

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND COUNTRY
LIVING



Canadian Post
Dec 15
Dairy and Cattle Shows
Dec 15

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 28, 1915



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



The Best Is None Too Good

has been our motto in
the make-up of our
Two Big Labor Savers
for the dairyman—
our

Simplex LINK BLADE Cream Separator AND OUR B-L-K Mechanical Milk

We realized that the lasting powers and efficiency of any machine depend entirely on the workmanship and materials put into same. Hence the very great care in the construction of our machines.

We couldn't afford to have any of our customers dissatisfied. Their success means our success.

If you want better milk, better butter and incidentally bigger profits, and are not now using either a "Simplex" or a B-L-K, we have literature and testimonials from satisfied users that will be of interest to you. A post card to us will get it for you.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED COUNTRIES

We are also Agents for all Apparatus and Supplies for Dairies, Creameries and Cheese Factories.



Attractive Exhibits of Live Stock at the Ottawa Winter Fair

THE Winter Fair held in Ottawa last week was featured by a very creditable display of live stock in spite of the presence of the war spirit throughout the country. The exhibits were not as large as last year, which constituted a record, but this can scarcely be wondered at. The explosion which largely wrecked the Winter Fair building last year apparently had its effect this year in keeping some exhibitors as well as probably at hisseers away from the Exhibition. A couple of the afternoons had a very fair attendance but most of the time the attendance was small.

The feature of the Fair as usual was the dairy test. This year there were 66 entries, which surpassed the exhibit at Guelph. The display of dairy cattle was most creditable. A full report of this feature is published in another column.

Seed Exhibit:

This year the fair's branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture did not make an exhibit. The exhibit, therefore, was not as large as in other years. The corn exhibit alone was of a superior quality and compared favorably with that of other years. The seed that was shown was of good quality and attracted considerable attention.

Public Addresses

A number of unusually interesting addresses were delivered throughout the week. The most of these will be published in Farm and Dairy. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spoke on "The Production of Coarse Grains in Eastern Ontario." Prof. James Murray of MacDonald College, Que., on "Alfalfa," W. J. Bell, of Angus, Ont., on "Turkeys," J. C. Stewart, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, on "Cooperative Egg Circles," John Gardhouse of Highfield, and Robert Miller of Stouffville, Ont. "The Horse Situation in To-day," W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon, Que. on "The successful Production of Milk for City Consumption," and E. S. Archibald, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on "The Use of the Milking Machine." Practically all of these addresses will be dealt with fully in Farm and Dairy.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a large attendance at an agricultural conference presided over by Hon. Jas. Duff, at which the main subject considered was the importance of farmers increasing their production on account of the war. The speakers included Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, and Dr. C. C. James, Ottawa. The point was emphasized that the farmers of Canada can render a great service to the Empire by increasing its food supplies in this time of the Empire's need.

The Horse Exhibit:
There were not as many exhibitors

of horses as usual, although the quality of the stock was good. The heavy horse section was the most popular, there being a comparatively small entry of light horses. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, were the largest exhibitors, showing 13-head. A. Watson, of St. Thomas, showed some 11 head. Adam A. Scharf, of Cumming's Bridge, had about eight, and R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., seven, in addition to which there were a number of smaller exhibitors.

In the class for aged stallions Smith & Richardson came out ahead with Scotia's Pride. R. Ness & Son, of Howick, coming second on Gladick, and Smith & Richardson third with Baron Crawford; Ronald Hamilton, of Navan, took fourth honors, with Everard Ily.

On stallions foaled in 1911, Smith & Richardson again headed the list, this time with Tressillian. Adam A. Scharf was second with Craigie Member. Smith & Richardson third with Helsington Sportsman. B. Rothwell of Ottawa, was fourth, Ness & Son fifth, and H. K. Hodgins, Carp, sixth, Watson & Son seventh.

Stallions foaled in 1912: 1st and 2nd, Smith & Richardson with Baron's Blend and Thorndale; 3rd, Ness & Son, Baron Strathaven; 4th, James Burt, Britannia Bay; 5th, D. K. Sinclair, Maxville.

Stallions foaled after January 1, 1912: 1st, Watson & Son, Sir Baron Wallace; 2nd, Smith & Richardson, Everard.

Mare foaled previous to January 1, 1912: 1st, A. Watson & Son, Ella Fleming; 2nd, Smith & Richardson, Laura Den; 3rd, Ness & Son, Ruby Jen; 4th, Smith & Richardson; 5th, B. Rothwell.

Mare foaled in 1912: 1st, Smith & Richardson, Black Maid; 2nd, A. A. Scharf, Craigie Member; 3rd, Smith & Richardson, Black Jewel; 4th, Ness & Son; 5th, Roland Hamilton.

Mare foaled after January 1st, 1912: Smith & Richardson.

There was considerable competition in the classes for Canadian bred Clydesdales. In the class for stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1912, T. D. McLean of Ormond, was first, with Duke of Ormond; W. Allen, of Osageo Station, 2nd, with Kayama; W. J. Henders, of Port Perry, 3rd, with Souters Best; A. A. Scharf, 4th, Silver Bell.

Only two Shires were shown. These were stallions in the class for stallions of all ages. James Callender of North Gower, stood first with Verona Leader, and J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que., and, on Doleet General.

Percheron Classes
There were only a few classes for Percherons in which there was a rath-
(Concluded on page 6)

ENTHUSIASM You Never Saw The Like

of this enthusiasm of the fellows who keep poultry, and particularly so this year—all poultry products are selling at such good prices. Poultrymen are enthusiastic anyway; they are wide awake and open to learn. They read everything they can get that will help them to make more cash, and better equip their plants.

Farm and Dairy readers are not mere poultry fanciers. They keep poultry for profit; 88 per cent. of them have flocks on their farms. The poultry business is a paying end of the farm.

That's why we devote a whole page each week to poultry, and on February 4th will publish our SEVENTH ANNUAL

POULTRY MAGAZINE NUMBER

Nearly all devoted to Poultry

While the enthusiasm of Our People is highest over poultry, over what they are learning about it in our Poultry Special, have them meet your proposition. That will be the psychological moment, your opportune time to get next with your goods. You must plan for it now. Better reserve your special space to-day.

Advertising Department

FARM AND DAIRY' PETERBORO, ONT.

The Convention Aftermath

The proceedings at the Convention of Western Ontario Dairyman's Association at St. Thomas recently must have had the editorial scribble in attendance. Mr. Thurston of the Weekly Sun, Toronto, found time to compose the following verses, which were read at the close of the Convention:

And now the blooming show is o'er,
The sparkling all is spread
The janitor has locked the door,
And 'tis is through at last.

