On a motion, a telegram was sent to a meeting of Alberta farmers at Calgary appraising them of the state of the Grange on the naval question. One of the best discussions heard took place in the hall as to direct taxation. An extended report of this discussion will be given in the next issue of Farm and Dairy, as well as a discussion on parcel post, and two or three other points which had no space prevents being reported in this issue.

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Write Farm and Dairy Circulation Department tonight giving your estimate of how many friends and neighbors you can see for Farm and Dairy, and ask for our best pay for you.

THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE DOMINION GRANGE ON PUBLIC ISSUES

(Continued from page 2)

are still confident that Reciprocity in trade with the United States would be to the great and lasting benefit of both countries, and we are, moreover, equally confident that its realization, though it may be delayed by selfish interests, cannot be permanently blocked. We are glad to reaffirm our allegiance to that cause, and we desire to express the hope when next the question is placed before the Canadian people it may be put in the form of a referendum, so that the public mind may not be distracted and confused by appeals to party spirit and the intrusion of wholly different questions. It is only fair to the Canadian voter that he be given a chance of giving a definite answer to a specific question."—Carried.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

"We again recommend such a gradual increase in British Preference as will, in the course of a few years, lead to complete free trade with the Mother Country. This is one of the assistance to Britain, and at the same time reduce the cost of clothing, iron ware, and other manufactured articles to the Canadian people. We must confess to a feeling of amazement when we see those who are loudest in their protestations of patriotic devotion to the Empire unwilling to extend to the British people the same market advantages that they give us. The consideration is so obvious and so damaging that it is obvious expressing it in words."—Carried.

PARCEL POST

"The rapid spread of rural free delivery in Canada lends special importance to the establishment of some system of parcel post such as has been used in Germany for over a quarter of a century, or such as has been recently established in the United States. In the elimination of the middleman, in bringing producer and consumer closer together, and in cheapening the cost of transportation, a system of parcel post would be of first importance. Regular shipments of farm produce could be sent from individual growers in the country to individual consumers in the cities at a minimum cost, and various kinds of commodities of urban manufacture could be returned to the farms. A special advantage would be the collecting and delivering of all parcels. The establishment of parcel post moreover would furnish the people with a mode of escape from the exorbitant charges of express companies. The extensive use made of this system in those countries where it is in vogue leads us to expect that it would be of great advantage to the Canadian people.

"We would respectfully urge the Post Office Department to investigate the workings of the system in other countries, with a view to its adoption here."—Carried.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

"Reviewing briefly the education reports of previous years we would again call attention to the following:

(1) The advisability of improving and extending continuation class work in rural schools, of encouraging the teaching of elementary agriculture, means of school gardens and nature study, and of extending the consolidation of rural schools so as to permit more advanced work. To this end we recommend that the grants to public schools be increased.

(2) A reduction in that rigidity and uniformity of school work which is imposed upon us by bureaucratic control. Teachers ought to be given more liberty, and examinations should not be emphasized so much.

(3) The propriety of teaching the duties and responsibilities of citizen-

ship both by information concerning the mechanism of our social and political life and by concrete object lessons through democratic school organization.

(4) The dangers that are inseparable from the growth of military drill in our schools, tending to the increase of international antipathies and the development of a narrow sense of national self-sufficiency, misalled self-respect. We desire especially to protest against the use of the Boy Scout movement and the Cadet Corps as a means whereby to carry on the propagation of militarism.

(5) We desire to commend the educational work of the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and to express the hope that the good work which they are doing and can do, may be very widely extended. Subordinate Granges should cooperate with the District and in demarcation in holding meetings.

(6) We desire again to emphasize the need for more outdoor work in connection with our rural schools.

(7) We recommend all grangers to assist in the formation and maintenance of trustee and ratepayer associations under the auspices of the Trustee Department of the Ontario Educational Association, so as to forward educational progress in the rural schools."—Carried.

CONTROL OF AUTOS

"The fast running, heavy automobile is doing more damage to our roads than any other one cause. The tax upon autos should be graded according to their horse power, and should be sufficiently large to repair the damage which they cause. Where autos are purchased whose speed, power is away beyond the limit allowed by the tax should be proportioned to the excess of speed."—Carried.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION

"We note with pleasure the growth of public opinion in favor of local option in taxation, and we again protest against injustice of denying to municipalities the right to exempt improvements from taxation if they so wish.

"In this connection we would direct attention to the statement recently made by the authority of the Bank of Commerce, that the increase of taxable real estate (a large part of which is land values) in the city of Montreal during the last year has been \$120,000,000. Under present conditions of a few land speculators, the should in justice return to those who have created it, viz. the community. The increased taxation of land values would have the effect of expropriating a greater share of this 'unearned increment' for the public treasury, and would assist in making possible the change from indirect to direct taxation."—Carried.

"That the practice commonly known as 'stock watering' be made a criminal offence. We believe that this practice is tantamount to a robbery of the public, and that legal means should be taken to prevent it."—Carried.

"We desire to commend the principle involved in the bill introduced recently in the Dominion Parliament by Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., advocating the abolition in Canada, of the practice of the bestowing of titles, believing that it tends to create man-made distinctions between man and man."—Carried.

The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions will hold their 13th annual convention in the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 5 and 6.

Rush

To catch the Great Sixth Annual Poultry Number out Feb. 6th, get your copy ready to-day and mail it to-night.

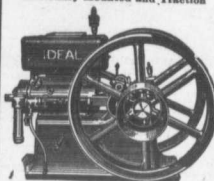
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In these times of high prices and big demand, the farmer who has anything to sell will have no trouble in selling it. A good market is waiting for everything he can raise. Parcels Post will help, and the effort that is being made to regulate the commission business and to better transportation facilities. There never was a brighter prospect of a larger share of the consumer's dollar than 1913 offers to every farmer who has the crop and the quality.

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Wherever you live, we can reach you with the right fertilizer, the right service, and the right price. Write today for copy of "Plant Food," a practical hand book on fertility. No advertising in it; sent without cost, while this edition lasts.

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AND RURAL HOME

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5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural matter, and we always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to *Farm and Dairy* exceed 14,778. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,675 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable, and is able to do 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 unsolicited advertisements. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will refund the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of publication, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in *Farm and Dairy*."

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

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

THE COST OF WAR

In these days of war and rumors of war (the latter mostly false) there is a stronger peace sentiment among the people of the world than ever before. Leaders of men are more and more holding on high the ideal of peace. Among those who are helping to add to the literature that is doing so much to disillusionize a war-hypnotized people by sane and logical reasoning is Dr. David Jordan, President of Stanford University. In his recent work, "The Unseen Empire," he gives facts and figures that afford much food for thought.

The great burden that war imposes on European peoples is evidenced in the appalling magnitude of their national debts, which are due almost altogether to war and preparation for war. The British National Debt, for instance, amounts to \$3,380,577,000. The National Debt of France is such

that every inhabitant of the country must pay a tax of twenty-five dollars to satisfy the national tax collector, much of which goes to pay the interest on previous war debts and current expenses for military purposes. When we consider that a man with a family of four may have to pay a tax to the national treasury of one hundred dollars a year and when we consider further that returns for labor in France are much lower than they are in Canada, we have an idea of the grievous burden that the French taxpayer must bear. But grievous as are the taxes of the French people the other Latin nations of Europe are bearing still heavier loads in comparison with their resources.

Dr. Jordan claims with reason that the armed peace of the last decade is little less exhausting than actual war. The annual war cost of the world, Dr. Jordan estimates, is equivalent to the wages of eight million American workmen. If this comparison were applied to Europe where wages are much lower the war bill of one year would consume the entire earnings of about fifteen million workmen.

Leaving aside the sacrifice of human life that war involves, the degrading effect that barracks life is having on hundreds of thousands of young men and considering only its financial aspect, we have here presented to us one of the greatest problems of modern times. Can anyone doubt that this staggering waste is a large factor in causing the worldwide high cost of living? It is regrettable that in Canada neither political party are presenting such facts as these to the people.

HIS MISTAKE

Recently we were talking on farm topics in general with an Institute speaker. He expressed himself freely and wisely on all questions that had to do with practical farm operations. When we started to talk on the subject of keeping the boy on the farm, however, our friend suddenly became strangely reticent. Later it developed that he had two sons, and they both had left him. We know that this man was farming under exceptionally favorable conditions, with a good farm that he owned himself, and, therefore, it was not lack of good financial prospects that drove the boys to the city. As we talked the real reason soon came out.

We found that this man had not given his boys a business interest in the farm. He had always kept them well supplied with money, he thought, but he himself had been boss, and his sons, so far as the management of the farm was concerned were only a superior sort of hired men. Every young man with initiative and ability desires to work to a place where he will be his own boss. Few of our young men care to stay around home waiting until their father dies or retires in order that they may work out their own ideas. This farmer's sons did just what most other ambi-

tious young fellows would have done. They sought work elsewhere.

Another reason why these boys might have left, came out later. The chores on this farm were not regarded as a part of the farm work. They were done after supper. No wonder the boys got disgusted and decided to quit. As he was leaving, our visitor remarked that he did not do very much of the farm work now, he had gone into partnership with a man who had worked for him seven years. How much better it would have been had he formed a business partnership with his sons long before, and kept them on the farm with him.

PARCELS POST A SUCCESS

The Parcels Post system recently adopted in the United States has not yet been in operation one month, but already its usefulness has been demonstrated. Opponents of the measure said that the people would not use the Parcels Post even if they had it. In less than three days after the Act came in force, many of the post offices in the United States found that their facilities for handling parcels were entirely inadequate and Parcels Post stamps were bought and used just about as fast as they could be printed. Our Canadian Post Office Department has already begun to feel the effect of the new postal system on the other side of the line, and as many as one thousand parcels have been received in the Toronto Post Office from the United States in one day.

Shipments of farm produce, it would appear, are likely to make up a larger percentage of the parcels post business than was contemplated. There is a reason. The difference between what the farmer receives and the consumer pays for eggs ranges all the way from five to fifteen cents. A dozen eggs weigh about one and a half pounds, or with the package two pounds. Under the new postal regulations in the United States, a two-pound package of eggs might be sent to any customer within fifty miles for ten cents, the package to be delivered right at the customer's door. The postal charge decreases, however, with heavier packages, so that five or six dozen eggs weighing eleven pounds might be mailed for thirty-five cents or only about six cents a dozen. Here is an opportunity for the farmer to build up a splendid retail trade in eggs when they are high in price, to the advantage of both himself and his customer. A pound of butter may be mailed for five cents, two pounds for eight cents, and if as much as eleven pounds can be included in one shipment the charge would be thirty-five cents, or only a little more than three cents a pound.

