

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXII.

NUMP

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JANUARY 23

1913



A SCENE THAT IS MORE COMMON IN OLDER COUNTRIES THAN IN SOME PARTS OF CANADA. The countries of Europe—Great Britain, France, Germany—have carefully preserved their forests, and have made them a profitable source of revenue. Not so in Canada. We have ruthlessly destroyed our wood lands until in some parts of south-western Ontario there is a smaller percentage of land under wood than in Europe's most populous countries. Some day we will awake to the fact that on certain types of soil, wood, for fuel and for lumber, is the most desirable crop to grow. It will be well for us to pay attention to the conservation of our wood lands, or we will soon be face to face with the problem of reforestation.

Rome in a Huron Co., Ont., farm wood lot.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



Why You Will Prefer THE "SIMPLEX"

In preference to all other Cream Separators is because the "Simplex" is:

- So Simple
- So Easy to Turn
- So Easy to Clean
- So Perfect in Skimming
- So Quick in Separating
- So Pleasing in Appearance
- Self Balancing
- Seldom out of Repair
- Soon Pays for Itself

LASTS A LIFE TIME

Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of sewing. Removing the body-Housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

There are other advantages in favor of the "Simplex." These are explained in our literature, which will be mailed to you free on request.

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the "Simplex" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Then, too, our large capacity machines, so constructed that they turn more easily than most other separators, regardless of capacity, will enable you to separate your milk in half the time. This is a great advantage it will pay you to enjoy.

Be in mind we allow you to prove all these claims—since "Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

Write to us for full particulars about the "Simplex" and our special terms to you to use the "Simplex" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

The Most Economical Feed—

that a dairy farmer can buy for his cows is

Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal

Guaranteed to contain 41 per cent. protein. Makes your cows give more milk. Feed 2 to 3 lbs. a cow per day, mixed right on ensilage, or in with other meal ration.

Laid down at your station, all points in Ontario south of G. T. R. line from Ottawa to Parry Sound, for \$35.00 a ton.

We also offer you choice of a complete line of first-grade Poultry Feeds. On the following staple lines we quote prices per hundred pounds:

Beef Scrap, \$4.00; Blood, Meat, and Bone, \$2.25; Poultry Bone (3 sizes), \$2.25; Ground Oyster Shells, \$1.00; Poultry Grit, 90c.

WE PAY FREIGHT to all Stations in Ontario south and east of Sudbury on 500 lbs. or over.

Write us for prices on Lined Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Feeding Tankage, Etc.

ALLEN & SIRETT, 25 Scott St., TORONTO
ONTARIO.

Fair at Ottawa a Success

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show is making a strong bid for the premier position among the Winter Fairs of Canada. The Annual Fair held at Ottawa last week was the most successful in its history. Decided advances were made over previous fairs in the sections for dairy cattle, fat cattle, and poultry. In the swine and sheep departments were found some of the best animals ever bred in Canada, while the horses, from the visitor standpoint the main attraction of the fair, were strong in both numbers and quality. In this latter department, however, the older established fair at Guelph must still take precedence. Eastern Ontario people are coming to appreciate what a splendid educational institution is their fair at Ottawa, and the country attendance this year showed a decided advance over other years.

A striking feature of the Ottawa Winter Fair is the splendid accommodation that is provided for both exhibitors and spectators. The fair building is easily the best of its kind in Canada. The large judging arena is easily seen from every point in the surrounding grounds, and in addition is well lighted and attractive. The Fair management seem to have solved the ventilation problem, as the air in the stables was almost as pure as out doors. The dairymen were particularly pleased over the splendid new quarters that have been arranged for them. The accommodation for dairy cattle has been dotted since the last fair, and all the entries this year were either housed and lots of room left for future development of the dairy test. The exhibitors themselves have nothing but kind words to say for the management. They have done what to our knowledge, no other fair association in Canada has done for exhibitors. They have provided comfortable bedrooms and a kitchen where the exhibitors may cook their meals if they so desire. This latter provision is especially appreciated by the dairymen, who are on hand several days before the regular dining-room opens.

HORSES

The horse exhibit was pre-eminent at a Clydesdale show. There were a few Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, and Standard Breds in the light horse classes, and a couple of Shires and Percherons in the heavy classes. All the rest of the numerous horse exhibits were representatives of the Scotch draft breed. Prominent among the exhibitors were Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Allison Stock Farm, Chesterville; A. Watson & Son, Thomas; S. A. Devitt, Burketon Junction; and R. M. Holtby, of Manchester. A pleasing feature of the fair was the very large number of small exhibitors who were on hand with one to three or four horses each.

Interest in the judging was chiefly centred on the male championship. On Guard, an upstanding horse with lots of substance, style, and quality, imported by the Allison Stock Farm last spring, was finally awarded the championship over Sir Spencer, Robt. Ness's well-known stallion. As one breeder expressed it, On Guard was just a little more "horse" all through. Ness fared better in the female championships. His two-year-old filly, Lady McTaggart, winning over Allison's Scott's Lady. The latter was possessed of particularly fine quality, but did not have the substance of her younger rival. Another particularly nice mare was shown by Watson & Son of St. Thomas, she winning the championship for Canadian bred mares.

Shortborns and their grades had things almost as much their own way

in the beef cattle section as had Clydesdales their own way in the horse classes. As might be expected most of the exhibitors were from Western Ontario, Pritchard & Slatery and A. A. Armstrong of Ferguson being by far the largest exhibitors. Other exhibitors were: H. C. Russell; Peter White, Pembroke; Ratcliffe & Son, Beathorn; and W. A. Wallace, Kars. The quality of the entries was a decided advance on last year. The champion was a yearling owned by Pritchard & Slatery, was first in its class at Guelph. He was a low-down, thick-fleshed fellow with excellent handling qualities. He was, however, hardly so smooth over the shoulder as one would expect a champion to be. Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus were also represented. In the former L. O. Clifford, Ottawa, had practically no competition. The latter, T. B. Broadfoot of Ferguson was the principal exhibitor, A. A. Armstrong also having an entry or two.

SHEEP AND SWINE

The sheep exhibit compared very favorably with former years, both in quality and numbers. The long-wooled breeds were particularly improved, Row's Drummond Cup winners attracting chief attention. Several of the Chicago winners were also on hand; J. & J. D. Campbell exhibit of Cotswolds, and Joseph Whitelaw with Leicester's, John Kelly with his Hampshire's; and Baker and J. Lloyd Jones with South-downs. E. Brian & Sons had a nice exhibit of Cotswolds, and Joseph Linden of Lincoln. Competition was fairly keen in all classes.

A prominent exhibitor summed up the swine exhibit as "not so large" as in previous years, but of more uniform and higher quality. Yorkshires predominated, the herds of Bresthorpe & Neshevs, Burford; Alex. Dynes and R. Reid & Co., of Ottawa being represented. Brian & Sons had little competition in Berkshire's. There were very few Tanwans. Grades and crosses were numerous. All of the exhibitors mentioned having a few.

POULTRY

For convenience, good ventilation, and good lighting, the poultry quarters at this Fair surpassed anything provided at any other fair in Canada. The exhibit could not be missed by visitors, as a new entrance has been provided to the poultry quarters at the end of the arena and directly opposite the main entrance to the Fair building. The exhibit itself was not so large as at the Guelph Fair, but the quality of the exhibits would be hard to fault. American utility breeds were most largely represented, but it was noticeable that the newer fancies are taking a larger place at our fairs than at the old stand-bys such as Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. This, however, is no reflection on the usefulness of our best known breeds.

REERDS

The seed exhibit was arranged in the usual quarters at the entrance to the Lecture Hall. Through the generosity of the Ontario Experimental Farm staff, the exhibits were arranged most artistically. The number of competitive exhibits showed a slight falling off from last year, but was larger than in any year previous to 1912. The quality of the grain was good considering the season. Grain entered in connection with the Standing Field Crops Competition, was of particularly good quality. Numerous entries of barley, spring wheat, and potatoes were noticed this year instead of the preponderance of oats that has characterized previous seed exhibits at Ottawa. Corn growers from South-western

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FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1913.

No. 4

THE WORK OF THE DAIRY RECORD CENTRES IN 1912

By Chas. F. Whitley, Dairy Division, Ottawa

How Progressive, Business-like Dairy Farmers are Discovering their Cow Boarders—How the Government is Helping in the Good Work—Its Financial Value.

It is beginning to be recognized that a cow is kept not simply to consume roughage and concentrates, but to produce milk and fat in abundance. Further, not only is a large production necessary from each, but a good profit must be made. That is the essence of modern business-like dairying. The profit made depends largely on the cow's inherent ability to convert feed into these products economically. It is evident that if the production is \$80 worth of milk or fat at a feed cost of \$55, the net profit is only a bare \$5 bill, and is not a good return for her \$5 work. But \$50 worth of product at a feed cost of \$30 makes another cow, with her \$20 profit, just four times as profitable. Such study of dairy economics is only possible when dairy records are kept, and it is to this laudable end—a large profit from each cow—that the Dairy Division at Ottawa works through the recommendation of systematic cow testing, the bedrock principle of dairy herd improvement. Our wide-awake and progressive men appreciate it.

Unless figures are actually before one, the variations in production found in the same herd seem almost incredible. For instance, in three Ontario herds, the difference in yield between the best and the poorest cow, runs actually at 8,100, 9,100, and 10,900 pounds of milk; the two extremes are 3,600 and 17,615 pounds. This proves immediately that neither an occasional sample tested or pailful weighed, nor a hasty figuring of the herd's average yield can possibly give any measure of justice either to the abundant or to the economical producer, so that the knowledge requisite to building up a good herd has still to be sought. That knowledge can be found in dairy records.

ONE COW MAY REAR LOSS OF 10

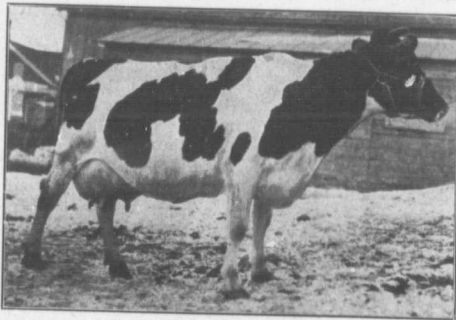
The more the question of net profit per cow is looked into, the more singular are the discoveries. A common showing in many districts is that one-third of the total net profit in a herd of eight or 10 cows is made by only one, the best cow. That one good cow, earning \$43 profit over a feed cost of \$37, sometimes makes as much profit as to combine the profit and loss of the six poorest cows. Such a heavy burden is not fair play to her.

A cow giving \$41 worth of milk at a feed cost of \$37 makes only \$4 profit; the cow with \$43 profit noted above makes as much profit as 10 cows of that kind. Such comparisons abundantly prove the necessity of studying each individual. Let us cease this unsatisfactory, unenlightening talking of the herd "average." It is rapid Socialism, steam-rolling to one dead level independent of strong individuality and ability.

The following chart illustrates the startling difference between average and individual profit or loss.

WHAT PROFIT PER COW DO YOU MAKE?					
Herd No.	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Feed Cost	Average Profit
1	10	6,238	231	840	\$22.90
2	6	3,662	129	833	8.35
3	9	10,133	361	950	\$61.33

POOREST COW.			BEST COW.		
Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Profit	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Profit
4,346	157	\$ 3.45	7,665	275	\$ 36.65
3,176	78	\$11.24	5,360	191	\$ 20.60
		(loss)			
7,672	292	\$26.72	17,615	619	\$126.15



A Test Winner that has Won Deserved Fame

Rhoda's Queen, the fourteen-year-old cow here illustrated, has had a notable career, being champion two-year-old in the Ottawa Dairy Test, champion cow in 1910, champion milker in 1912, making over 100 lbs. of milk a day, and grand champion at Ottawa last week. Notice the grand constitution and splendid capacity of this cow. She is an ideal producing type.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

This photograph in figures shows three herds in strong contrast. The yield of milk in Herd 3 is almost three times that of Herd 2, but the average profit is 14 times as great. This is despite the feed costing \$17 a cow more.

Note the difference in the average yields of milk from 3,600 to 10,000 pounds a cow. It would be just as sensible, perhaps more so, to say that the three herds average 6,700 pounds of milk, as to say that your own herd averages so and so. We must study individual performance. It is just a suicidal policy to average good and poor cows, blinding ourselves to the deadening influence of low yields and invisible profits.

The average profit in Herd 2 is just one cent for each day in the year; but the individual returns vary between \$11.24 loss and \$20.60 profit. A consideration of averages without selection on records simply means stagnation. The poorest cow in Herd 2 is a four-year-old, type of a kind we ought to be without. The searchlight of record-keeping reveals them as dangerous to dairy navigation.

The poorest cow in Herd 1 is a long way below par, or the average profit of the herd—how frightfully unfair it is, therefore, to the best cow in this herd with \$36.65 profit to have the poor one hauled up to the same level in a grossly misleading "average."

THIRTY-SIX TIMES AS GOOD AS POOR COWS

Among the best cows note the excellent record of 17,615 pounds of milk from this seven-year-old grade. Even at a feed cost of \$50, her profit is \$126.15; or, compared with the \$9.45 profit from the poorest in Herd 1, actually 36 times as much. The great economy of the really good cow is here manifest.

Investigation at five centres last year showed 3,183 cows giving an average profit of only \$13.28; no princely return for 12 months' work. It is such figures as these that the work of the Dairy Record Centres aims to thrust upon the attention of our dairymen so that intelligent and rapid herd improvement may result.

The recorders, these consulting dairy specialists, are within the dairy herd and call of the inquiring dairymen in their respective districts, despite distance or weather, and absolutely free of charge. Not much wonder, surely, that there were 14 such Recorders last year in place of six the year before, and that more are being appointed. They bring to the farm in their capacity of dairy advisers a wealth of real encouragement, useful suggestion and practical help; each Recorder proves the value of adding figuring to farming so that a simple record may assist materially in the dairymen's main endeavor to make each cow pay. That is the keynote thought in the chorus of cow testing.

Hence it is dawning on the indifferent patron and sceptic that his is the responsibility more than the cows, his brain must make deductions from his record of figures, his intellect must plan and guide the build-up and development of the profitable dairy herd. That natural right since the beasts of the field were assigned to his control at creation's dawn, should be both his pleasure and aim to-day.

The Recorder, the man with a mission, shows that each individual cow has a mission; not simply existence at the expense of her unsuspecting owner, but the making of a handsome profit. Thus, farms and districts are now in the transition stage from general to special purpose animals. Record sheets and sample bottles are giving each cow a square deal where before simply reigned mere guess work, palpably unjust to the aristocratic producer as well as to the habitual loafer. Fresh energy and determination are manifest as the benefits of a simple business proposition are taken to heart. Out of chaos and confusion of idea evolve order, system, satisfaction and profit.

The unmasking of some poor cows, shirkers of their responsibility, does not condemn dairying as a business, it has not led to gnawing misgiving of a dairymen as to his chosen voca-

tion; but, on the contrary, such knowledge has fired a spirit of hopefulness and determination to improve. Really good cows, some where least suspected, have been found, and their discovery has proved an incentive to even bigger things accomplished. Here we have real, valuable education intimate first-hand analysis of immediate surrounding conditions with the drawing out of the owner's best ideas of progress and attainment.

Our Recorders found an average of nine cows kept per hundred acres of land. How many cows on your farm does it take to feed one cow? The profit might be increased immensely if the productive capacity of the land were so improved as to support more cows. On some farms visited only 150 pounds of milk were being produced per acre; while on others the production was as high as 1,750 pounds an acre.