The talk was good, ideas sound,
Disamusing,
And speeches too, were most profound—
It always is that way.

We'll all go back and milk our cows,
We'll fill their stomachs, too,
With clover from our well-filled mows
And sludge good and true.

Maybe some of us who've richer been
Will show ourselves a bit,
And purchase us a milk-machine
And milk the cows with it.

And footy men will grade the milk
Throughout the land,
And all the cheese will be like milk,
So smooth, and rich, and clear.

These sayings are an inspiration
To all who are in it,
So let us take this information
And use it or else bust.



Trade In
Vol. X

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 28, 1915

No. 4

Feeding Cows for Great and Economical Milk Production

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

IN too many instances the producer of milk and butter fat has overlooked the importance of reducing his operations to a strictly business basis. This is demonstrated by the fact that so often he refuses to apply business principles and even holds them up to scorn as being theoretical, scientific, and impractical. He has refused fundamentals which have made millionaires and leaders of men in other lines of industry. The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that of the millions of cows now being milked in this country, only one out of three on the average return a real profit. Therefore, in dealing with this subject of feeding cows for great and economical results, if I can make impressive the fact that real success depends upon reducing the feeding of cows to a basis governed by the intelligent and thoughtful application of business detail, your time will not be wasted.

As a matter of fact, the farms of the United States are her greatest factories. Every cow is kept there as a machine of certain capacity and efficiency for the purpose of converting raw materials—the grains and grasses which grow in the fields—into a finished commodity of commerce. The value of each machine should be measured by the amount of feed she can consume and convert profitably into milk and butter fat. To determine this point, it is necessary for the dairyman to weigh and test the milk at intervals sufficiently close to determine the relative merits of individuals from the production standpoint and determining the amount and cost of feed she consumes, he is prepared to say which is the profitable cow and which is the loafer, provided he has given the animals the opportunity for producing their maximum yield. "The fact that two-thirds of the cows being milked are unprofitable, does not indicate that these cows are all poor individuals and so poorly bred as to be unable to yield a profit. Proper feeding alone would suffice to make profitable at least half of the cows that are now showing a loss.

The Basic Principles of Feeding
There are certain well-known facts pertaining to the feeding of cows that should be adopted and practiced by every dairyman. He should have as clear an understanding of what milk is composed

of as the successful manufacturer has of what the article he is making contains. The great secret of manufacturing milk largely and at a profit is feeding through the most efficient and capacious machine abundantly that raw material from which milk is most economically made. To accomplish this the feeder must recognize the fact, even though it may appear

scientific, that milk is composed of four constituents in addition to water, namely protein, carbohydrates, fat and mineral matter. There never was a pound of milk made by a cow from anything except food that she had formerly consumed. No cow, great as she may seem, is a mysterious being. She cannot make something out of nothing. It is, therefore, essential to provide her with such food in such quantities with daily regularity that her body may be maintained and a sufficient amount of protein, carbohydrates, fat and mineral matter remain that she may have available the raw material necessary to stimulate her greatest production.

It is not my purpose, however, to go into detail relative to the detailed analysis of milk and foodstuffs, nor is it my belief that it would be to your advantage for me to prescribe certain rations to be used upon your herds. Were you to begin at once feeding your herds a ration seemingly perfect, although there might come certain improvements the results would not be satisfactory. This is due to the fact that cows differ so greatly in individuality and, furthermore, one and the same cow differs so greatly from period to period. In other words, the ration that might be perfect for one cow would be inefficient for another, and the ration perfect for a certain cow would not be conducive to greatest results at another period of lactation.

Start With the Individual

To attain maximum results, it is absolutely necessary to study, care for and feed every cow individually. On first thought, this would seem to incur much additional labor, but a trial will prove that very little extra time is required, and that the extra effort will result in profits far greater than any work that is now being done. It is not unreasonable to expect that the response on the part of most cows in the herd will be sufficient to almost, if not quite, double the yield of the herd as a whole, and by following a systematic plan, those cows which do not respond are detected, enabling their owner to dispose of them and fill their places with animals more efficient.

Calling to mind the fact that the
(Concluded on page 7)



"The Long and The Short of It"

This interesting photograph was obtained by Farm and Dairy at the time of the recent convention in Peterboro of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. On the left is Mr. Wm. Goo, of Toronto, the official stenographer, height 5 ft. 6 in. Next comes Mr. James Sanderson, of Oxford Centre, the president of the association, height 6 ft. 1 in. Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manilla, the well known Farmers' Institute speaker, stands next, height 6 ft. 1 in. On the extreme right is "Sandy" Trotter, of Peterboro, height 6 ft. 9 in. Mr. Trotter is advanced in years and somewhat stooped. Had he straightened up a little more he would have appeared a couple of inches taller than he does. We had hoped to have had Senator D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, Ont., whose height is 6 ft. 2 1/2 in., in the photograph, but Mr. Derbyshire had left for home before the photograph was taken.

The Development of a Prize Winning Dairy Herd*

John W. Van Slyke, Dunboyno, Ont.

TWELVE years ago my herd consisted of grade Durhams, fairly good milkers, selected from good milking strains. I determined to try the much-talked-of Holsteins, and accordingly purchased a pure-bred Holstein bull, intending him to be the sire of a new herd. The heifer calves were raised well and given good care.

I always try to have heifers freshen when two years old. I treat them kindly and milk them throughout the entire 15 months of their first year of milk production. If any fail to come up to the standard, they are weeded out and replaced by others of promising appearance. I raise all additions to the herd and am thus in a position to judge to some extent of their ability. If, however, an especially promising calf fails to make good on a fair trial, she is weeded out also. Each member of the herd has to retain her position by her milk producing qualities, as my object is milk production. The "dual purpose cow" is generally not the one which excels in milk production. The tendency to put on flesh is, however, not pronounced where a thoroughbred Holstein sire is constantly kept and all the additions are the offspring of my own cows. This custom followed up through eleven years has evolved my present herd.

System of Management

My system of managing the herd can be told in two words: The first is to get the cattle in good shape, the second is to keep them thus. It is my belief that an animal in good heart is far ahead of one in poor condition, other things being equal. It is especially desired that the cow be in good condition at the time of freshening, thereby ensuring a more plentiful flow during the succeeding months of production than would be possible if conditions were otherwise. This is brought about by a rest of about two months, in which no milk production whatever is desired. Plenty of spring water is available at any time of the summer, good, clean, well water is provided in winter, and salt is accessible all the year round. The cattle are allowed to run out in winter for the greater part of every bright day. This goes a long way towards building up a vigorous constitution, an essential quality where superior results are desired.