Advocates of the parcels post measure have always claimed that parcels post would open up a new era in transportation, that it would be of great advantage to farmer and consumer, and that it would be a profitable business for the post office department. The first two of their

Canada's Real Danger

While our politicians are busy preparing a law to tax the people \$35,000,000 for a Navy (which will in reality be \$105,000,000, as it will be raised by the tariff) they are overlooking a real danger here at home. They are ignoring the made-in-Canada triple alliance of railways, banks, and manufacturers, who are taking hundreds of millions out of the people every year and driving thousands steadily into deeper poverty. This triple alliance is more dangerous to the Canadian people than all the bayonets and dreadnaughts of Europe. There is no power from without Canada that can harm the people half as much as these unscrupulous barons of special privileges, who are steadily tightening their grip upon the common people.

—Grain Growers' Guide.

contentions have already proved correct. When the Post Office Department of the United States adjusts itself to the new conditions, the third contention also will probably be proved correct.

We in Canada need a Parcels Post Act as much as did the people of the United States. We are just as firmly in the grip of the express companies; we have just as many middlemen eating up the profits as they have. Why not have a Parcels Post law in Canada? We would suggest that every farmer's organization from the National Council of Agriculture up to the smallest Farmers' Club, petition the Government at Ottawa to give a Parcels Post measure for Canada their early consideration. This the Dominion Grange has already done. Our influence will aid in ending discussion by legislation.

In this commercial age of us old and worry are making many of us rush before our time, a story that carries us to a community

Our New Serial where the people are living simply, free

from the turmoil and strife of our own world, is bound to be appreciated. Our new serial, "Rose of Old Harpeth," starting in this issue, is such a story. In it, Maria Thompson Davies carries us in thought to the simple restfulness of her own Tennessee Valley, and gives us a vision in "Rose of Old Harpeth" of a woman to be loved indeed, whose full blooming beauty is accompanied by grace and ineffable charm, one who sheds blessings all around her. Readers of *Farm and Dairy* will remember appreciatively the story of Miss Selina Lue and Mother Mayberry by the same author.

Our new heroine is just as witty as is Selina Lue, and her heart is simple and sincere, but her poetry is young, while their's were growing old and her romance is her own, not that of someone else. "Rose of Old Harpeth" is a story of love in its wholesome purity, and in it we believe we are offering a treat to our readers.

Treat

(Cont.)
is up to the date return. No man will likes cows cost, there between the cow you see a c enough at a

Back of issue there like to know

It is J. K. tent.

Back in Robertson was of the Canada Association, in Essex Co farm paper scheme of ment. Out to the Secret for particular vice received grow more c it scientific

Then he too to exhibit at Professor Zavis missioner Co were impress he had made him the possible growers corn to dairy who grow corn for fodder, but unfavorable in their secim mature seed use. They—grown—and advertis

This he has Moreover, his neighbors growing and sment. It was through his Dis of the Dept. of A. McKenny the Ontario Co institution doing work, and next in Windsor at corn show.

Do you sup advertising pays TISING HAS farm paper a him much goodness. Were he more business than he is in a handle.

Note his advice simple. So do straightforward. catch your eye, your money, bac All of this—and Dairy—it wence.

You other copy you to get A Paper Farm

Treat the Cow as a Mother

(Concluded from page 5)

is up to the milker to get the immediate return for the food consumed. No man who hates milking and dislikes cows can make any great success; there must be sympathy between the cow and the milker. When you see a cow that is fastened loosely enough at the neck reach around and

affectionately lick her milker as she would her calf, you may know that that man will get all the milk anyone can get. Motherhood and milk production go together. Treat the cow like a mother. Be kind; be gentle; it will pay and pay big.

Dairying at Macdonald College

(Concluded from page 5)

and is probably the most heavily stocked of any of the college farms of Canada. They manage, however, to produce all of the roughage and some of the grain that is fed to their dairy herd. Roots and corn silage combined with clover or alfalfa hay forms the basis of the ration. Concentrated feeds to supplement these are purchased. The acreage of alfalfa is being increased from year to year and Prof. Barton has never yet failed to get a good supply of this feed in the worst seasons. With corn and alfalfa for a basis, milk is produced at a minimum cost. Mr. Neas informed us that the Holstein cow, Millbrook Newland, had produced milk at 44.8 cents a quart, and the Ayrshire cow, Kirsty of Ste. Anne's, at 50 cents a quart.

The stables at Macdonald College are more elaborate than one would expect to find on even the best managed dairy farm that has to be run on a commercial basis. "It seems hard to please the public," said Prof. Barton. "They come here, look over our stables, and say, 'Oh, yes, that is all right for the Government to do or for men like Sir William Macdonald, who has plenty of money, but we can't do it. Why don't you get things down to a commercial basis so that we can learn something?' And," concluded Prof. Barton with a smile, "if we had erected a cheap but comfortable stable the majority of the people would hardly think the place worth coming to inspect, and would accuse us of trying to do things on the cheap." The general principles of construction, however, could well be followed. The illustration reproduced on page five will give an idea of the interior arrangements. The cows stand in two rows, tail to tail. The stables are light, well ventilated, easily cleaned, and convenient for feeding. These are principles that may be applied in stables of the cheapest construction. The College stables are of fireproof material. The first stables erected on the College farm were burned and the executive decided to make a recurrence of that catastrophe impossible.

In connection with the dairy building at the College is a splendidly equipped creamery, but not much of the College milk finds its way to the creamery. Most of it goes to the College dining hall, the dairy department being credited at retail prices.

We spent a most profitable day with Prof. Barton inspecting the farm, the dairy herd, and inquiring into the methods followed. We could not but conclude that the work conducted on this College farm will be of great value to the dairy interests of Quebec province.

The average dairyman is an unpaid man. The slovenly methods of 10 per cent of the dairymen work hardships on those who practice cleaner methods. I object to sending dirty milk to the factories and so making it all dirty. The consumer believes that all milk is dirty milk. Milk should be paid for on the basis of its cleanliness and value for food. This will encourage the making of more clean milk.—E. H. Dollar, in address before New York Dairymen's Convention.

AD. TALK

LXIV.

Back of one little ad. in this issue there is a history you will like to know something about.

It is J. O. Duke's advertisement.

Back in 1903, when Dr. James Robertson was promoting the idea of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, this man, who lives in Essex Co., Ont., read in his farm paper about the proposed scheme of farm crop improvement. Out of curiosity he wrote to the Secretary of the C.S.G.A. for particulars. Acting on advice received, he later started to grow more corn and to improve it scientifically as recommended.

Then he took his corn to Guelph to exhibit at the Winter Fair. Professor Zavitz, and Seed Commissioner Clark, and others, were impressed with the showing he had made. They pictured to him the possibilities for progressive growers to supply good seed corn to dairy farmers and others who grow corn for ensilage and for fodder, but who because of unfavorable climatic conditions in their sections are unable to mature seed corn for their own use. They advised him to go ahead—grow more—exhibit more—and advertise his corn.

This he has done.

Moreover, he has interested his neighbors in the work of corn growing and seed corn improvement. It was he who, working through his District Branch office of the Dept. of Agri., with Mr. A. McKenny in charge, formed the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, now a powerful farmers' institution doing a big and worthy work, and next week convening in Windsor at its own annual big corn show.

Do you suppose Mr. Duke's advertising pays him? **ADVERTISING HAS MADE HIM.** His farm paper advertising brings him much good profitable business. Were he to enlarge on it more business would flow to him than he is in a position as yet to handle.

Note his advertising copy! So simple. So understandable. So straightforward. It is sure to catch your eye. He guarantees your money—back if not satisfied! All of this—and being in Farm and Dairy—it wins your confidence.

You other corn growers: It'll pay you to get busy!

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS
Merit Confidence

CONFIDENCE is one of the most important and satisfactory considerations in every act and interest in life.

There is nothing the dairy farmer buys that is of as great importance to him as the cream separator, which SAVES or LOSES money in quantity and quality of product every time he puts milk through it, TWICE A DAY 365 DAYS IN THE YEAR, and lasts from six months to twenty years according to the durability of the machine.



Hence the importance of only making so serious an investment with COMPLETE CONFIDENCE that you are buying THE BEST and that which will LAST LONGEST.

Every man who knows what a cream separator is knows that this is true of the DE LAVAL, the original and for thirty years the "WORLD'S STANDARD" cream separator. Somebody may CLAIM as much for some other separator, but no buyer can possibly have equal CONFIDENCE in its being so.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 126 JAMES ST., WINNIPEG

TRAIN FOR BUSINESS

You can train for a business position at home by taking our course. We teach Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand and Typewriting. All books and supplies required furnished with course. Ask for full information. Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd. Dept. J. TORONTO, Canada.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION



"My barn that was BURNED was fitted with Crumb's Warrior Stanchions. If it had not been for the case with which these fasteners were joined I should have lost my cows." writes Mr. Everett Hooklet, Jewettstown, Mass.
WALLACE H. CRUMB, Boston, U.S.A.
Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to this same office. Write in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.



The Feed That Makes the Cream

Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than corn, shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of cream—and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk. Test your cows before and after feeding Livingston's Oil Cake for a month—and your "butter money" will show its economy.

Livingston's Oil Cakes contain from 8 to 12% of pure Lined Oil—are soft enough to break into small bits—and are completely and easily digested. Write us for sample and prices if your dealer cannot supply you. Dominion Lined Oil Co., Limited, Sarnia, Sarnia, Ontario, Montreal.

Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

Your dairy equipment is not complete without one

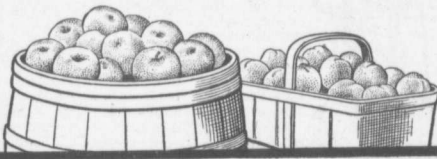
If you haven't a Silo a little investigation will surely convince you that you ought to erect one before another winter. Most likely you have already come to that conclusion.

If you have then you certainly want the Silo that will give you the best service and keep your Silage in the best condition, and that is the Ideal Green Feed Silo.

Ideal Green Feed Silos are made from the very best material, and everyone contemplating the erection of a Silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a Silo. Look into this now while you have the time.

Silo Catalogue sent upon request.

DeLaval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd.
173 William St. Montreal. 128 James St. Winnipeg.