THE COST OF FEED

The average cost of feed per hundred pounds of milk was found by our Recorders in some cases to be as low as 54 cents for the average of the herd while in others the average cost from unselected herds was as high as \$1.37 a cwt. If individual cows were considered, of course, these prices would vary still more. No stronger proof could be possibly wanted for the absolute necessity of weeding out, after consulting their records, those cows whose milk costs too much to produce. In probably no other manufacturing industry would cost prices vary in such extraordinary degree. Nothing else but simple record keeping will detect these drones in the hive of dairy industry. Records thus prove themselves a valuable "first aid" to farmers injured by keeping poor cows. They assist to eradicate from the blood of the average man the poison of loose, indifferent ideas of dairying. They inoculate with the microbe of progress, and become serviceable dairy cultures, improvement "starters."

Glancing at all our records in Ontario for last year, the average yield of 3,387 cows was found to be 6,132 pounds of milk, 3.4 test, and 211 pounds of fat. To illuminate the difference in profit per cow, even in bulk like this I separated carefully the yields of the 300 poorest cows, and the 300 best cows. The chart herewith shows one or two startling facts. Please observe these are actual dairy records given us by the men who milk and feed the contrasted cows. They are indicative of the severe handicap of the average farmer with only average cows, and prove what a perfect food, as well as tonic, records may be to the average man, whose ideas on cow testing remain half starved and undeveloped.

CONTRAST OF THE POOREST AND BEST COWS	
AVERAGE YIELD	THE 300 POOREST COWS
3,387 Cows, Ontario.....	Yield..... \$33.30
6,132 Lbs. Milk.....	Feed..... \$35.00
3.4 Test.....	
211 Lbs. Fat.....	Profit..... .33
THE BEST 1-TENTH OR THE 300 BEST COWS	
Yield.....	\$106.33
Feed.....	\$40.00
Profit.....	\$66.33

Note.—The 300 Best Cows gave more milk than the 300 poorest by 2,130,900 lbs.

It took scarcely one-third of the 3,387 cows to give one-half of the total yield of milk. Note that the feed cost of the poor cows has been placed at only \$33, though our lowest average cost at a Record Centre was \$33.31, which would cut even this small profit of 33 cents still lower.

Then look at this fact, that even charging the good cows with feed at \$40 they made a profit of \$64.33, or compared with their poorer sisters, 195 times as much. Each one of the 300 good cows made as much profit as 195 of the poor kind!

If these 300 poorest cows had given as much milk as the 300 best cows there would have been an additional income from them of \$21,900.

KNOWING, WE SHOULD ACT

This knowledge should induce action, otherwise it is a golden opportunity wasted. Each year brings new benefits; to ignore them is to deprive one's self of the best that life offers. A man proves himself by his acceptance or rejection of the world's knowledge and progress. Hence the real dairyman should be found on the crest of each wave of advancement. Cow testing must commend itself to the thinking man; it is no fad, but has itself been tested and proved out in the hard crucible of actual farm experience.

The more that cow testing is studied the brighter is the outlook. Correspondence and

These are herds that records are building. Meditation on the benefits of cow testing has crystallized into action. Cents are sown and dollars reaped.

If all our dairy cows in Canada could be educated to yield only 810 worth of milk more than they do now the extra revenue would be almost thirty millions of dollars.

Each herd may be considered as giving a satisfactory present yield of milk as found in the second column, but the beauty of cow testing is that once radical improvement has commenced, there is no curb placed on a man's ambitious ideas. Contended he may be now with 6,300 pounds of milk as an average yield of a cow, but he is still in the running for a higher record. Similarly these records of 7,000 and 8,000 lbs. may be expected in a year or two to be overshadowed by the substantial figures of 10,000 lbs. a cow.

BETTER THAN REAL ESTATE

Such percentage increases as 30, 43, and 60 are worthy of more than a passing reference. They should arrest the attention of every business man indicating as they do so strongly

(Continued on page 8)

Prof. Barton Again Endorsed

Wm. Thorn, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I do not think it was wise to attempt to combat the ideas put forth by Prof. Barton in Farm and Dairy, January 2nd. There is a very great deal of truth in what he says. It is a matter for very good judgment on the part of stockmen to use or allow the bull to be used earlier on the heifer than Prof. Barton recommends.

But circumstances alter cases. Some of the largest cows in my herd were bred to calve at 16 to 18 months old; but they were, of course, exceptions, being large and growthy. In this case I do not hesitate to breed them. This system necessitates continuous good feeding and care in order to keep the heifers growing until calving time. In no case would I advise breeding an undersized heifer earlier than Prof. Barton says, and indeed it would be a step forward in my opinion, if none were bred to calve earlier than he states, having regard for heifers as a whole and their future usefulness as cows.

Where Crop Rotation is Necessary

By Prof. R. C. Doneghue


The accumulation of certain weeds with a period of growth similar to that of the small grain, the reduction of the active organic matter in the soil, the development of poor physical conditions in the soil and possibly, in some extreme cases, the reduction of the supply of some elements of plant food below the amount required for maximum crop yield have caused marked depreciation in the production capacity of the soil. There are some secondary causes for this reduction, such as unfavorable biological activities in the soil and the suspension of desirable chemical changes, but they are in turn dependent upon the four primary ones mentioned above.

Some of the weeds which grow in small grain fields may be kept down with iron sulphate and some other chemicals or by fallowing. Both of these methods are expensive, especially on high priced land. The growing of a crop of barley or winter rye keeps some weeds down, but these crops have practically no beneficial effect upon the soil. A good crop rotation is nearer the point.

One of the difficulties in starting cooperative societies among farmers is that we are afraid the other fellow will do a little better than we do. Let us pull together and all will profit.—R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Dairy Division — — — Ottawa

EACH ONE OF THE 300 BEST COWS MADE AS MUCH NET PROFIT



AS 195 OF THESE "33 CENTS" PROFIT POOR COWS

Do You Know Which is Which in Your Herd?

Of all the cows that have been tested by Mr. Whitley's Department, each of the 300 best cows yielded their owners as much profit as did 195 of the poorest cows. Mr. Whitley talks more of the great work in an adjoining article.

conversation with our dairymen show not only how eagerly some men thirst for knowledge, but how it has been acquired through a study of dairy records. As the cow impresses her needs on the mind of her owner, he reaches out for more information on the best dairy practice, regarding suitable and better field crops, improved conditions in the stables and better products. Records stimulate his best and constant endeavors and achieve excellent results the whole Dominion over. Some sample Ontario increases in yield directly traced to cow testing are tabulated here.

WHAT COW TESTING ACHIEVES

Herd at	No of Cows.	Present		Increase per cow
		Yield Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Milk. Per cent	
Winchester.....	54	8,314	1,027	14
Bongards.....	10	7,380	1,041	16
Bremner.....	14	7,386	1,719	30
Wooler.....	10	7,640	2,313	43
Kerwood.....	10	5,770	2,580	60
Bertie.....	4	6,326	2,560	68

An average increase easily obtained is 1,100 pounds of milk, 40 pounds of fat per cow. Ontario has 1,044,000 cows; at only \$10 each the increase might be over \$10,000,000.

How Prize Herds Were Managed

Each year the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association conducts a Dairy Herd Competition, the prizes being awarded to the patrons of creameries and cheese factories who deliver the greater quality of fat or milk per cow to their



Good Crops are Interesting to the Boys

When "Daddy" is really doing things the boys are sure to be interested. In our illustration may be seen the young son of Wm. Thorn, Norfolk Co., Ont., inspecting his father's corn that secured first place in a Field Crop Competition with 21 entries.

factory. Following are descriptions by three of the leading prize winners of their own herds and herd management:

"For the season, from January 1st to the last of March, my cows are dry. They are fed silage and bran when in milk, and when dry they are fed hay. In the summer my cows are fed silage and bran. The cows are given abundance of pasture during the summer months. I feed each animal half a bushel of ensilage on about four pounds of bran for each ration. They are fed twice a day.

"I am a firm believer in feeding no straw whatever at any season of the year. In the spring when the cows first freshen they are fed some oat chop besides the regular rations. I keep a pure bred sire."—Geo. W. Pearce, Tillsonburg, Ont.

GOOD RECORD OF PURE BRED HERD

"A pure bred Holstein sire once used in our herd formed a good foundation for our grade herd, but now all the young stock is pure bred. Seven of the nine cows entered in the competition are Holsteins and the other two are grade Holsteins. The sire heading our herd now is 'Evergreen Cake,' a son of the famous cow, 'Evergreen March,' who made a record in 365 days of 26,107 lbs. milk, equal to 1,128 lbs. of butter.

"During the month of May the cows received what hay and ensilage they would eat until they went out to pasture, and during August, September, and October they were given green corn for bulky feed along with the pasture. The grain ration varied during the season. In the early part I fed Manitoba wheat chop, shorts in the

summer, and oats and barley chop after new grain was threshed. The wheat cost 75 cts. a bus., shorts, \$1.30 a cwt., and considering the cost of oat and barley chop this fall an average of \$1.23 a cwt. would cover the cost of grain for the season. The total amount, which was 3,900 lbs. at \$1.25 a cwt., is worth \$47.50.

YOUNG COWS BUT PRODUCERS

"The total age of the nine cows is 37 years or an average of four years. The first nine days in May we separated once a day, a fact which is rather against the herd average for six months. The cows freshened from February 20th to April 4th, and when they have their season complete I am sure the total of the nine cows will be over 108,000 lbs. of milk.

"We keep daily records, and the seven pure bred are all in Record of Performance test, so we know the test of the different cows as well as the milk production. In conclusion, I might say I believe if we could induce all dairymen to test their cows and keep records of milk production and feed consumed, it would be but a few years until only good cows would be seen on Canadian farms."—Wallace H. Mason, Tyrell, Ont.

THE THIRD PRIZE HERD

"Have been keeping a pure bred Holstein sire for the past 10 years, and raise most of the heifer calves. We have our cows freshen as early in the winter as possible, as it gives a much better chance to raise calves, especially when the milk goes to the cheese factory. We consider winter dairying just as profitable as summer dairying, if not more so.

"We have been feeding some Brewer's grains for the past two years, and find it a great help in keeping up the milk flow, especially when the grass begins to fail. We had only a very small supply of ensilage for last summer, as our silo was very nearly empty when the cows went to grass. We would very much like to have a small silo just for summer feeding, as it is not a safe plan to depend on grass alone. We weigh each cow's milk and keep daily records, and think it is time well spent, as it gives a correct account of each cow for the season and is a sure way of locating the boarders."—J. A. Thistle, St. Paul's, Ont.

The prosperity of the town depends upon the prosperity of the country. Commercial bodies should then pay more attention to increasing



The Home of One of Nova Scotia's Best Known Breeders

C. A. Archibald, Colchester Co., N. S., has long been one of the best known figures in the Maritime Provinces. His Shorthorn herd was once one of the best known in Canada. Lately, he is better known on account of the high class of Ayrshire bred at Belle Vue Farm. The barn shown in the illustration is about 150 feet long.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

country population and less to bringing increased numbers to town. Doubling the population in the country and increasing the efficiency of the farmers will bring about a healthy and permanent growth of the town.

Ontario should be the sheep breeding ground for the rest of Canada. Let us give our field stock the same attention our show stock receives, then our customers who buy on the quality of our show stock will not be disappointed.—R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

A Farmer's Success with Hogs

F. V. Woadley, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"When and how do you make pigs profitable?" I have been asked this question by an editor of Farm and Dairy. I have never kept an accurate account of expenses with any one litter. It will, therefore, be impossible for me to go into details definitely. I will endeavor, however, to state our method of handling pigs and also give an account of the work of 1911 in the swine industry, as we have not yet figured up for 1912.

We aim to have our sows farrow in January and July. A sow farrows, say, January 10th. This sow has been fed from the time winter set in till January 5th on mangolds and ear corn. Then she is placed in a comfortable pen and fed very lightly on sloppy food, comprised of oat chop and bran until after the pigs arrive and become a day old, when the feed is gradually increased until the sow is getting all that she will clean up nicely three times daily of a mixture of bran, shorts, and mixed chop, together with a few roots. By March first the pigs are ready to wean, as they are then eating heartily at this time, also we have plenty of milk to feed the little fellows, and they will not miss their mother so much.

A CHEAP CROP OF PIGS

The sow can again be put back on the ration of roots and a few ears of corn, and she will go on the grass in very fair shape and be ready to farrow another litter in July. By that time the fields are getting stripped of their harvest. The sow and the piglets will pick nearly all their living off the stubble. By September these pigs can be weaned and for some length of time a good bit of their diet may be composed of small apples, pumpkins, and so forth, which they eat very readily. By the time winter comes you have a bunch of nice, thrifty shoats ready to house and fatten. We find that these shoats do much better than pigs farrowed in October or November, as they are in the latter case too young and small to do well in cold weather.

Again the litters which arrive in January and are weaned in March have two months ahead of them in which they can enjoy the separated milk and by the time the cheese factory starts they are ready to turn in a yard, field, or orchard and be fed on the whey in which we mix barley and oat chop until they get to weigh about 150 lbs. each. We then change to the clear barley meal.

We had fifteen pigs farrowed on July 11, 1911. Eight of these were shipped on January 2nd, and the other seven on January 8th. The total weight of the 15 hogs was 3,040 lbs., or an average of nearly 203 lbs. each. Considering that they were less than six months old, we think this a very fair weight. They were fed as we have mentioned, having consumed all our discarded apples, vegetables, and so forth. We sold in 1911, 79 hogs, average weight 191½ lbs., average price, \$6.80; total amount of money received, \$1,071.28.

Our farm consists of 100 acres. All coarse grains grown are fed on the farm, together with some mill feed. When we sum up at the end of each year what we have received from our cows, hogs, and other sources, we realize that we are far beyond what we would have been had we sold the grain off the farm. Besides, we have maintained the fertility of the soil.

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

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Stallion Inspection in Ontario

As it has been reported that a number of stallion owners did not have their stallions inspected on account of not having information as to the time the inspectors were to be in their district, it has been suggested that some arrangement should be made which would give such owners an opportunity to have their stallions inspected, and thus to have an "Inspected Certificate" instead of being required to use for the coming season a certificate stating "Not Inspected."

The Stallion Enrolment Board owing to the impossibility of securing anything like a complete list of stallion owners were unable to notify each person individually regarding the dates of inspection and the particulars regarding the working of the Act. Attention, however, may be drawn to the fact that all stallions standing for public service require to be enrolled with the Stallion Enrolment Board, and at the option of the owner may be inspected by inspectors appointed for that purpose.

During the recent inspection between 1,000 and 1,200 horses were inspected showing the large number of owners who had decided it to be in

their own interest to have the highest form of certificate available. There are, no doubt, others as stated above, who, if they had had more complete information would have had stallions inspected. Owing to these circumstances, therefore, it has been decided to see if some arrangements could be made for further inspection. Before doing so, however, it will be necessary that full information regarding desired inspections be sent to the Secretary of the Stallion Enrolment Board, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Such application should be made not later than February 7th. Immediately after that date further information regarding inspection will be sent to those making application.

Our Veterinary Adviser

MAMMITS—What can I do for a cow that gives curdled milk in two of her teats? This has been going on for three weeks. She is still but seems to be always full.—P. C. Stormont Co. Ont.

Purge her with two pounds Epsom salt and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium night and morning for three days. Bathe the quarters long and often with hot water and after bathing rub well with camphorated oil. Milk three or four times daily until the milk becomes pure.

RINGWORM—How shall I treat calves that have ringworm?—S. M. W., Leeds Co. Ont.

Isolate all diseased ones and white-wash the stable in which they have been standing, or remove the non-infected to non-infected quarters. Be careful to not convey the worm (which is a parasite) to healthy animals on hands, clothing, etc. Moisten the scales with sweet oil, remove them and the paint once daily with tincture of iodine until cured.