The cows freshen in March and April, this time agreeing best with my facilities for caring for the milk. During the season they are milked as near the same time, night and morning, as possible, thus allowing an interval of twelve hours before each milking. If even the haying or harvesting operations would tend to interfere with this routine they are suspended until after the milking; dairying is the principal industry on my farm. When the year goes out, the cows are dried up, and if the season has caused an expenditure of flesh, an ample allowance is made in individual feeding.

Spring Management

Early in the spring, after the grass has started a little, the cattle are allowed to run at will over the uncultivated acres at the back of the farm. At this time each cow is getting about 15 pounds of mangels per day, while all through the milking season each one gets about 3 pounds oat chop per day. When the pasture fields have six or eight inches of good pasture, the cows are turned into them. In this way a sudden change from dry to green fodder is avoided and any harmful effects are still further lessened by

an increasing supply of mangels before grass comes and a quantity after. The pasture provided is always covered and plenty of it, and the fields being pastured one by one, an interval is secured in which the remaining fields may recover.

At the first of June a small field of six or seven acres is sown thickly with oats for a soiling crop, and this is ready when abundant pasture begins to disappear. This provides a



Would You Like Him for Your Own?

This bright, sturdy, manly little boy, Harry Dunn is one of those Canadian children in need of a home whom Farm and Dairy is now placing in the homes of those of its readers who first applied for Belgian children. He is seven years old, happy and lovable in disposition, and will be an acquisition to any home. We have a number of applications for such a boy, and before this issue of Farm and Dairy reaches our Folks we expect to have him placed in a good home. Mr. Keane of the Children's Aid Society, Toronto, placed us in touch with him.

change and also helps out the regular pasture until the hay grows up and augments the supply now suffering from a probable dry spell. From about the first week of August or a little later, green sweet corn, sown for the purpose, is fed twice a day until frost threatens, when it is cut and fed from the shock until exhausted. Then the stalks of the field corn, husked by hand and well cured clover hay, play their part in providing bulky food for the remaining months.

The past year's herd consisted of eleven cows, to whom full justice is scarcely done when the returns show but 87,000 pounds of milk, whereas the dairy record statistics, compiled with the aid of the regular spring balance scales and record sheets furnished by the Department of Agriculture, show a total of 89,500 pounds. The discrepancy is accounted for by the liberal supply of new milk fed to a number of calves throughout the first month of the contest and by the large amount required to maintain a farm house establishment during the summer months. It would seem reasonable to believe that a system which provides a first-class animal, feeds it and cares for it in a proper manner should yield first-class returns.

The Fight With Tuberculosis

Robt. Anderson, Peel Co., Ont.

TUBERCULOSIS must go. City people are fully determined on this point. Those who, like myself, are supplying the city trade with milk and cream might as well turn to and help them. I believe it is fairly well proved that many cases of tuberculosis, perhaps the majority, are traceable to infected milk-fed infants. City dwellers have a right to defend the health of their children. The official orders prohibiting the importance of tubercular cattle into British Columbia, the recent decision of the United States to keep tubercular cattle from coming in to their country and the orders of many towns calling for a clean-up in the herds of producers who cater to the dairy needs of their citizens, are all indicative of growing public hostility towards the tubercular dairy cow. The object of this letter is to tell of the efforts that Great Britain is now making to fight "The Great White Plague."

Following upon the reports of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, whose investigations and findings during the last 20 years have shown that tuberculosis or consumption in human beings is largely caused by tuberculous milk and meat, an order came into force on May 1st, by which all tuberculous cattle must be notified. Such cattle are to be examined by veterinary inspectors appointed by the County Councils, and on their recommendation all obviously tuberculous animals and cows suffering from tuberculous udders will be slaughtered, compensation to the extent of one-quarter of the estimated value of the animal being paid to the farmer where advanced tuberculosis is discovered. Where tuberculosis is manifest but not advanced three-quarters of the value will be paid—in each case half the cost of the valuation and examination to be deducted.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis

This is an important move in protecting the public, especially children, from tuberculous milk and meat, as unfortunately a fairly large percentage of tuberculous milk is now marketed; indeed, some recent figures of extensive analyses made of London's milk supply showed no less than 10 per cent. of the supply as containing the tubercle bacilli. Municipal authorities can exercise powers to prevent the entrance of milk in towns from any source when it is proved to be tuberculous, but such powers are seldom used. Whilst the Tuberculosis Order will doubtless in a few years result in the killing off of most badly tuberculous cattle, there will still remain the animals that are apparently healthy, but are really tuberculous as shown by the tuberculin test. In several instances private enterprise has embarked upon the supply of milk solely from cows which have passed the tuberculin test and are kept periodically tested, which is the only sure way of obtaining a guaranteed milk supply.

This alone is not the only part of the scheme, as if milk is obtained pure from healthy cows it must not be allowed to get contaminated from human infection afterwards and before it reaches the consumer, and to prevent this it must be handled and distributed under proper hygienic conditions. There is a minimum Government standard of quality which specifies that if milk contains less than three per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat it is presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is adulterated.

Great Britain is just making a start, as the foregoing paragraphs prove. The significant thing for milk producers is that another country has been added to the long list already legislating against tuberculosis. Would it not be wise for us to insist on the tuberculin test for all additions to our herds?

*A paper read at the convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association in St. Thomas. Mr. Van Slyke has twice won the silver cup offered by the Dairymen's Association for the cheese factory herd, having the largest production of milk during the factory season. The cup, therefore, becomes his permanent property.

A Fine British Columbia Dairy Barn

ONE of the recent additions to Riverside Farm, Comox-Atlin Dist., B.C., is a fine new barn, designed principally for dairy cows, but also with accommodation for the farm teams. Mr. R. U. Hurford, the proprietor of Riverside, believes in comfortably housing for dairy cattle. He regards it as one of the essentials to successful milk production and something that is due to every respectable cow. When the cows are pure-bred, as are Mr. Hurford's, then the argument is all the stronger for suitable accommodation. The illustrations on this page show the barn; to be attractive in appearance and the stables up-to-date in their equipment. Mr. Hurford gives additional information on his new barn as follows:

"Our barn is 36 feet wide and 84 feet long. The cement foundation goes down to hard pan every eight feet. The floors, gutters, mangers, feeding alleys, etc., are entirely of cement, but with plank on top where the cows and horses stand. I do not believe in asking either cows or horses to lie on cold cement. We use plenty of bedding also on top of the plank. The foundation wall projects some six inches above the floor, thus keeping the sills dry when flushing.

