

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 24, 1914

Dairy & Calf Shows
Dec. 14
County



JUST HOME FROM THE FAIR

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

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1914

No 52

Live Stock Conditions East and West

A Summary of the Situation as Gleaned from Addresses at the Winter Fair, Guelph

LIVE stock conditions in Ontario once determined the market for Ontario live stock. Similarly, the farmer of Quebec or Manitoba, New Brunswick or Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia or Alberta, or Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, at one time required only a knowledge of conditions within the confines of his own province to know just how the market was liable to fluctuate. Particularly was this true in the case of pure-bred stock, cattle, horses, sheep and swine. Now the breeder of pure-bred stock caters 't, a national market. Instances are on record of Nova Scotia Holsteins being sold through advertising in British Columbia; the Ontario horse breeder has been depending for many years on the demand of the Canadian West.

The market for fat cattle is even determined by the national demand. Fluctuations at Winnipeg stock yards are almost inevitably followed by similar fluctuations at Toronto and Montreal and vice versa. In making his plans for the future the stock man of to-day must have a knowledge of stock conditions throughout the whole length and breadth of the country. Such a knowledge cannot be attained readily by the individual farmer. It was to give a word picture of these nation-wide conditions that one afternoon was devoted at the recent fair at Guelph to a discussion of live stock conditions East and West.

Dairying Prospers in Nova Scotia

Prof. M. Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, was to have spoken on conditions in the far Eastern provinces. He was unable to be present, and his paper was read by Mr. R. W. Wade. It spoke principally of the paramount importance of dairying in the maritime provinces, but there is room for many more. Ontario, as the greatest live stock province in the Dominion, the speaker regarded as the logical source of supply for the increasing Maritime demand. The greatest difficulty he saw in the way were those of selection and transportation, the cost of visiting Ontario to the shipping stock being almost prohibitive to the man who wanted only a few animals.

"If Ontario breeders wish to secure the Maritime trade in pure-bred stock, they must remove these difficulties," said Prof. Cumming. He then advocated a central live stock agency that would enable buyers to combine and buy in large lots. He warned the Ontario breeder that dumping stock in the Maritime provinces was sure to do a great deal of harm to their trade.

The live stock situation in Quebec and Eastern Ontario was handled by Prof. Barton of Macdonald College in his usual able manner.

Milch cows and sheep, he said, are the only classes of live stock to show a decrease in numbers during the last 10 years. Even sheep show an increase since 1909. On the other hand the total value of the dairy cattle and the amount of milk produced has increased. In Prof. Barton's opinion this increase of output in the face of declining numbers is due to the advance of winter dairying and the lengthened lactation period.

The farms of Quebec are understocked and the stock expanded. There is great opportunity for live stock expansion. It must not be for-

To Each and Every One of
Our Folks, Farm and Dairy
extends its Best Wishes for
a Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year.

gotten, he said, that economical crop production is at the base of the live stock industry. If it costs too much to produce food for live stock, we cannot compete with countries where food can be obtained cheaply.

Prof. Barton sees a great future for the dairying industry in Quebec. At present this province offers a splendid field for Ontario breeders, but he believes that she will soon be doing her own breeding. At present she has almost a monopoly in Ayrshires and French Canadians. Sheep breeding, too, is fraught with great possibilities in Quebec. There are large numbers of dairies in the province now, and pure-breds are needed to improve the type.

Dairying and dairy cattle the speaker characterized as the centre of activity in Eastern Ontario, and there will be a great development in future along this line.

Western Situation

"The West now produces enough meat for itself and has over 1,000,000 pounds to spare," said Mr. Arkell, speaking for Western Canada. "Until last year, they consumed more meat than they raised." Mixed farming, it seems, is becoming general throughout the West.

Much breeding work is being carried on. Mr. Arkell told of great herds and flocks from Winnipeg to Regina. Pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses are being raised in sufficient numbers to supply that district. In Central Alberta, Percheron, Ayrshire and Holstein breeders are achieving success. These sections supply the home demand to a great extent.

There are great opportunities for the breeder in the northern part of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Here farmers are just changing to mixed farming, and there are practically no pure-bred stock raised.

Why Beef is Low

The movement for live stock production in Western Canada has had the untoward result of causing a falling in meat prices. This is especially noticeable in the case of hogs. It is predicted that there will be a swing from mixed farming back to grain growing.

More Organization Necessary

In Mr. Arkell's opinion the question of Canadian agriculture is one of markets. Live stock production is not yet sufficiently organized to meet the trend of the trade. We need a body representing our agricultural activities to give direction to marketing.

Mr. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, gave it as his opinion that the chief factor in the slump in hog prices was due to the United States embargo. Since its removal, pork has advanced from four and one-half cents to over six cents, and will go much higher yet before the end of January.

"Agricultural education is at the bottom of successful live stock production," declared Mr. Marshall. "The reason that the ordinary farm boy does not go in for pure-bred stock is because he does not understand that end of the business. A system of education that will give the farm boy a thorough grasp of the principles of his profession is a necessity."

Mr. Marshall is just back from the Old Country. In closing he stated that a splendid market for Canadian Holsteins would be found in England if the embargo should be removed.

It was naturally impossible to go exhaustively into all phases of the Canadian live stock industry in the short space of a couple of hours. The suggestion thrown out and here briefly summarized may be useful, however, in showing the lines of development in the various sections of Canada.

There are many advantages in having colts foaled in the fall rather than in the spring. The mares are in better condition to work through the rush of seeding and harvesting. Colts foaled in the fall are not molested by mosquitoes and flies. The mare is better able to nourish the colt during the winter months, as she will have little hard work to do then. The farmer will have more time to look after the little animal. The colt will be ready to go on pasture as soon as the grass is green in the spring.—J. S. Montgomery.

Getting into Good Stock

THE desire for improved dairy cattle, pure-breeds and grades, is very widespread. The following is a type of letter frequently received from Farm and Dairy readers who through our reading columns have gotten interested in pure bred stock:

"I desire to build up a pure-bred herd of dairy cattle. I have a farm of 65 acres, but my capital is limited, so limited that it would be impossible to sell out my herd of scrubs (I guess that's what you would call them), and put pure-breeds in their place. What would you advise me to do?"—York Co., Ont.

This letter was submitted to Mr. D. C. Flatt, the well-known Holstein breeder of Wentworth Co., Ont., and 1st vice-president of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. Mr. Flatt answered as follows:

"The fact of a man admitting that he has scrub cattle and is too poor to buy pure-breeds is an admission that he will always be poor unless he makes the change. Less than two years ago I asked a man a price on two young pure-bred Holstein heifers. He did not care to price them so made him an offer of \$900 for the pair. His answer was 'I am too poor to sell them.' This was right, as the one heifer has since proved herself to be the champion of Canada in the Record of Performance, and is worth twice what I offered for the pair.

"My advice to all young men is to start right by buying pure-breeds. If he can't buy two, buy one, it being a good one. A good bull is half the herd and a poor bull is the whole herd. So no farmer can afford to use a poor bull, and the best way, if he is too poor to buy a good one, get four or five of his neighbors to go in with him. If these five farmers only average two pure-breeds each, they can well afford to keep a first-class bull. And if they pay particular attention to their business, in five years they can all afford to keep a first-class bull."

Does Manure Pay for Labor?

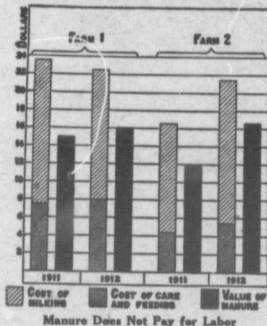
IN discussing the profits of dairy farming, or the lack of them, it has been customary to offset labor expense in caring for the dairy herd with the value of the manure produced. The correctness of this method of computation has recently been investigated on several dairy farms in Wisconsin by the Department of Economics of the Wisconsin Experimental Station at Madison. The drawing shows the results secured on two farms for a period of two years. On these farms the value of the manure was determined on the basis of the feeding records, each cow being credited with the manurial value of the feed she consumed. The labor was charged at the rate of 15 cents per man per hour, and included the labor of milking, feeding, and caring for the milk cows, but not the work of handling and marketing the milk.

"It will be noted," says the report on the investigation, "that in neither of these herds did the value of the manure pay for the labor. The average annual labor cost per cow ranged from \$16.24 to \$22.80, while the value of the manure averaged from \$12.04 to \$16.85.

Milking Chief Item of Labor
It is also evident that milking is the chief item of labor.

Indeed, on most farms this amounts to from 85 to 88 per cent. of the total labor cost.' It has been found that the time consumed in feeding and caring for the cows varies considerably on different farms, depending on the convenience of the barn and equipment. For instance, the labor cost of feeding and care in 1911 was almost twice as great on Farm 1 as on Farm 2.

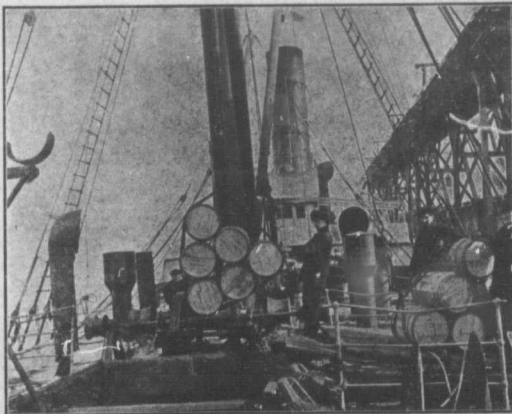
"Of most of the farms studied, the value of the manure has much more than paid for the



labor merely of feeding and caring for the herd (not including milking), as is indicated in the figure. This is important, for it shows undoubtedly that in the case of steers and young stock, the manure much more than offsets the labor cost.