BLOODY MILK.—"I have a two-year-old heifer that has given bloody milk ever since she calved. I have given her Garget cure, saltpetre, and am now using blood root, but nothing seems to help her. She will be alright for two or three days and then the milk will become bloody again. There will be clots of blood and stringy milk and sometimes fresh blood. Will you kindly advise me what to do with her?"—P. W. T., E. Farham, Que.

This is due to a congenital weakness of the small blood vessels of the udder and it is probable she will never make a satisfactory milker. Some of the vessels rupture and hence the condition may be corrected by treatment it will be very liable to recur at any time without appreciable cause. On the other hand there is a probability of the tendency to cease by the vessels gaining normal strength. Bathe the quarters that yield bloody milk often with cold water and give her one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water twice daily until blood ceases to pass.

Pure bred fowls, any standard variety, given away in return for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

A Guide to Experimental Farms.—At some time or another every Farm and Dairy reader will be planning to visit some one of the Dominion Experimental Farms scattered through Canada. In order that prospective visitors to Experimental Farms may get the most good out of their visits, J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, has issued a bulletin dealing with all such farms in Canada, which would be a most valuable guide book to visitors. It may be had on application to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

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Dairy Test at Ottawa

Last year, at the Winter Fair Dairy Test at Ottawa, a world's record was established for a three-day public test. We have no such notable event to chronicle this year. We can, however, tell of steady progress. The top records in several classes were ahead of those made last year, and the uniform high quality of the entries was a credit to the breeders. In numbers there was a falling off, there being 12 less cows under test. Holsteins, Ayrshires and their grades made almost the entire entry, there being no Jerseys, and only three Shorthorns tested.

Last year's champion milk producer, Rhoda's Queen, owned by Neil Sangster, Ormatown, Que., was grand champion this year. She worked under difficulties, however, being sick all through the test, and made a score of only 267.72 points, as compared with over 300 points last year. Cherry, the grade cow that won the championship at Guelph in December, was entered at Ottawa by R. Reid & Co., H. C. record for both milk and fat was lower than at Guelph, and she was fifth in general standing. One of the really notable records was in the Holstein class was that of Daisy Poach, owned by W. J. Bailey, Netherland, Ont. This three-year-old heifer made 208.9 lbs. of milk, testing 3.4 per cent fat in the three days of the test. This is probably the highest three-year-old record ever made at Ottawa. Daisy Poach is

a half-sister to Netherland Beauty Poach, who stood second to her. A feature of the test this year was a class for heifers 24 months old and under, for which Holstein men have long been agitating.

AYRSHIRES

Honors in the Ayrshire classes were divided by A. S. Turner & Son and N. Dymont. D. T. Ness and Hector Gordon had a couple of good placings to their credit. The best record was that of Turner's Briery of Springbank. It is significant that this cow is the dam of Briery 2nd, the world's champion two-year-old Ayrshire heifer, with a record of 14,121 lbs. of milk. "Additional proof of the fact that 'like produces like,'" remarked Mr. Turner, "produces like," remarked Mr. Turner. Second to Briery was a splendid strong cow owned by Gordon that attracted much attention by her splendid conformation and utter development. In three-year-olds, Dymont's splendid heifer, Violet of Hillview 2nd, winner of her class at Guelph, was again on top.

Special prizes were offered for dairy cows, conformation and production being both taken into consideration. The De Laval cup for best dairy cow in the show was won by Rhoda's Queen, although many ring-siders believe that both Hulet and Gordon had cows that were more deserving of first place, as the winner was in rather poor condition. The award for best grade cow was won by D. T. Ness with a grade Ayrshire.

Dairy Test at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show

AYRSHIRES—Cow, over 48 Mos.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-A. S. Turner & Son, Eyselman's Corners, Ont.—Briery of Springbank.

Cow, 36 mo. and under 48.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-N. Dymont-Violet of Hillview 2nd.

Heifer, under 36 mo.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.—Edgewood Lovely.

HOLSTEINS—Cow, 48 mo. and over.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-N. Sangster, Ormatown, Que.—Rhoda's Queen.

Cow, 36 mo. and under 48.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-W. J. Bailey, Nether, Ont.—Daisy Poach.

Heifer, 24 mo. and under 36 mo.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-N. Sangster—Rhoda's Queen Princess.

SHORTHORNS—Cow, 48 mo. and over.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-Joe Kelly, Shakapee—Gracy Gwynne.

GRADES AND CROSSES—Cow, over 48 mo.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-R. Reid & Co., Ottawa—Cherry.

Heifer, under 36 mo.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Lbs., Per cent, Total milk, fat, Points. Includes entries like 1-R. Reid & Co.—Spot.

Silage Would Increase Your Dairy Profits

This winter weather, when dry feeding is reducing your dairy output, don't you often wish that you had erected a silo last summer? If you had done so you would right now be feeding your cows succulent and milk-producing silage, just as good a milk-producing food as green summer pasturage, and getting a good deal more milk and making more profit out of your dairy.

All successful dairy men now-a-days consider a good silo a very necessary part of their dairy equipment and there is no question but that feeding silage greatly increases the milk flow.

If you haven't a silo perhaps you have made up your mind that this is the last year you are going to get along without one.

If so, don't put off ordering it until late next summer and perhaps find yourself in the same fix next year.

Write to-day for 48 page Ideal Green Feed Silo Book

This book contains much interesting and valuable information about silos, silage and silage feeding, and even if you are not yet ready to buy, you will find the book interesting and instructive.

More than twice as many Ideal Green Feed Silos were sold last year than in any previous year. If you keep cows you need a silo. Full specifications are given in the Silo book. Be sure to write for it.



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Southern Farm Facts

Land at \$10 an acre up. Alfalfa makes 4 to 6 tons per acre. Corn 60 to 100 bu. All hay crops yield heavily. Beef and Pork producing at 3 to 4 cents per lb. Apples pay \$100 to \$500 an acre. Truck crops \$100 to \$500; other yields in proportion. THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY Month & Day R.R. Co. 474 N. Bldg. will help you find a home on this land of opportunity. Book, letters and other facts free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Room 28 Washington, D. C.

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

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

Until our selling arrangements in Ontario are completed, you can be supplied direct from the factory at \$30.00 per ton, carriage prepaid to your nearest station—cash with order.

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

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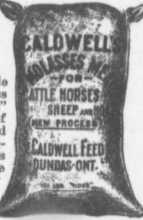
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The Taxation Question

Taxation Reform and the Farmer

In an address delivered before an audience of farmers at Princeton, in Oxford County, on Friday evening, January 17th, Mr. N. W. Rowell, M.L.A., the Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, advanced a number of views with regard to taxation reform that were closely similar to those that have been advocated for some time by Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Rowell pointed out that broadly speaking there are two classes of property subject to taxation, viz., land and improvements. Improvements include such things as houses, barns, silos and underdrains. In addition there are income and business taxes in the city. Concerning Mr. Rowell brought out the point that there is a fundamental difference between land and improvements. God created the land. Man cannot add to it or take away from it. It is shown in effect, that as regards land, man must either hold it idle or use it. If he holds it idle the community suffers. If he uses it the community is benefited. On the other hand, improvements are made by man. They are the results of his labor and add to the comfort and wealth of the community. While land is taxed, it tends to lead people to use it to the best advantage. When improvements are taxed that discourages men from making improvements. This adds to the cost of production and distribution and thereby increases the cost of living.

"In this land of plenty," said Mr. Rowell, "with our thousands of acres of fine agricultural land, it should be possible for every industrious man to obtain a home of his own as well as the necessities of life. But what are the real conditions? In our cities land has increased in value so enormously it has passed beyond the reach of thousands of working men. In addition the taxation of improvements has also tended to so increase the cost of living that thousands of working men are forced to live three and four families in a house. This has been created in our cities an economic problem of the first magnitude.

THE RURAL SITUATION

"In the rural districts we are confronted by an equally important situation. In spite of the many advantages of rural life, our rural population has decreased upwards of 100,000 during the past ten years. During the same interval the population of our cities has increased by the hundreds of thousands. Even in such an excellent county as the county of Oxford, the rural population has been decreasing. In an effort to remedy these conditions, the Ontario Government has been spending immense sums of money to encourage farmers to improve their buildings, erect silos, underdrain their farms, and beautify their homesteads. As long, however, as the farmer has to do these things, the Government, under existing conditions of taxation, is responsible for the fact that the assessor increases his assessment and thus penalizes him, through the increased taxes he thus is forced to pay, for doing the very thing it has encouraged him to do. This system of taxation, as aroused public opinion, and is responsible for the present agitation for a reform in the existing methods of taxation.

THAT BARREL OF APPLES

"Of late we have read in the press of the farmer who was paid 75c for his barrel of apples and who in-ter-

ed a note in the barrel stating the price he had obtained, and asking the consumer to let him know the price he had paid for the same barrel. This barrel was purchased in Winnipeg for about \$3.00. What was the reason for this great difference between the price the producer receives for his product and the price the consumer pays for it? Various reasons have been advanced, but one man persuaded, that it is due in part to the great cost of doing business in our urban centres. During recent years the rents of merchants have been forced to pay have been doubled, trebled and quadrupled because of the great increase in land value in the cities. When land is worth \$50,000 an acre the owner expects to receive a rental that will give him a return of five per cent. on the value plus the cost of such improvements as he may make. When, however, that land increases in value until it is worth \$200,000 the owner expects to receive a rental that will yield him an equal return on the larger sum. Not only do the merchants have their rents based on these large values but they have to pay a business tax as well. This enormous increase in the cost of doing business that is constantly taking place, is the result, either directly the farmer or the consumer, or possibly both.

THE WORKING MAN

"Beside the landless, working men in the cities, what do we find. Large blocks of land that are held idle while they increase in value from five or ten dollars a foot to \$30 or \$75 a foot, and even higher. What is it that increases the value of this land? It is not the efforts of its owners, for they do neither do they spin, yet not unfrequently they become wealthy from these practices. This land increases in value largely because of the improvements made on adjoining land by their neighbors, who put up stores, houses, or other buildings. Thus the holder of idle land may grow wealthy as a result of the enterprise of the owners of neighboring land who, however, are penalized for their enterprise by the increased taxes which they are forced to pay on their improvements. The speculator in the meantime escapes practically Scott free.

What is to be the outcome of these conditions? In the cities the working men, the manufacturers, and the business men generally are petitioning that municipalities be given the power to tax idle land according to its use, and thus impel its owner to use this land. This would benefit the working man in the city by forcing this idle land into use. This in turn would help to some extent to create work for the laboring man and reduce the speculative values of land and consequently rentals as well. The cost to merchants and others of handling the products of the farms would then be reduced and the farmer would be helped thereby to obtain a larger share of the final selling price of his products."

Summaries of addresses at the E. O. D. A. and W. O. D. A. Conventions, that were to have been published in Farm and Dairy this week, will be published next week, space not permitting their publication in this issue.

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Dept. B., London, Ont.

Potash for Potatoes

The Potato is the most important vegetable that the farmer grows and the demand for it is always increasing. It is also one of the crops that responds most generously to the application of commercial fertilizers. In the Potato-growing districts of New Brunswick the farmers apply fertilizers to the extent of, approximately, \$30 per acre. This expenditure covers a very large application, but the growers are satisfied as they obtain very large yields. It has been proved by analysis that a crop of 300 bushels moves from the soil, approximately, 60 lbs. Nitrogen, 30 lbs. Phosphoric Acid and 105 lbs. POTASH. These essential plant foods must be returned to the soil in some form if fertility is to be maintained. This can be done by the application of artificial fertilizers, either as supplements to of substitutes for barnyard manure. From the figures given above it can be seen that POTASH must be the dominant ingredient in a fertilizer for Potatoes and no mixture should be bought to fertilize this crop unless it contains 8% to 10% POTASH. Should the farmer mix his materials on the farm the following quantities would suffice: 150 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (a crop of clover or plowed under will supply the necessary Nitrogen), 300 lbs. Acid Phosphate and 210 lbs. Sulphate of Potash. POTASH in the form of Sulphate of Potash should be used as it gives better results than in other forms. Advice on the economic purchase and use of artificial fertilizers will be given to those desiring such and copies of bulletins on the important subject of fertilizing, including "The Potato Crop in Canada," will be mailed free on application to:

German Potash Syndicate,
1102-1016 Temple Bldg., Toronto

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN CONVENE AT WOODSTOCK

(Continued from page 9)
N. Paget, Canboro; T. Ballantyne, Stratford; Wm. Bothwell, Hickson; James Donaldson, Atwood; J. R. Stratton, Guelph.
Representative to Western Fair—J. Brodie, Mapleton; F. H. Ferns, London.
Representatives to Toronto Exhibition—F. H. Ferns, London; Robert Johnston, Woodstock.
Representatives to confer with delegates from other dairy organizations in regard to the holding of a proposed provincial dairy show—Ballantyne, Stratford; J. N. Paget, Canboro.
Auditors—J. A. Nelles, London; J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
The financial statement showed total receipts of \$5,395.80, and total expenditures of \$4,942.55, leaving a balance on hand of \$453.25. The principal receipts included: Legislative grant, \$2,000; sale of dairy exhibits, \$1,752; money received from subscriptions, \$990; members' fees, \$129.80, and advertising in programme, \$52.50.

The expenditures included the following items: Postage, stationery, printing and advertising, \$302.76; purchase of dairy exhibits, \$1,756.11; half of fines obtained from prosecutions paid to factories, \$485; stenographer's salary, \$345; directors' fees and expenses, \$142.55; prosecutor's salary, \$220; and expenses, \$138.70; periodicals for members, \$308.57; convention expenses, \$163; prices for cheese and butter, \$381; dairy herd contract, \$52; office expenses, \$265.59.

THE PROGRAM
The opening session Wednesday morning was devoted to hearing the president's address, the directors' report and the financial statement already mentioned. In the afternoon the report of the dairy herds' competition was presented, with statements by several of the winning farmers as to how their herds had been handled. The results of this competition are published elsewhere in this issue.

WEDNESDAY EVENING
Three politicians, Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, M. P., were to have addressed the Wednesday evening meeting, but were unable to attend. A dinner on the line prevented Hon. Mr. Duff from being present.

Prof. R. Harcourt, of Guelph, spoke on "What is a Fertilizer?" An outline of his address will be published later. Mr. G. A. Putnam, of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, spoke on the work of dairy instructors and of the Women's Institute. He also gave the results in part of the dairy census taken last season in the township of North Dorchester, the figures being along the same lines as those he gave to the dairymen's convention in Kingston. These were reported in the last issue of Farm and Dairy. They show the extra returns farmers obtain when they are able to ship their milk or cream to the cities or to the condensaries, and the extra returns per cow that are realized when silos are kept.

THURSDAY MORNING
At the Thursday morning session, Mr. Frank Ferns of London, the Superintendent of Dairy Instruction for Western Ontario, presented his annual report. This is referred to elsewhere in this issue.
In the absence of Prof. H. H. Dean of Guelph, a paper by him on "Chemical Investigations at the O.A.C. during the past three years" was read by one of his assistants, Mr.

Alex. McKay of Guelph. This paper will be published in Farm and Dairy later.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON
Much interest was taken in an address delivered by Mr. Geo. H. Harr, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, at the Thursday afternoon session, on the work of the new experimental cheese factory and creamery at Finch in Eastern Ontario. By means of a chart Mr. Harr showed the plan of the building, the construction and cost of which he described in detail. A full description of this building will be published later in Farm and Dairy.

"The Cause and Prevention of Fishy Flavor in Stored Butter" were subjects dealt with by Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal of Macdonald College, Quebec, his paper will also be published in a later issue.
Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick spoke on "The Future of Dairying in Ontario." The address was the same as he delivered at the convention of the Eastern Ontario Association the week before in Kingston.

THE DAIRY COMMISSIONERS' WORK
At the evening session Mr. Ruddick described the work of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission's Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Within the past twenty-two years the number of employees in the branch has increased from two to over 100, and its expenditures from \$21,000 to over \$500,000.