Details of Framing

"The post is 14 feet long and the walls constructed of 2 x 6 studding set two feet apart. The ribbon carrying joists are 36 feet long, 2 x 10 inches, set two feet apart and spiked securely to the studs. The only framing necessary in building was at the driveway where heavy timber was used to take the weight of the roof. The rafters are 32 feet long, 1 x 12 inches, four-ply, set six feet apart, with the joints broken and nailed securely, with no stini of nails. A carefully cut pattern eight feet long was used in making these circular rafters; hence their construction is very simple. The outside boards of each rafter are notched for 2x4 pieces which are placed two feet apart; 1 x 4 was then nailed up and down two feet apart, and they readily took the shape or bend of the roof. The sheeting was then nailed on in the ordinary manner. The advantages of this roof are:

(1) No framing required or heavy timber to handle; (2) No braces, posts or beams in the way; (3) Strong and self-supporting, with large

storage space; (4) Very little snow lodges on the roof.

"The appearance of my barn appeals to me as being very good. If more room is required at any time, it may be readily lengthened. As to inside equipment, we like the steel stalls well. The gutters have a one-inch slope to the ends and a drain tap with glazed tile leads to a manure pit. I would specially call attention to the latter, which I consider a good invest-

ment. I am also pleased with the lighting of my stable, there being altogether 32 windows."

In a postscript to his letter, Mr. Hurford informs Farm and Dairy that he will be glad to answer any questions concerning his barn that any of Our Folks may care to ask.

A Talk with G. C. Currie

"I WENT into pure breeds because of the urging of my sons." This was the reply of Mr. G. C. Currie, Oxford County, to Farm and Dairy's representative who was urging him regarding his enrolment in the ranks of Holstein-Friesian breeders. "We had a herd of good grade Holsteins, the kind that give over 50 lbs. a day, and I was satisfied. But George wanted the best. He was so insistent on this point that when an opportunity occurred to dispose of our grade herd to a western buyer, I yielded. At this time Mr. Rice was moving across the line. We secured six of his cows. These with six more heifers formed the nucleus of our herd. I have never regretted buying these. It is not only that financial returns are greater than with herds; pure breeds have made farm work worth while.

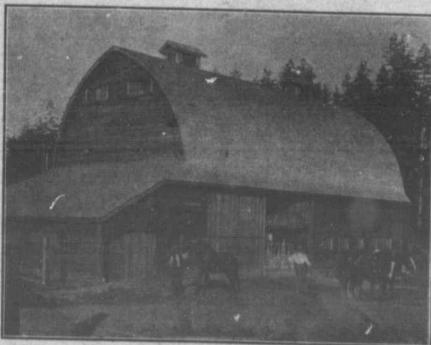
"My son possesses University matriculation, but the city has no call for him. He considers breeding the most interesting profession on earth. He has made a study of feeding and has full charge of that department. Clover, alfalfa, hay and ensilage are our bulky foods. Oat chop, bran and all cake furnish the concentrates. We have no hard and fast ration. Each cow is treated individually.

Would Prefer Cream Shipping

"The milk goes to the condensory. The prices paid are fairly good, \$1.60 per cwt. during the winter, \$1.50 for November and March, and from \$1.10 to \$1.45 in the summer months. We are considering the advisability of marketing cream instead of milk. Skim milk, in our experience, is the only satisfactory substitute of whole milk in feeding calves. At present we are using the latter and find it rather an expensive method."

"No, I have never found the labor problem very acute," said Mr. Currie. "Seven years ago I built a tenant house, and since then employed

(Concluded on page 7)



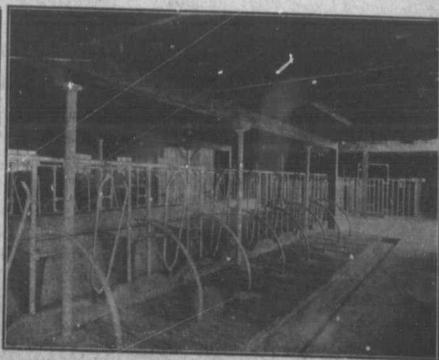
A Fine B.C. Dairy Barn as it Appears Completed



In Course of Construction



The Horse Stable, too, is Complete in its Equipment



The Cow Stable is Modern and Sanitary in Every Way

LEGHORNS

918 NICOLL'S WYANDOTTES
Strain

S. C. W. LEGHORNS 918 Egg Strain (Water Rose Strain)
WHITE WYANDOTTES (L. R. Guild Strain)

STANDARD Winning 5-1st, 6-2nd, 5-3rd and 3 Specials, with 13 Entries, at East Vancouver Poultry Show.
We have a few choice Cockrels and Pullets for immediate sale at special low prices of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Write us early for selection. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a Good Bird For Your 1915 Breeding Pen.

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is made from the old process and is guaranteed absolutely pure and unadulterated. It exceeds all other foods in nourishment, cheapness and material value.

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CORN THAT WILL GROW Money back if not satisfied. Send for Price List.

J. O. DUKE, RHYLTON, Ont.

WANTED 100 or 125 Bushels of "O.A.O. No. 72 Oats" for feed. Please give your lowest price and sample, in bags or otherwise. Apply E. A. SMITH, Office over Bank of Commerce St. THOMAS, ONT. Real Estate Broker.

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Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta. The hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Write for our book on alfalfa prices and sample.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO., Ltd., SUFFIELD, ALBERTA
W. A. MCGREGOR, Superintendent of Farms

The Dairy Test at Ottawa

One of the outstanding features of the Winter Fair held in Ottawa last week was the dairy test. The entries, numbering sixty-six, exceeded those at Guelph, where fifty-eight were shown. As usual the greater number of animals shown were Holsteins. Holsteins

shown at a dairy test at a winter fair. Ayshire entries were light, numbering some eleven head. The only exhibitors were R. F. Ness of Rowick, Que., who had five head, and J. H. Gault of Lys, Ont., who showed six head. A superior lot of milking Short-horns were shown by W. J. Beatty of

Awards in the Dairy Test at the Ottawa Winter Fair, 1915

LYONS	Cow, 48 Months and Over.	Lbs. milk.	% fat.	Pr. pts.
1-Adala 6th, 2008—R. F. Ness, Rowick, Que.	151.1	4.0	194.98	
2-Burmside Lanky Girl, 2nd, 2006—R. F. Ness	141.1	3.9	189.91	
3-Bright Smile of Maple Grove, 1055—J. Hudson & Son, Lys, Que.	139.4	3.7	187.44	
4-Francis, 2007—J. Hudson & Son	126.8	4.4	150.47	
Cow, Over 26 Months and Under 42.				
1-Rodhills Gay Lass (Imp.), 3075—R. E. Ness	143.7	3.6	174.36	
Heifer, Over 24 Months.				
1-White Fawn of Maple Grove, 2020—J. Hudson & Son	147	4.2	192.74	
2-Burmside Pearl Girl, 4300—R. F. Ness	139	4.2	183.40	
3-Burmside Adala Girl, 4100—R. F. Ness	131	4.1	177.44	
4-Brookside Heany, 1400—W. H. McNeil, Lys, Ont.	113.3	3.9	141.47	
5-Jemima of Springbank 3rd, 3238—J. Hudson & Son	106.6	3.6	128.35	