Value of Records Demonstrated

The records of the first year revealed 'boarders' in both herds, and on Farm 2 very irregular feeding was also disclosed. Rations were not properly balanced, and by unscientific combinations the feed cost for some months would run as high as \$8.10 per cow. By disposing of his poor cows and benefiting from the lessons pointed out by the data, this farmer, who lost \$63.16 on his herd in 1911, made a clear profit of \$453.73 in 1912. At the end of the first year the first farmer also disposed of his poor cows, and thereby increased his profit from \$26.13 in 1911 to \$350.18 in 1912."



A Portion of Nova Scotia's Apple Crop Being Loaded for Export at Halifax

Principally as a result of the aggressive methods adopted by the United Fruit Growers, Ltd., Nova Scotia growers are finding a profitable market for their fruit, first in Western Canada and now in the Old Country. G. H. "Zoom, Dominion Fruit Inspector, may be seen at the extreme right keeping a careful eye on the quality of fruit and its handling for export.

Proper Rearing of Calves

Prof. W. J. Fraser, University of Illinois

PROPER calf raising lies at the foundation of the whole dairy industry. One reason why we have so many poor cows is because of poorly raised calves. A well-bred cow is largely made or unmade the first 15 months of her life. Many good dairymen, with fine herds of cows, have little knowledge of proper calf raising. Thin and scrawny calves stunted for life are frequently seen in the dairy region and tell too plainly the truth of this statement. There is little poor calf raising in Denmark and Holland, and this is one reason they have such excellent cows in those countries.

The proper feeding and management of calves is just as important as the proper care of cows. The difficulty is, dairymen think they are engaged in milk production alone, and many of them are too short-sighted to see the necessity of acquiring the art of calf raising.

So much depends upon personal judgment in feeding calves to raise them successfully that it is difficult to lay down any fixed rule. Special care should be taken not to let the digestive organs become deranged, for if this happens it is difficult indeed to get the calf again into thriving condition. The chief difficulties in calf raising are: Overfeeding and irregularity in time, in temperature, quantity and sweetness of milk; and in cleanliness of feeding pails. The amount of milk should not be guessed at, but always weighed for each calf. One over-irregular feed may do an immense amount of damage.

While there are many difficulties in the way of feeding calves properly, three times a day, this should be done until the calf is two weeks old. A small calf should be fed at first not to exceed three pounds and a large calf four pounds of milk at feed time three times a day. Theoretically, it is much better to feed three times a day until the calf is two weeks old, but there is so much difficulty in getting the third feed pure, sweet, and at the proper temperature on many farms that it is more practical to feed but twice per day unless the cows are milked three times and the milk fed warm from the cow. The best general rule as to quantity is to feed one pound of milk for every 10 pounds live weight of the calf.

Whole milk should be fed for at least two weeks. If fresh skim milk is available from the separator on the farm, the whole milk may then be gradually dropped off, about one pound every two days, and the same amount of skim milk added. This amount of milk should be continued until the calf is about three months old. By this time it should be eating hay and grain, and the milk may be reduced rapidly until no more is fed.

Calves should be kept growing continuously and vigorously from birth. No grain should be fed after the calf is six months old if it can be kept in proper growing condition without it. A large barrel and digestive organs should be developed by feeding a good quality of roughage when not on pasture. After calves have reached six months of age they can be grown better and cheaper on good pasture or corn ensilage and good alfalfa hay than on any other feeds, and roughage is cheaper.

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A Farm on Which the Home Comes First

A Visit to the Home of F. W. Goble, Ex-President of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union

F. W. GOBLE is one of Ontario's successful farmers who started out by supplementing his knowledge gained by every day contact with farm work by a course at an agricultural college. It is a long jump from the college, even an agricultural college, to the farm. Pessimists there are who claim that a couple of winters of college life, with its social good time and physical ease is bound to turn the head of any young man and rob him of any idea of returning to the farm and earning his bread by

the sweat of his brow after the manner of his fathers. Mr. Goble is only one of hundreds who are doing it every year. He went back to the farm fired with greater ambition and with a new ideal for the old farm. Enough years have elapsed to make Mr. Goble a stranger to the present student body at Guelph, but since his student days he has become widely known as one of the recent presidents of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. In his own section of Oxford Co., Ont., he is well known as one of its most progressive farmers; hence I had no trouble in locating the Goble homestead on the occasion of a visit to Woodstock last September.

In telling of my visits to most farms it comes natural to mention the farm end first; perhaps because that is the money-making end. F. W. Goble has not neglected the money end of his business, as his well tilled farm, splendid herd of black and white cattle and fully-equipped farm buildings, will testify. But in thinking of my visit to Goble's, I think of the home first. He has not made the common mistake of neglecting the home, but recognizes it as the aim and object of the farm work to make the home as comfortable and convenient as finances will permit. I will, therefore, put first things first in this story.

Beautiful Home Surroundings

In talking of a home my camera can always draw a truer picture than I can. The illustration herewith gives one an excellent idea of the general appearance of this farm home. The planting, it will be noted, is according to the best principles of landscape gardening. There is the large open expanse of lawn in front of the house, the trees and shrubbery being largely confined to the borders. The front of the house is nicely screened on either side, with trees planted many years ago. The drive, which is not seen in the illustration, enters from the road at the right hand side, and winds around in a curve to pass the left hand side of the house, leaving the large lawn practically unbroken. Curves it is said, are according to nature, and perhaps that is why this drive so appeals to one.

The house, it will be noted, is planned so that the occupants can enjoy the beauty around it. The wide verandah across the front of the house also has a balcony above. The barnness that usually characterizes a two-storey house in the country is taken away, not only by the trees that screen it, but by the vines that cover the verandah.

Already I can hear someone ask, "Who runs the lawn mower at this establishment?" The proprietor himself. Mr. Goble has simplified the

lawn clipping operation by the purchase of a horse-drawn lawn mower which has more than paid for itself in the time saved, to say nothing about the satisfaction derived from a large and well-kept farm lawn. Of course it costs more to keep such a lawn in good order than to let it run wild and cut hay, or to reduce its size; but then we must get back again to Mr. Goble's belief that the surroundings of the home of the family are worthy of more attention and expense than is usually given them.



A County Home that is Attractive Without and Convenient Within

The home comes first with F. W. Goble, Oxford Co., Ont. Trees, vines and a well-kept lawn constitute the main attractions of the home surroundings. Inside we find such up-to-date improvements as running water, hot and cold, a bathroom, furnace heating, and acetylene lighting. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently visited this home and he tells of his impressions in the article adjoining.

The inside of this home I found to be as convenient as the outside is beautiful. First Mr. Goble took me up to the attic to show me their water system, about which he had been talking earlier in my visit. I found a double system, one for soft water and another for hard. The soft water runs to the hot water boiler and is on tap in the kitchen and bathroom. The hard water was piped to the kitchen for drinking and cooking purposes. In the bathroom hard water flushes the closet.

The hard water system for the whole farm was centred in the household attic, being pumped from the well behind the house into a large tank by wind power. In the arrangement of this tank I found another little evidence of the consideration that this home gets. One end was partitioned off into a small tank, and into this small tank all of the water is first pumped, the overflow filling the larger portion of the tank. As this small tank is filled and emptied several times a day, the water is always fresh and cold for household use. From the large tank a pipe runs to the stable.

A Gravity Soft Water System

The arrangement of the soft water tank is most ingenious. It was desired to have the water run into the tank directly from the eaves by gravity. This was not possible with the tank in the attic and room could not be conveniently made for it on the second floor. The ceilings of the second floor, however, were higher than necessary, and the difficulty was solved by placing a soft water tank below the attic floor in the bathroom. This dropped the bathroom ceiling about two feet, but still left it quite high enough. The overflow runs to a cement cistern in the cellar, and may be pumped back again

to the elevated tank if necessary; but it is not often that hand power has to be resorted to.

"We regard our lighting system as good as any, not excepting electricity," remarked Mr. Goble. "You will notice that we have the acetylene system, which gives us a clear, brilliant light."

"A very good system," I agreed; but don't you find it a bother scratching matches every time you want a light?"

For answer, Mr. Goble stepped across to the living-room light, reached up and pulled a small chain attached to it, and immediately the room was illuminated. "You see," he explained, "we have the electric spark ignition. Wires which run to the jets are attached to dry batteries, and when you turn on the gas you start the batteries in operation to light it."

A moment later he stepped to the head of the cellar stairs. "Here," he said, "is one of the finest improvements in the modern acetylene plant." He pushed a button in the wall at the head of the stairs and the gas jet in the cellar lighted. The most up-to-date electrical installation cannot offer anything more convenient than that—a chance to light-up down cellar before you take a step on the stairs. A similar press button arrangement lights the jet on the front verandah.

So much for the home. The farm itself until recently consisted of 100 acres of rich clay loam. Recently Mr. Goble has bought the 50 acres adjoining. "I needed a larger run for my live stock," said he, "and I figured, too, that I could work that extra 50 acres with about the same equipment as I have been working my 100. I believe that a greater profit proportionately can be made from 150 acres than from 100."

In the selection of varieties of grain, Mr. Goble tells me that he makes use of the experimental data secured by the Experimental Union. All of the grains grown on the place are of varieties proved by cooperative tests to be the most productive and most desirable. Mixed grains are preferred, barley and oats in equal proportions by weight being used. Corn is another of the standard crops, all of it being grown for the silo. With alfalfa, Mr. Goble has not so far been very successful. At the time of my visit, however, he showed me a splendid field seeded this spring with practically a 100 per cent. catch, and from this he expected better luck than he has been his lot in the past.