An able address was delivered by Mr. N. W. Rowell, M. L. A., leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, who referred to his early days on the farm, and regretted that his children now lack the advantages that he possessed of being brought up on a farm.

"You can't keep men on the farm if they think that they will do better elsewhere," he said. Proceeding from this point, he stated that hitherto attention has been devoted too much to the production of wealth, and thus have neglected to devote sufficient attention to its equitable distribution. The result, especially in the States, is a general revolt on the part of the public against conditions that enable a comparatively few men to become enormously wealthy at the expense of the many. A more Christian ideal is now animating men who are beginning to realize their common brotherhood more clearly than ever before. Mr. Rowell closed by describing the great possibilities of Ontario.

The convention was brought to a close by the presentation of the Cheese Buyers' Trophy and the Imperial Balm Cup to Mr. Ray E. Hastings, of Newry, and the De Laval Cup to Mr. W. G. Medd, of Simcoe, who had won them in connection with their exhibits of dairy products in the exhibition of cheese and butter. The presentation was made by Dairy Commissioner or Inspector F. E. Tracey, was introduced to the audience and presided during the clearing portion of the evening session. The resolutions adopted were all formal in character.

BOY SAVED FROM BEING A CRIPPLE

By Douglas's Egyptian Liniment

Mr. W. B. Perry, Tamworth, Ont., has a son who owes a good deal to Douglas's Egyptian Liniment, for without it he would certainly have been partially crippled for life. His father writes: "My son Marshall had his foot so badly frozen that the doctor said he would have to amputate the foot. The boy cried so much we declined to allow the doctor to amputate.
"A friend hearing of the case sent us a bottle of Egyptian Liniment and strongly advised us to try it before commencing to amputation. We wished it possible to save our son from being a cripple and used the Liniment.
"Three days after the first application the frozen flesh dropped off and the boy's foot began to improve and was healed. The way Egyptian Liniment removes unhealthy matter from frost bites, eczema, burns and festering wounds, and restores sound, healthy flesh, is simply wonderful. 50c at all dealers. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont."

Agents Wanted
A MAN Wanted in every dairy district to collect renewals and get new subscriptions. Candidates needed who will cover the district thoroughly by spring. State occupation and if can work entire or spare time.
FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

STALLION INSPECTION AND ENROLMENT

Under the Ontario Stallion Act

For Information Communicate at once with
A. P. WESTERVELT
Secretary, Stallion Enrolment Board
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

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5th Annual Series
FARM AND DAIRY

Big Pottery	Feb. 6
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Farm Machinery	June 5
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Women and Household	Oct. 9
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Best Service for You Than Ever. Get your instructions to cover these Great Specials. Fix them now for Postage Number, February 6th.

Layers are payers. The more eggs, the more profits. The number of eggs, not the number of hens, that determines the season's income. For lots of eggs use

Pratt's Poultrey Regulator
Makes hens lay because it puts them in condition to bear the strain of egg production.
25c. 50c. \$1.25. In 10c. \$2.50
During the winter months much loss is caused by cold, wet, and cold.

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25c. 50c. \$1.25
Is the one cure preventive and cure for all the common diseases of chickens.
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PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD., Toronto, Ont.

The Laying Hen
The Pajing Hen

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Association and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, Eastern and Western countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to our subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is discontinued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 50 cents for exchange fee received at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

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

6. WE INVITE SUBSCRIBERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 44,778. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers by air, but slight in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,475 to 17,398 copies. Circulations are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully edited. For our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers, and because our verifiers herein deal dishonestly with our subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within the week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, and that we find to our regret your loss. If you advertise in Farm and Dairy, your advertisement shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

BEST VARIETIES

Why is it that our neighbor just across the line fence has a higher average yield of grain than we have? We know that our land is just as fertile, just as free from weeds, and just as well cultivated as his; but he always has the larger crop.

In many cases the difference may be accounted for by the different varieties of grains grown on the two farms. Selection of variety is almost as important in determining yields as is the preparation and enrichment of the soil. Two varieties of oats may be planted under exactly the same conditions and there will be a difference in yield of ten or fifteen bushels to the acre. How are we to determine what varieties we should select to give us the best results on our own farms? Here it is that we can benefit from the work of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The testing of varieties has long been one of the most important branches of the Union's work. All new varieties of grain, and old ones, too, are first tested in the experimental plots at the College, and then the three or four varieties that have proved themselves the best under college conditions are sent out to Experimental workers all over Ontario, and the results secured by all are averaged. It may be that the variety that yields the best with the Experimental Union workers may not be the best adapted to our own particular farm, but in nine cases out of ten it will be, and in practically every case one of the three best varieties tested by the Union will be most suitable to our conditions. Hence, instead of testing the two hundred or more varieties of oats that are in existence, we need only test the two or three varieties that Prof. Zavitz has found to be the best. In the other provinces of Canada the Experiment Stations have conducted variety tests and can make recommendations as to best varieties to those who apply for information. It is so easy now—a day's trip to get information on varieties that there is no excuse for any of us growing an unproductive variety of any grain.

GREEN CHEESE

Of all the resolutions approved at the recent convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, the most important and the one that will be the most far-reaching in its consequences, was that dealing with the green cheese problem. It read as follows:

"The Association is of the opinion that in the interest of the cheese industry of the Dominion of Canada, legislation should be passed 'preventing the shipment of cheese from place of production under ten 'days old.'"

We are glad that the Dairyman's Association has taken action in this matter. Green cheese has long been a menace to our export trade. Makers in small factories, and in some large factories, too, unequipped with cooling curing rooms, have been obliged to make a quick maturing cheese that can be shipped almost immediately after making. Such a cheese is not satisfactory to consumers on the other side and the shrinkage after it leaves the factory is not covered by a one-half pound allowance and hence underweights are a constant source of annoyance to British dealers.

We have gotten along with this system of the quick curing and immediate shipment in the past, because we practically had a monopoly on the English market. The time is now past, however, when we can dictate terms to England. New Zealand factories are now competing with us for their trade in the Old Land, and for the well-cured product, with a large allowance for shrinkage, is meeting with such favor among British importers that their cheese

now commands a premium of two to three shillings over our Canadian make.

If we are to hold our place on the export market we must plan to hold our cheese 10 days at least before shipment from the factory. This makes cool curing facilities in every factory almost a necessity. We realize that if the resolution approved of by the E. O. D. A. is made into law that its enforcement will entail much hardship to small factory men, who cannot well afford to add the curing room to a factory whose make is already so small that profits hardly meet expenses. But this radical step is necessary if we would hold our place on foreign markets. The disadvantages that the enforcing of this suggestion would impose on the few must not be allowed to stand in the way of the advancement of the whole cheese industry of Canada.

In their **Parcels Post** law the United States has taken a long step in advance of Canada, and have placed their Post Office Department in a position to be of real service to the people in buying by mail, and even in marketing farm produce. This progressive legislation was not secured without long years of agitation by every farmer's organization in that country. The express companies opposed every parcels post measure that came before Congress. They knew that it would ultimately cause a decrease in their traffic, unless they lowered their rates to a competitive level, and this of course meant reducing their exorbitant profits. Associations of country merchants were bitter in their denunciations of the bill. They believed that it would hurt their business as farmers might with a parcels post to aid them, deal more directly with the big mail order houses. In short, all who desired to "farm" the farmer arrayed themselves against parcels post. We congratulate the farm organizations of the United States on the successful fight that they have waged. The parcels post brings the producer and the consumer nearer together. It is an institution worth while, and one that we in Canada would do well to adopt in the very near future.

"I am sick and ashamed," said Sir Wm. Van Horne, when asked for his opinion on the proposed reciprocity agreement almost two years ago. That the farmers of this country should venture to wish trade with their neighbors to the south, in Sir William's eyes, showed a lack of loyalty to the empire, and would destroy in its consummation, he believed, our national spirit. At least he said so. We strongly suspect that the time that Sir William was more concerned with the effect that reciprocity might have on some of his investments rather than on its effect on Canadian nationality. Re-

"Sick and Ashamed" farmers of this country should venture to wish trade with their neighbors to the south, in Sir William's eyes, showed a lack of loyalty to the empire, and would destroy in its consummation, he believed, our national spirit. At least he said so. We strongly suspect that the time that Sir William was more concerned with the effect that reciprocity might have on some of his investments rather than on its effect on Canadian nationality. Re-

A Right and Wrong Way

Great scheme of President Taft's for a system of loans to farmers. Just like Taft, though. Loans to farmers, when the small farm owner is falling into tenancy, and the big capitalized farm is swallowing up all the good land! What farming needs is farms, with the results of farm labor untaxed, with unused farm lands added at their full value. The farm loan system will only serve to burden the small farmer, to concentrate land holdings, to put the small farmer to a disadvantage. The way to relieve the farmer is to put an end to speculative values in farm lands.—Wm. Marlow Reedy.

cent developments have served to change our suspicion into conviction. Sir William is a leading figure in one of the largest paper manufacturing concerns in Quebec Province. A few weeks ago he and several other paper manufacturers waited on the Quebec Government and induced them to remove their restrictions on the export of pulp wood. The Government acceded to their request, and now paper can be exported to the United States duty free. Mr. William, one of the best authorities in the trade, says the removal of these hampering restrictions on both sides of the border will mean an increase of a million a year in paper manufacture in Quebec Province.

Quebec paper makers will get more business and better prices. United States' consumers will get cheaper paper. Both will benefit. But Sir William, and others of the same ilk, hang out the danger signals as soon as it is proposed to give us farmers the same liberties of trade. How long are we going to be humbugged by such hypocrisy?

Rockefeller's Advice

"Nebraska Farmer."

On the day after Christmas Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave a sleigh ride to a party of teachers over his estate at Pocantico Hills, in New York. During the ride one of the young women said: "Is it not strange and wonderful, Mr. Rockefeller, that you should have all this big estate, three houses to live in, while we teachers have a little six-by-ten room in village flats?" Mr. Rockefeller turned to the young woman and said: "Save your pennies!"

The idea implied in the answer is that everybody, even school teachers, might have large estates and three houses if they saved their pennies diligently enough. It must be a shallow mind, however, that accepts the oil king's answer as the real reason for his wealth. Mr. Rockefeller is rated at about \$1,000,000,000. To arrive at his present fortune he had only to save 3,700,000 pennies every day of his life, or \$26.80 per minute. Of course, a poor school teacher can do that.

Look at the answer from another standpoint: The total wealth of the United States, according to the most recent estimates, was there is, is about \$100,000,000,000. How few, how few, therefore, for only seven Rockefeller. That would leave 92,174,405 of us with nothing; hence Mr. Rockefeller's advice as to how to get rich

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as rich as he is, is wholly unsound. It leaves us with a pretty firm conviction, too, that he has not only been saving his pennies, but ours also.

AD. TALK

LXIII.

Let us look into the economy of advertising!

"You have a merchant who does not advertise. He pays a clerk two dollars a day. And the clerk sells ten dollars worth of goods.

"Naturally, that merchant must first pay the clerk his two dollars out of the ten dollars that you pay for the goods. That means twenty per cent. profit, to start with, for the clerk alone.

"And then the store, which represents high rent, must take its part of your purchase money for rent, for heat, for taxes, insurance.

"And the proprietor must take his part.

"Where the man who does not advertise pays two dollars to the clerk and two dollars for rent, and a dollar for insurance and delivery and sells ten dollars worth of goods, he must take five dollars for expenses and at least three dollars for himself — and you get two dollars worth of goods.

"A man with the same clerk and the same store, advertising, can sell one hundred dollars worth of goods, so that out of one hundred dollars he can pay the clerk and the rent and the taxes and the overhead, and take the profit that he wants — and the whole thing amounts to less than one-tenth of the amount taken in.

"Advertising doubles the efficiency of the clerk, the value of the store, the power of the merchant's organization

"Only a child under the age of five years could fail to see that the man who advertises persistently, intelligently and truthfully is saving the money of those that purchase from him—inasmuch as he is making it possible for the same organization, the same equipment to do many times the amount of business that it would do without advertising. And he can take for himself three or four or five per cent. profit on his sales—instead of forty per cent. as the non-advertiser must do—and with his smaller percentage of profit he can become an infinitely richer man."

The moral points the same way in behalf of those who advertise in Farm papers.

It will pay you to buy of those who advertise.

You can always be certain of A BETTER BARGAIN and an absolutely square deal from those who advertise in Farm and Dairy — this guaranteed Farm paper,—

"Paper Farmers Swear By"

Creamery Department

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

A Thought on Butter Awards

A. McE., Brone Co., Que.

At English dairy exhibitions the three entries of butter showing the highest score win prizes of equal value. This system of awarding prizes has proved very satisfactory to English dairymen as it eliminates many of the fine points in judging that are necessary to determine the highest score when the top few are very close. The plan has the approval of both judges and exhibitors in England, and I would like to know what our butter makers here in Canada think of the idea.

This plan appeals to me as being a most sensible one. I don't believe that any judge can score butter down to a tenth of one per cent. and award a prize on such a basis. It is almost a degree of certainty that the best butter is getting first place or that it is any better than the lots coming second and third. With prize lists drawn up as they are, it is almost necessary for the judges to make first, second and third placings. The English system in this country I believe is most satisfactory to the judges and more just to the exhibitors. I would like to know what other butter makers think of this plan.

Proportional vs. Uniform Sampling

Prof. H. H. Dean, A.A.C., Guelph.

It has been claimed that patrons delivering varying weights of cream containing varying percentages of fat ought to have samples taken in proportion to the weight of cream delivered, that "aliquot" sampling is the only correct plan. The cream from those patrons' deliveries were sampled by taking loc. of cream for each pound of cream delivered, and at the same time a sample was taken by using an ounce dipper taking the same volume from each delivery for the composite sample. The samples were preserved with our "stock" preservative in glass stoppered bottles, for the most part, and were kept at a moderately low temperature. Each sample was tested monthly for fat. The range of tests in the monthly composite samples was from 25 to 33 per cent. fat. Averaging the 19 tests made by using an aliquot sampler at each delivery, we find it to be 29.8 per cent. fat. The average of the ounce sampling tests was 29.77—practically the same.

So far as these tests may be taken as indication of comparative results to be got by aliquot and uniform sampling for composite testing of cream, there would not seem to be any advantage in the aliquot method and it is considerable more labor. In no case was there more than half of one per cent. difference in the tests for fat of the two methods, and this is within the "limits of error."

The epoxy canvas cover should be used on all cream wagons to protect the cream from the hot sun and the road dust.

At our sales the seller gets his surplus disposed of once or twice a year and gets his money in a lump. A bunch of money always seems more effective to invest in some way or to pay a debt, than that which dribbles to you. It is very liable in the dribbling process to dribble away as fast as it comes.—F. R. Mallory.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Those who know buy the DE LAVAL

Creamerymen—Because they are experts in the handling of cream and know by long experience that the De Laval skims cleanest and wears longest. That is why 98% of the World's creameries use the De Laval exclusively.

Experienced Dairymen—The De Laval is the universal favorite among big dairymen. They know that no other separator will give them such satisfactory service.

Old De Laval Users—Whenever a man who has used an old model De Laval decides to purchase a later style machine he invariably buys another De Laval.

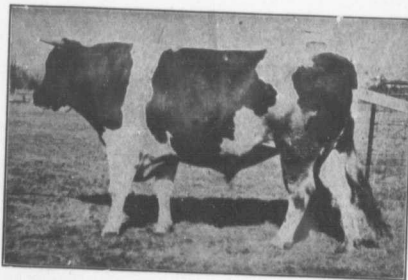
Men Who Investigate—If anyone takes the time to investigate the merits of the various cream separators, either by finding out from other users what kind of service their machines have given or by testing other machines out against the Le Laval,

the chances are a hundred to one that his choice will be the De Laval. More De Laval machines are in use than any other make. There is a reason. The De Laval agent in your locality will be glad to tell you why.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 120 JAMES ST., WINNIPEG

Do You Want Him?