Progressive Jones Says:

"Get More Barrels And More Baskets"

I tell you, friend, that you can make your trees yield you more barrels and baskets of luscious fruit by enriching the soil with the profit-making

Harab Fertilizers

I know fruit growers who are many dollars richer from using Harab Fertilizers last year. I know of some who won prizes for their fruit—one being a prize winner at International Apple Growers' Association at Chicago. These prize winners attribute their success to Harab Fertilizers.

Now, friend, if Harab Fertilizers have done so well for other fruit growers, vegetable growers and farmers, isn't it reasonable to expect they will do as well for you? Isn't it worth while trying them for at least half your orchard? Then make a careful count and see how many more barrels and baskets of big, sound fruit you get from fertilized trees than you do from the unfertilized. If the results don't warrant you using Harab Fertilizers on your whole orchard next year, well, I'll be surprised, very surprised. But I'll bet the surprise will be on the other foot, when you see how many more dollars a small investment in Harab Fertilizers will bring you.

There's an interesting booklet, describing the 14 different Harab Fertilizers—each for a particular purpose. The Harris Abbatior Co. promise me they will send my friends copies without charge. Just write them for a copy to-day.

Shows for more fruit profits
Progressive Jones

The Harris Abbatior Co., Ltd., Toronto



Cheese Department

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

Cheese Situation in Eastern Ontario

By G. G. Pablos, Chief Dairy Instr., Kingston, Ont.

The work of instruction in 1912 was conducted along similar lines to that of last season, and the same number of instructors were engaged in the work, viz., 24.

Eight hundred and ninety-five cheese factories were in operation (which is 18 less than last season). This reduction is due to the fact that six factories were burned and 18 closed. Four of the factories burned down were re-built. Two were operated as creameries and two were purchased by the Dominion Government and a model combined cheese factory and creamery built in their place; for which the government is to be commended. These 895 factories received from the regular instructors 1,404 full day visits and 4,958 call visits. In addition, they received 810 visits from Mr. Singleton and myself. Sixty-two factories made improvements in buildings or plant, the estimated expenditure, including new buildings, being \$95,044. A pleasing feature of this expenditure was the equipping of 10 factories with cool-curing rooms.

Eighty factories pay by milk according to quality; 52 pay by straight fat, and 28 add two to the reading. One hundred and six factories pasteurized the whey, the average acidity of the pasteurized whey being .36 as compared with 1.04 in the unpasteurized. The number of factories shipping cream to the United States was 22 as compared with 14 last season. One hundred and twenty-one factories manufactured whey butter, and the total pounds of whey butter made from May 1st to Nov. 1st was 385,854 lbs., which is 26,999 lbs. more than for the same period last season.

PATRONS

The number of patrons delivering milk to the cheese factories was 32,425, which is 682 less than last season. Of this number 73 were found to be deteriorated. After an investigation had been made, 60 cases were handed over to the Official Prosecutor, to be dealt with. Fifty-seven of these were corrected, and fines ranging from \$5 to \$50 were imposed, amounting in all to \$1,333.

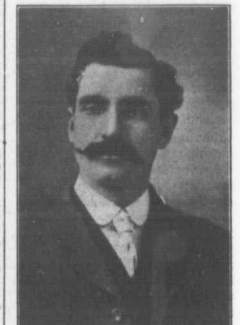
The amount of milk delivered to the cheese factories, from May 1st to Nov. 1st, was 1,011,725 lbs., and the amount of cheese manufactured was 94,606,819 lbs., which is 1,062,251 lbs. more than for the same period last year, or, allowing 85 lbs. as the average weight of a cheese, this would show an increase of 12,497 cheese.

The average lbs. of milk required to make a lb. of cheese, was 10.68 as compared with 10.74 last season. At first sight this does not seem to be very much of a difference, but when figured out from the 94,606,819 lbs. of cheese manufactured, it amounts to 495,171 lbs. At 12 cts. a lb. (which was the average selling price of the cheese for the six months) this would

mean a gain to the producers of \$64,372.23.

As a result of the knowledge gained by my trip to Europe last season, and after discussing matters with the instructors, it was decided that a special effort be made, to improve the texture of the cheese, also to reduce the lbs. of milk required to make a lb. of cheese, keeping in mind that quality should be the first consideration. To do this, instructions were given to set the milk in a sweeter condition, and to salt the curds lighter than had been the general practice, and the results have been very gratifying, as the average is lower this year than for several years.

QUALITY OF THE CHEESE
The quality of the May and June cheese was exceptionally fine. Very few complaints were made regarding acid or off flavored cheese, but as soon as the weather became warm, came the old story of over-ripe and gassy milk, and before the makers realized what they were up against, a



The New President of the E. O. D. A.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., President of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, has had some experience as a cheese maker, cheese buyer and business man. His experience will fit him for the important position he now occupies.

considerable quantity of more or less open cheese had been placed on the market. Notwithstanding this, I consider that taken on the whole, the quality was superior to that of former years, although there is still much room for improvement.

A Model Meeting

Business, education and entertainment all had their place in the annual meeting of the Central Smith cheese factory in Peterboro Co., Ont. Among the educational addresses was a talk on Cow Testing by Mr. A. Andress, the Dairy Record Centre man located at Peterboro. Mr. H. B. Cowan, Editor in Chief of Farm and Dairy, spoke on the knotty problem of rural depopulation, tracing the causes back behind the superficial things to the fundamental changes that must be made in our economic system before farming will be placed on a basis where the financial returns will be inviting to our young men. Quartettes, solos, recitations, and instrumental music furnished the entertainment.

A report of the season's operations showed that from May 1st to November 1st, 123,426 lbs. of cheese were manufactured and sold at an average price of 13.65 cts. From May 1st to October 31st, 1,759 lbs. of creamery butter and 564.3 lbs. of whey butter were manufactured, bringing the total receipts for the season up to \$22,188.08, with a gross return to the patrons of \$19,600.48.

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WANTED: A Maker of Fancy Butter

Man or Woman who can make the very best of fancy butter to supply trade at a large particular hotel.

Dairy farm open from Ottawa, with dairy fully equipped and modern in every way, wants you, if you can deliver the goods. Must be best possible. Splendid opening for the right person. Apply, giving particulars of experience, age, habits and estate salary expected.

BOX 68, FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SPRING CREEK FARM

On Feb. 18th, 3 p.m., on Lot 8, Con. 12, East Zorra, two miles north of Woodstock, consisting of House, Stable, Two Acres and Factory with complete equipment for factory or cheese making, to be sold together or separately. Terms on buildings and lot made known on day of sale. Equipment Cash.

Wm. FULIN, Assn. E. HARWOOD, Prop.

A. McKay, Sec. Woodstock, R.R. No. 2.

After Feb. 1st, No. 6

FOR SALE

Mechanical Refrigerator Plant, complete. Also one Cream Ripener, one Cream Pastryer and one Milk Heater. Apply to D. D. ALLAN, PRINCETON, ONT.

CREAM WANTED Highest City prices paid for cream. Furnish cans, pay all charges, remit promptly. Haven't paid less than 35c for two months. Write TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LTD., Toronto

CEMENT Sewer Pipe

and all sizes of Drain Tile, Cement Brick, Silo Blocks For Sale by JOY & SON 278 DUNDAS ST., HAPANE, ONT. Special prices on car lots. Write for price

Water Your Milk!

But do it by getting your cows to drink more water this winter through having

The Water Warmer

The Heller-Aller Tank Heater sets right into your water trough. Burns any kind of fuel—coal, corn cobs, rubbish, wood, etc.

Cast in one piece. Takes on a uniform temperature and will not crack. The result of careful study and actual use. Weighs 150 lbs., 24 inches high, exclusive of pipe, and 12 inches in diameter. Has ash pan and grate, and heavy cast iron.



Price, only \$8.00. Will last a lifetime. It will pay you big to have one.

Catalogue of Tanks, Pumps, Windmills, Peromatic Water Systems, etc., send on request.

The Heller-Aller Co.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

The New President

Mr. S. E. Facey, the new president of the W. O. D. A., has long been connected with the dairy industry. His father started one of the first cheese factories in Western Ontario at Harriettville in 1866. He continued to manage his factory until his death in 1906.

Mr. Facey was born in this cheese factory and commenced cheese making as soon as he could look over the curd knife. He has been connected with the factory ever since, taking complete control at the time of his father's death. Just before his death his father had planned to install a butter-



S. E. Facey, Harriettville, Ont.

making plant in connection with it. Ever since 1897 the factory has been equipped to make both cheese and butter. It has manufactured as much as 272 tons of cheese in a season. It was one of the largest factories in Western Ontario. At present it has about 70 patrons, which is not as large as it formerly had owing to some milk condenseries and two new factories having been built near it in recent years. It was in this factory that Mr. J. Scott, past president of the Dairy-men's Association, made butter for several years after the installation of the butter plant in '97.

A Creamery Blackboard

Make a blackboard! Why, of course you can. Get about three or four nice smooth weathered boards, an inch in thickness and a foot wide, plane off the edges so that they fit snugly together, nail some cleats up and down the back and put several coats of blue paint on the smooth side. Plenty good enough. Yes, you must have a couple of hooks on the upper side of the blackboard so as to suspend it near where the patrons drive up. But what good will it be anyway? Try it and see for yourself.

There isn't a morning in the year but that something could be written there that would be read with interest and be helpful to some patron. All the buttermaker has to do is to use his brains a little. The board could be used as a bulletin of events for the farmers as well. Timely suggestions about caring for the milk

or other operations on the farm could be given from day to day. It will all help make satisfied patrons. There's every reason why you can afford to go to this little trouble.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

Moisture Control of Butter

The subject of moisture control is one that is receiving an ever increasing amount of attention from creamery men. The Indiana Experiment Station has recently conducted extensive investigations into the factors of butter and their moisture content of butter and their results are summarized as follows:

1. The richness and acidity of the cream, size of the butter granules, temperature of and churning in wash water, method of salting and amount of salt used do not materially influence the moisture content of the finished butter.

2. Large churnings yield butter with a higher per cent. moisture than small churnings. Butter from raw cream contains more moisture than butter from pasteurized cream. High churning temperatures make butter retain more moisture than low churning temperatures. Working the butter in water regardless of temperature increases the moisture content.

3. The secret of moisture control lies in regulating the churning temperature and in adjusting the amount of water present during the working process according to the firmness of the butter as determined by the chemical, physical and mechanical properties of the butterfat and in the systematic use of a reliable moisture test.