A Desirable Milk Room

On our return from the pasture, where we had gone to see Mr. Goble's fine herd of pure-bred and grade Holsteins, we took a run through the barns. The milk room was one of the cleanest and sweetest that I had been in for some time. Although located in a corner of the barn it was entirely separated from the barn by cement walls, its one door opening on the outside. "We thought it would be convenient to have an entrance directly into the stable," said Mr. Goble, "but the room is so much cleaner and sweeter than it could have been with a stable entrance that we are well satisfied with it. It means a

(Concluded on page 7)

News from Our Folks in British Columbia

(From Our Own)
It looks as though cooperation, already firmly introduced in the Okanagan District, is soon to get a foothold in the Fraser Valley. The Fraser Valley Development League has decided to promote the organization of a central marketing agency to be known as the Pacific Coast Producers' Exchange. The capital stock will be \$30,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$75 each. The Societies Act of British Columbia will be resorted to in floating the cooperative association. Thereby it is hoped to secure the government advance of 80 per cent of working capital.

While the cooperative movement in the Fraser Valley is not altogether new, this is the first time that definite steps have been taken toward organization. The Fraser Valley Development League has been considering the matter for some time. This spring it appointed a market commissioner, Mr. R. G. Abbott, who travels around among the farmers, kept in close touch with the Vancouver and New Westminster markets, issued a weekly market letter, and in other ways made himself useful to the farmers. With C. W. Cunningham, secretary of the Development League, and other interested men, he addressed many farmers' meetings, preaching the gospel of cooperation.

It is hoped to have the Pacific Coast Producers' Exchange in working order for next season. Its greatest strength, of course, will be in the Fraser Valley, but local agencies will also be organized throughout the lower mainland and up the coast.

Advocates Mixed Farming

W. H. Lyne, a government fruit inspector, returning from a tour of Vancouver Island, declared that all complaints he heard there originated in the fact that mixed farming was not being followed. Said Mr. Lyne: "Orchards take so long to get into bearing, and are so subject to adverse conditions before they come into full bearing that it is folly for a rancher to wait in patience for his trees to bear. He is likely to eat himself into debt while he is waiting. He should first take steps to plant vegetables, raise poultry, hogs and cattle with the view of supporting himself and family while his orchard is coming into bearing. If he does this he doesn't get into debt to the grocer for groceries, but the grocer gets into debt to him for his surplus eggs, butter and vegetables. That is the constant lesson I have been trying to impress upon the ranchers." Mr. Lyne held several public meetings with the ranchers to discuss the problem.

Successful Strategy

The Central Selling Agency, marketing the output of the Okanagan United Growers, met the prairie competition from Washington State in an interesting manner this season. The Washington carload shipped their fruit in straight carload lots to Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, etc., and prices at these centres were consequently forced down. Then the agents of the British Columbia organization struck out from the cities to the smaller railroad towns with mixed carloads for sale. These mixed carloads, comprised several fruits and vegetables, proved very popular in the prairie towns and brought good prices.

Export shipments have been made this far this season to Australia and South Africa. The latter country, it is believed, is receiving British Columbia apples for the first time. In the past it has consumed large quantities of Washington apples.

Enderby, at the northern end of the Okanagan Valley, has borne for some time the sobriquet, "The Alfalfa Centre," and now, in a tangible way

Correspondent's

Justifying the title, an alfalfa mill has been established and is doing a thriving business. Throughout British Columbia alfalfa meal commands a big price, in startling disparity with the ruling quotation of alfalfa hay at such points as Enderby. The Enderby mill, which is located in the old Farmers' Exchange building, is endeavoring to remedy this situation, and, as indicated, is meeting with success.

A Farm on Which the Home Comes First

(Continued from page 5)

little more walking, but it is extra effort worth while.

The basement stable I found to be right up-to-date in its equipment, not the least desirable feature being a milking machine installed early last spring and now regarded as altogether satisfactory and absolutely indispensable. More interesting still was the source of power for the running of the machine and the turning of the separator. Standing in one end of the stable is a tread power, and here the herd bull gets excellent exercise, and at the same time does useful work. The tread power, you know," said Mr. Goble, "affords one of the steadiest of all powers, and is therefore an ideal power for running the milking machine. At first I was somewhat puzzled to know how to get the extra power necessary to run the separator at the same time. Here it was how we solved the problem.

Mr. Goble does not start the separator until the milking is half through, hence it is not possible to get the little additional power needed by the rearrangement of the tread. Mr. Goble gets around the difficulty by attaching weights to the brake lever, thus reducing friction. "A little experimenting," said he, "will soon show how much weight is needed for the lever of any tread power."

F. W. Goble is unquestionably making things go as a farmer. The point that I want like to emphasize most strongly, however, is that in the race for a living he has not got his ideals twisted. He still recognizes that to earn money to live, not live to earn money. The attention that he has bestowed on his home proves that.—F. E. E.

DISPERSION SALE

OF
26 REGISTERED HEAD HOLSTEINS
21 Females
5 Males

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30th, 1914

At Willowbanks Farm, Lot 27, Con. 6, Wainfleet Tp., Welland County
10 miles N. of town of Welland on River Road

Offering consists of 7 mature cows, 4 heifers, milking and bred, coming 3 years, 4 heifers, bred, coming 2 years, 6 heifers, coming 1 year, 5 bulls, ready for service and younger.

Head bred by King Korydye Inka De Kol, Imp., American H.F.H.B., 15956, Canadian H.F.H.B., 18545, having also, Fontaine Korydye, No. 15555, in the world's greatest sire, having more 50th. daughters than any other 2 bulls. His dam, Marjorie Louise 2nd. No. 12776, has a seven-day butter record of 59.8 lbs. in 3 years.

The females offered have 7-day butter records ranging from 14 to 25 lbs. At the same time and place there will also be sold 6 good Holsteins and 10 head of registered Tamworth Swine of best strain; different ages.

G.T.R., Marshville Sta., 3 miles, M.C.R., Perry Sta., 1/2 mile, T.H.A.B., Fenwick Sta., 4 miles. All trains met on morning of sale.

C. V. ROBBINS, Prop., R.R. No. 3, Welland, Ont.
C. O. B. L. PERRY, Auctioneer, C. W. Lumbard, Ohio.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Christmas Spirit

SOON we shall celebrate anew the birth of Him who we lovingly know as "The Prince of Peace." Can we close our eyes to the awful travesty of His teaching that is now drenching the fields of Europe in human blood and feel again the old Christmas spirit, the spirit that has brought joy to young and old at this season of the year for many generations?

The old fashioned Christmas was a day of glad reunion when all the family gathered together at the old home to partake of the good things "mother" had prepared with so much care, but more still to be together again and enjoy each other's society for the day. The old fashioned Christmas was far removed from the commercial Christmas of to-day. Gifts were few and simple, and treasured because of the giver. The poor of the community were not forgotten when Christmas benevolences were prepared.

It was the spirit of Christ that made the old-fashioned Christmas. In spite of the contradiction of the present day events, which are the antithesis of Christianity, let us try on Christmas day, 1914, to bring back to earth something of the spirit as well as the form of the old-fashioned Christmas. It will do us good.

County Educational Control

THE first duty of a commonwealth is education; that is now conceded by all intelligent citizens. Few would care to go back to the old system of each family paying for the education of its own children, unless the disgruntled ones be childless or hopelessly selfish and reactionary. And yet our system of public school education in rural districts cannot be called a success. The rural school to-day is almost exactly where it was twenty-five years ago. In some sections we find the school rate high and the educational facilities poor. Nearby sections may have a low rate and educational facilities good. These things are not as they should be. If the system of public instruction is not wrong,

then the trouble must lie in its application. What is the remedy?

Those who read the articles by Inspector Lees on The Rural School Problem, in Farm and Dairy some months ago, will remember that he recommended a larger administrative unit for the governing of rural schools, preferably a county unit. This, he believed, would remove the rural school from the influence of local jealousies, petty quarrels between trustees and ratepayers, false economic ideals and unjust distribution of cost. The plan suggested by Mr. Lees is already being experimented with extensively and successfully in the United States. Already twenty states of the American Union have abandoned the district school section. In a dozen of these states the township has been made the administrative unit. In the remaining states of the twenty, where rural education has attained its highest development, the county is now the administrative unit. Such a system, it is claimed, makes for a fairer distribution of the burden of public school expenditures, and gives all the youth of the country equal educational advantages. Farm and Dairy would like to know what Our Folks think of enlarging the school unit in Canada.

The Cost of Education

SCHOOL government is not the only phase of the rural educational problem calling for adjustment. The problem of financing rural education is of equal or greater importance. The old idea that the parents should bear all of the cost of educating their children has gradually given way to the idea of community responsibility. In late years the sense of responsibility has broadened and the provinces have assumed a share of the educational burden. We are coming to see that the parents do not benefit so much as the state through a high standard of education. If we could apportion the benefits received we would be in a better position to distribute the burden of school taxation justly.

Farm and Dairy believes that the city should bear a larger share than it has of the cost of rural education. A great percentage of the professional men of our cities received their early training in the district school. Leading men in all the walks of life are from the country. The city is reaping the benefit of the education that has been imparted in the country and paid for out of the pockets of country ratepayers. It is only just that the city should make a return for benefits received.

Here is another phase of the situation worthy of consideration. The country is the nation's seed bed. Were it not for the new and virile blood carried to the cities by the boys and girls who leave the farm, the cities could not long continue to exist. Educated and intelligent citizens are the ones who can do the cities the most good, and just how desirable may be the influx to the city from the country depends largely on the efficiency of the rural school. Here, too, the cities have an interest in promoting rural education; but how shall they contribute?