He is a youngster out of a 26-lb. dam (Holstein). He is out of my great herd bull, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs.



The first daughter of this bull of mine, as here shown, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, has recently finished her test of 7 days, in which she made 42.6 lbs milk and 16.8 lbs. butter. Considering that this heifer—not on my farm—only got 16 lbs of meal, 12 lbs. of alfalfa hay and 20 lbs. of roots, and you will reckon that this is a very creditable record for a heifer.

I have but the one bull as offered above for sale. Write me full description, or better still come and see him.

I am now booking orders for the coming crop of calves. Write me for the one you will want, or arrange to come and see my herd and pick out the dam of a calf you will want.

Remember that the Manor Farm is easy of access from Toronto. Take the Metropolitan Electric cars and ask the conductor to put you off at

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

Maple Evaporators

TO the live farmer our Perfect Maple Evaporator and a sugar bush can be made to produce a revenue when it is most needed. With our Maple Evaporator is really and economically converted into the best quality maple syrup.

The body of the Perfect Maple Evaporators is made of heavy sheet steel, thoroughly riveted, and braced with structural angles and fitted with cast iron door and working frame. The working of the evaporator is very simple—put the sap in at one end and it comes out, syrup at the other. Send for Illustrated Treatise.



Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.,
6 James Street, Tweed, Ont.

CREAM WANTED.

We furnish free cans and pay express charges. Our cheques are issued every fifteen days and are cashed at any bank. If you live in Ontario and milk cows why not ship your cream to the best market? Write for fuller particulars to

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Mechanical Refrigerator Plant, complete. Also one Cream Ripener, one Cream Pasteurizer, and one Milk Heater. Apply to

D. D. ALLAN, PRINCETON, ONT.

FOR SALE

A Combined Cheese and Butter Plant, situated in Lower Ontario, three miles from station. Fully equipped and in good condition. No better territory for milk production. Apply to

CHAS. TATE or WM. G. RICE, Secretary, TATEBURTON, QUE.

HEADQUARTERS

IN CANADA FOR

Dairy Supplies

workers, butter printers, Babcock testers, milk washing powder, etc. We are exclusive Canadian distributors of the famous prices if in need of dairy supplies.

Farm Supplies

to be absolutely reliable. If in need of a gas engine, engine cutter, stanchions, cow drinking bowls, or any kind of farm equipment, we are sure to get our catalogue and prices before making a purchase. If you contemplate the creation of a silo send for our 48-page illustrated silo catalogue.

Creamery Supplies

"Alpha" Power Cream Separators, also for Wizard Airtighters, De Laval Ripeners, Victor Churns, and Butter Workers and our line of creamery supplies and fittings is most complete. Our 142-page illustrated catalog gives full specifications and part numbers.

Milk Plant Supplies

every milk plant. We carry a full line of pasteurizers, milk vats and other milk plants supplies.

Cheese Factory Supplies

Why not install a De Laval Whey Separator before spring and make your butter? A De Laval Whey Separator will soon pay for itself. A full complement of vats, presses, curd mills, milk pumps, etc., at your disposal. Be sure to get our catalogue and prices.

We have every facility for rendering prompt and satisfactory service to all engaged in any phase of the dairy industry. We aim to carry only apparatus and supplies of the highest grade, and our lines are most complete. Whatever your requirements may be, we can supply them with promptness and dispatch. Just drop us a line stating what you need and catalogue, full information and prices will be mailed to you forthwith.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada

175 William St., MONTREAL

128 James St., WINNIPEG

THE ONE BEST FOOD

MOLASSES



When fed regularly to horses molasses does a lot of good. It is a tonic and a stimulant. It is a good feed for all kinds of stock. It is a good feed for all kinds of stock. It is a good feed for all kinds of stock.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD.

Distributors for Canada

The L. C. Price Co., Limited

St. John, N. B.

601 Boulevard Prince, St. Montreal

Public Office, Toronto

Experienced Factory Manager

Wanted to manufacture cheese and butter for the Keene Dairy Company. Make about 80,000 cheese and 50,000 lbs. butter. Make to furnish all supplies, ice and fuel included. Duties to commence at once. Make offer by 100 lbs. cheese or butter.

P. DRUMMOND, PRESIDENT, R. R. 8, PETERBORO, ONT.

A CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE

In good dairy district, near the village of St. Paul's, in Perth Co. Everything in good repair. For terms and particulars apply to

J. A. THISTLE, Secy., St. Paul's Cheese Co., ST. PAUL'S, ONT.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to have their names on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest local agents for cheese. Send all letters to the Cheese Department.

Dairy Exhibits at Woodstock

As usual, the exhibits of these and butter made last week in connection with the convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in Woodstock, proved a feature of great interest and educational value to the cheese and butter makers. This department of the annual conventions of the W. O. D. A. has proved so successful it was referred to specially by Mr. G. G. Publication, Superintendent of Dairy Instruction for Eastern Ontario. Mr. Publication stated that being convinced of the educational value of such exhibits, the Eastern Ontario Association has decided to take a leaf out of the book of Eastern Ontario, and to establish an exhibition of cheese and butter at the next convention of the Eastern Association. During the past few years he has noticed a steady improvement in the average quality of the exhibits of cheese and butter shown at the conventions of the W. O. D. A. He complimented the makers and instructors on this improvement.

There was a decided increase in the number of exhibits of cheese, including the exhibits of flat and Stilton cheese. Not quite as much butter was shown as usual. The average quality of the exhibits was high.

The leading prize winner was R. E. Hastings, of Newry, who won both the Cheese Buyers' Trophy, offered for the cheese making the highest score, and the Imperial Bank Cup, offered for the two cheese, either white or colored, of September or October make. He also won a gold watch offered by a dairy supply firm as a special prize, and \$15 offered as a special prize, and the highest scoring cheese.

THE PRIZE WINNERS
The winners in the different classes, with their respective scores, were as follows:

September white cheese: 1. T. O. Flynn, Tavistock, 96.99; 2. J. K. Brown, Ethel, 96.82 won on flavor; 3. C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.82; 4. J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96.48; 5. R. E. Hastings, Newry, 96.33.
September colored cheese: 1. Roy Hastings, Newry, 97.17; 2. W. A. Bell, Pine River, 96.32—won on flavor; 3. J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96.32; 4. Jno. Francis, South Middlesex, 96.16—won on flavor; 5. J. K. Brown, Ethel, 96.16.

October white cheese: 1. H. T. Donnelly, Sparta, 96.65; 2. J. H. Donnelly, Straffordville, 96.49; 3. J. K. Brown, Ethel, 96.48; 4. J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96.32; 5. C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.16.

October colored cheese: 1. H. Yous, Molestown, 96.65; 2. R. Myrick, Springfield, 96.32, tie with R. E. Hastings, Newry, 96.32; 3. F. J. Koch, Gowanstown, 96.32; 5. T. O'Flynn, Tavistock, 96.16—won on flavor.

BUTTER AWARDS

Winter 65-lb. box creamery butter: 1. E. M. Johnston, Inverkip, 96.49; 2. H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, 96.07; 3. R. C. Bothwell, Hilsdon, 95.60; 4. R. Johnston, Bright, 95.49; 5. J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 94.16.

20-lb. creamery prints: 1. E. M. Johnston, Inverkip, 95.33; 2. Wm. Waddell, Kerwood, Hilsdon, 95.60; 4. R. Johnston, Bright, 94.65; 4. T. O'Flynn, Tavistock, 94.49—won on flavor; 5. H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, 94.49.
55-lb. creamery butter: 1. W. G. Medd, Winchelsea, 96.16; 2. Wm. Waddell, Kerwood, 95.15; 3. J. H.

Scout, Exeter, 94.90; 4. I. C. Goodrick, St. Thomas, 94.65.

September 35-lb. cheese (10 lbs.): 1. C. A. Barber, Woodstock, 96.82; 2. B. Callan, Woodstock, 95.82—won on flavor; 3. H. W. Hamilton, Monkton 95.82.

Two September flat cheese: 1. P. Callan, Woodstock, 95.82; 2. J. P. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95.66; 3. H. Yous, Molestown, 95.50.

OTHER WINNERS

Winners of special prizes offered by private firms included: E. G. Johnston, Inverkip; H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas; T. O. Flynn, Tavistock; H. Yous, Molestown; W. A. Bell, Pine River; J. T. Donnelly, John A. Donnelly, Scottsville; John A. Cuthbertson, Sebringville; Roy Hastings, Newry; R. Myrick and D. Monzies (a tie), J. K. Brown, Ethel; W. G. Medd, Winchelsea.

At the close of the convention the cheese was sold for \$1,388 and the butter for \$367.

Dairy Herd Prize Winners

Each year, for several years past, the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association has offered a number of prizes to the patrons of cheese factories and creameries sending the largest quantities of milk and cream per cow to the factory between May 1st and October 1st. The figures taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, and the number of cows and the total and average amounts of milk or butter-fat are certified to by the cheese factory or creamery maker, and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery.

The average amount of milk or butter-fat per cow is calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which milk or cream is sent to the factory during the season of six months. No substitution of one cow for another is allowed.

The prize winners in this contest held during the season of 1912 were announced at the convention of the association held last week in Woodstock. They were as follows:

Patrons furnishing the largest amount of milk per cow to a cheese factory from herds of eight to a cheese factory: First—Geo. Pearce, Tillsonburg; Miller's Corner Cheese Factory; 10 Holstein cows; 14 grade Holstein cows; 98,385 lbs. milk; 7,025 lbs. of milk per cow.

Second—W. H. Mason, Tyrrell, Tyrrell Cheese Factory; 130 acres in farm; nine Holstein grade cows; 78,810 lbs. milk; 6,384 lbs. of milk per cow.

Third—J. A. Thistle, St. Paul's, St. Paul's Cheese Factory; 100 acres in farm; 10 Holstein grade cows; 68,961 lbs. milk; 6,396 lbs. of milk per cow.

Patrons furnishing the largest amount of milk per cow from herds of 15 cows or over: First—S. G. Sangster, Levere, West Nisourri Cheese Factory; 124 acres in farm; 19 Holstein grade cows; 119,117 lbs. milk; 6,263 lbs. of milk per cow.

CREAMERY PATRONS

To the patrons furnishing the largest amount of butter-fat per cow from herds of eight to 14 cows: First—R. M. Bowie, Beachville, Beachville Creamery; 50 acres in farm; nine Holstein grade cows; 2,375 lbs. fat; 263 lbs. fat per cow in 14 cows; First—R. M. Bowie, Beachville, Beachville Creamery; 50 acres in farm; eight Jersey grade cows; 1,370 lbs. fat; 171 lbs. fat per cow.

GEORGE PEARCE'S PRIZES

George Pearce of Tillsonburg has a silver medal offered as a sweepstakes prize to the patron furnishing the largest amount of milk per cow.

R. M. Bowie, of Beachville, has a bronze medal offered to the patron furnishing the largest amount of butter-fat per cow.

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January 23, 1913.

FARM AND DAIRY

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A MAN who lives only for himself has not begun to live—has yet to learn his use, and his real pleasure, too, in the world.—Woodrow Wilson.

A Lesson for the New Year

By HILDA RICHMOND
(Farm and Home)

LADIES! It is two-thirty; Let us come to order!" said the President of the Missionary Society, rapping for attention on the small stand by which she stood. "There is such a busy time that we must get to work as soon as possible."

"I wonder why they set the meeting for a day like this," remarked Mrs. Emerson in an undertone to her neighbor. "Just before holidays, and wanting to pack a barrel! I fairly had to steal myself away this afternoon."

"Don't say a word!" whispered back Mrs. Tompkins. I have just six presents waiting at home to be finished, and four days till Christmas! But I felt that I had to come this afternoon, because so many stay away."

"Ladies, we will proceed at once to pack the barrel," said the President, after the preliminary exercises were over. "I do hope everyone has brought something of real value for the family to which this is going is very needy."

"It does seem odd that all the ministers in our church are so hard up," remarked Mrs. Slocum, putting on a big gingham apron. "I brought this apron because some folks send such dusty, dirty stuff, and it's well to be prepared. As I was saying our ministers seem to be in a chronic state of poverty, from all accounts. Mrs. Lee says in their church they seldom ever have a call to help poor preachers. She says their main work is in helping schools and hospitals."

"Maybe they have not so many churches and ministers as we have," remarked Mrs. Tompkins. "Our denomination is noted for hunting out the dark places of the earth, you know."

"Oh, I don't think it's that so much as the fact that ministers in a mission church get into the habit of letting people do for them. Especially in the south they feel that it isn't worth while to save or manage, since the thrifty folks of Northern farms will provide for them."

"Here's a boy's suit that is absolutely worthless," said one of the officers, holding up a forlorn-looking set of garments. "Sent by Mrs. Richard Amherst. That woman provokes me beyond all measure. Instead of impressing upon her Joe's mind that he ought to keep his clothes nice for the missionary box, she actually encourages him to get all the rough wear out of them he can before she lets go of them. And she rich enough to fill a barrel all by herself! This is the fourth year we have sneaked the things she sent into somebody's garbage barrel, and I think it's high time we were sending them back with our compliments."

"Why, Mrs. Forbes!" came the

shocked chorus "She would leave the society at once."

"Well, the society would be better off then," said the lady, good naturedly. "It's like pulling teeth to get even her dues from her, let alone money for anything extra, so we'd be saved a lot of effort if she did withdraw."

"I have a great deal of sympathy for Mrs. Amherst," said a fashionably dressed lady. "She has calls and demands on her purse that only surprise some of you ladies to know how many people are after money for all sorts of schemes, and they always strike the well to do people in the town and let the rest go. There's hardly a day that John isn't called upon to give to this or that at the office, and we are positively poverty-stricken most of the time, when it comes to helping our own denomination."

"He may have a great many demands," remarked a lady in the background, to a distressed looking button to another who was sewing child's dress, "but he doesn't give always. John Bacon isn't noted for his charity, and neither is his wife. That

plume in her hat cost fifty dollars, and then she talks about being poverty stricken. I wonder what she brought this afternoon."

"A sweeping cap made out of a handkerchief, a worn out petticoat, and two pillow slips she had torn too short," recited the lady next to her glibly. "I saw them open her package. I had no name to it, but I recognized the dust cap one she bought at a bazaar two years ago. She always selects the cheapest things at the church fairs, and that happens to be ten cents."

Meantime the articles were rapidly being packed into the barrel. "Just look at this!" cried the president, holding up a beautiful infant's dress. "Won't that gladden that mother's heart in that poor little home down South?"

"The very idea of a woman sending such a thing as that," said Mrs. Emerson. "All that work for a child that probably won't have a thing to go with it. It is just that kind of work that organized charity has to contend against. People let their hearts run away with their heads at Christmas."

"But why shouldn't a poor mother enjoy a pretty dress for her baby as well as Mrs. Cloud?" asked another. "Geraldine Cloud outgrew that little frock, and her mother wants to pass it along to help somebody else. There are two many yellowing babies garments stored away in trunks and boxes at present, and I'm glad Amy-Cloud parted with this. It will be a treasure to the missionary's wife."

"I don't agree with you," said Mrs. Tompkins. "I believe in sending stout, comfortable clothes, and letting luxuries alone. Mrs. Murdock wanted to put in some little things that belonged to her baby that died last summer, and I told her just to keep them. It is folly to send such beautiful things to poor people. They don't appreciate the value, and common things do them more good."

"That's exactly what I say," said another, holding up a homely brown gingham frock. "I made this dress for that nine-year-old girl in the family. It will stand lots of wear be-

fore it must be washed, and it won't fade. I made it big, so it will last three seasons at least."