HOLSTEINS—Cow, 48 Months and Over.	Lbs. milk.	% fat.	Pr. pts.
1-Francis a Shooker, Coburn, 1926—W. H. Cherry, Hagerville, Ont.	241	3.5	375.74
2-Pauline Colantha Pood, 1907—L. E. Bulet, Rowick, Ont.	244	3.1	361.89
3-Bilda of Hoker, Lys—W. J. Beatty, Hagerville, Ont.	239	3.4	357.44
4-Netherland Beauty Pood, 1901—W. H. Cherry	229.2	3.1	350.88
5-Ideal Netherland Pood, 1908—W. J. Beatty	228.3	3.0	327.58
Cow, Over 26 Months and Under 42.			
1-Mercedez Lady Mechtild, 1953—W. H. Cherry	203	3.5	308.36
2-Binalda Mam, 1926—R. M. Holby, Port Perry, Ont.	198.2	4.2	281.37
3-Vivian Sylvia, 1824—W. H. Cherry, Hagerville, Ont.	190.4	3.0	268.21
4-Cassy De Kol Ness, 2238—H. Dowler, Billing's Bridge, Ont.	170.3	3.0	217.7
Heifer, Over 24 Months and Under 42.			
1-Francis Colantha Pood, 1907—L. E. Bulet	121.5	3.3	233.78
2-Bengewald Favorit, 2175—W. J. Beatty	121.3	3.5	219.12
3-Ideal Daisy Favorit, 2176—W. J. Beatty	112.3	4.0	217.16
4-Favorit Beauty Pood, 2038—W. H. Cherry	112.2	3.3	186.79
Heifer, Under 24 Months.			
1-Fayne Begia De Kol, 2248—R. M. Holby	109.0	3.0	171.15
2-Elmore Bella De Kol, 2220—W. H. Cherry	103.3	3.2	160.89
3-Fayne Begia Countess, 2028—R. M. Holby	103.3	3.2	160.89
SHORTHORNS—Cow, Over 48 Months.			
1-Lady Robins, 9985—W. J. Beatty, Guelph, Ont.	170.3	3.9	222.89
2-Vivian Sylvia, 1824—W. H. Cherry	157.2	3.9	212.62
3-Bambard Pearl, 7600—W. J. Beatty	101.6	4.8	249.41
4-Lady Morning Glory Red, 9126—A. H. Foster & Son, Lys, Ont.	145.0	3.0	140.63
Cow, Over 26 Months and Under 42.			
1-Buttery Bloom, 16718—W. J. Beatty	139	3.9	170.7
Heifer, Under 24 Months.			
1-Bramley Beauty, 10677—W. J. Beatty	85.8	4.4	120.11
JERSEYS—Cow, Over 48 Months.			
1-Donaldy Lyle Girl, 795—R. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont.	144.1	5.2	238.94
2-Brampton's Bright Diamond, 370—R. H. Bull & Sons	128.0	5.0	215.11
3-Brampton Patriotic, 360—R. H. Bull & Sons	127.1	5.1	244.9
Cow, Over 26 Months and Under 42.			
1-Brampton Bright Kathleen, 328—R. H. Bull & Son	109.4	4.0	163.77
2-Pauline's Blue Maid, 254—R. H. Bull & Son	107.1	4.0	156.51
3-Brampton's Beautiful Beauty, 404—R. H. Bull & Son	106.4	4.0	143.66
Heifer, Under 26 Months.			
1-Beans Glow Girl, 270—R. H. Bull & Son	105.5	4.1	159.40
2-Brampton Bright Dorella, 369—R. H. Bull & Son	102.0	4.3	153.72
3-Brampton's Stockwell Rose, 397—R. H. Bull & Son	78.9	6.3	133.5
4-Brampton's Stockwell Red, 393—R. H. Bull & Son	85.5	4.3	127.74
GRAYS—Cow, 48 Months and Over.			
1-Agnes-Dowler Bros., Billing's Bridge	127.2	3.7	239.99
2-Bell-T. A. Spratt	120.8	3.8	208.2
3-Nellie-T. A. Spratt	120.2	3.5	205.73
4-Lawford—W. J. Beatty, Guelph, Ont.	126.2	3.1	146.22
Cow, Over 26 Months and Under 42.			
1-Daisy-Dowler Bros.	126.1	3.3	163.09
2-Beauty-Dowler Bros.	120.3	3.2	150.19
3-Madge—W. J. Beatty	118.3	4.0	159.37
4-Maggie-T. A. Spratt	127.1	3.0	137.00

also captured most of the principal prizes and made the best scores. B. H. Bull & Son of Brampton, showed ten head of excellent Jerseys, making the finest exhibits of Jerseys ever put on in this country. The winning Short-Guelph, Ont. The winning Short-

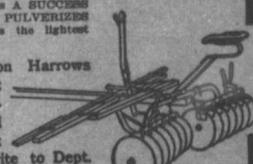
horn, Lady Robins, which made 223 points, as well as the 2nd prize animal, were about the ideal type of the milking Short-horn. The Holsteins shown for the most part were an unusually fine lot of individuals. There were a number of exceptionally fine large cows and heifers which gave every indication of being great producers. Cherry's winning heifer, Mercedes, Lady Mechtild, freshened immediately before the test and had an unusually high fat test, which enabled her to run up a big score. This animal, which may be seen by an illustration of her published in another column, has a wonderfully capacious udder. She shows good dairy type throughout. Space does not permit of us mentioning the animals in detail. Two good ones shown by Hulse were Pauline Colantha Mercedes, a very fine heifer carrying a practically perfect udder, and Pauline Colantha , a grand cow of great length, good depth, unusual capacity, and carrying a fine udder.

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Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be. Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverises the ground thoroughly. We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you'll

will have PROOF that it is a SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

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T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.

Notice to Stallion Owners

It has come to the attention of the Ontario Stallion Enrollment Board that certain stallion owners, through inadvertence or some good cause, have failed to comply with the Act by having their horses inspected.

The Board has decided that where application for inspection is made before the 1st day of February, 1915, the individual case will be dealt with in such manner that where there has been reasonable excuse, owners may not be subjected to the penalties provided for by the Act.