If the advantages of education are province-wide, then the tax that pays the educational bill should be levied on a provincial basis. Coming more directly to the beneficiary of educational expenditure, we find it to be the value of land. It is now almost an axiom with political economists that the land derives the full benefit of all government expenditures. City land values have unquestionably been increased by the flow to our centres of population of the educated boys and girls of the country. For this the city has made no commensurate return and the burden of taxation should be so placed that the cities will contribute much more than they have in the past. Just to illustrate how a tax would work levied on provincial land values, we need only mention

that the land values of the city of Toronto would pay more taxes than the farm lands of all of Western Ontario put together. Such a system would make better rural education possible and result in benefit to both country and city. Strange as it may seem, it would not impose an undue burden on the cities. Here again we would like the opinion of Our Folks. Do you believe a provincial tax on land values for educational purposes advisable?

Self-Sacrifice and Happiness

TWO thousand years ago there walked and taught amid the hills of Galilee and plains of Judea a man whom men called the Nazarene. When He yielded up His life for all, He left a devoted little band with a great mission; to carry the gospel their Master had taught to all lands and all peoples. Surely no more seemingly impossible task was ever given to any people. But that little band went forth with faith, their numbers gradually increased and their power extended till, even as the Amazon increases its volume, so did Christianity its influence, until now it is one of the greatest powers of the world, certainly the greatest force for good.

Wherein lay the strength of that appeal which over all these years comes to us to-day with all the sweetness and the power that it inspired in the hearts of those who sat at His feet? It was the appeal of the highest in man, the spirit of self-sacrifice, of brotherhood. "He went about doing good," they said of Him. Those who truly follow Him have ever since gone about doing good. We who would follow in His footsteps must be willing to do as He did—sacrifice our own pleasure for the happiness of others.

Never before was there such need for Christian self-sacrifice as at present. Thousands of little children whom He would love and cherish are homeless, motherless, fatherless. Many of us have room in our homes and our hearts for these little ones if we only would. What grander thing could we do to commemorate Christmas, 1914, than to take care of these little ones for our own? What though it does call for some self-sacrifice! In self-sacrifice only can we get the higher, truer happiness, the happiness that comes from Christ himself. Let us remember the Belgian children this Christmas Day.

Hold on to Live Stock

THE Ontario Provincial Winter Fair has come and gone. It was a great success from the standpoint of both exhibitors and spectators. But this year, as never before, the fair had a mission—to emphasize the importance of conserving our live stock when there are so many temptations to sell. Chief of these temptations is the price of grain and hay. War conditions so far have tended to enhance feed values, but have had the opposite effect on cattle values. At the same time farmers, not knowing what the future may bring forth, have sought to retrench by liquidating their live stock. Even the breeding to a certain extent has been sacrificed in many sections.

During the course of the fair, stock breeders, government officials and college men had an opportunity to get together and discuss the future. They unanimously agreed that it would be the part of wisdom to carefully conserve all the good breeding stock in the country. Present conditions are but temporary. The future for live stock is bright. Already thousands upon thousands of horses have been taken for war purposes. In the older lands, the breeding herds of both beef and dairy cattle are being seriously depleted. Our cattle will be in demand to replenish these European herds. From the standpoint of soil fertility, too, we cannot afford to go in for farm farming exclusively, unless the prices soar much higher than they have to date.

In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Elgin County Farmers Discuss Cooperation

During the week of Dec. 1st to 5th, a series of meetings was held in Elgin county under the auspices of the local branch of the Department of Agriculture. These meetings were addressed by W. C. Good, President of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd.

The first meeting was held on Tuesday, Dec. 1st, at Sheddin, where a farmers' club has been in existence for about a year. On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held at Frome; on Wednesday evening a meeting was held at Middlemarch in the Grange Hall and this was followed by another meeting, under the auspices of the Grange, on Saturday evening.

On Thursday evening the Wallace-town Farmers' Club met at Wallace-town, and on Friday evening a new farmers' club was organized at Rodney. On Saturday afternoon The Ontario Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, which has at present a membership of about 1,000, met at Ridge-town.

Mr. Good addressed all these meetings in connection with the work of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., explaining what the provincial company could do to assist local farmers' organizations and the farmers generally, and what it had already done. No little interest was manifested at these meetings and all of the associations mentioned, with the exception of that just organized at Rodney, took stock in The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd. The Rodney club expect to take stock at their next meeting. It is also expected that all of these local organizations will affiliate with The United Farmers of Ontario.

The Grange at Middlemarch, which has maintained a successful existence for 40 years, has had a wonderful influence upon that community and bears testimony to the faithful labor of the late Jabel Robinson and his daughter, Miss Hatty Robinson. It has been tremendous force for good in the community. Business, music, songs, addresses and an oyster supper constituted the Saturday evening programme, and the attendance was very largely young men and young women. In this respect it forms a rather notable contrast with most other meetings held in rural Ontario. Institutions of this kind, if they can be made permanent, will be one of the most potent factors in the revival of rural life in Ontario.

Farmers and War Conditions

Canadian farmers should feel grateful that they are escaping the direct devastation of the awful struggle now convulsing Europe. But they cannot escape the effects of the commercial depression which will inevitably follow the carnage and waste of to-day. Temporary inflation of prices for certain commodities will decrease or mitigate these effects and lighten the burden for us in comparison with those living nearer the seat of war. But this inflation should not blind us to the evil consequences which are sure to follow the destruction of life and property, and the wholesale abandonment of productive industry. Fruit dealers are even now feeling the pinch caused by the falling off in demand, and this is merely a sample of what will generally happen when the waste of the present has to be made good. The world is only a neighborhood to-day

and what damages one part damages the whole and, incidentally, every other part. Nature has so ordained it and Nature's laws cannot be violated with impunity.

It has been estimated that at least twelve million alcohol-doped men are now engaged in the titanic European struggle. At a very moderate estimate this involves the loss of \$25,000,000 a day in productive power. Moreover, the actual cost of operations has been estimated at \$50,000,000 a day, not to speak of the destruction of life and property. All told the total waste cannot be less than \$100,000,000 a day. To make good this waste in the future industry of Europe, production must overtake and exceed consumption and lessen the effective demand of Europe for commodities from abroad. Commerce generally will have received a staggering blow, from which it will take a long time to recover.

Realizing that strict economy is not now so much a matter of choice as of necessity, the world has gone forth everywhere to economize. The consumption of luxuries must, or should, decrease very markedly, and labor must, or should, be diverted towards supplying the more normal wants of mankind. Admitting that the Canadian farmer would feel the burden as lightly as his brother workers in Europe, it is still incumbent on him to exercise the strictest economy in his business. The future condition of industry and commerce is problematical. We hope for the best, for a speedy termination of the strife. It is wisdom, however, to be prepared for the worst, and it is for this reason that, at the present time, the United Farmers' Cooperative Company presents its claim for general support by the farmers of Ontario. Designed to observe and not to exploit; to advance solidly democratic management of the farmers themselves, this company can be made the means of effecting great economies in all lines of business, providing that farmers generally will use it for their business transactions.

Everyone knows that "Union is Strength." The greater the number of farmers who do business through their own cooperative organization, the greater and more varied this business is, so much the greater will be the advantage of the central office in negotiating terms of sale and purchase. The degree of service rendered by The United Farmers' Cooperative Company will depend upon the foresight and loyalty of the farmers themselves.

Like for Like

He came in, laid down some suspicious looking bills, with a genuine dollar bill on top, and said: "I want to pay for that barrel of apples I got."

"Can't it be this money," said the dealer.

"Why not?"

"Most of it isn't good."

"The top layer's good, is it not?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's the way it was with the apples."

Said an inquisitive consumer recently, "I pay \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack for potatoes, yet farmers are selling them at \$3. a ton (i.e., at 3¢ per lb.) and making a big profit." It is reasonably certain that the producer doesn't.

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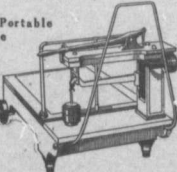
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CHRISTMAS

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.

George Herbert.

A Gift from "The Other Wise Man"

By EMMA CASE MOUTON

(Successful Farming)

"I THINK it's mighty queer Aunt Kate didn't send me anything this year. I worked days and days on those old doilies I sent her," pouted Mildred as she stood by the window looking out at the drifting snow, Christmas day. "Oh, well, you know the postman hasn't been here. It may come yet," said the mother. The holy wreaths in the window, the piles of gifts on tables and chairs, the tissue paper and scraps of bright ribbon in the wastebasket told that Christmas had come again in the Blakeley home. Christmas, the wonderful, joyous, sacred love feast, when for a time all over the wide world the clang of shuttles and the whirr of wheels is stilled and the men hark to the angel song of "peace on earth, good will to men" — when they turn their eyes heavenward that they may catch one more glimpse of the guiding star and there is kindled anew in their hearts the light of love. And the warmth and the radiance of that love is felt in all the world at that time and we call it the Christmas spirit. It manifests itself in a revel of giving and sacrifice, of song and of gladness.

This spirit was everywhere in the little town of Donnybrook. You heard it in the sleigh bells of happy messengers distributing gifts; you caught it in the tone of the "Merry Christmas," shouted from neighbor to neighbor; you could see it reflected in the faces of Mildred's father and mother as they read aloud the Christmas notes from absent loved ones, but in Mildred's heart it came not. I fear that in all this holy time she had not once looked up, so she had failed to see the star or to hear ever so faintly the angel song. Surely there was no reflection from the star in her eyes nor echo of the song in her heart, but just sordid, dry-as-dust selfishness. She wanted a silver vanity bag and it hadn't been among her many gifts. She had hinted as much as she dared, in fact she had almost told Aunt Kate that she wanted it.