"O, Mrs. Vickers, I'm so glad to see that dress!" cried the latest comer. "I have some hair ribbons that will just match it. Mother Porter sent them last Christmas to Julie, and the poor child just couldn't wear them. Mother is near-sighted, you know, and she picked out the ugliest hair ribbons I saw. They are an exact match for the dress, and I'll just pin them to it. Isn't it odd that missionaries have such large families? It seems poverty and piety go hand in hand in such instances."

"Well, thank goodness, the agony is over for another year," sighed one of the members, as the janitor adjusted the tarpaulin to the top of the barrel. "Here comes Mrs. Canby, out of breath with a parcel! We'll have to tear the barrel open to get her stuff in. Some women would be late to their own funerals. How do you do, Mrs. Canby. Now the barrel is closed, but if it's anything important, we can open it. O, some of these outgrown dresses! Yes, they will do nicely for the girls in the missionary's family. They have children all sizes. What do you value them at?"

"Well, I hardly know," said Mrs. Canby modestly. "I know no value is allowed on second-hand goods, but these are as good as new, and ought to be counted. Bertha fell into the wool, and it shrank a little, but she would have worn it herself. The dear child never had it on a dozen times, but she had a picnic in the twilight and died slightly, so she had to wear it. The goods in both dresses cost me four dollars, and I'll throw my work in for good measure."

The ladies filed out of the church and hurried away in the twilight to their various tasks, and the incident was forgotten. Indeed, nobody remembered it again until the following autumn when the annual call for help was received and the faithful president began to talk up the missionary barrel as usual.

However, nothing but talking had been accomplished when a calamity came to the little city that made the inhabitants forget everything but their own distress. Granfield was situated above a valley, and some miles from the river in the dam that held the river in check for the city water supply as well as to supply power for various enterprises that made the place a thriving little commercial center. Without warning, one November night, the walls gave way, and the town was flooded! Fortunately no lives were lost, as a long drought had reduced the supply behind the dam very greatly. But the houses were filled with mud and stones and water, and the people had their hands full with the work of restoring their almost ruined property.

As is always the case in such happenings, sickness added to the trouble, so that help from the surrounding towns was thankfully received, and a committee in charge of relief work was heartily welcomed. Everyone needed dry clothing, provisions, fuel and medical aid in some form, and even the well-to-do citizens of the place were glad to present themselves at relief headquarters for aid the day after the disaster.

"Name, please!" cried a crisp voice, as Mrs. Amherst took her turn in the line. "Amherst took her husband and one son. Mrs. Jessup, will you pick out a suit for a boy of ten and give it to this woman with some flour, potatoes and beans. Next!"

(Continued next week)



Doing a Chore for "Ma"

To keep milk from scorching raise the dike in cold water before putting the milk in.

The Upward Look

Seeking the Prize

Brethren, I count myself not to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 3:13-14.

It has been suggested that these words may have been written by Paul at some important time in his life or the anniversary of some event as he seems to have grasped the situation resolving to stand fast in the faith with but one object in view, else in striving to attain the prize other good resolutions he has made are going to press forward toward the mark, but that he will forget all else in striving to attain the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

Paul says he is going to forget those things that are behind. But is it possible for us to forget the past? We think not. We believe the meaning intended to be taken out of these words is rather that it is possible for us to use our will power to such an extent that the sorrows and shortcomings of our lives, as well as the successes, the contemplation of which might tend to make us self satisfied,

may be set aside, that we may be enabled to press forward without allowing them to hinder our progress.

About 776 B. C. Olympian races were conducted in ancient Greece once every four years. Every one who took part in the race was naturally eager to reach the stake first that he might gain the prize awaiting the successful one. This Olympian race differs greatly to the race of Life. In the case of the Olympian race, only one could secure the prize, but in the race of Life if one gains the prize it does not deprive others, but rather inspires them to follow in their footsteps and win the prize that is laid up for them at the end of the race.

No doubt we have all taken down our 1912 calendars, are this and thrown them in the fire,—perhaps without a thought. Or there may be one or two that we especially cherish, and these we have tied up carefully and put away in our treasure box. But do we stop to think of all that has happened in our lives during the year of 1912, resolving to imitate those we have failed? Do we cast aside all our failures and shortcomings just as we do our calendars, without pausing to consider what an influence for good or evil our lives have been to those around us during the year that has passed over our heads? Should we not consider it our bounden duty to strive to so live that we may exert an influence for good over others and by so doing we will indirectly help ourselves to follow in

the footsteps of those who are great and good?

Can we, like Paul, at the beginning of the year 1913, resolve with our Master's aid, that we will at the close of the year be more worthy of the treasure that is in store for us if we truly seek to attain it?

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

—R. M. M.

How to Make Peanut Butter

Circular 98 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, says:

The growing popularity of peanut butter as a food has led to many inquiries regarding the methods employed in its manufacture. Peanut butter is in reality a very simple preparation, consisting merely of fresh-roasted peanuts ground finely and salted to suit the taste. Several large factories and a large number of smaller ones are now devoted to the manufacture of this product with view to supply the ever increasing demand. Some of the larger factories are almost models in their construction, equipment and management, while many of the smaller establishments, which have no elaborate equipment, are turning out an excellent product.

Peanut butter was first manufactured and offered for sale as a food

for invalids, but the article was soon adopted by many persons who for one reason or another, such as preference for vegetable foods only, objected to the use of ordinary dairy butter. It soon outgrew this condition of limited use and its development on a commercial scale has been a general product. It was never intended that this product should be used as a substitute for or a competitor of butter, but as a luncheon delicacy, and to add variety to the diet.

A POPULAR ARTICLE

Peanut butter is a wholesome and nutritious food product and has become a popular article upon our markets. Last year one manufacturer used over 130 cars of shelled peanuts in the production of 6,000,000 small jars of this food. Other manufacturers used large quantities, the total consumption of peanuts for the manufacture of peanut butter alone amounting during the year of 1911, to approximately 1,000 cars of shelled goods or 1,000,000 bushels.

In order to produce high class peanut butter the manufacturer must employ the best materials. On the other hand, the use of the best stock obtainable will be of little avail unless the work of converting it into a salable product is conducted in a sanitary manner.

To clean stained knives take a piece of raw potato, dip into briok dust and scour the knives. The most obstinate stains will be removed.



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those *pleasing* loaves you've made.

How *fat*—rounded—substantial.
No, they *won't* fall when colder.

Because the *Manitoba strength* that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.

This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them from dropping *flat* in the oven.
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—*roper*.

All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.
Never heavy—solid—eggy—indigestible.
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—
Crinkly and appetizing of crust.
Golden brown and tender.

Snowy of crumb—light as thistle-down.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
Try it soon.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

MADE BY THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL



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any time is ruined eye-sight, annoyance of color and dimming of grey-lens. May as well buy it and own it. Simple, safe and cheap—generates its own gas giving 200 candles power of pure white brilliant light for less than 1 cent per hour. Color post-cartrige. Write to day for literature.

Dept. P and free test card.
MICE-KNIGHT Ltd.
Toronto or Regina

Capable Old Country Domestic

Parties arriving about January 14th and 26th

APPLY NOW

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

THE LARGE ATTENDANCE

ELLIOTT Business College

Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

enjoy is not the result of accident. There is a reason for it. We have room for more. Enter now. Catalogue free.

SEND US 75c, receive by return mail this beautiful little dress of warm Tartan cloth for winter wear; comes in pretty red and blue designs; the waist is joined to a full skirt with colored trim-pings at belt, which also strap front of dress. Price in age 10 to 12; is worth double what we ask. 75c, and the fit is perfect; age 14, \$1.25, and 20c for postage.

STANDARD GARMENT CO., 12 Standard Building, London, Ont.

YOUNG MEN FOR ONTARIO FARMS

Arriving February, March, April

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

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

PROMPT RETURNS

Established 1854

Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.

Toronto, Ont.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need young. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto

Air in our Living Rooms in Winter

Mrs. D. O. White, Elgin Co., Ont.

The necessity for pure air and plenty of it in our living rooms in winter, is of vital importance to every member of the family. In fact, we cannot keep healthy and strong without it. We should not breathe three breaths of foul air, if we can get out into that which is pure, or get the pure air into our homes.

The effect of over-respired air upon most persons, is to cause headache, sickness, nervousness, loss of appetite and strength, and thus invade disease. We can no more expect to make pure blood from impure air, than we can bleach clothes clean and white from muddy water.

The remedy is so close at hand, the method so simple, that there is no excuse for close, ill-ventilated houses. In God's beautiful out-of-doors, there is enough for each, — enough for all. Just open the doors and windows and let in the life-giver—fresh air.

KEEPING AIR PURE

For the woman who has just the ordinary house, without the modern circulating or warm air shafts, and where to ventilate, both doors and windows must fit as closely as possible, it is a good plan to open both front and back doors for several minutes each day. This also allows any cooking odors to escape and makes the house sweet and wholesome again.

Another good plan is to have several chess-board covered frames, of any desired height, fitted to your windows and use these either at the top or bottom. They are very convenient to place in bedroom windows at night, to avoid a direct draught. A close sleeping room is an abomination and the air in a 8x10 sleeping room, if rendered impure in three hours by one person.

To the healthy, no hygienic duty is clearer, or more easy to perform, than to plan to have plenty of fresh air in the living rooms in winter. When the atmosphere in these rooms is not as sweet and pure as the air outside, it is time to change it. No person who is healthy wishes to breathe into their strong lungs the dead particles thrown off by another, when just out of doors is a great supply of fresh, pure air, that will bring roses to their cheeks, a sparkle to their eyes, and health and rest to their bodies.

Teaching Daughters to Spend

From the time a child starts to school she should be allowed to make all small purchases herself, says a writer in Indiana Farmer, under supervision of course, but she will soon learn to be a discriminating buyer of lead-pencils, tablets, etc.

As she grows older include articles of dress and the small accessories so dear to a girl's heart. In this way she will not only learn to be a careful buyer but will learn taste in dress and will know what it costs to clothe her and not be so likely to make unreasonable demands. She will also learn to take the care of what she has, in order to have other things she desires. A mother may think it is only a little thing for her daughter to like but it really has a decided effect on the behavior of a girl in company to feel that she is dressed right.

VALUE OF A DOLLAR

If a girl is never given money to spend she never learns the value of money. A young man told me the other day said to me, "Do you know, I never knew the value of a dollar until I was married. Now I do." She is the wife of a young man working by the month. Now don't you

suppose she has lost him several dollars by not knowing the value of one?

When I was at home there were three sisters of us, and our mother and we formed a partnership. One cared for the milk, another for the chickens and the other for the turkeys. All money from the proceeds was divided evenly after the groceries and household supplies were bought. Out of this we were supposed to buy our hats, every-day clothes and all small items of dress. The more expensive articles such as shoes, coats, etc., were a'so bought by ourselves but father would write us a check all but the amount and we filled that in for ourselves. We knew we were



Comrades in Arms

trusted and for that reason tried to do our best.

In discussing this plan a girl once said to me "I bet if papa would write me a check and let me fill in the amount, I would make it big enough to get a chance to do that last year. If a girl is taught right from the start she will never do those things but will learn to be as careful and economical as her mother."

A Girl's Poultry Delights

Ruella Thoin, Hastings Co., Ont.

I have taken much interest in poultry these last few years. I will tell you the luck I had last spring. On the 24th of April I set two Plymouth Rock hens, each having 14 eggs. On the 15th of May they were hatched out. I only had three chicks. It rained for a few days, so I could not put the chickens out. I took a large box, put some chaff and grit in it, dusted the hen and put her and the chicks in the box. I fed them on bread, water and pepper for a few days, then gave them oatmeal porridge and bread. I continued that for a while. They are now healthy chicks.

Our flock is a variety,—some White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, and Bantams, but mostly all Barred Rocks. We have about 90 hens. We gather six dozen eggs a day.

It is certainly a delight for any woman or girl to look after the poultry.

NO TROUBLE TO KEEP INFANTS' BOTTLERS

SWEET, CLEAN and SANITARY With Old Dutch Cleanser

MANY USES AND FULL DIRECTIONS ON LARGE SIFTER-CAN 10¢

NO MORE WET OR COLD FEET!



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

Felt-lined CLOGS (Illustrated)

Fine leather soles, hand-woven soles and best, cool-lined with warm felt. All sizes for men & old women, delivered, all charges paid.

ONLY \$1.75

Higher 5 buckles \$2.25
High-legged Wellingtons \$2.25 and 2.25
Children's lace, 7 1/2 to 2 1/2 \$2.25

Get 30 cents to learn more about these wonderful Clogs before ordering, write to us for catalogue booklet, telling how Health Brand Clogs are made, etc., etc. Dealers, write for proposition.

CANADIAN FELT-LINED CLOG CO., Dept. O, 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada

Situations Wanted

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

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\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day. No money to start. The business requires no skill. Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day. No money to start. The business requires no skill.

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



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Grain Grinders, Water Dows, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

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NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

ONE FREE To Use On Your Old Lamp!

locality to one free. Powerful white incandescent mantle light. One person in each locality to one free. Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lamps and cheaply. Light for home, office or store. **AGENTS** Experience Unnecessary. Write for literature. Mantle Lamp Co., 259 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of The Canadian Bank of Commerce held in Toronto on 14th inst. the statement presented showed a profit for the year of \$2,211,266.81, the best in the history of the Bank, which has grown rapidly during the past few years. During the year the paid-up capital of the Bank has been increased to \$15,000,000 and \$2,742,180 has been added to Res. totaling that account up to \$12,500,000. The total assets of the Bank are now \$94,571,000 as compared with \$115,633,000 five years ago. The Bank has this year adopted the plan of issuing a "Review of Business Conditions in 1912" as a supplement to its Annual Report. This review covers the various provinces of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and Great Britain, in all of which countries the Bank now does business. It consists of a highly interesting series of reports and is written by trained bankers who are thoroughly familiar with conditions in those sections of the country about which they write. A copy will be sent to any address on application to the Head Office of the Bank.

After the reading of the Report the General Manager, Mr. Alexander Laird, addressed the shareholders, saying:

We have closed another year with a record of uninterrupted prosperity, and we take pleasure in submitting a report which will compare favorably with any previous statement in the Bank's history.

In reviewing the business of the early part of the year we have to note a steady development. Great industrial activity, accompanied by large orders for manufactured goods of all kinds, gave an impetus to business which at once arrested our attention and produced a feeling of concern. Now we should have difficulty in meeting the requirements of our customers. There was apparently a sound and healthy basis for this activity, and the money market was for a time comparatively easy, but we had to look forward to the harvesting of a large crop and were naturally desirous of doing our full share in moving it. The necessity for a close supervision of credit was never so obvious, and this period, usually one of dull and inactive business, proved to be a time for the exercise of great caution.

We had expected the gradual return of better conditions in the great financial centres which, by permitting the marketing of a large amount of first-class securities, would enlarge the supply of available capital, but outward events in Continental Europe and the uncertainty surrounding an exciting Presidential campaign in the United States made this impossible. The latter half of the year was therefore a time of great stringency and consequent high rates for money, and it became increasingly difficult to satisfy legitimate demands, notwithstanding the inherent soundness of business generally.

With the amalgamation of the Eastern Townships Bank our capital was increased to \$15,000,000. The average capital employed during the year was \$14,210,437, and the net earnings on this amount were \$2,211,266.81, an increase of \$556,397 over last year, being at the rate of 19.76 per cent. This result was attained after making the usual provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and a thoroughly valuation of the entire assets of the Bank.

We are pleased to report that an examination of the accounts of the Eastern

Townships Bank leaves us no reason to doubt the value of our purchases, and we record our appreciation of the real and hearty cooperation of our associates in the difficult task incident to the adjustment of so important an account.