4. Conditions that cause the formation of round, smooth butter granules, such as a very thin cream held at a low temperature for a long time and which requires excessive churning and tends towards salivness of the butter, make moisture control more difficult and the results more uncertain than when the butter granules are irregular, flaky and not too firm.

5. The moisture is not evenly distributed throughout the churn. For this reason it is not safe to run too close to the 16 per cent. limit and it is advisable to establish 15 per cent. as the danger line.

6. In order to secure a representative sample of the butter in churn, it is necessary to take small portions of butter from all parts of the churn. When sampling, care should be taken to avoid water pockets.

7. Some moisture is lost during the transfer of the butter from the churn to the tub or box and when printing the butter. This loss tends to be greater during the winter months when the butter is firm than during the summer months when the butter is soft. A conservative estimate puts the average loss of moisture in packing at about 5 per cent.

8. Considerable moisture is lost during the storage of butter. This loss is controlled by the salt content of the butter and by the thoroughness of moisture incorporation. Unsalted butter loses very little, if any, moisture in storage. The more salt the butter contains the greater is the loss of moisture in storage. Butter in which the moisture is properly incorporated loses less moisture than butter with a loose and leaky body.

9. The accuracy of the results of moisture determinations by the buttermaker depends on the preparation of the sample, the sensitiveness, condition and the carefulness and judgment of the operator in making the test. Most of the moisture tests now available for the use of the buttermaker are satisfactory and yield reasonably accurate results if manipulated according to directions.

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Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

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CHAPTER I.

ROSE MARY OF SWEETBRIAR

WHY, don't you know nothing in the world compliments a loaf of bread like asking for a fourth slice," laughed Rose Mary, as she reached up on the stone shelf above her head and took down a large crusty loaf and a long knife. "Thick or thin?" she asked as she raised her lashes from her blue eyes for a second of hospitable inquiry.

"Thin," answered Everett promptly, "but two with the butter sticking 'em together. Please be careful with that weapon! It's as good as a juggler's show to watch you, but it makes me slightly—solicitous." As he spoke he seated himself on the corner of the wide stone table as near to Rose Mary and the long knife as seemed advisable. A ray of sunlight fell through the door of the milk-house and cut across his red head to lose itself in Rose Mary's close black braids.

"Make it four," he further demanded over the table.

"Indeed, and I will," answered Rose Mary delightedly. And as she spoke she held the loaf against her breast and drew the knife through the slices in a fascinatingly dangerous manner. At the intentness of his regard the color rose up under the lashes that veiled her eyes, and she hugged the loaf closer with her left hand. "Would you like six?" she asked innocently, as the fourth stroke severed the last piece.

"Just go and slice it all up," he answered. "I'd rather watch you than eat."

"Wait till I butter these for you, and then you can eat—and watch me finish work on the butter. Won't that do you as well? Think what an encouragement your interest will be to me! Really, nothing in the world paces a woman's work like a man looking on as he does. I'll stop her she'll drop under the line. Now, you have your bread and butter and you can sit over there by the door and help me turn off this ten pounds in no time."

As she had been speaking, Rose Mary had spread two of the slices with the yellow butter from a huge bowl in front of her, clapped on the tops of the sandwiches and then, with a smile, handed them in a blue plate to the man who lounged across the corner of her table. She made a very gracious and lovely picture, did Rose Mary, in her light-blue homespun gown against the cool gray depths of the milk-house, which was fern-lined along the cracks of the old stones and mysterious with the trickling gurgle of the spring that flowed into the long stone troughs, around the milk cans and out under the stone door-sill. From his post by the door Everett watched her as she drove her paddle into the

hard golden mound in the blue bowl in front of her, and, with a quick turn of her strong, slender wrist, slapped and patted chunk after chunk of the butter into a more compressed form. The sleeves of her dress were rolled almost to her shoulders and under the white, moist flesh of her arms the fine muscles



Rose of Old Harpeth

showed plainly. The strong curves of her back and shoulders bent and sprung under the graceful sweep of her arms, and her round breasts rose and fell with quickened breath from her energetic movements.

"Now, you're making me work too hard," she laughed; and she panted as she rested her hand for a second against the edge of the bowl and looked up at Everett from under a black tendril, curl that had fallen down across her forehead.

"Miss Rose Mary Alloy, you are one large, husk-witch," calmly remarked the hungry man as he finished disposing of the last half of one of the thin bread and butters. "Here I sit enchanted by—a butter-paddle, when you and I both

know that not two miles across the meadows there runs a train that ought to put me into New York in a little over forty-eight hours. Won't you, won't you let me go—back to my frantic and imploring employers?"

"Why no, I can't," answered Rose Mary as she pressed a yellow cake of butter on to a blue plate and deftly curled it up with her paddle into a huge yellow sunflower. Uncle Tucker captured you roaming loose out in his fields and he trusts you to me while he is at work, and I must keep you safe. He's fond of you and so are the Aunties and Stonewall Jackson and Shoofly and Sniffer and—"

"And anybody else?" demanded Everett, preparing to dispose of the last bit.

"Oh, everybody most along Providence Road," answered Rose Mary, enthusiastically, though not raising her eyes from the manipulation of the third butter flower. "Can't you go out and dig up some more rocks and things? I feel sure you haven't got a sample of all of them. And there may be gold and silver and precious jewels just one inch deeper than you have dug. Are you certain

any of you like the smell of coal oil, and it gives Aunt Viney a headache. It would be awfully disagreeable to have wells of it right here on the place. They'd be so ugly and smelly."

"But oil-wells mean—mean a great deal of wealth," ventured Everett.

"I know, but just think of the money Uncle Tucker gets for this butter I make from the cows that graze on the meadows. Wouldn't it be awful if they should happen to drink some of the coal-oil and make what we send down to the city taste wrong, and spoil the Sweetbriar reputation? I like money enough, most awfully, and I want some right now, I want to—"

"Mary of the Rose, stop right there!" said Everett as he came over from his post by the door and again seated himself at the corner of the table. "I will not listen to you go vent to the national craving. I will hold on to the illusion of having found one unmercenary human being, even if he had to be buried in the depths of Harpeth Valley to keep her so." There was banter in Everett's voice and a smile on his lips, but a bitterness lay in the depths of his keen dark eyes and an ugly trace of cynicism filtered through the tones of his voice.

"And wasn't it funny for me to count the little well-chickens before they were even hatched?" laughed Rose Mary. "This is the way of it. I get together even a little flock of dollars in prospect and they go right to work hatching out a brood of wants and needs; but it's not wrong of me to want them; that's both so bad, because it's such a trial to have your mouth all sink in and not be able to talk plain and—"

"Help, woman! What are you talking about? I never saw such tech in you have in all my life. One flash of them would put a beauty show out of business and—"

"Oh, no, not for myself!" Rose Mary hastened to exclaim, and she turned the whole artillery of the pearl treasures upon him in mirth at his mistake. "It's Aunt Viney I want them for. She only has five left. She says she didn't mind so long as she had any two that hit, but the hither all are not running any more and she's distressed. I'm saving up to take her down to the city to get a brand new set. I have eleven dollars now and two little Lull calves to sell, though it breaks my heart to let them go, even if they are of the wrong persuasion. I always love them better than I do the little heifers, because I have to give them up. I don't like to have things I love go away. You see you mustn't think of going to New York until the spring is all over and summer comes for good," she continued, with the most delightful ingenuousness, as she shaped the last of the ten flowers and glanced from her hat to him with the most solicitous concern. "Of course, you feel as if the smash your lung got in that awful rock slide had healed all up, and I know it has, but you'll have to do as the doctor tells you about not running any risks with New York spring gales, won't you?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose I will," answered Everett, with a trace of restlessness in his voice. "I'm just as sound as a dollar now and I'm willing to go with that gang the firm is sending up into British Columbia to thrash out that copper question. I know that counted on me for the final tests. Some other fellow will find it and get the fortune and the credit, while I—"

He stared moodily out of the door of the milk-house and down Providence Road that wound its calm, even way from across the ridge down through the green valley. Rose Mary's milk house was nestled between the breast

(Continued on page 18)

The Upward Look

Concern for Others

But a certain Samaritan as he journeyed came where he was; and when he saw him he had compassion on him.

And on the morrow when he departed he took two pence and gave them to the host and said unto him: Take care of him and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee.—Luke 10: 33-35.

This parable of the Good Samaritan presents to us very plainly that concern for others is the best religion in the world. Is it not the great tenderness of heart of our Lord for everyone that has prompted the world to take Him as their example? And likewise is this same concern for others that constitutes the life and character of saints.

Byron H. Stauffer says: "Concern for lepers is the one thing about Father Manien entitling him to a place among the world's heroes. Concern for wounded soldiers is what prompted Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton to deeds which men will always call Christlike. Concern for the deep fishermen of Labrador is making Dr. Grenfell one of the apostles of the 20th Century. And the concern for others is the connecting link whereby we in our smaller

spheres may become members of the fraternity of earth's real saviours."

Jesus brings forth in this parable that the priest and Levite, both church leaders were too busy with their church duties or too indifferent to serve God in this manner, but the Samaritan was not considered of much consequence in the religious world found time to love his neighbor. And by loving our neighbors we can most assuredly show our love for God.

One of the greatest joys of life is to make others happy. Little acts of kindness frequently performed are of more value also than an occasional big service or sacrifice, as the micro we practice them the more they will become our second nature.

And how true it is that in trying to help others we will forget our own troubles. If we can bear our own burdens with a bright eye, cheerful countenance and brave heart and at the same time try to help some one else over the rough places, we are doing one of the noblest works possible for the Master. And in trying to soothe others we ourselves will unconsciously sink into peace. The following lines should be an inspiration to each and everyone of us:

"These are the gifts I ask of thee,
Spirit serene;
Strength for the daily task,
Courage to face the road,
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's load,
And for the hours of rest that come between,

An inward joy in all things heard and seen.

These are the sins I fain
Would have thee take away:
Malice and cold disdain,
Hot anger, sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadow gray.
On all the brightness of the common day."

R. M. M.

Going to Bed Hungry

It is a mistake to suppose that it is never good to eat before sleeping. Many on hour of sleeplessness may be avoided by nibbling a biscuit at bedtime.

All animals, except man, eat before sleeping, and there is no reason why man should form an exception to the rule. Fasting between the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, add greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness, and general weakness so often met with. It is well known that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue—sleeping or waking; it is, therefore, natural to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those in whom the vitality is lowered. As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation, and nutritive activity continue as usual, the

food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result.