As she stood there mentally figuring the profit and loss of her Christmas transactions, she caught sight of the postman and rushed to the door to receive the bundle of mail he had for the Blakeley's. Sure enough there was a package for her from Aunt Kate. Her eyes lighted with pleased anticipation only to be filled with vexed fears of disappointment on finding a book, "The Other Wise Man" by Henry Van Dyke.

"I don't care! She is a stingy old thing and I wouldn't read her old book on a bet," and she tossed the despised gift aside and turned to the rest of her mail.

"Oh, dear, here is a little crocheted doin' from Boss Franklin and I didn't send her a single thing! I know what

I'll do. I'll send her this old book from Aunt Kate. I'll date the card two days back and she will think the package was delayed in the Christmas rush. She is pious enough, maybe she will like it."

So off on the second stage of his journey started "The Other Wise Man," happy, no doubt over a secret he held close, a secret that the selfish Mildred learned a few days later when she received the following note:

My Dear Mildred,—It came; "The Other Wise Man" brought it; that blessed, blessed ten dollar bill. It was such a beautiful Christmas thing to do, to send it in his keeping. You know I hadn't been home since little sister Grace died and you know how my heart ached to be there, so you went without the pretty things you

loved just to give me two happy weeks at home.

"The Other Wise Man" told me his story last night. I think Christmas will always mean more to me because of your unselfishness and thoughtfulness. And, Mildred, I am going to earn another ten dollars this year and when the Christmas starts again I am going to send it, as you did to me, by "The Wise Man," to the girl of all my friends who most needs the joy it can bring, and it will be your gift to her.

I don't need to ask if you had a Merry Christmas. You must have been aglow with the Christmas spirit or you couldn't have passed so much of the joy of it on to

Your friend,

Bess.

Mildred read the letter twice. A silver vanity bag! She had no need of one for that letter had brought her, somehow, face to face with her real self, and she saw in the reflection nothing of which she could be vain. She had received a gift through "The Other Wise Man," after all, that was worth far more than the ten dollar bill she had failed to find.

A Farm Girl's Experience in the City

(Continued from last week)

"I don't want to go about with you; so don't worry," I retorted with an angry flush. This put an end to the intimacy. We had roomed together at first. Now each girl paid for her own room; and I, at least, found life harder than I had ever imagined. How to make my earnings cover all the needless expenses was the one problem: taxing my tired brain. It became so and worn looking, so that even Beulah was touched with a feeling of compassion, when she chanced to encounter me on the street.

"What in the world's she messing with you, Ellen Hartwell!" she de-

manded sharply. "You don't look fit to work. Why don't you go home? You don't have to stay in Chicago."

"I can't go home, I replied, as we walked together to the car line. "Mother wrote for Cousin Amelia Brooks to go and live with them after I left. And now they do not need me."

The lump in my throat made speech difficult.

"Well, your father would likely send you some money if you asked him," suggested Beulah. "You look as if you'd been living on bread and water for a month. And a new rigging throughout wouldn't hurt your appearance any," with a coarse laugh, though she did not mean to be unkind.

Sick of the City

"My father has been laid up with rheumatism all winter, and needs every cent he has. I wouldn't let him know how hard it is for me to get along for the winter," I cried indignantly. "I can manage all right."

"Not if you lose your job, you can't," declared Beulah bluntly. "The management is talking of cutting down the number of hotel room attendants. I was told so this morning. It's likely they will keep only the old hands."

I turned paler, if possible, than I had been the moment before, and I returned to my dining room that night with a heart heavy with foreboding. I sat down at the one window, which opened on a dark court where the air reeked with vile odors from a multitude of sources. I tried to put from my mind the tumult of terror which was driving me wild. I succeeded for a short space of time, for the heavy atmosphere and my utter weariness made me drowsy, and I was looking down at my feet, when I was awakened by a sharp rap on the door. I fell asleep, and dreamed a happy dream of home and friends and familiar scenes—the greening fields under warm sunshines, of capturable birds and fragrant lilacs, of joy and gladness in a world of springlike loveliness and beauty. Could heaven itself be more delightful to homesick hearts? Philip Marston was there—a central figure—waiting for me on the verandah, his honest grey eyes looking tenderly into mine. And as in all dreams at the culminating point of utter bliss or deeper woe, I awoke. And behold, it was a dream!

Bitter were the tears I shed that night. The longing for home was almost more than I could bear.

"It is no more than I deserve," I told myself with bitter sorrow. "I despised that quiet, humdrum, safe life, which now seems to me the loveliest, the dearest in the world. I think they would all want to see me—all but Philip, perhaps, who must know that I despised in my heart all he tried so many times to offer me. But oh! I am ashamed to go back. I can't go back, for I have no money."

The blow fell the following day. As noon I received my dismissal, along with a number of employees—who were not needed during the summer months. I took it quietly, and probably no one looking at me, as I waited upon customers after customer, would have dreamed of the agony I was enduring. Only for one thing, I could have held out until the store was closed, though after that—

The last straw to my burden of endurance was a bundle of lilacs in the hand of a lady of motherly appearance, who stopped at the counter and looked intently into my face, pallid I well knew. She was accompanied by a tall, wholesome-looking young man, with a good-looking, bronzed countenance.

I looked at neither of them. My gaze was centered on the lilacs. The "homesy" look of them, the sweet familiar scent, was more than I could



Who Wouldn't Be a Friend of Santa Claus?

don't look fit a go home from Chicago." ...

bear. One stifling gasp—and I would have fallen had not Philip Marston reached his long, strong arms across the counter and held me upright with his powerful hands.

There was a commotion in the store. Clerks and customers alike were all agape. The floorwalker came hurrying from the end of the aisle. But those most concerned were utterly oblivious to anything but one another. I opened my eyes.

"Philip!" I called in a tone which must have told all who heard. Even Philip himself could not mistake its meaning. Even mother was satisfied to take a second place, until I saw her and called joyfully: "Mother! Oh! Mother!"

The Upward Look

A Christmas Thought "The shepherds found the babe lying in the manger."—Luke ii. "The wise men presented unto Him gifts."—Matt. ii.

Once again has come the time to think thoughtfully and reverently of the story of our Jesus' birth, which, as the Christmases have come and gone year after year, never loses its charm in the intensity of its pathos, vividness and wonder.

This little one, to be the king of countless loyal and loving followers, was born in a humble manger, instead of a stately palace. His first visitors were not only shepherds, some of the humilist folk of the land, but also wise and rich men, from far-away countries. To the first the angels had sung, "Peace and good will to men." With this message still ringing in their ears, they had come to worship the new child; with this message singing in their hearts, they had gone away, until they too burst out into glad rejoicing.

By the last visitors were presented gifts of rare value. We cannot all give presents as expensive as those, but we can all of us have the Christ-spirit of sacrifice, and good-will, and give ourselves, at this Christmas season, our time, our talents, our thoughts, our money, not living happiness and joy to those who we know

The Christmas Spirit

By Helen M. Richardson JUST a little bit of Christmas For the neighbor at your side, Who upon the wave of fortune With yourself seems not to ride. Do not be a miser, hoarding and power to bliss, Health and wealth with the lone one near you Who these charms may not possess. For 'tis not alone the dollar, 'Soo forgotten, that you spend, But the hand-shake that goes with it, Carries blessing in the end. Putting the true Christmas spirit Into everything you do. You will find it will be Christmas in your heart the 'hoose year through.

will have much of these, but to those who we know will not.

This year a wife told her husband she wanted the children to have a different Christmas from any they had had before, by giving real Christmas cheer to thirty of the poorest children they could find. Willingly, he consented, so with a friend who knew just where such were, they went out one evening to invite them.

First this lady was taken and shown the outside of some of the houses and asked if she were willing to take her ones from such a home as that into her own home among her little

ones. "Yes," she said bravely and gladly. "Our children are not too young to have the joy of giving to and helping others, and this is the best way to teach them." So into the most squallid, tumble-down, dreary homes she went, and invited them all: Italians, Swiss, Irish, English, Germans, French, Canadians, whether Catholics or Protestants. In her delicate refinement and fair beauty she seemed a Christmas angel, inviting them so courteously and graciously that not one refused, though some



As Happy as a Lark! -Photo by Mrs. Mary McMorine, Lennox Co., Ont.

even in their great poverty had much dignified pride.

The rest of that evening had been promised for a society function, and as this lady looked around the beautifully lighted, tastefully furnished rooms, and the elegantly dressed guests again and again came a mist into her eyes as she thought, if that half only knew how the other half lived, what a difference it ought to make.

This Christmas day, would that more than ever before might remember the lonely, the erring, the sick and the destitute, so that there may be rejoicing among those needing it most, "in spite of the terrible, black, over-hanging war-cloud." This will be the people's gifts to our Heavenly King as precious and costly as those presented to Him, so many centuries ago.—I.H.N.

Autobiography of a Boy

Is there anything that a boy likes better at this time of the year than a good, long visit from grandma? Sometimes it seems as though she knows better what a boy wants and is thinking about than father or mother. Her baggage is always certain to contain a new knife, and one year she brought a pair of skates, and on another visit a kite that looked like a bird and sailed in the air just like one. It was made in China where men and boys buy kites in kite time.