We disbursed in dividends \$1,856,222.43, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and an extra bonus dividend of 1 per cent for the year. The policy of paying bonus dividends until such time as we are confident of being able to maintain a higher rate would seem to be a wise precaution. In view of the extraordinary development of our business and the desirability of making ample provision for any contingency likely to arise.

We had expressed the hope that our building programme could be curtailed, but the acquisition of the large territory covered by our eastern branches, and the continued growth in the west, necessitated the opening of a considerable number of branches requiring the building and re-modelling of offices on an extensive scale.

We have also a serious problem to face in the changes absolutely essential for the proper accommodation of Head Office and Toronto branch, our present premises having been for several years quite inadequate.

Bank Premises account has been increased to \$4,425,993.07, which includes branches acquired from the Eastern Townships Bank, and we have written off \$800,000, keeping the account at approximately 50 per cent of the value of our properties. The increase of the staff, now numbering 3,500, required the appropriation of \$75,000 for the Pension Fund. We have added \$2,742,180 to Res. Account and carry forward a balance of \$77,578.88 in Profit and Loss. The Bank's Circulation account showed large fluctuations during the year, the minimum reached in January being \$10,403,322 and the maximum in November \$16,650,709. We had occasion to take advantage of the emergency provisions of the Bank Act amendment of 1908 early in October, and we closed our statement with a circulation of \$14,221,864 in excess of the amount of our paid-up Capital.

If the Bank Act introduced at this session of Parliament should be passed in its present form and a "Central Gold Reserve" established, there will be no apprehension of a scarcity of currency at a time when the emergency provisions are not operative; for with the deposit of gold or Dominion notes in the custody of trustees the banks will have the privilege of issuing their own notes to the full amount thus deposited. This will undoubtedly be a very important step towards ensuring that the business of the country should not be embarrassed through lack of currency. It is evident, however, that there will be no profit to the banks in availing themselves of the suggested privilege, and as we have reached the time when the need of currency is beyond the present limits of the Bank's power to supply, it is desirable that in addition to the advantages already so wisely provided in the new Bank Act, the banks should anticipate an increasing demand for bank-note currency by the issue of additional capital.

During the year our deposits increased \$31,761,727. There was a considerable accession of special amounts which will be withdrawn in due course, and we received \$13,111.19 as a result of the Eastern Townships Bank amalgamation. The ordinary deposits show a very handsome increase.

Current loans and discounts increased \$22,553,947 and call and short loans \$2,727,732, compared with last report. Investments in Government bonds, municipal and other securities were increased by \$2,023,024 and cash resources by \$1,655,571.

You will notice from the report of the Board of Directors the large increase in the number of our branches. We fully realize our responsibility in undertaking to control so many units in a great bank, and the importance of arranging for a complete organization of competent and loyal associates, with geographical divisions which thoroughly cover the field of our operations. We endeavor as far as possible to clothe our Superintendents and Managers with authority for a prompt discharge of the duties of management, and believe we have succeeded in perfecting a system which meets every reasonable requirement. The distribution of branches at the close of the year was as follows:

Alberta	.....	49
British Columbia	.....	42
Manitoba	.....	23
New Brunswick	.....	15
New Scotia	.....	13
Ontario	.....	79
Quebec	.....	75
Saskatchewan	.....	63
Yukon	.....	2
Total in Canada	.....	359
Newfoundland	.....	1
United States	.....	4
Mexico	.....	1
Total number of Branches	.....	366

The number of the Bank's shareholders has increased during the year from 4142 to 5656, the increase being principally due to the taking over of the Eastern Townships Bank. The stock of the Bank is now fully distributed, not only in Canada but abroad, as we have the following figures compiled as at the close of our year:

No. of Amount	Shareholders held
Ontario	..... 1,389
Quebec	..... 1,127
Manitoba	..... 1,550
Western Provinces	..... 118
Great Britain	..... 1,269
United States	..... 629
Other countries	..... 83
Total	..... 5,656

We have referred to the provisions of the new Bank Act for increased note circulation, and would like to advert to the proposal that is now being considered, of creating a system of independent audit to ensure an complete and satisfactory in every question as to the proper use of the supervision of all matters pertaining to our banks, and we should welcome any plan which would be rendered more effective by the agreement and a proper recognition of the great responsibilities we are called upon to assume. We are disposed to believe that such a system will be of great benefit to the various Bank Clearing House effective resolutions can be rendered, the correction of abuses and the perfecting of methods for the encouragement of sound banking. As a matter of fact, the adoption of our opportunities in this respect. The Bank Act will probably sanction independent proper liens and assignments the loaning of money to farmers and ranchers on the security of grain and cattle and other live stock in their possession. This will tend to reduce the fluctuations in many instances, and will at least legalize a practice already quite common, and probably tend to prevent hasty marketing of produce. As a matter of fact, such advances are made to farmers on the security of notes, but actually upon what is often the security of the farmer's agriculture and their reputation for honesty and ability, always an essential consideration in lending money. We have no objection in stating that our farmers and farmers are, without exception, satisfactory borrowers. Our aggregate advances to farmers on the face of the books are estimated at \$15,000,000 for the western provinces.

Despite the money stringency during the closing months of 1912, and the fear that we may feel the pinch for some time to come, there are no off-sets to the amount of work. The wonderful revival of trade in every branch, the bountiful harvests throughout the country, the enormous increases in traffic on the rail ways, afford excellent grounds for the optimistic view that the prosperity which are enjoying is on a sound basis. There is therefore some warrant for the belief that the most careful care and judgment in measuring our commitments will be a continuance of prosperous conditions for the coming year. We must of course reckon with the adverse effects of travelling abroad, for in conducting a world-wide business we are sensitive to those influences which are so powerful in the settlement of present difficulties in Europe, and the return of trade to normal channels, any apprehension for the immediate future will be dispelled. We are likely to experience on the part of investors a very decided reluctance to pay fancy prices when we come to dispose of the securities now awaiting a favorable market, and we should be prepared for a revaluation which may possibly mean a higher yield for the purchaser.

The adoption of the Report was then made by the following vote: Mr. J. H. Edmund Walker, C.Y.O., who made the following: President's Address

The area of Canada in which the Bank is directly concerned is the largest in the world that we have decided to present the information collected regarding its industrial and commercial conditions to all those who are after include in the statements made to our shareholders reports from those countries under the General Manager's supervision, geographical divisions of the Bank and who are better qualified than we are to furnish the information.

The year has been one marked, even in comparison with recent years of large fluctuations, by an increase in immigration, in building operations in all cities, especially in connection with rail lines, in foreign and domestic trade, in the volume of business transacted, in everything connected with the prosperity of a country. Our object in stating what is the cause of our rapid growth and whether in the methods of our expansion there is anything which should be checked. Our financial requirements are more determined by the volume of immigration. It is because of this that we must build so numerous columns, and we must make the excess of our imports over our exports. The immigration for the calendar year of 1912 was 148,394, an increase over the record year of 1911 of 13 per cent. The immigrants came to us from forty-one countries and were divided as follows: British, 141,330; American, 140,456; from other countries, 109,978. In order to transport them to their initial destination 900 passenger trains of ten cars each, averaging 50 persons to each, would be required. In the last two years we have had to transport to Canada to each 100 people already in Canada as well as an average of half of these immigrants have gone to the western provinces in the same period has been about 25 to each 100. The population of the western provinces has increased ten years. Clearly this is proportionately the largest immigration problem ever to be faced by this country. In order to house, settle and arrange transportation for those people, we must borrow very largely, and as long as such streams of newcomers continue we are likely to be borrowers on a large scale, at least for many decades to come. In the excess of imports over exports, and in the volume of our securities sold abroad in order to settle that difference, one can clearly see a strain put upon Canada by this enormous influx of people. The value of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending March, 1912, was \$274,538,000. Our exports were \$182,000,000, and our imports \$131,537,000, the balance against us being \$294,537,000, and the figures for the half year ending September, 1912, show imports of \$135,000,000, exports of \$135,000,000, and iron and steel in various forms from raw material to highly complicated manufactures. Our exports of iron and steel in most all these articles are already being made in Canada, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy our requirements. It is one of the last degree desirable that such articles

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Windy, Hoarse, have Thick Windings of the Throat, and all the troubles connected with it.

ABSORBINE

Who any thick or swollen. No matter how long it has been there, it will be cured by ABSORBINE. It is the most powerful and most reliable of all the remedies for this trouble.



Stop That Thought

By J. M. Holmes

It was in your mind all day yesterday and it made you perfectly miserable. Over and over again you passed through all the unpleasant scenes, heard all the cruel words that were spoken, suffered again all the painful feelings, and succeeded in spoiling the day.

That thought has no more right in your mind than a pig in your parlor, or a black snake in your bedroom. You may think you cannot stop it, but you can, as it is only a bad habit you have fallen into, and you must break it.

You must get the mastery over your own mind and the control of your own thoughts, and while it is the hardest battle you will ever have to fight, it will be the most glorious victory you will ever win.

To be a slave to unpleasant thoughts is the worst kind of bondage; to be able to think on any subject in your own hand, to possess your own sense of power and independence of which is not only delightful to realize, but which enables you to develop your character and shape your life according to your own choice.

When You Get the Blues

If you are "at home" to "the blues" they are sure to call. They have a way of calling without formal invitation. As Frank L. Stanton writes: "Where they come from? Day by day, You 'kin see them on the way, Just a trudge-in' up the slope, Drawin' in the bells of Hope! Cemin' in the doors to chide you, Drawin' up a chair beside you, Something is wrong all the time with some people because they make it so. They never have any pleasure because they never get ready to enjoy it. They really 'enjoy' poor health. Some people like the beats in the zoo, growl while the beats in the zoo, enjoy nothing.

"How are you today, Aunt Phoebe?" "Oh, I am pretty well, but I always feel bad when I feel well, because I know I'll feel worse afterward. I always do."

The grumbler's lot is harder than falls to other men, for he is home in the worst of anybody's; his street is getting worse every day; they have more trouble than anybody else and always expect to have; they are never so happy as when they grumble, and if anything worked to their satisfaction they would still grumble because there was nothing to grumble about.

A wasp, dangerous as it is contact with it is a comfortable housemate in comparison with a fretting woman. A wasp only stings when disturbed, but a habitual fretter buzzes if she doesn't sting. Nothing goes right with fretters. Even the common movements of Providence are all wrong. The winds are everlastingly perverse, blowing dust in the face or not fanning them as they should; too wet or too dry, the seasons roll on badly; the climate is a riotous and when you greet them on the most beautiful, sunny morning with "A fine day, it is not?" they will dolefully warn you that you have "to pay up for it."

There is no vice except drunkenness that can so utterly destroy the peace and happiness of a home as fretting. If lemon peel is put into the water in which tea towels are boiled it will whiten them wonderfully.

Husband-nagging should be put in the same category with wife nagging.

Life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of your own mind. Be kindly. Be suspicious and the world will treat you coldly. Take things as they come—and if they don't come side of this—if there is no bright side brush up one of the dark ones.

A minister, after his sermon on "The Goodness of God" asked his congregation to tell him what they had to be thankful for. An old woman dolefully said: "I have only two teeth, but thank God, they hit."

Form the habit of thinking how much there is to cheer you, even when there is much to depress. "How dismal you look," said a bucket to his

companion as they were going to the well. "All right," replied the other, "I was reflecting upon the unimportance of our being filled. For, let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty."

"Dear me how strange to look at it in that way," said the other bucket. "How I enjoy the thought that, however empty we come back, we always go away full; only look at it in that light and you will be as cheerful as I am here."

"The Great Golden Remedy" for fretting is not a proprietary medicine, but it cures, and there is no danger of an overdose.

"Whenever you are feeling blue, Something for someone else go do."

—Western Farmer.

The Mother's Influence

In punishment there must be the underlying sense of justice; no one is keener to understand justice than the child. We have heard it said that the children should be seen and not heard. Children get into a squabble and are often whipped without an investigation being made. This was demonstrated in one of our schools. The teacher lived in the community, and she thought she was going to have a particularly beautiful flower garden by the school house. She had it made, and the children tore it all up and the teacher did not have any influence that year with the children.

The next year they had a new teacher, and she was wise woman. She said to them, "What made you children behave so badly last year? Why did you tear up that flower garden?" They said, "Well, anybody ought to know better than to knock a flower garden on home base."

We want to bear in mind the home base of the child, and strive to see things from his point of view.

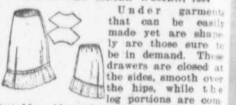
We want to get to the point of view of our children. Let us never turn them loose. I know there are children good and bad, and children indifferent, but the mother has unlimited influence with the child during the formative period. She has the child when it is most plastic. I recognize the fact that during these years we are planting the seeds that are going in years to come, to bring forth the harvest.

If lemon peel is put into the water in which tea towels are boiled it will whiten them wonderfully.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and send 50 cents for the year; for adults, give best measure for waist, bust and hips. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

ONE-PIECE CLOSED DRAWERS FOR MISSES AND SMALL GIRLS



Under garments that can be easily made yet are attractive are those sure to be in demand. These drawers are closed at the sides, smooth over the hips, while the leg portions are completely shaped.

For the 16 year size, 1 1/2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 3/4 yards of embroidery and 1 1/4 yards of insertions to trim an illustrated.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years.

SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE, 2588

This blouse is charmingly attractive and generally becoming. The sleeves are made that it will appeal to every woman. The "set-in" sort but are gathered into deep cuffs. The wrists and these cuffs can be left plain or finished with rolled over portions as illustrated. There are only front and back portions and the front edges are finished with hem.

For the medium size, 3 1/2 yards 27, 4 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 58 yard 27 inch cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN, 2592

This gown is charming, including the neck and sleeves. The two-piece skirt is made after the very latest manner with inverted plaits at each side which provides freedom for walking. The collar is closed at the front and finished with a Bobespierre collar and the sleeves are shorter.

For the medium size, 8 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 74 yard 27 inch cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 42 inches bust measure.

GIRL'S DOUBLE-BREADED COAT, 2601

The little girl's coat that is made with a fancy collar is a favorite this season and here is one that is so attractive and absolutely simple. It is loose, being made with full fronts and back, but the rear collar finishes the left side while a big revers finishes the right. The combination is smart and unusual.

For the 10 year size, 3 1/2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 44 or 48 inches wide for the collar, revers and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls from 4 to 9 years of age.



Entire or Calves and shoes through Echo or Rival. Send \$1.00 to receive a Senior M. J. Sewal Post at 4 years of age. W.M. A. SH

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FOR 34.30

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HOLSTEINS Lilac Holstein Farm

Offers young Cows and Yearlings at moderate prices.

W. F. STURGEON, Glen Buell, Ont.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

Watch Farm and Dairy for big announcement of my dispersion sale.—Horses and Implements, 200, 20th; Holstein Cattle and Townships on the 12th of Malvern, Ontario.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Herf Bull Calx. Dam 12.50 the 2 year-old; herf dam 27 lb. cow and G. dam 2 lb. cow. sire King Isabella Walker... shows dam and her daughter, dam and G. dam of his sire average for the four years old. Also a few A. O. cows.

P. J. SALLEY - LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

Lakeview Holsteins

We have a few Bull left that are about ready for service, and must sell now, as they are being bred to the sire of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, or out of his daughters by Duelland Colantha Sirs. Also all their dams are in the Record of Merit. For immediate sale the prices will be greatly reduced.

A post card will bring extended pedigrees by return of mail.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

A few sons of Korndyke Verman Pontiac for sale. Also a number of Cows and Heifers bred to him. Come to Tillsonburg if you want to buy Holsteins and I will show you them. Farm, North Broadway, Tillsonburg.

R. J. KELLY, - TILLSONBURG, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

I am overstocked and must sell cow, heifers and young bulls. The milking kind. Bargain for some one.