Application forms may be secured from the Secretary,

R. W. WADE,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Important Changes in Train Service Canadian Pacific Railway Effective Sunday, January 31st, 1915

The particular attention of the travelling public is respectfully directed to the changes in train service, effective January 31st, 1915.

Following service will be operated on the St. Mary's Branch:

Train No. 663 will leave Ingersoll North 9.25 a.m., arrive Ingersoll Junction 10.05 a.m., leave Ingersoll Jct., 10.30 a.m., Embro 10.40 a.m., Ossington 10.50 a.m., McConkey 10.58 a.m., Lakeside 11.05 a.m., Uniondale 11.30 a.m., arriving St. Mary's 11.30 a.m.

Train 665 will leave Ingersoll North 6.05 p.m., arrive Ingersoll Junction 6.45 p.m., leave Ingersoll Jct., 6.55 a.m., Embro, 7.05 p.m., Bennington 7.15 p.m., McConkey 7.24 p.m., Lakeside 7.34 p.m., Uniondale 7.44 p.m., arriving St. Mary's 7.55 p.m.

Train No. 644 will leave St. Mary's 7.30 a.m., Uniondale 7.45 a.m., Lakeside 7.53 a.m., McConkey 7.59 a.m., Bennington 8.05 a.m., Embro 8.15 a.m., arriving Ingersoll Junction 8.30 a.m., leave Ingersoll Junction 8.50 a.m., arrive Ingersoll North 9.00 a.m.

Train No. 666 will leave St. Mary's 4.20 p.m., Uniondale 4.35 p.m., Lakeside 4.45 p.m., McConkey 4.52 p.m., Bennington 5.09 p.m., Embro 5.15 p.m., arrive Ingersoll Junction 5.30 p.m., leave Ingersoll Junction 5.40 p.m., arrive Ingersoll North 5.50 p.m.

Train No. 38 leaving Toronto 8.05 a.m., daily, except Sunday, arriving Trenton 11.40 a.m., will be withdrawn.

Train No. 37, leaving Trenton 2.10 p.m., arriving Toronto 6.50 p.m., will be withdrawn.

Train No. 20, leaving Toronto 9.00 a.m., daily, arriving Montreal 6.10 p.m., and train No. 19, leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m., daily, arriving Toronto 5.40 p.m., will be regular stop at Whitty, Chawwa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, and flag stop at Newcastle, Colborne and Brighton.

Train 602, leaving Toronto 5.00 p.m., daily, except Sunday, arriving Tweed 8.55 p.m., and Train No. 601, leaving Tweed 8.05 a.m., arriving Toronto 10.40 a.m., will be withdrawn between Havelock and Tweed.

Train No. 621 leaving Kingston 7.45 a.m., arriving Renfrew 3.35 p.m., and Train No. 622, leaving Renfrew 7.50 a.m., arriving Kingston 2.30 p.m., will be operated tri-weekly, leaving Kingston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and leaving Renfrew Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train 705 leaving Toronto 11.10 p.m., daily, arriving Hamilton 12.13 a.m., will be operated daily except Sunday, instead of daily.

A Talk with F. C. Currie

(Continued from page 8)

married men only. The man who is comfortably settled in a home on the farm is not apt to leave you during the rush season. Our present assistant has been with us two years, but will soon be leaving for a farm of his own. This plan also reduces the work of the women folk. We sometimes forget that every extra man to be fed and housed means additional labor for them.

To Farm and Dairy's representative it seems that ability to get the other fellow's viewpoint was Mr. Currie's distinctive characteristic. The labor problem is solved as far as he is concerned, because he realizes that hired men do not differ from the rest of us in their desire for a home. By taking his son into genuine partnership, adopting progressive ideas and making farm work thoroughly interesting, he is helping to solve the rural problem.

THOSE GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

Altogether too much of this back-to-the-land talk on the part of Government officials has been heard recently. If they tried to make their advice practical they would see constructive solutions to the problem of land tenure, limited credit, transportation in the rural district, and the way that would give them an insight into farming conditions that they seem to lack. All the desirable land in the country is now owned by those who do not work it, and it is not worked, and every market is crowded with middlemen. Freedom everywhere except to the producer.

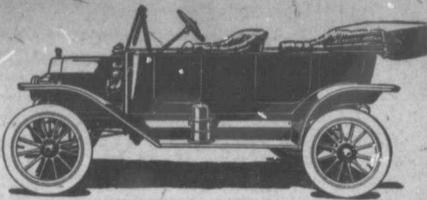
War conditions are making these questions more acute, and it is high time that our agricultural leaders gave us some real leadership. Can we do all the vague talking about getting back to the land that the country needs, myself? Let the Government officials get down to business. I shall deal with the rural future in a few minutes in the coming year. I have received from hired men who feel that the conditions are not what they should be—Peter McArthur, in Toronto Globe.

Feeding Cows for Great and Economical Milk Production

(Continued from page 3)

motherly instincts are those which account for milk giving properties of the cow and are greatest during the first few weeks after freshening, it becomes evident that greatest production can be attained at that time. To take advantage of these instincts she must be conditioned for her work, owing to the fact that heavy feeding immediately after parturition is almost certain to ruin the cow.

Preparation of the cow for her work should be commenced four or six weeks before she freshens. She is at that time near the end of a lactation period and should be turned dry, if this can be done without injuring her udder. Some cows milk so persistently that this is very difficult, but few indeed are the cases which can not be made to cease giving milk in 10 days by withholding all other feed except timothy hay and dry corn stalks and in milking only occasionally, and then just enough to relieve the udder. But whether the cow is to be turned dry, or not, systematic feeding should begin. More knowledge relative to feeding is necessary at this time than any other, for there are three purposes for which feed is given: First, the unborn calf is getting its greatest growth and needs much nourishment which is prepared by the cow from feed she receives; second, the cow has just finished a campaign of milk giving, which has been a tax amount of food and has been a tax on her digestive apparatus, which should be rested before she starts another year; third, flesh, strength,



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Is it three hours to town in a buckboard—or thirty minutes in a sturdy Ford?

More than seventeen thousand Canadian Farmers drive Fords because they make the necessary trips to town during the busy season in the shortest possible time—at the smallest possible expense—and they don't eat when they aren't working.

Ford Touring Car \$500. Ford Runabout \$540. Ford Coupelet \$350. Ford Sedan \$1150. Ford Town Car \$540. (All cars sold fully equipped f. o. b. Ford, Ont.)

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits, if we sell 10,000 new cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write for catalog.