There are no holes in stockings, no buttons missing and no holes in pockets, while grandma stays, and she never forgets to bake cookies once or twice a week, for she says that growing boys need a lot to eat; and when father and mother are disposed not to take the boy to town on the Christmas shopping trip, it is grandma who puts in a kind word, and father and mother relent.

Mother says grandmothers spoil boys, but grandma replies, "I didn't spoil your husband," and then mother says, "But you are not his grandmother," and then they both laugh. Grandma believes that we must not be too good upon boys; they have their troubles, such as hard lessons at school and hard work at the barn, and it is right that they should be petted a little.

It is nice to sit on a stool at her feet in the evenings while she knits stockings for father, and have her tell what daddy did when he was a little boy, and the things he said and how far he had to walk to school, and the way through the woods where everybody said there were spooks.

Grandma can tell, too, things that her grandmother used to tell her of the time when there were Indians about, and how they would sometimes come into the house in the middle of the night and sit around the big fireplace and ask for something to eat. But they never hurt anybody, for they were called "friendly Indians," and grandma has baskets of headwear they made for her grandma many, many years ago.

The boy who has a grandmother to come and see him once in a while is in great luck, for she is about the best friend a boy can have.—Farm Journal.

OUR HOME CLUB

Aunt Jane's Christmas Message

The Christmas holiday with all its mirth and cheer is here again, but, Oh, how many changes have taken place since last Christmas; yea, in 'the last few months. Only a year ago all nations seemed to be perfectly at peace. Some may say, "What does the war matter to us? If they want to fight, let them. We will eat, drink and be merry." But I surely think it does matter to us, and how can we sit down and enjoy our turkey and plum pudding without a feeling of sadness in our hearts for those poor people whose hearts are bleeding and aching.

The Bible says, "Rejoice with those that do rejoice and weep with those that weep." If we as a nation have ever had cause to weep it is at the present time, for what are those brave soldiers doing who have boldly gone forth to fight! One cannot read the papers without feeling that thousands have and are giving their life-blood for us to have our freedom.

Many at this season of the year are puzzling their brains to know what to give or get for those who have everything that heart could wish and some there are who can ill afford it. It seems to me that at this trying time it would be well to economize lest there be a more urgent call for help. The war is not over, and anything we can do I think should be done without murmuring.

I heard a good mother say the other day, "Well, I am always glad when Christmas is over, for the children get so many things given to them I always feel I must give something in return, and it is hard to choose for people whom you know have everything." But when we think of those poor mothers who last Christmas no doubt had their families and their own families wiped out, it certainly must be heart-rending. We have someone sick in our family. We give them the best of care, and finally they die. Do we mourn for them? How much more will those poor creatures mourn for those loved ones who have been so suddenly called into battle to be simply murdered!

I am sure that I am speaking for all members of the Home Club, when I say, "God grant that this war may soon come to an end."—Aunt Jane.

It frequently happens that painters splash the glass windows when they are painting the sills. When this is the case melt some soda in very hot water and wash the glass with it, using a soft brush. It will entirely remove the paint.



PAINTED WALLS Like Clean Magic



BOOKS Now that the long evenings are here plan to improve your time by reading. Get a Book Catalogue Free from FARM AND DAIRY All Books At Lowest Prices

FARMERS' FORGE 5-90 HANDY Your chance to get a handy Farm Forge for quick repair work. No better investment on the farm... THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED HAMILTON, Factory Distributors, CANADA

Chiclets REALLY DELICIOUS! THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Fashions

preferred models worn and so each



of boys do not wear it is obnoxious... of boys do not wear it is obnoxious... of boys do not wear it is obnoxious...

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department...

Paying According to Quality

E. J. Holmers, Braham, Minn.

The producers of cream, as well as those of other commodities, will recognize the justness of a plan by which payment can be made on the basis of quality...

To produce better cream it is necessary to understand why cream gets old and off-flavored so quickly. It is simply because the producer has not observed the rules of cleanliness, quick cooling and frequent delivery...

Two Grades Satisfactory

We have been grading cream at Braham for about a year and a half, and we have found it to be a success. We have only two grades; cream that will make butter which will score an Extra, is taken into first grade...

A heavy cream of clean flavor, although a little sour, may be observed if cleanliness has been observed by the producer. However, the producer would not advocate taking cream into first grade that contains more than .3 to .4 of 1 per cent acid...

In grading cream I believe a great deal of importance should be paid to the richness of the same. The hardest thing the buttermaker has to contend with is thin, sour cream, and would like to have all cream test 30 per cent or over. This would enable the buttermaker to use a heavy starter, which is absolutely necessary to make a good quality of butter.

Grading on Cream Routes

It is probably a little harder to successfully grade cream where you have established cream routes, but it can be done pretty well. First, instruct the drivers how to grade and use different cans for each grade and by using half pint sample bottles and

*An address before the Minnesota State Butter and Cheese Makers' Association.

placing them in warm water of 90 to 100 degrees, after their return, grading can be done very readily at the creamery, thus keeping a check on the driver and also enabling the person testing to thoroughly mix the samples, which ensures a more accurate test.

The difference in price to be paid between first and second grade may vary at different creameries, but it should be enough to pay for the extra labor and care necessary to produce a good quality of cream. The amount of premium paid on sweet cream is not the only agency for better quality. The fact that there is a difference will make an incentive to bring a better quality of cream. No patron likes to be placed in the second class. His pride will urge him on to deliver his cream in the best possible condition, and the buttermaker can, by using proper tact and diplomacy, make cream grading successful at every creamery, thus ensuring larger returns to the patron, which in turn will make dairyming more profitable.

Mixed Instructions

B. J. Hastings Co., Ont.

Cheesemakers need uniformity in more than the quality of the product we turn out. We need more uniformity in the methods that we use ourselves in the manufacture of cheese, but more particularly in the advice that we give to our patrons. A maker who owns his own factory and stays in a section from year to year can educate his patrons to almost any method he chooses. In factories where the maker frequently changes, however, unless all makers give uniform instructions, there will be no progress made in improving conditions at the farm end. Here are a couple of cases in point.

A few years ago I moved to a new factory. The previous maker who had been there for some three or four years had worked so industriously to educate the farmers into aerating their milk. He had succeeded. Practically every farmer dutifully poured his milk through the contaminated air of the barnyard each night as he had been instructed. Naturally I had my own troubles to make good cheese. I had a hard time to convince the best of those farmers that they were making a mistake and I had a hard time in making many of them see that pouring was not good practice.

A bad practice which many makers let their patrons adopt is that of coming late to the cheese factory in the morning. This is an objection, of course, only where patrons deliver their own milk and does not hold in this country, but does in several factories in which I have worked. The later the milk arrives, the later the maker must work in the factory, or he must have a special process to make such an extent as to insure quality. It has been my experience that if patrons have a courteous explanation given them of the necessity of delivering early, followed by firm insistence, this difficulty can soon be righted. If all makers, however, would insist on early delivery, the problem would not arise at all.

Poison Acceptable

An Irishman was sitting in a station smoking when a woman came, and sitting down beside him, remarked:

"Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said, "you was a lady ye'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the woman burst out again:

"If you were my husband I'd give you poison and I'd take it."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you was me wife I'd take it."

CREAM

We say least and pay most. Money talks. Let ours talk to you. Write Now.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no bargain of figures is satisfactory" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discerning shippers patronize us. Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd. 519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

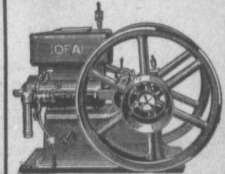
WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for Good Quality Cream. We would use yours. It will be worth your while to write us. Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd. TORONTO, ONT.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly. Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free. The DAVIES Co. Wm. TORONTO, ONT. Established 1854

GASOLINE ENGINES



1 1/2 to 80 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Tractor. Gools, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. Montreal Winnipeg Regina Calgary

COTTON SEED MEAL

\$50.00 PER TON. Good Luck Brand guaranteed 41 per cent Protein. Cash must accompany order. H. F. FLEAHER, Box 2, FOREST, Ont. Also dealer in Flux Seed, Linsaid Meal and Poultry Foods.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and how to treat. H. CLAY GLEED, V.S. 118 West 31st St., N.Y.

Tonight

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream. Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN ONTARIO will meet in their THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION at Peterboro, Jan. 6 and 7, 1915. It will be the Great Re-union of the Dairy Farmers, Cheese and Buttermakers throughout Ontario, from Toronto to the Eastern part of the province. New Problems—New Opportunities—New Difficulties have been presented through the great war. BRING ALONG YOUR BOYS and spend 2 profitable days. In to meet your friends here. Cheese and Buttermakers' Day, Jan. 7. THESE SPEAKERS will address our Convention: Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; F. R. Mallory, Prof. H. H. Dean, G. G. Publow, Dr. W. T. Connell, Kingston; Dr. G. C. Creelman, O.A.C.; Geo. H. Barr, C. F. Whitley, Prof. J. B. Reynolds, and many others of recognized authority on Dairying. Come Along and be one of us for YOUR TWO BEST SPENT DAYS OF 1915. Secure a Programme. A card to the Secretary will bring full particulars of the Big Convention. J. A. SANDERSON, Pres. EASTERN ONTARIO T. A. THOMPSON, Secy. Oxford Station DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION Almonte

R.O.P. AYRSHIRES

Closely related to the World's ex-Champion Cow, Jean Armour, to be sold at the Southern Counties' Ayrshire Club Sale, Ingersoll, Ont., December 30th. Elven females from 2½ to 5 years. Majority of them due to calve December and January. One 16 months' old heifer; 3 bulls 11 and 2 months old. Prize winners at local fairs, out of R.O.P. dams. Write for catalogue.