If the weakly, the emaciated, and the sleepless were to take nightly a light meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, they would be raised to a better standard of health. It has been our experience that after digesting a bowl of bread and milk, before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength, and general tone have resulted.

Cleaning Aluminium.

Aluminium ware may be cleaned by washing in hot water with plenty of soapuds. It may be polished with a paste of jeweller's whiting, which has been sifted to remove hard particles. Paste may be made with soapy water or water and alcohol, or water and ammonia added to the whiting; spread paste smoothly on surface, and polish with soft cloth or chamois skin. Nickel and silver are polished in the same way. Any good metal polish may be used. If the stain is very bad polish with sapollo. If this fails discoloration may be removed with a very dilute solution of nitric acid. Never use alkalis such as washing soda or potash in cleaning aluminium.

Iron pillow slips lengthwise instead of crosswise if you wish to iron wrinkles out.

**Note the Color of your flour—
And the Bread it makes for you.
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.
Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.
And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.
And the mealy heart of the polished kernels is creamy.
Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."
The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.
And your bread is most appetizing, unusually attractive in appearance.
Looks good.
And is good.
Take this pure unbleached flour.**

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

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Have City Conveniences

Replace the pestiferous, draughty, dangerous and unsanitary closet with an indoor closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flueing system.



"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath room, cellar, or on any other convenient place in the house, merely requiring a dip in the chimney hole.

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Out on and fill in your name and address plainly at the bottom, place in an envelope and mail.

Form for requesting the book 'AUDELS ANSWERS ON AUTOMOBILES'.

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The Connor Ball-Bearing Washer is built of Louisiana Cypress, known as "the wood eternal," because it defies decay.

CRUBBING is well begun and half done when you start it with

Old Dutch Cleanser

NO MORE WET OR COLD FEET!!

With Health Brand Clogs on, the man or woman who works in the wettest, coldest places always has warm, dry and comfortable feet.

Felt-lined CLOGS (As Illustrated) The leather tops, hand-worked, are lined with warm felt.

Higher 3 buckles... \$2.50 High-topped Wellingtons... \$3.75 and 3.50 Children's lace, 7 1/2 to 2 1/2... \$2.50

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EMPEROR'S "RUSSIA" AND "ASIA" (New C.P.E. Pacific Steamships) The Empire of Russia will leave Liverpool April 1st, calling at Gibraltar, Vitoria, and Port Said, proceeding via Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, arriving Vancouver June 7th, 1913.

Vessel remains 16 days at Hong Kong. Empire of Asia will sail from Liverpool June 16th. Particulars of trip will be announced later.

Most direct connection for April 1st sailing is via "Empire of Britain" from St. John, N.B. March 21st.

Rate for entire cruise, \$69.00. Exclusive of port charges, arrival time in England and departure of "Empire of Russia," and stop over at Hong Kong.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write D.P.A., C.P. Ry., Toronto.

Advertise in these Reliable Proven columns. You'll pay for well.

CONNOR BALL-BEARING WASHER



Rose of Old Harpeth (Continued from page 16) of a low hill, upon which was perched the widowed, old country house which had brooded the fortunes of the Alway since the wilderness days.

The store, which also sheltered the post-office, was across the wide Road, the blacksmith shop farther down and the farm-houses stretched fraternally along either side in both directions.

"Ah, I know it's hard for you, Mr. Mark," she said, "and I wish—I wish—the lilacs will be in bloom next week, won't that help some?"

"The lilacs I'm mending with a rose in bloom right now!" But Everett's gallant response to the coaxing was cut short by a rally from an unexpected quarter.

Days Providence Road at full tilt came Stonewall Jackson with the Swarm in a cloud of dust at his heels. He jumped across the spring barrier and darted in under the milk-house screen, while the Swarm drove up on the other side of the front impatiens.

"Say, Recse Mammy," he panted, "you just keep Shooie for us a little while, won't you? Mose' Potser have done left her with Toke to take care of and he put her on a stump while he chased the polecat. He fell on while it was going under a fence, and new Uncle Tuck is a-burjing of him up in the woods lot. Jest joggle her with your foot this way if she goes to cry." And in demonstration of his directions the General put one bare foot in the middle of the mite's back, and administered a short series of rotary motions, which immediately brought a response of ecstatic gurgle.

"We'll come back for her as soon as we dig him up," he added, as he prepared for another flying leap across the spring stream.

(To be continued next issue)

Never allow the air in your living rooms to become stale or foul. If the weather is too cold to have a window or two open a little all the time, a good plan is to open up the house several times a day for a few minutes or long enough to blow out all the bad, foul air and make everything sweet and clean.

Home—Yesterday and Today Mrs. W. B. Munro, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Time was, when hand in hand a man with his wife built a home for themselves out of timber hewn from trees cut in their clearing.

Time when, when this man and woman reproduced in their children, grew out of this home and emerged into a new kind of home. Rooms must needs be in it—a room for each particular use, using room, kitchen, bedrooms, etc. Where now is the spotless floor, the heart-rug, the purring cat, the grandmother inglenook, or the happy family? Only in the kitchen perhaps.

ANOTHER TYPE

Yet another time, when these children got a new idea of home. Rooms many, spinning forgotten, new utilities to work with, all old relics are gilded for the best room. Harmony of color, lost art, nothings crowded closely, Berlin wad ottomans to trip over, high beds smothered in draperies, sunlight barred from every room.

This time fell into the abyss of the past and lo! a glorious better era dawned,—our time. High walls, open windows through which God's sunlight streams regardless of fading rug, hardwood furniture, new use and useful things at every hand, a home built for its inmates, not its people conforming to the home.

Men appreciate their wives for inspiration and ideas. The paths of good men and good women are indeed strewn with flowers, but they grow behind their steps, making this old world brighter and better.

All nails and hooks used where damp articles will be hung should be dipped in paint and dried before being put up. Then there will be no rust.

If a big iron kettle and a fire out just a little all the time, the new hard-wood boiler on the kitchen range does the work quickly and neatly.

Advertisement for 'AUDELS ANSWERS ON AUTOMOBILES'.

Advertisement for 'The Salvation Army'.

Advertisement for 'Situations'.

Advertisement for 'YOUNG'.

Advertisement for 'NEW WASH'.

Advertisement for 'The Present'.

A Lesson for the New Year (Continued from last week)

Mrs. Amherst felt herself crowded along the line to make way for Mrs. Emerson. The lady assistant handed out a soiled, patched suit for a boy of twelve, and Mrs. Amherst drew back rather haughtily. "That is too large for my son," she said.

"In an emergency like this, anything will do," said the business-like worker. "You are detaining the line, madam! Please move on." Mrs. Amherst was obliged to take the suit for Joe was absolutely without dry garments, and she was hurried along to the provision department of the place.

"May I have something suitable for an invalid?" she asked, as she received her portion of beans and potatoes and flour. "My husband has his limb broken last night and I want something nourishing for him."

"That's the fourth woman who has been along here this afternoon with a tale of woe about an injured husband," remarked the lady, turning to a man, and barely lowering her voice. "I don't know what you do. People impose on one to such an extent that it is hardly worth while to believe all they tell. Shall I send a man to see if she is telling the truth or just give her some beef and milk?"

"If you do she'll probably go and tell all the other women to ask for

those things, and we'll soon run out," said the man in a perfectly audible tone. "If I suppose you'll have to give her something, either, or she won't move on. Don't give her very much, though."

"For an instant Mrs. Amherst felt like telling these relief people something sharp, but she held her tongue and reflected that her husband and son would have to be fed and clothed. She received the small piece of dough she felt thankful and the tin can of milk, and she took her forlorn home through the muddy streets. Behind her Mrs. Emerson was grum-

QUITTY SAYINGS are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string, but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up into a flower.

bling under her breath over the supplies she had received, and further along in the line she saw an impatient and disgusted men and women, muddy and bedraggled.

"Here's some more supplies," said a motherly looking lady coming up at that instant, perched behind a driver of a two-horse farm wagon. "We have been trying for an hour to get into town. Any sick folks in the place? We have some milk and chicken and other things for the sick. The city relief board looked annoyed and disgusted. "Madam, if you advertise your supplies like that, you will soon be out of them." We have had to be exceedingly careful in giving out the things sent down from the city, for people impose upon us. We have had at least six women asking for fruits and jellies, and milk, and for sick people. Fruits and jellies! Think of it! I suppose most of them never have such things on their tables, but in a time like this they want them."

"I have fruits and jellies," answered the motherly looking lady. "Who wants them?" "I like a little jelly for my husband," said Mrs. Amherst, who had waited to hear what the lady was saying. "He was injured last night."

"We just gave that woman some beef and milk for that man," put in one of the city people, as the old lady handed out some jelly and a dressed chicken. "If you encourage her like that she'll hang around all afternoon."

"Deserving or not deserving, these supplies are to be given out," said the woman on the farm wagon, calmly. "And there's more where they came from, for people in distress." She handed out the jelly with liberal hands, and the city people were plainly disgusted. "Even if people are poor and helpless, they have feelings, and it's no use to insult them."

"Bless your heart!" cried Mrs. Tompkins, as she received a basket overflowing with fresh, wholesome supplies. "I'll never forget that, and when this calamity is a memory I'll pass this kindness along."

"If my family and I live to get out of this trouble, I'll revise some of my remarks when we pack missionary barrels," said Mrs. Emerson close behind her. "Look at this dress! It looks for all the world like the one I sent to the missionary barrel last year. O, I'm not going to throw it away. I'm going straight home and wear it as a lesson." "I've talked about poor people and how they ought to be glad of anything, myself, and it will do me good to wear a dress that ought to be in the rag bag. Good-by!" Tompkins said. It took only a few weeks to clean the wreckage out of the streets, for

none of the houses, except some of the poorer shanties at the outskirts were destroyed by the flood, and presently the town resumed its normal aspect. Relief was needed only a few days, but in those few days many people received what had lasted them a lifetime. Business was restored, the dam made secure, and life flowed along serenely, before the holidays came on that year.

"Well, what do you think?" asked the president of the missionary society, as the meeting was held as usual in December. "Will we omit the usual Christmas barrel, on account of the flood?"

count of the trouble we have just passed through, or shall we send it as a special thank offering, because we escaped so easily? What do you think?"

"Send it!" cried all the voices at once. "It must be sent." So again a few days before Christmas the barrel was packed, only this time two barrels were needed, and there were no second-hand articles in the list. Everything was fresh and good, and there were many articles of real beauty among the pile that littered the floor of Mrs. Amherst's parlor, for she would have the barrels packed at her home.