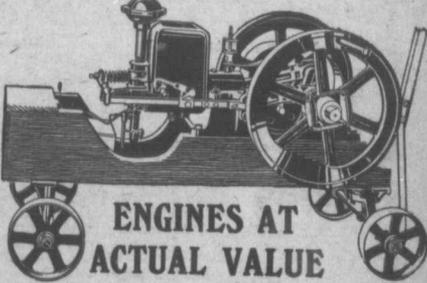
Ford Motor Company
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Ford, Ontario



CHOICE DAIRY or STOCK FARM FOR SALE

125 ACRES—CLAY LOAM—Plenty of fruit—good water and buildings. Flowing well in both pastures. Have had 300 head stock on same. Best of corn and grain land (had 75 bus. wheat from 1/2 acre and \$350.00 from 1/2 acre tobacco). Close Bell Telephone. On account of poor health will sell cheap.

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53 Gold Medals Awarded

In a hatching contest under Government management where thirty-three (33) little British incubators—"THE NONPAREIL"—were in the class by itself, winning all the honors including FIRST PRIZE for the LARGEST HATCH, FIRST PRIZE for the most eggs in a class, and FIRST PRIZE for the simplest machine to manage. In this not a wonderful achievement for

TAMLIN'S Nonpareil Hot Water Incubator

As a matter of fact most of the other makers practically conceded before the contest that Tamlin's "NONPAREIL" with its eleven exclusive patented features, would be the incubator most likely to win. Our customers all over the globe have every reason to be proud of their little British "NONPAREIL," particularly in Canada, where many users have done better than a did in the contest when the incubator hatched 86 per cent. The best proof of what IT CAN DO for you is what IT HAS DONE for others.

Our 1915 Catalogue is ready. This publication contains one hundred pages, showing over two hundred and twenty cuts and fine photographic half-tone illustrations of the world's greatest poultry farnes and their owners, also cuts and descriptions in detail of INCUBATORS, "COMFY" BROODERS, POULTRY high-grade surface-otod paper and the handsones we have ever issued. To show that you are interested send 5 cents in stamps, which just covers postage, and the catalogue will be sent free by return mail.



Fletcher Bradley

POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
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Sole Agent

The Working End of Mercedes Lady Mechtildis, the Ottawa Champion
Here we see the manufacturing plant of the three-year-old cow that secured the sweepstakes award in the Dairy Test at Ottawa. A cow with such endurance and capacity for food consumption and milk production could not help but make a name for herself. She is the second ewegetable cow tested by W. H. Cherry, Hagerville, Ont. this year. Mercedes Lady Mechtildis produced 221 lbs. of 5.3 milk in the three-day test.

Attractive Exhibits of Live Stock at Ottawa Winter Fair

(Continued from page 2)
er good entry list, also a big showing by R. Hamilton & Son, of Shingleton, Ont., and J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que. In the class for stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1912, Hamilton & Son were 1st, 2nd and 4th, with Klatsral, Kavanagh and Luth respectively. Cheyne & Stoen of Brantport, took 3rd place with Jet, and Dr. S. LaFortune of Gatiniau Point, 5th on Koutelas.

Entries in the classes for Hackneys, Standard Breds, Toboroughs, hunters and ponies, were light, although some good stock was produced.

In the class for heavy draft in harness, geldings or mares, Britnell & Co., of Toronto, were 1st, with King and Jim; R. H. Clark, of Bradford, 2nd, with Mack and Pat; Arthur Sables of Paris 3rd, with Ravina King and Silver Lion; T. L. Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge, 4th; Albert Rowe, of Maxville, 5th.

Beef Cattle

As usual at Ottawa the exhibit of beef cattle was light. The main exhibitors were Fritchard Bros., of Ferguson, who won most of the principal awards, taking 1st and 2nd in the class for steer two years and under three, and in the class for steer one year and under two. In the class for steer under one year, Kyle Bros., of Drumbo, were first, and Fritchard Bids., 2nd and 3rd. Heifer, two years and under three, Kyle Bros., 1st, W. James Beatty, Guelph, 2nd, Kyle Bros., took all the awards for heifer one year and under two, and 2nd place for heifers under one year. Beatty of Guelph, was 3rd. The same exhibitors won most of the awards in the classes for grades or crosses.

The exhibit of sheep was not as large as the exhibit a year ago, but the quality was better. The exhibitors deserve credit for bringing out as good stock as they did. In Cotswolds, James A. Campbell, of Thedwolds, took a majority of the awards. Other prize winners were J. Lloyd Jones of Burford, and Ayr & Son, of Brownsville. The only exhibitor of Lincoln was Joe Linden, of Den-Lincolns, in Leicesters, John Kelly & Son, of Shakespeare, and in Oxford, J. A. Carswell, Bond Head. J. Lloyd Jones and J. T. Brethour & Nephews, of Burford, divided the honors in the Shropshire classes, most of the principal awards went to Brethour. In Southdowns, the winners were Breth-

our & Nephews, Ayr & Son, Bowmanville, and Lloyd Jones. Ayr & Son were the only exhibitors of Dorset Horns, Hampshires and Suffolks were shown by Kelly & Sons, who took most of the prizes, although Brethour & Nephews, came within the prize money.

Pine Classes

The exhibitors of Yorkshires included Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, Brethour & Nephews, and Carswell of Bond Head. The only exhibitor of Wyomings, and of Tamworths, Redman & Sons, of Streetsville. Only one pen of Tamworths was shown in the bacon classes. No Berkshires were entered. In the grade classes Yorkshire pure blood predominated to a large extent. The Yorkshires and bacon classes were the best ever shown at the Ottawa fair, although not quite equal to the recent Guelph fair. The 1st prize pen of bacon hogs was shown by Brethour & Nephews, who were equal in any shown at Guelph, but the other animals were hardly up to the Guelph standard.

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130 Egg Incubator
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR
\$13.90 freight and duty PAID

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Pratts Poup Remedy is powder or tablet form, not only cures, but prevents roup, colds, mauler, catarrh and diarrhea. For individual treatment the tablets are most convenient.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and samples copies, varies from 15,100 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

Routes 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 settling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Security of the Farm

THE politician as an Institute speaker occasionally utters a truth that we farmers who are nearer the soil and not so well acquainted with the conditions under which other classes live, do not fully appreciate. Such a note was recently struck by J. H. Burnham, M.P. for Feterboro county, when he said:

"The percentage of failures must always be taken into account in casting up the fortunes of business. Judged by this standard, and it is the only sure guide, the farmer stands at the head of the list. There are fewer business failures among farmers than elsewhere."

Mr. Burnham only uttered a half truth. Judged by the standards of business success that prevail in the city—that a business must pay running expenses, depreciation and interest on investment and then leave a good round sum for the proprietor's income—many farms have been run on a losing basis for years, and in any other line of endeavor would long ago have been ranked as failures. Many farmers, too, are forced to sell out because of their failure to meet interest on mortgage indebtedness, but as these failures do not call for a meeting of creditors and the paying of so many cents on the dollar, they are not classed in commercial statistics as failures.