COLLIER BROS., BEACHVILLE, ONT., Ont.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long Distance Phone in house.
R. R. BESS, HOWICK, ONT.

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing

Consignment Sale

OF

60 HEAD OF PURE-BRED 60 Ayrshire Cattle

From the Herds of the Southern Counties' Ayrshire Breeder's Club To be Held at

Butler's Sale Barn, Ingersoll, December 30th AT ONE P.M.

Offering consists of show cows, record cows, dairy test winners, high class young bulls and heifers with breeding that appeals production.

Come and see these beautiful animals. Select one or more and keep your boy's interest on the farm.

We are going to make this an annual event, and invite all interested in dairy cattle to attend whether you want to purchase or not.

Every animal selected to absolute sale. Low rates on all railroads. Terms—Cash or credit up to six months on bankable paper, interest at 5%. Catalogues ready. Send for yours today.

JOHN MCKEE, President

Norwich, Ont.

J. L. STANSELL, Sec.-Treas.

Stratfordville, Ont.

MOORE AND DEAN, Auctioneers

JERSEYS

3 CHAMPIONS IN ONE HERD

SADIE MAC 15211 lbs. milk, 904 lbs. butter. In a year as a mature Jersey. This is a CANADIAN RECORD

LADY EDITH 11664 lbs. milk, 704 lbs. butter. This is the highest 27-2-old record in the BRITISH EMPIRE

SADIE MAC 2nd 8468 lbs. milk, 601 lbs. butter. In a year. This is the highest record of any Heifer UNDER 2 YEARS

2 young Sons of Sadie Mac and Lady Edith are offered—any animal in herd can be purchased.

"SADIE MAC" STOCK FARM, H. E. GEE, HAGREVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

One sired by King Pontiac Artie Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Fries, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as yet 2-year-olds have records of over 21 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young H. M. Cows, due in October.

BROS. LYN, Ont.

GLARUM-BRAE HOLSTEIN FARMS

Offer Bulls and Heifers of various ages by imported sire, of whom the dams of the three nearest sires average 34 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and all the sires except two for three generations back have produced 20 lbs. daughters. Write for particulars.

GEO. J. NORTHCOT, SOLINA, ONTARIO

HILLSIDE FARM HOLSTEINS

Would you like a bull to head your herd from Colantha Pictoria Korzyko, who (at 2 months of age) sold for Twenty-Five Hundred (\$250), also out of a dam that gave 827½ lbs. milk in 3 months and 15 days, and at the last of her fifth month is still giving over 70 lbs. per day. Price, \$200.00. Have others equally as good by the same sire. Price, \$150.00 to \$200.00, also some sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby 2nd, all out of R.O.P. dams.

Write me your wants.

W. A. McLEROY, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 1 to 6 months old, also high bred good quality Bull Calves. Dams with records from 20 to 20 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of record and will price them low soon.

Write or see us here.

DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop., GORDON H. HARWOOD, Mgr.

WANTED

Car load of Grade Ayrshire Cows, three or four years old, that will make 300 lbs. butter fat or over in ten months, with plain treatment. Must be tuberculin tested by Dominion Vet. State price.

G. E. ECKERT - CHILLIWACK, B. C.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Dec. 22.—The Christmas trade is extending the usual late-minute rush, and during the week the situation has improved from the merchants' standpoint. On the whole, the volume of Christmas business will not be so good as in previous years. Merchants, however, did not stock for a normal Christmas trade, and will not be so pressed for stock on their hands. This decrease in Christmas trade is again indicated by the decrease in railway carloadings this month, as compared with the same period last year. Business men are feeling more hopeful than a few weeks ago.

The wheat situation is strong. To balance the cattle having caused an unexpected slump from which they will probably recover only after the first of the year. Other farm produce is normal.

WHEAT
Advances on the local wheat market have been in response to a situation universally strong. Many European countries are bidding for the surplus wheat of the United States and Great Britain is buying freely in Canada. From the news that the area of fall wheat planted in the United States has increased by 4,000,000 acres has not surprised to shake the faith of brokers in a strong future for the wheat market. The market for Western wheat quoted 45½¢; No. 2, 45¼¢; No. 3, 45¼¢; Ontario wheat, 45¢ to 45½¢.

COARSE GRAIN
Ontario oats continue quiet. Pans have lost 10c. Other lines are in good demand, particularly corn, which is up a few cents: Oats, O.V. No. 2, 59¢; No. 3, 59¢; feed, 55¢; Ontario oats, 46¢ to 48¢; corn, 75¢; peas, 43¢ to 45¢; soy, 43¢; buckwheat, 75¢; barley, malting, 65¢ to 67¢. At Montreal the demand for all lines is quiet: Oats, O.V. No. 2, 59¢ to 60¢; No. 3, 59¢ to 58¢; extra No. 1, feed, 59¢; local white, 56¢ to 58¢; barley, 66¢ to 70¢; malting, 76¢ to 78¢.

POTATOES AND BEANS
It is now assumed that there has been an extra good crop of potatoes over all of Eastern Canada. The rot reported to be developing some time ago does not seem to be serious. The market is dull, with no immediate prospect for improvement. Ontario sell at 55¢ to 60¢ in car lots; to New Brunswick, 70¢ a bag. The Montreal quotation is 55¢ to 60¢.

Beans here are quoted: Primes, 22¢ to 22½¢; hand picked, 22½¢ to 22.50¢. The Montreal quotations on one-pound pickers is 22.50¢; hand picked, 22.75¢ to 22.50¢.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Receipts of strictly fresh eggs have dwindled away until we have the usual small supply for the exclusive market. The great volume of business at all centers is now done in storage eggs. Quotations remain firm. Locally fresh eggs are quoted around 50¢; selected, 32¢ to 33¢ and storage, 28¢ to 30¢. At Montreal new laid are selling at 48¢ to 50¢; No. 1 storage, 45¢ to 47¢ and storage, 42¢ to 45¢.

Poultry has taken an advance due to the Christmas demand. Live: Spring chickens, 10 to 12¢; old, 8 to 10¢; ducks, 10 to 12¢; geese, 10 to 12¢; turkeys, 12 to 15¢. Dressed: Spring chickens, 15 to 16¢; old, 10 to 12¢; ducks, 14 to 15¢; geese, 15 to 16¢; turkeys, 16 to 18¢. All prices are for choice stock.

DAIRY PRODUCE
The market is still quiet, but there has been an increased volume business, and although the situation is improving. Most of the demand is coming from out-

side towns and small cities, from which shipments are a shorter time away, and to the central markets. Receipts of fresh-made butter are not anything like sufficient to meet present demands, and are continually getting smaller. Choice creamery butter is quoted 55¢ to 57½¢ and seconds, 50¢ to 55½¢; dairy butter, 45¢ to 50¢ on the English market, and some Manitoba dairy butter has been sold at 52¢ to 55¢ for extra.

GRAIN AND STRAW
There is more hay in the country than dealers have been inclined to believe. Evidence of this is seen in the large quantities that are now being offered when it is suggested that quotations may drop. On this market No. 1 hay is quoted 41¢ to 42½¢; No. 2, 41.50¢ to 43¢; No. 3, 41.50¢ to 43.50¢; inferior, 41.50¢ to 43.50¢.

LIVE STOCK
The slump in live stock, that has been characteristic of a shorter time ago, has not been liberal. Prices have been fairly unexpecting as deliveries from country points have been liberal. Producers are still in advance of previous years, but altogether they are not returning to the market. The new strong buying of the previous week, to have filled the coolers of the packing houses, and it is anticipated that there will be any great demand until the first of the year.

There is no reason for discouragement in this state of affairs. It is a transient situation, and it will be seen, however, to reduce shipments to a minimum for the next few weeks and give the market a chance to get its feet again. Butcher bulls seem to be the least wanted of all the animals coming to the market, therefore receipts have been small and herdsmen has been well maintained. Quotations average as follows:

Shipping steers, 27.50 to 28¢; butcher steers, good, 27 to 27.25¢; cow, 26.50 to 27¢; heifers, 24 to 27.50¢; good, 26 to 26.50¢; poor, 24.50 to 26¢; butcher bulls, 24.50 to 26.75¢; fawns, 24 to 26.50¢; stockers, 24.25 to 24.50¢; canners and cullers, 23.75 to 24.75¢.

There is a good steady demand for milk cows at nominal prices: Choice, 40¢ to 510¢; cows to milk, 30¢ to 42¢; springers, 25¢ to 310¢. Calves range from 43.75 to 45¢.

Lambs continue in normal demand. Light, 27.50 to 28¢; heavy, 26.75 to 27.50¢; culls, 25.50 to 26¢; light ewes, 24.50 to 25.75¢; heavy sheep and bucks, 24 to 25¢; culls, 22 to 24¢.

Hogs have continued steady at the one price throughout the week, 26.50 f.o.b. country points.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—You are pleased to be able to report that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Duchess Hengerveld Korner, of the Hengerveld Farm, has set a new fat production in the senior three-year class of the semi-official yearly division, by producing in 365 consecutive days 90.33 lbs. fat from 22.97 lbs. milk. 8½ lbs. fresh-milked at the age of 3 years 9 months 19 days. Her sire is Judge Hengerveld De Kol, No. 4364; her dam is Duchess De Kol Korner, No. 2590. She was bred by E. O. Stubbs, Jewellville, and she is now owned by Embury Dairy, Big Bay, Mich. In the senior three-year class

WANTED

A complete set of Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Books. If you have a set for sale, write us, stating price.

LIV'POOL SALE & PEDIGREE CO., INC.

LIV'POOL, N.Y.