"My mother used to say that calamities usually turned out blessings in disguise," said the president, as she looked at the lengthy list of new articles already in the barrel, and the piles to follow. "I think that flood must have been such a blessing for us. We never had such a fine lot of long garments in our lives before, and we've been sending barrels these many years."

"And we never had a meeting to pack a barrel before, when somebody called object to sending good things to the poor," said Mrs. Tompkins on her knees beside some substantial new bedding for the barrel. "I need to discipline myself, so I feel free to express my mind. When I went down to the relief station a few weeks ago and got a scanty portion of rice and beans and flour for my hungry children, I knew then how the poor feel. And what do you think that woman in charge of the station said to me? She asked how many children I had, and when I told her four, she said: 'How distressing,' in a tone that implied that she would have disposed of at least three of them before asking for help."

"I wish I had brought the garments she gave me to display this afternoon. A calico wrapper that I barely reached to my shoe tops, and underwears five sizes too large. From their conversation I learned that one of the men was a merchant, and he took the relief fund for granted, and invested it in goods he could not sell. O, I'm not holding any grudge against him, Mrs. Emerson. I bought a shirtwaist once that wasn't cut right, and I put it into the missionary barrel. It's a full value, but I never will again. I've had my lesson."

"So have we all!" said the president, with her happy tears. "And now I think the only way to conclude this wonderful meeting is to sing. 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' and then go home to be more kindly, more sympathetic, and more charitable to those who need help." "Amen!" said the assembled ladies, and that year Christmas with its manifold joys was sweeter than ever before in all their lives.

The Wrong Kind of a Man

Two men were calling on a trainmaster on a Western railroad to ask for employment for a man who had seen him the day before and had been recommended by him.

"Is the man tall and dark?" asked the trainmaster.

"That's the man." "Then," said the trainmaster, "did you not notice the man's left hand?" "No," was the reply; and as a man with a crippled hand cannot pass the physical examination, the two men thought at once that he had probably lost a finger.

"Well, you go back and look at that man's fingers. He is a cigarette fiend, and any man that takes the time to roll as many cigarettes as that man smokes hasn't time to work at anything else. I didn't or don't care," he went on "what his past history has been, for we need men just now and need them badly; but when I see that color on a man's finger, I haven't any use for him."

The Parlor-Bedroom

Hilda Richmond Occasionally an old farm house so arranged that there is no extra bedroom, but plenty of space down stairs can be arranged. Our grandmother was of this kind. Our parlors, and very often the old-time houses have fine parlors but poor bedrooms. In one such house a clever woman used her parlor for parlor and bedroom. She had a great convenience, and she still has her parlor for state occasions and for her family gatherings, which were common in that family.

Instead of buying a leather couch for the room, she used one of the bed or box lounges, buying a substantial lounge with springs, so that it would not be uncomfortable to sleep in. This furnished the bed, the most necessary article, and the bedding was kept in the "box" of the couch.

The washstand was a light enameled metal affair, easily moved. It had a self beneath, and a rail all around the back and sides for towels. This wash was kept in the back kitchen on occasion demanded. The bowl, pitcher, and toilet articles were also kept out of sight in the shed, and as every housekeeper washes and wipes her crockery in the spare room each time it is used, it was no hardship to clean it and carry it in the evening.

The dresser seemed harder to manage, but she bought a long mirror at a second-hand store and mounted it on a low shelf. The mirror was really the handsomest thing in the parlor, though it cost very little, and she regilded the frame herself. On this shelf, when needed, she quickly spread the brush, comb, pin cushion, talcum box, and other toilet articles. In the morning, or when the guests departed, the toilet articles were quickly packed in a covered box, the washstand removed and the bedding aired and put away, and the room was once more a parlor.

Such a bedroom is particularly nice for invalids or elderly visitors, and even though they have guest chambers for the parlor it is more easily kept up than one upstairs, and every part of the chamber work more easily done, while the room is still available for the purpose it was designed to fill, and no special furnishings need be brought in, as a couch is a necessity in a parlor anyway.—Farm and Home.

Farm Help

Farm Laborers will again be brought out this year by our Immigration Department.

Also Boys and Domestic Servants

We are making a special effort this year in country districts and to have the best class of immigrants. We make desirable places for them.

Apply early for application form to The Salvation Army Immigration Dept. Albert Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Situations Wanted

Experienced Farm Hands and Married Couples require positions. Send full particulars with stamped addressed envelope for quick reply.

FARM EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 140 Victoria Street, TORONTO

YOUNG MEN FOR ONTARIO FARMS

Arriving February, March, April

Apply: BOYS FARMER LEAGUE DRAWER 126 - WINONA, ONT.

NECESSARY WASHING MACHINE



The Washer of the Present and the Future

Special tell us that some day you will use the best model labor-saving machine will do it all. The first great step has already been made. The New Century Washer, not only takes the hard manual labor away from washing, but it washes clothes more clean with less soap than the New Century Washer of the past.

Washing machines are sold by the retail. The New Century Washer is sold by the retail. The New Century Washer is sold by the retail. The New Century Washer is sold by the retail. The New Century Washer is sold by the retail.

CUMMER-DOWNS-SELL, LIMITED HAMILTON, ONTARIO

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RING'S CO. P. E. I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, Jan. 11.—We are having one of the finest winters we have had for years; not enough snow for sleighing. Wheels are running to-day. Stock are doing well. Eggs are very plentiful owing to the mild weather. The price has dropped to 24c; butter, 26c; lard, 23c; hay, 24 to 25c; straw, 24.50—G. A.

QUEBEC.

COMPTON CO. QUE.

COMPTON, Jan. 22.—We have been having warm, spring-like weather, without much snow, but it has been slightly colder the last few days. Lumbermen have not been able to do much hauling as there has been no snow. We have a rural mail route here, which started on the first of January, and is of great benefit to us, as we get our mail daily.—H. G. C.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO. ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Jan. 21.—The continued mild weather is helping out the feed materially, while some have abundance; others may have enough. The short corn crop is felt by many; mill feeds are much lower than last year. Potatoes are scarce and sell at \$1.50 a bag; fall wheat, 26c; oats, 40c; hay, 614. There are a large number of sales and fair prices are realized. Hogs have dropped 15c; beef is a fair price; butter steady at 35c; eggs dropped to 35c—J. K.

KINMOUNT, Jan. 15.—We have had a mild winter; not much snow; no frost in the ground. A sharp thaw set in on the 14th. Farmers are taking advantage of the good sleighing to draw hay, wood, etc. There is some shortage of feed in the northern part of the county, which has thrown a large quantity of beef on the market. Potatoes have taken a drop to 75c a bag; oats, 45c; wheat, 35c; beef, 6c to 7c; mutton, 10c; pork, 10c to 11c; butter, 25c; eggs, 30c; honey, 10c to 15c.—J. A. S. T.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

NEW HAMBURG, Jan. 15.—Had a very fine short judging course in New Hamburg on January 10 and 11. Mr. M. J. Lennox took the class in seeds and weeds. Mr. R. S. Hainer took the class in dairy cattle. Mr. Boed, of Georgetown, took charge of beef cattle and horses. Large numbers attended. This seems to be a very forceful way of enacting an interest in good live stock.—H. R. G. R.

MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.

LAMBETH, Jan. 24.—Weather continues very changeable, but never remaining very cold for any length of time. We had a thunderstorm on January 20, something unusual for this part. The writer can find no person who has ever heard thunder or saw lightning before in January. The warm days are conducive to egg production, and the price is on the decline. Some pullets have laid very young this year.—J. E. O.

OXFORD CO. ONT.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 20.—We had very good sleighing for a couple of weeks, but it is all gone now, and raining heavy; very little

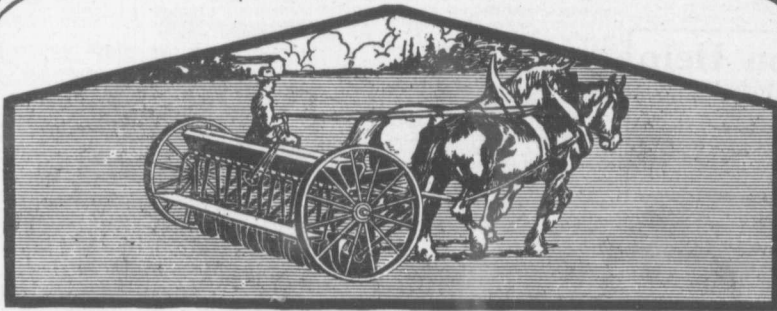
frost in the ground. Cattle are doing fine and eating their feed well. Milch cows are doing well. Milk is selling for 11c; a hundred for January, February and March. No test. I think it would be fairer to sell by test. Butter sells from 26c to 28c; eggs dropped to 30c; potatoes, \$1.15 a bag. Poultry has been very high all along, and getting scarcer.—A. M. McIl.

BRUCE CO. ONT.

CLUNY, Jan. 16.—We are having a thaw. Sleighing is spoiled. Eggs and butter have declined in our small town. Eggs, 28c; butter, 26c. Hogs are scarce. The horse market is quiet. Drivers are shipping cattle every week. The potatoes are mostly spoiled with the rot. The stores will buy just one bag at a time.

WILKINSON, Jan. 20.—The thaw of the 18th stopped all runners, and Sunday saw wheels going again. We will have a changeable winter. Prices of grain practically unchanged, except peas, which are going around \$1.75 a bush; hay, \$10; wheat, not much in demand owing to mild weather, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 22-inch cord.—C. R.

COCKSHUTT DRILLS



THE "Cockshutt" Disc Drill is one of the best possible drills for any farmer to use. This is because it is carefully built to sow properly, and to keep sowing properly, despite wear and tear of use.

First, the discs are set zig-zag, and only 6 inches apart. This means closer sowing—a crop that is not so sensitive to drought, and that uses all rain to full advantage for growth. You get crop.

Secondly, the discs are self-oiling from dust-proof reservoirs. This lightens the draft and speeds the rate of sowing. These discs "draw away" from the grain boot, and drop trash, instead of wedging it against the boot. This saves stops. Sowing is done at the earliest possible moment, and with least wage expense.

The third feature is an I-beam to hold up centre discs. Usually these discs sow deep. Crop in centre drills is delayed. It grows poorly. Frost is lost by over-deep seeding. The Cockshutt prevents it.