JAMES MOTHERAL, WOLVERTON, ONT. Drums Station

Write to us today for our favorable terms to readers of Farm and Dairy, who will handle for free subscriptions.

Application blanks and sample copies sent free on request.

Alfalfa Holsteins

We have for sale 3 Bulls from R. of M. sire and dams. They are from our best cows. Will sell these "worth the money." Also few few and cows. Let me have your next order.

WILBER C. PROUSE, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of Pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three nearest sires have sired My Echo, sire, over 100 lbs. butter in 7 days. R. O. M. at one year 11 months (world's record). Laid down 15.20 lbs. record, and a senior two-year-old (world's record), and Jewel Pet Foch. De Kol, 35.50 lbs. butter in 4 years (world's record). Prices reasonable. All correspondence promptly answered.

WM. A. SHAW, BOX 11, FOXBORO, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL, the live Holstein man.

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins. Write, or come and inspect T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 20.—A study of the farm products market... some peculiar problems. Advice from the Pacific coast show that in... (ancouver and the far Western cities... of the most of the bull for the United States... of New Zealand or the adjoining... of United States. In the prairie... in the Dominion, New Zealand, and... from Wisconsin and Michigan and right... in the east of Canada, the home of dairying... in the Dominion, New Zealand, and... imported at Montreal, is meeting with a... ready sale. That is, we an agricultural... the market and to supply ourselves... with enough butter for the home market... Foreign shipments have tended to ease off... the market and make conditions a little... better for the consumer.

During the past week the tendency of the coarse grain market has been to higher prices. Market review at the strong... prices of the week previous, hogs are... higher than they have been for some time... and other prices are higher.

WHEAT

The general tendency of the wheat market is upwards with a slight check now... there is a brisk demand for... Canadian wheat from foreign ports and a... fair volume of actual business is being... done. No. 1 Northern is now quoted at... 90c. No. 2, 87c. No. 3, 84c. No. 4, 81c.,... 65c. There is a brisk demand for Ontario... wheat from local millers and prices for... best grades have advanced to 90c and 94c... for No. 1 and No. 2.

COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grains are stronger in almost... every department. The oat situation is... particularly strong, as supplies at lake... ports for immediate shipment are getting... low. Quotations are as follows: Oats, C... to Ontario No. 3, 35c to 40c; feed, 40c;... No. 2, 32c to 35c; No. 1, 30c to 32c;... No. 3 on track here, barley, malting, 62c... to 65c; feed, 55c to 58c; rye, dressed... 70c to 75c; 5 to 25c. A stronger... trade is reported from Montreal. Quota... tions, Oats, C. W. No. 2, 12c to 14c; No... W. No. 2, 10c to 12c; feed, 10c to 12c;... No. 3, 8c; corn white, barley, malting, 7c... No. 2, 6c; feed, 5c to 6c; buckwheat, 5c... to 6c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are reaching the market in un... expectedly large quantities. Ontario are... in fairly liberal supply, and Eastern pota... toms can be had in almost any quantity... with. Quotations have been reduced... about as a bag. Dealers trading in... in Ontario potatoes at 90c to 95c out of... store and 80c in car lots. Eastern pota... toms to go at \$1.00 to \$1.10 and 90c in car... lots. Potatoes are quoted at Montreal at 90c.

Beans are quoted here at 92 1/2 for primes... and 82.65 for hand picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Mild weather and a nearer approach of... the breeding season is having its effect on... the market. The poultry market seems... what more liberal recently and both... wholesale and retail prices have dropped... to 30c. Quotations for fresh eggs are... for eggs in 30 dozen lots: Cold stored, 30c... 27c; fresh eggs, 28c to 32c, and strictly... fresh, 30c to 35c. On the Farmers' Mar... ket new laid eggs are quoted at 30c. Re... gular quotations have been reduced at Montreal... also, fresh eggs going at 40c; selected, 27c... 25c. Quotations on poultry are as follows: Live chickens, 10c to 11c; fowls, 10c to 10c;... ducks, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 15c to 16c;... geese, 5c to 10c; dressed poultry, 10c to 15c... higher; dressed turkeys, 20c to 25c. On the... Farmers' Market spring chickens retail at... 20c; fowls, 15c; geese, 10c to 15c; ducks, 10c to 20c, and turkeys, 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Conditions have not changed appreciably... since the last foreign butter, both... from New Zealand and the United States... continues to play an important part in... the produce trade. Receipts of dairy but... ter have increased somewhat and prices... on the poorer lines have declined a little. Wholesale quotations are: Dairy but... ter, 15c to 16c; creamery, 15c to 16c;... solids, 20c to 30c, and inferior, 20c to 25c. Dairy butter retail at 30c to 35c. Cheese... quotations are: Twines new, 14 1/2c to 15c;... large, 14 1/2c; olive, twines, 15c to 16 1/2c; large, 15c.

LIVE STOCK

The prices of the live stock market... noted last week. Receipts on... every day of the week have been limited... but high prices have limited demand... and high prices are not eating much... feed. Receipts of live stock are... at present to be reduced somewhat... of the trade in the demand for... cattle, all kinds for the United States... market. Choice exporters for home con... sumption go at 85.00 to 87, and from that... cows to 85 for bullocks; choice butcher... and bring about the same figure and... choice cows 85 to 87 1/2; common to good... cows, 82.50 to 85; bulls range from 83 to... 85.50; stockers, 83 to 84 1/2, and canners... and outers, 82.50 to 83 1/2.

Receipts of milk cows on the market... have not been as good quality as heretofore... and prices have not been so firmly... established. Choice bring 89c to 90c... 87c; cows to meet, 85c and 86c; spring... ers, 85c to 86c. Calves are 83 1/2 to 89... 85c. Lambs continue in good demand at... 81.25 to 82. Light swine are 24 1/2 to 25.50;... heavy, 84 to 84.50, and bucks and canners... 83.50 to 84.

The prices of hogs have had the effect... of increasing shipments and consequently... quotations are not as firm as a week ago... Farmers quote 84.5 for h. g. country points, and 82.00 for h. g. and the market.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 18.—A feature... of the Montreal trade this week was the... stronger feeling in the market for live... hogs and prices accord another advance... of 2c to a cwt., owing to the limited sup... ply coming forward and the keen demand... for the same from packers; consequently... an active trade was done in selected lots... at 92.25 to 92.50, the above there was... in sympathy with the above there was... also a stronger undertone to the market... for dressed swine, and packers marked up... 3c to 5c a cwt. with a bulk of about 70c... fresh-killed at 81.25 to 81.50, country... dressed, light weights at 81.25 to 81.50... heavy at 81 to 81.25.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 18.—A better... feeling prevailed in the market here for... cheese this week owing to an increased in... quiry from over the cable, but as the... prices offered were not in line with the... exporters' idea of value, very little busi... ness resulted. Finest Septembers are... quoted at 35c and Octobers at 12 1/2 to 12 1/2... c; although the market is still a firm... offer, less money would be accepted... Colors, cheese are commanding a pre... mium over white, and this premium during... the past week have been very light... amounting to less than 5,000 boxes, so that... stocks here are not being reduced at the... great rate. The attention of the import... ers on the other side is confined almost... entirely to New Zealand and showing a... decided increase over last year's figures... up to this date.

The market for butter is steady, with... prices unchanged on finest grass made... creamery, which is quoted at 29 1/2 to... 30c. Receipts of foreign butter are... made, which are gradually falling off... quoted at from 25c to 27c, according to... brands.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

A few Females for sale, Calves, Year... lings or Cows. 50 head to be selected... Most of the young stuff sired by Palatin... Crumby, and the records of the Palatin... Ormsby and Highland Calmaly Calves are... as follows:

FRED CARP, BOX 11, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers a splendid set of Rag Appia Korndyke... 8 young bull recently sold for \$20,000.00, and of a 24-pound daughter of Pontiac Korndyke record made for 4 years.

Call if five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and I will sell him. Well worth the money. WHITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC.

E. H. DOLAR, Heuvelton, New York (PRESBOTT)

BEFORE YOU MAKE YOUR NEXT PURCHASE in Holsteins, either Cows, Heifers or a high-class Bull, plan on making a visit to our herd and let us show you some bargains in what you want.

38 trams a day on main lines of Grand Trunk and C. P. R.

LES CHENAUX FARMS, VAUDREUIL, QUE. Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD Prop.

HOLSTEINS

Ourville Holstein Herd

Offers Ourville Sir Starlight, whose 7 nearest dams average 25.16 lbs. butter in 7 days and 41 cent per cent. If you want to increase the test of your herd by this fellow, also one from 29 1/2 lbs. 4-year-old, one from a 24.09 lb. 4-year-old, one from a 21.84 lb. 3-year-old and another from a 21.11 lb. 3-year-old. Write your wants in young bulls.

LIDLAW BROS., AYLMER WEST - ONT.

LYNDEN HERD

High Testing HOLSTEINS For Sale

Bulls, fit for service, one a son of Spotted Lady De Kol, 27.35, and all sired by a son of Lella Glasser, 25.77. Also Bull Calves.

Also any Female of a milking age has a price. Write or come and see them. S. LEMON, - LYNDEN, ONT.

CLOVERLEAF HOLSTEINS

Herf headed by Rag Apple Korndyke 5th, a double grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. This is the blood that will herd. Laid year's butter fat test of your herd. Laid year's butter fat test of your herd. Laid year's butter fat test of your herd. Laid year's butter fat test of your herd.

John J. Tannahill, Whites Station, Que.

LAKEVIEW DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance.

D. P. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT. Ottawa Hill Phone.

Avondale Stock Farm

A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR. HEIFER BLES Prince Hengerveld Pictie, 3238 (58.38), 3-year-old, sire, Pictie 2nd Woodcrest Lad, Dam, Princess Hengerveld 2nd, A. R. O. 33.67.

Highest record daughter of Hengerveld King Pontiac Arts Canada, 10.642 (72.98) 4-year-old, King of the Pontiacs, Dam, Pontiac Arts, 31.7 lbs. butter 7 days, 1.07 lbs. 363 days.

Daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. We are offering bulls from these great sires and high record dams, and also a limited number of cows in calf to them. No buller calf will hold at any price. Ask for all correspondence to H. ROBERT LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE.

The Graceland Farm Holsteins

Herf headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose two grand dams average nearly 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sires, King of the Pontiacs, ELIAS RUBY, - TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers 3 Young Bulls, fit for service, sired by "Prince Hengerveld Pictie," and "King Pontiac Arts, Canada." Good individuals. Crumby records of the records of their nearest dams average over 27 lb. butter in 7 days. Females, any age. BROWN BROS., - LYN, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers a splendid set of Rag Appia Korndyke... 8 young bull recently sold for \$20,000.00, and of a 24-pound daughter of Pontiac Korndyke record made for 4 years. Call if five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and I will sell him. Well worth the money. WHITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC.

E. H. DOLAR, Heuvelton, New York (PRESBOTT)

BEFORE YOU MAKE YOUR NEXT PURCHASE in Holsteins, either Cows, Heifers or a high-class Bull, plan on making a visit to our herd and let us show you some bargains in what you want.

38 trams a day on main lines of Grand Trunk and C. P. R.

LES CHENAUX FARMS, VAUDREUIL, QUE. Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD Prop.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges. Heavy skins and small money skins day goods are received. Millions of dollars they send trappers. Millions of dollars we receive. We are the largest in our line Canada.

FREE Our "Tip to the Hunter" Fur collection and the last Edition of **HALLAM'S TRAPPERS' GUIDE**, a book of 96 pages, mailed **FREE**. Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept. 33 TORONTO, 111 Front Street E.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SPECIAL CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD

EMPERES OF "RUSSIA" AND "ASIA"

(Now C.P.R. Pacific Steamships)

The Empress of Russia will leave Liverpool April 1st, calling at Gibraltar, Villefranche and Port Said, proceeding via Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, arriving Vancouver June 15th, 1913.

Vessel remains 16 days at Hong Kong. Empress of Asia will sail from Liverpool May 27th, making direct connection for April 1st sailing in via "Empress of Britain" from St. John, N.B., March 24th.

RATE FOR ENTIRE CRUISE, \$63.90 Inclusive of meals, cabin, steven, arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Russia."

Get particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R. Co., Toronto.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, \$5.00 per acre.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right may preempt a quarter section in certain districts. Price, \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate five acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

Approved by the Minister of the Interior. E.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

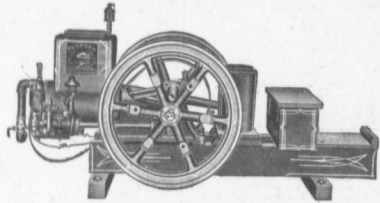
The Success of this Engine Has Amazed Competitors

IN the early part of October, 1912, we announced in leading farm papers that we were placing on the market a high type of gasoline engine. We predicted that it would score a rapid success.

The older manufacturers of gasoline engines merely smiled at our announcement. Another make of engine among the great number in the field would never be noticed, so they thought. But as succeeding advertisements appeared and the interest of farmers in the Renfrew Standard engine continued to grow, as so much talk was created by the Renfrew Standard exhibit at the big Fall Fair, as reports from agents in the field kept coming in saying that they were losing many of their prospects who were buying the Renfrew Standard engine, the long established manufacturers woke up to the fact that an exceedingly formidable opponent was successfully invading the field.

We must confess that the success of the Renfrew Standard engine has exceeded even our most sanguine expectations. But considering the remarkable perfection to which this gasoline engine has been brought—the many improvements it possesses—it is really no wonder that intelligent Canadian farmers have given it such a royal welcome.

Complete description of the Renfrew Standard Gasoline engine is given in a handsomely illustrated booklet. You and every other progressive farmer will want to get posted on the latest and best type of gasoline engine for sale in Canada, so fill in and mail the coupon below.



Renfrew Standard

Strongly and substantially built, yet not heavy or cumbersome. Simplicity, compactness and accessibility are outstanding features. Parts are so perfectly balanced that engine does not jump or crawl. Needs no fastening down.

Needs little water for cooling. Has no pipes, fittings, or valves to leak or freeze, no cooling pumps or fans to get out of order.

Starts easily under all weather conditions without cranking.

The governor, which is the

fly ball steam engine type, is so sensitive that it controls engine perfectly and the speed of the engine can be varied at will while running.

Carburetor is of simple construction and proper proportion to make a perfect mixture.

Valves so arranged that gases explode as perfectly as a cartridge in a shotgun.

These and other features fully described in our engine booklet. Sizes range from 2½ to 60 h.p. in semi-portable (as illustrated) stationary and portable types.

Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited,
Renfrew, Ont.

Without obligating me in any way please mail me booklet describing the Renfrew Standard engine.

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Address

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

Head Office and Works: - RENFREW, ONT.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Write us about the Gifford 11 h.p. Engine, which we believe is the handiest, most compact and most efficient little engine made.

The Best Built Roller

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

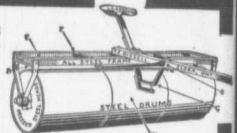
With AXLES of 2 inch solid steel revolving on cold Rolled Roller Bearings. With the MALLEABLE CAGE in one piece, holding the Roller Bearings in line on the axle.

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

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

You may be told that other Rollers are like the Bissell, but there is only one original Bissell Roller and to save our customers disappointment, we put our name on every Roller we build. Look for the name "Bissell" and write our Dept. R for catalogue.

Several styles and a variety of widths to choose from, 6 ft. up to 12 ft. Grass Seeder Attachment also furnished if required.



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HORSES and cattle shipped to the Western Provinces or elsewhere can be insured under short term Policies of 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 days to cover the Railroad transit and a few days after arrival. These policies cover the Owner against loss by Accident or Disease and only cost a few dollars per carload.

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All kinds of live stock insurance transacted.

Write us for particulars and name and address of nearest agent.

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