The Type of Animal That Starts the Young Breeder on the Right Path

Mountain Lass—3627—combines most of the good points demanded by the dairy-estate constitution, and the best type. She is in the R.O.P., and is a contribution from the noble herd of John Morison, Mount Eggle. It is a fortunate accident that occurs here. Of the 40 animals offered at the big sale of Ayrshires at Ingersoll on December 30th, three trace their lineage to the wonderful ex-champion cow, Jean Armour.

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individual, and richly bred, his dam being a sister of Dairymaid of Orkney (706) the better fat last year. This sire was at both Tillsonburg and Woodstock, and his stock should be producers and show stuff.

John Morrison
Seven fine head go under the hammer from Mr. John Morrison. His entire offering are the strong, deep-bodied kind, after the type of Mountain Lass shown on another page. A calf that will attract much attention is Sprightly the 2nd. She is indeed typical of the right color and is by Great Scott, a son of Scottie, from a three-quarter sister of Jean Armour. Another good heifer is Scotch Thistle, large, strong and well marked. She is proving a producer of the first order, being now in the R.O.P. and will make about 10,000 lbs. As Mr. Morrison does not crowd his animals when testing, the fine quality in excellent condition to make a big three-year-old record. This cow, the 7th, is a son of four per cent milk Scotch Thistle's son will also be offered, together with a promising heifer of the same family as Snowfall. This is a daughter of Great Scott, and like all her family, is large, strong and straight.

J. S. Stannell's young bull, Captain of Springfield, a grand individual that stood second in the big November show at Toronto. His dam stood third in a strong three-year-old class at the same show. Another good mature one is Scotland Princess, a daughter of Great Scott and Garta Osborne. Her breeding is that of the best. She is also a producer and is a calf of White Lass who was first in the dairy class and dairy test at Toronto, and also won first beauty given over to the best. She is her record for June was 780 lbs. Seven of her calves are in the R.O.P. Such is the high class offering of animals that will go under the hammer at the big Ingersoll Ayreshire sale on Dec. 26th.

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA
PURE PLAIN
BEST TABLE
THE WITTEST, LIGHTEST
MAGG BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Richly-bred Matrons in a Welland Co. Herd

Holstein breeders of Ontario will have the privilege of bidding on many choice bred individuals in the big sale of Collier V. Robbins at Wellandport, on December 30. Pontiac Koradyks blood and R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams are behind practically every animal to be offered.

champion bull at the Calgary Spring Show was Collier bred. When you see their herd one understands why their stock is in such demand. The cows possess built-for-burdens udders, and short teats find no place among their Ayreshires. In spite of the fact that their testing has been done under unfavorable conditions and on only two milkings per day, they have some very creditable records. Beside of Fernbrook, for instance, gave 5024 lbs. of milk as a three-year-old. Brownie of Fernview, 1222 lbs. at the same age. She has great constitution, a square udder. Her sire, Star of Gloanair, is a son of the famous Sarah 2nd, the dam of Jean Armour, and the greatest prize-winner of any breed. Another of Collier V. Robbins' is the striking Green of Springbank. She has a record as a three-year-old of 7,566 lbs. of four per cent milk. Her grand-dam, Nellie Kay, has a record of 15,040 lbs. in a year and she is a grand-daughter of the first Ayreshire bull to qualify for R.O.P. These include only a few of the type of females Collier V. Robbins are putting in to keep up the high standard of the sale. They are also offering a pair of straight-strung, showy bull calves. These fellows carried off the first and second prize at the best fair.

C. H. Harris
The largest consignment is the 17 head from C. H. Harris. Among the mature ones he offers something particularly good in Columbine, an unusually large white Ayreshire with the conformation that gave her first place at the Tillsonburg and Woodstock fairs. As her sire is a son of a full brother of Briery of Springbank her breeding is thus of the best. Another one of the good ones is Alice of Springbank 2nd. Although only a heifer she has great depth and plenty of quality. Collier V. Robbins' son of Princess of Tangleweld, a son of Princess of Tangleweld, the sire of their dam was Gold Mine, a brother of Scottie. Their grand-dam, White Rose, produced but one sire out of six, and her descendants (covering four generations) are all heifers except two. The Harris herd sire is Hillhouse Taxmaster. He is surely a splendid

DESCENDANTS OF THE GREAT PONTIAC

Seldom is it that breeders of Holstein cattle in Ontario are offered grandsons and grand-daughters of the famous old sire, Pontiac Koradyk. Collier V. Robbins is offering a large number of these at his forced sale on Wednesday, December 30th. The king of most of the richly-bred offerings is Sir Koradyk Inka De Kol, a son of Pontiac Koradyk. It has taken Mr. Robbins a great many years and covetousness over 10,000 dollars and to raise it up to the present high standard. Practically all the dams of the offerings have official R.O.M. & R.O.P. records. It is to be regretted that these animals must be offered for sale, but breeders in general have to be content with the best. The sale will be held at the farm, and conveniences will be made for viewing at Fenwick, N.B. and D. Perry, M.C.B., and Marchand, C.T.R., on the day of the sale. Catalogues of the animals being put up can be secured by writing Collier V. Robbins, R. B. No. 4, Wellandport, Ont.

THE INGERSOLL SALE OF AYRESHIRE

The Ayreshire breeders of the Southern Counties have made a special effort to gather for their big sale a class of animals that will reflect credit on their district and on the Ayreshire breed. They have succeeded. Twenty-three of the 69 head offered trace back to Jean Armour, the ex-champion of the world; 19 or almost one-third of the offering are descendants of the R.O.P. champion Scottie, while nine possess the blood of Princess of Tangleweld, ex-champion cow of Canada. John Kekke is offering two heifer calves. They are good individuals and nicely colored. Mr. McKee's stock is well known everywhere, and Victoria of Brookside is no exception to his high standard. Her dam, Scottie's Victoria, was an outstanding winner at the Guelph Winter Fair with 171 lbs. of 4.3 per cent milk. Robert Brown of Hazel is selling eight. Annette the 9th is a try individual and a producer of no mean order. She possesses constitution and capacity in combination with a splendid udder, large well placed teats and fashionable white color. Briery of Mapleide is also bred right. The dam of her sire is Jean Armour and Scottie is the sire of her dam. She will be kindly bid. Another grand-daughter of Scottie is Trisix of Mapleide. Her dam's sire was another great Ayreshire, Polar Star, so that she possesses the best of blood. B. Smith is contributing a calf that should find a home at the head of one of our best Ayreshire herds. His sire is Jean Armour's son Advance, and his dam is Scottie's Nancy. James Big is sending a couple of good useful looking heifers that ought to be producers. Collier Bros' Offering
Collier Bros' stock are to be found in every province from N.B. to B.C. The

HOLSTEINS

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGBERG-FIELD PATNS DE KOL, son of PETERBIEB HENGBERG-FIELD'S OUNTY DE KOL and GRACE PATNS BIRD. Junior bull, DUVILLAGE GOULAY, THE SIE MONA, a son of COLLAETHA JOHANNA LAD and MORIA PAULINE DE KOL.

Write for further information to E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERS

A Grand Young Show Bull, Perfect Individual, from Pride of Orchard Hill, a 27-lb. show cow, sired by King Pontiac Aris Canada; also Yearling sired by the great King Water, 14 months old, dam first prize winner Western Fair.

Also several others, six to twelve months, at lower prices. We want to clear these for new crop calves and are offering at special prices.

A. E. HART, AVONDALE FARM, BRUCEVILLE, Ont.

Hurrah to the Bazaar for Holsteins

At Ferdale Stock Farms
15 Heifers rising 3 yrs., in calf, to freshen from Dec. 20th on. Price \$75 each, this month only. A few reg. Bulls from 6 months to 1 year old.

FERRILLER BROS., C.P.R. Mt. ELGIN, Ont.
Phone—301, Mt. E. 14

A SPECIAL OFFER

Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to

WM. HIGGINSON
INKERMAN - - - - - ONT.

DON'T FORGET few copies of Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book you can secure a copy free by sending your subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

Forest Ridge Holsteins

We are offering some very choice Young Bulls, backed by High Records and Show Yard Winners.

Also a few Females of the choicest breeding.

L. H. LIPSIT & SONS
Stratfordville, Elgin Co., Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Registered Holsteins

Headed by "Pontiac Sir Inka Korn dyke," a grandson of "Pontiac Korn dyke" and "Hengerveld the Kol." Our special offering, 5 and 7 yr old heifers, young cows, yearling bulls, and heifer and bull calves. Write for prices.

W. W. GEORGE, MOSSLEY, R.R. 2, ONT.

KING SEGIS, KING OF THE PONTIACS, and the GREAT MAY ECO

Am offering several grandsons of these great animals from my High-Land. I seek special attention to one called King Segis, a son of High-Land. He is a fine specimen of the breed, with an official record of 19,263 lbs. milk and 70 lbs. butter as a four-year-old. This calf is bred by a son of the great May Echo. I am pricing this calf reasonable. Will meet you at Peterboro by appointment. Trip to my farm can be made in 25 minutes.

JOSEPH O'REILLY - - - - - ENNISMORE P.O., ONT.

That Value of a Sire from Heavy Milk Producing Blood Can Never be Over-estimated.

Willowbank Correct Currant (2822)—a son of Correct Change, by Changing Butter Boy, who has nearly 50 A.R.O. daughters. His full sister, Ready Change, gave 119 lbs. milk, 21.6 lbs. the butter 7 days. The above young sire was six first prize this fall. Animals of this type and rebred of breeding are included in the sale of Collier V. Robbins at "Willowbank," Dec. 30th. (See also page 17.)