The Cockshutt feed device protects the owner. This feed cannot be jarred or broken by wheel action or shocks. It takes its power from the side wheel, but the side wheel cannot disarrange it. It therefore sows accurately from year to year.

Investigate the "Cockshutt" Drill fully. It means 5 bushels per acre extra every year. On an ordinary farm this is a profit of \$300 to \$500, obtained by judgment in the selection of a seeder. Made in 13 to 22 discs, either single or double, or with drag shoes.

Write To-day for Catalogue showing Cockshutt Drills

For Sale in Western Ontario and Western Canada by

COCKSHUTT PLOW Co., Ltd.
Brantford and Winnipeg

For Sale in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces by

The FROST & WOOD Co., Ltd.
Montreal, Smith's Falls, St. John, N.B.

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RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES



G.T. STANARD, PHILLIPSBURG, QUEBEC

Tangleywild Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High Testing Record of Performance Cows.
A choice lot of Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale from R. O. P. dams, and by Royal Herd of Bonnie Brae, a son of Belle Rose of F. A. test, 13,005 lbs. milk and 635.40 lbs. fat.

W. LONGDISE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.
Wood Distances 'Phone.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Good distance 'Phone in house.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

AYRSHIRES ON CHAMPIONS

Bulls sired by Duke of Ayr, son of Champion R.O.P. cow, Prince of Tangleywild. One from the best cow I ever had. Two ready for service, one March, 1913, call.

We will spare A FEM YEARLING HEIFERS by Auchincrain Albert (Imp.). These will be bred to Duke of Ayr.

Also a few HEIFER CALVES by Duke of Ayr. Write me for particulars and take this opportunity to add the best to your herd or to start a foundation.

W. W. BALLANTYNE & SON
R. R. No. 5 - - - - - Stratford, Ont

HOLSTEINS

LYNDEN HERD

High Testing HOLSTEINS For Sale

Bulls, fit for service, one a son of Spotted Lady; De Kol Bull and all sired by a son of Lulu Lyden, 25.77. Also Bull Calves.
Also any Female of a milking age has a price. Write or come and see them.

S. LEMON, LYNDEN, ONT.

YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

HOLSTEINS of different ages

Safe in calf to the great bull De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy the 3rd. Also Yearling Heifers, and Heifer and Bull Calves for spring delivery. Write for prices.

W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

The Graceland Farm Holsteins

Herd headed by King Lyons Hengervord, Three grand dams average yield 31 lbs. butter a week.
ELIAS RUBY, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Cloverleaf Holsteins

FOR SALE—Two Young A. O. R. Cows, with good records, each giving fifty lbs. or over at two milkings.
Three Bull Calves from 1 to 10 months.

A. S. SMITH & SON, MILLGROVE, O. P. R. trains, Hamilton or Watford.

GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

1. A Young Bull, 11 months old, sired by a son of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd and out of dam, Dionne's 2nd Lulu, dam of Lulu Keyes. Light in color and a fine straight lid. Price, \$150.

2. A Young Bull, 12 months old, sired by Luke Silva Best Bull, dam, Trenton Keyes, record 164 lbs. butter 7 days at three years of age; also half sister to Lulu Keyes. Price, \$150.

3. A Young Bull, 10 months old, sire Count Gorbey, dam, Rose, Trenton Keyes is closely related to May Echo. This calf is light in color, nice build, and good size. It is dam not tested yet. Price, \$150. Take your choice and register promptly to secure it.

E. B. MALLORY, Box 66, R.F.D., BELLVILLE, ONT.

weights, \$125.20 to \$129.50, with heavy weights at \$11.75 to \$12.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 25.—There is nothing new to say about the market for cheese, which, as a steady, rising price unchanged, holders firmly maintaining their price and endeavoring to get out of their stock as near cost as possible. Shipments have been very light this week, practically no cheese going forward. The bulk of the stock in Montreal is still owned on the other side.

The market for butter is rather better this week than last, owing to the almost complete cessation of receipts of fresh butter, which during the past month have been much heavier than was generally expected. As a result, the market is free from any real drag on the market. Quotations range from 26c to 30c a pound on fresh receipts, 28c to 30c on fancy granular butter, and 26c to 28c on New Zealand butter quoted at from 30c to 32c.

A CANADIAN WORLD'S RECORD

De Kol Matul Countess, No. 12,646, 3 yrs. 3 mos. 22 days of age, owned and developed by G. A. Brethon, Hillcrest Farm, Norwood, has been tested, or part of a test in the special or 8 months after freshening divisions that will likely stand some testing.

Beginning her test 295 days after freshening and over five months gone in calf, in 7 days she produced 415 lbs. of milk, 15.32 lbs. fat, 13.14 lbs. butter, and 17.30 lbs. butter. Owned by W. C. Cherry, Garnet, Ont.

3. Beauty Bonhour Posch, 6395, at 5 yrs. 6m. 25d; milk, 5374 lbs. fat, 19.90 lbs.; equal to her best. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

1. Lida's Heisse, 3519, at 15y. 11m. 15d; milk, 5267 lbs. fat, 13.84 lbs.; equal to 17.30 lbs. butter. Owned by J. J. C. Brien, Garnet, Ont.

3. Beauty Bonhour Posch, 6395, at 5 yrs. 10m. 25d; milk, 5374 lbs. fat, 19.90 lbs.; equal to 17.30 lbs. butter. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

STANDING FIRST CROP COMPETITIONS

The following are the awards for the grains from fields entered in the Standing First Crop Competition at Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa:

Best oat, The Cash, Bobcaygeon—Yel. Russian (varietal); 2nd, G. R. Bradley-Carsonby; 3rd, A. B. Melwood-Woodville-Sheffield Standard; 4th, John Fromm, Bellefleur; 5th, W. P. Frolie; 6th, G. G. Nicolson, Wallbridge—Waverley; 7th, H. G. Croy, Kinburn—Banner; 8th, John Wilson Bell, Bellefleur; 9th, H. K. Ketchum, Wallbridge—Waverley; 9th, John H. Veale, Beaverton—P.R. Royal; 10th, The Isaac, Fenelon Falls—Biberian; 11th, West, Isaac, Bobden; 12th, D. B. Stewart, Renfrew; 13th, E. F. Steven-

son, New Liskeard; 4th, Sam. McMillan, Golden—All White Fife.

Barley: 1st, The Bloks, Canton; 2nd, H. A. Wallbridge, Carleton Place; 3rd, Urian Nest, Demoresville—all O.A.C. No. 21 Potatoes: 1st, Mrs. Annie Ferguson, Netterville-Carman; 2nd, Thos. Gordons, Sowerby-Town; 3rd, Thos. Wright, Netterville—Maggie Murphy.

HOLSTEIN TESTS FROM JANUARY 1ST

Nineteen official tests for seven days were reported from January 1st to 15th. In the mature class, Pauline Colantha Posch had the highest test. Quebec makes a good showing, having the leaders in the senior four-year-old, the junior three-year-old, and both the two-year-old divisions. The best record of the fortnight is undoubtedly that of the junior two-year-old, Mary Regis Heest, with 30.04 lbs. butter.

Mature Cows

1. Pauline Colantha Posch, 6704, at 5y. 6m. 25d; milk, 5374 lbs. fat, 19.90 lbs.; equal to her best. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

1. Lida's Heisse, 3519, at 15y. 11m. 15d; milk, 5267 lbs. fat, 13.84 lbs.; equal to 17.30 lbs. butter. Owned by J. J. C. Brien, Garnet, Ont.

3. Beauty Bonhour Posch, 6395, at 5y. 10m. 25d; milk, 5374 lbs. fat, 19.90 lbs.; equal to 17.30 lbs. butter. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

Buyers Awaiting You

What would it be worth to you have a ready buyer for those pure bred bull calves you have for sale?

What would it profit you to get a buyer for your surplus pure bred stock?

Under him, what would you gain?

Amongst the nearly 16,000 dairy farmer homes we reach each week with Farm and Dairy, there are a goodly many who are waiting for the very stock you have for sale.

Say you plan now to tell these people of ours what you have for sale! Take the programme, profitable way of making sales through advertising in these Farm and Dairy columns. It will cost you only \$1.40 per inch. Try it for a few issues first away. Fix up your ad, to-night and send it in by first mail in time for next issue.

fat, 13.39 lbs. equal to 16.74 lbs. butter. Owned by H. Bolter, Tavistock, Ont.

Senior Four-Year-Old Class

1. Lady Copia Art, 10178, at 4y. 10m. 14d; milk, 5132 lbs. fat, 19.13 lbs.; equal to 23.90 lbs. butter. Owned by Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.

2. Spring Beauty, 11107, at 4y. 7m. 14d; milk, 4663 lbs. fat, 15.64 lbs.; equal to 19.42 lbs. butter. Owned by Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.

Senior Three-Year-Old Class

1. Netherlands Dairy Posch, 11407, at 3y. 9m. 29d; milk, 6793 lbs. fat, 17.62 lbs.; equal to 21.09 lbs. butter. Owned by H. B. Cherry, Garnet, Ont.

1. Helen Jane 2nd Lady, 17362, at 3y. 6m. 29d; milk, 7425 lbs. fat, 13.13 lbs.; equal to 16.91 lbs. butter. Owned by Lenaular A. Bolter, Omsel, Ont.

(Continued next week)

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch for the election of officers and for the 2nd, G. R. Bradley-Carsonby; 3rd, A. B. Melwood-Woodville-Sheffield Standard; 4th, John Fromm, Bellefleur; 5th, W. P. Frolie; 6th, G. G. Nicolson, Wallbridge—Waverley; 7th, H. G. Croy, Kinburn—Banner; 8th, John Wilson Bell, Bellefleur; 9th, H. K. Ketchum, Wallbridge—Waverley; 9th, John H. Veale, Beaverton—P.R. Royal; 10th, The Isaac, Fenelon Falls—Biberian; 11th, West, Isaac, Bobden; 12th, D. B. Stewart, Renfrew; 13th, E. F. Steven-

O.A.C. No. 21 Barley

90c a bus.

Choice Plum Seed, carefully threshed and not scoured. *Green Ales Barley and 2 made more money. Heavy yielding, fine big straw, easy to harvest.*

For early, buy only 90 cents a bushel, F.O.B. Best cotton bags 25 cents extra. H. R. NIXON, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY

Good, clean seed. \$1.00 per bus., f. o. b. O. T. R. Madeo. Bags included in lots of bus. for over. Cash with order.

W. T. HARRIS, MADOC, ONT.

Seed, Grain and Potatoes

Alberta Dates, clean and pure, 70c per bus. No. 21 Barley from hand selected seed, absolutely pure, \$1.25 per bus. Blue State, Delaware and Satisfaction Potatoes. Cash on selected, registered seed. \$2 per bag. Cash with order, bag free.

A. HUTCHINSON, MOUNT FOREST, ONT.

Edward Charles Ryott

ACTIONEER AND VALUATOR

Pedigre Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualified me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. - 178 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Agents Wanted

A man wanted in every dairy district to collect renewals and get new subscriptions. Hustlers needed who will cover the district thoroughly by spring. State occupation and if cash work or spare time.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

MISCELLANEOUS

MOORCOOT DAIRY

FOR SALE, One Shorthorn Cow, Hazel, No. 5735, and her Heifer Co. F. Guaranteed to give 10,000 lbs. milk in 1913.
Booking orders for April delivery of Jersey Suckers. Delivery guaranteed. Freight prepaid.

E. R. CANDIE & SONS, BOX 539, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN BUYING YOUR

Yorkshire Hood Sows, Young Berkshire Pigs, White Leathers Cockerles, White Wandering Cockerles and Jersey Calf, including Hawley's Prize-cow, a Prize Winner.

MAXWELLTON FARM

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.
Apply to the Manager

Free Samples

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If you are interested send us a Post Card with the word "Roosting" and your name and address—then we will send you valuable information about your roofing needs.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited
253 Stone Road Galt, Ontario

Editor, Farm and Dairy, express with you to have a five year old cow that will give me a good profit. I have a good cow that will give me a good profit. I have a good cow that will give me a good profit. I have a good cow that will give me a good profit.

Barley 90c a bus. Refused. 20c more. 50c extra. E. ONT.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send forms of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

MORE ABOUT HIGHER FEES

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I had a letter booked out similar to Mr. Tannahill's in Farm and Dairy, January 16th, but his letter expresses what I would have said, hence I wish to subscribe to his article and sign it with him.

Five years ago the Government of Canada allowed all pure-bred cattle and other livestock to enter Canada free of duty, in order to encourage Canadian farmers to import pure-bred stock to improve Canadian stock of all kinds. Among a good many others I took advantage of this and purchased in New York state two 2-year-old Holstein heifers, due to calve soon, paying what I thought to be an enormous price for two 2-year-olds that had never calved. It made my bank account look sick. Since then I have been trying to get another bank account so as to get these two heifers and their progeny registered in Canada and to get a cow as well. I now have seven cows and two bulls from these two heifers, but owing to the already too high fee for registration imported into Canada in Cattle-registry I have been waiting to save money for it. Now come along this man who wants to penalize me still further and undo the good the Government is doing by imposing a duty through our Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada a tariff on the milk.

I took advantage of a remark I read in Farm and Dairy, "I would be better to purchase one's own and own a good herd of cattle and machinery to run it than to have a farm all paid for." Why not? That is not to thinking. I now have the farm with the mortgage and an going on to it in April. I have the herd of pure-bred and tools paid for, as well as horses, but this man's Holstein cow herd but little more use than a screw head if I am prevented by a high tariff from registering them in the Canadian herd book unless I can withdraw from the Canadian Association and work through the American.

Another item in Farm and Dairy said I saw a photo not long since in Farm and Dairy of Pontiac Korndyke. It looked familiar, and I went out into my shack I have no hard Holstein cow, but a copy of old Pontiac Korndyke in my two-year-old bull. When I purchased my two heifers they were three branches in the family. When I purchased my two heifers they told me that they went back in a few generations to the best strain of Holsteins in the United States. I did not pay much attention to this remark at the time, not understanding its value, but on reading this statement I got my pedigree, and find that both my heifers go back within a short time into two of these strains, or families, mentioned. I know they were good stock, as they gave 60 pounds of milk and were persistent milkers. I had a hard time trying them up before their second calf appeared. I would like to attend the Toronto meeting so as to try and offset that man Hicks, but cannot afford the time. Hence Mr. Tannahill invites criticism, hence this article.—C. A. Stevens, St. Lambert, Que.

U. S. DEMAND FOR CANADIAN HOLSTEINS

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have heard it stated several times that there is no use getting our Canadian Holsteins registered in the American Herd Book, that they would not buy them from us anyway. Now it does not look that way to me, and as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, here is a pretty good piece of pudding in the shape of an order I have just received from San Francisco. The order is for the following: Ten A. B. O. cows, ten three-year-old cows, ten two-year-olds and nine good bulls fit for service, all registered Holsteins, and 20 nice grade cows. The prices are good. The price offered for the cows is more than the highest price paid for anything at the recent Tilsonburg sale, and the price that I get for the bulls is such that I could make some Canadian breeders glad if I could buy them in Canada.

The gentleman who sent me this order

would prefer Canadian-bred Holsteins, but he says don't buy in Canada if there is any trouble about pedigrees. Now I would much prefer to buy these cattle in Canada myself as it seems a shame to me to have to take all this money over in to the State of New York and give it to the breeders there, when we might as well keep it in Canada, for we have the stock here to exchange for it, and all that we need to do is to make our registration fees uniform with the fees of the American Association, and the only difference is that they charge double our fees for registering a bull. It looks childish to me to shut ourselves out of this good market for a trifling reason. And this is not the only time I have had a chance to exchange good American money for Canadian Holsteins. Last summer I helped to buy several thousand dollars' worth of Holsteins in New York, which would have been bought here if we could have simply transferred them to the American Herd Book. I enclose the order, Mr. Editor, for this lot of cattle, so that you can see it. Just as I have stated, and after you have examined it kindly return it to me. John J. Tannahill, White's Station, Que.

LAIDLAW BROS.' OFFERING

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In our ad this week we are mentioning one of the good things in young bulls that are to be found in one mentioned, "Ourville Farm." The first one mentioned, "Ourville Farm," is from the richly-bred and high-producer, Canary Starlight Calamity with a two-year-old cow, the butter in 7 days from 37 lb. milk. His seven nearest dams in straight succession, including his dam as a two-year-old, average 55 lb. the butter in 7 days from 37 lb. milk. Where can you find another bull offered for sale in Canada with such high testing ancestry? He is also a show bull every line of him. Another good bull is Royalton Korndyke Cont. His dam, Royalton Colantha Pride, at four years two months old, made 29.28 lb. butter in 7 days, milking up to 32 lbs. a day with no roots what-so-ever. Her great-granddaughters are expected of her in the future. On his sire's side he is by Rag Apple Korndyke 5th, who has 87 per cent of the blood of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has four daughters over 37 lbs. and a dozen over 30 lbs. The roots of the bulls mentioned are sired by Dutchland and Colanth, Sir Abbecker, whose blood is in the Colanth. His sire, Tim, is by Pauline De Kol, 24.44 lbs., and her dam, Tilly Abbecker, 27.25 lbs., and her sire, Pauline Poehl, 27.00 lbs., and her sire, a producer hard to equal. His sire's cow, the great Colantha 4th, Johanna, last year, made 35.18 lbs. in 7 days and 1267 lbs. butter, 74.32 lbs. milk in one year.

Our Dutchland heifers are now making good. Six of the first eight heifers to freshen have each given over 52 lbs. a day all under two and a half years old. One, Homestead Calamity Poehl, at 25 months old, made 18.05 lbs. in 7 days and the record made Patsy Colantha, at same age, made 15.41; Homestead Deventer, at 2 years 4 months, made 15.71; Homestead Colantha 1st, at 25 months, 15.71. At others: from 155 up, truly a big bunch for a yearling, and should develop into some wonderful cows. Two are just completing 8 lbs. tests at 2 years old, with over 500 lb. butter since they were milked only twice per day. We might say a lot more, but space will not permit this time. As Mr. Edmund Laidlaw wishes to retire from active business, the firm will hereafter be known as Laidlaw Bros., to whom all correspondence should be addressed.—Laidlaw Bros., Almyer West, Ont.

ADDITIONAL HOLSTEIN TESTS

2. Lakeview Dairy, 12th St. 3y. 3m. 74.; milk, 34.0 lb. fat, 10.17 lb. equal to 12.8 lb. butter. Owner, Lakeview Farm, Fronte, Ont.

3. Lakeview Farm, 3276. fat, 10y. 10m. 74.; milk, 35.7 lb. fat, 10.6 lb. equal to 12.8 lb. butter. Owner, Lakeview Farm, Fronte, Ont.

G. W. OLEMONS, Secretary.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has just issued the 15th Volume of their Herd Book, including the 11th Volume of Record of Merit Tests.



THE LATE PONTIAC KORNDYKE

The Korndyke family of Holsteins is the most sought after strain of the present day.—This for the following good reasons:

- 1. Pontiac Korndyke is the only sire to have 4 daughters with records above 37 lbs. each, or 4 above 36 lbs. each.
- 2. He has as many 50 lb. daughters as any other 3 sire, and, having Henrywood De Kol, as many as any other 3.
- 3. He is a son of Belle Korndyke (35.77 lb. butter, 7 days), probably the most prepotent cow that ever lived.
- 4. He is sire of the highest record A. B. O. cow, the first 50 lb. cow, the first 30 lb. cow, the first cow to produce 1000 lbs. butter in a year, the only pair of full sisters with records averaging over 30 lbs.
- 5. His grand-daughters have held over a dozen world's records, etc., etc.
- 6. It was a son of Pontiac Korndyke that William C. Prouse, of Tilsonburg, Ont., recently bought from the Manor Farm, where he is to be found.
- 7. It is a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and by his most illustrious son, coming out of his calves now being booked.

THE MANOR FARM GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

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WRITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott)

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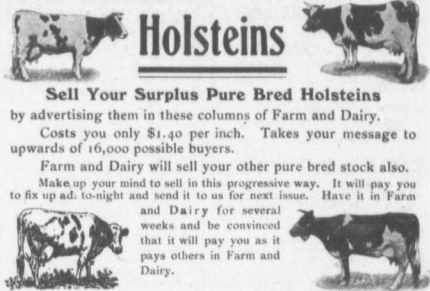
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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. FORD,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this report is prohibited. Will be held liable for.

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"MY new 'George' Shingle, 24x24 inches in size, is made just as carefully as my famous 'Oshawa' 16x20 inch Shingle. My son, the late Geo. H. Pedlar, Jr., invented the large size. We have put it on the market, after testing, I recommend it for big roofs."




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