At the same time, however, there is security in the ownership of land that no urban industry affords. We farmers are producers of primary products and our market is, therefore, comparatively steady and sure. We can continue to live even when there is little sale for our surplus. Such security should be greatly appreciated this year when every town and city has its large quota of unemployed with families to feed and nothing wherewith to feed them. The security of the farm should receive due con-

sideration for every young man when choosing or rejecting agriculture as his life work.

Regarding Convention Programmes

CANADIAN Farm asks: "Is it not time that those who have the arranging of programmes for dairymen's and other farmers' gatherings get away from the old stereotype plan of fixed addresses, allowing little or no time for general discussion?"

Most decidedly yes. Set addresses are good in their place, but that is no reason why they should monopolize the programme. That programmes may be made interesting without any fixed addresses whatever has been amply demonstrated. Where do we get greater interest taken than in the annual meeting of the cheese and butter makers of Western Ontario, held each year at the Dairy School, Guelph, during Winter Fair week? And yet there are no fixed addresses on the programme. One of the most interesting sessions of the recent convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was the one in which an hour or more was given to a discussion of problems common to both maker and patron. Perhaps of all the farmers' conventions held in Canada, none attract so much attention or create as great an interest as the annual gatherings of the Independent farmers' organizations. In the West these conventions sometimes bring together hundreds of farmers from every corner of the province that they represent. Yet here, too, fixed addresses are few and far between. General discussion always has and always must supersede in interest the address at the expert.

If we were to add an additional suggestion, it would be that an effort be made for a greater variety in the programmes of the various conventions from year to year. This year the call for greater production has added a new note to proceedings, but otherwise the subject matter of the addresses and personnel of the programmes has been much the same as in previous years. Why not, for instance, substitute the names of a few practical and successful farmers for the numerous experts who generally do the talking. These two improvements, more time for discussion, and a greater variety of topics and speakers would, we believe, draw a larger crowd, create greater interest, and thus solve one of the serious problems that is confronting the executive of every farmers' organization of an official or semi-official nature.

A Farmers' Parliament

THESE are parliaments that legislate for farmers and farmers' parliaments that can only ask for the legislation they desire. In the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which convened at Brandon recently, we have a parliament of the latter class. The meetings of this association were conducted with a dignity worthy of the great industry represented. The discussions were characterized by a greater insight into present-day problems as they affect agriculture, and with a higher ideal of public service than is found in many of the legislative parliaments of the Dominion. The resolutions adopted by this great gathering of farmers are worthy of the most careful consideration by farmers everywhere.

Taxation came up for first consideration. As a result of war conditions, more revenue must be obtained and selfish interests are already trying to turn the country's necessities for their own gain; hence the agitation for a general advance in the tariff. The Grain Growers' Convention, however, strongly urged the Dominion Government to frim a fiscal taxation that will bear justly on all classes, affording special privi-

lege to none; that is a direct taxation on all land values, both rural and urban, including all natural resources of the nation, forests, mines, water powers and fisheries, so far as these resources are covered and operated by private or corporate interests with a surtax on all or part of such resources held out of use by private interests for speculative purposes.

A Platform of Progress

THE patriotic desire of this convention to aid the Mother Country in the present crisis took a very practical form when it urged legislation that will bring about at once entire free trade with Great Britain, which would show true patriotism on the part of Canada and would greatly assist Britain in this day of trial. Individually the members proved their willingness to make sacrifices for the Empire when each man pledged himself to give one acre of his crop to the Empire's needs this coming year. On high moral grounds these organized farmers asked for Dominion prohibition and endorsed the action of the Manitoba Government regarding the early closing of bars. They also endorsed woman suffrage and direct legislation, and asked for the assistance of the Provincial Government in establishing agricultural credit banks in Manitoba.

This is indeed a progressive programme. Its adoption would place Canada in the very forefront of political progress. The body that presents this platform, however, cannot put it into force. Legislation will follow only when farmers as a whole thrust partisanship aside and support the policy of their own organizations. May the day soon come when Canadian farmers from east to west, strongly organized together, will cause legislative parliaments to enact such measures and social justice as are now being advocated by the intelligent organized farmers of the various provinces.

Readable Reports

UNITED States Secretary of Agriculture Houston has made a change in his annual report that will greatly increase its value from the standpoint of the average reader. In the past, the report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture has been a bulky volume two inches thick, bound in hard covers, and very convenient to "prop open windows or to make baby's high chair a little higher," as one of our contemporaries suggests, but not of much value to the farmer. This year the report is a small paper-bound volume of forty-eight pages. It is concise, readable, understandable, and will be productive of far more good among the farmers to the south of the line than any of the massive volumes of former years.

Why not adopt in Canada the plan now being followed by Secretary Houston? The majority of our reports are concise and to the point, but not all. Farm and Dairy ventures the opinion that not one in ten of the more voluminous reports got out by our Federal and Provincial departments are perused in even a casual way. The average reader is interested in the results. He is not particular about all the fine details of the work that is necessary to justify the conclusions reached.

There is surely room for much improvement in many of the reports that come from our colleges and experimental farms before they can be classed as readable and understandable.

The interest in breeding, whether horses or other classes of stock, comes from its disappointments. If we could turn our hundreds of top animals from a breeding establishment, breeding would become a mechanical operation and lose its interest.—Robert Miller, Ontario Co., Ont.

Dairy

In the as in Q is the cent has a dairy- Aylmer nearly of busi- Men ar miles to range fro try pri \$1.00 in has been the am with the has natu milk pro is blame for the good m lieved th and not goods, i

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Notes from our Live Stock Representative

Dairying in the Aylmer District By J. R. D.

In the Aylmer district of Ontario, as in Oxford County, milk production is the predominant industry. In recent years the condensing business has had an important influence on dairying. The evaporating plants at Aylmer and Springfield have pretty nearly driven the cheese factories out of business. They have killed some. Men are willing to haul milk nine miles to get the higher prices. They range from a trifle above \$1.50 or \$1.60 in winter. This winter there has been a considerable reduction in the amount paid, in combination with the increased cost of feed this has naturally reduced the profits of milk production. The war of course is blamed for cutting off the demand for the evaporated goods. I found a good many men, however, who believed that the price should increase and not diminish the call for canned goods, including canned milk.

Cooperation in Drawing Milk

Where milk has to be hauled any considerable distance, the men of the neighborhood take turns in drawing. That means generally that each man makes one trip a week. It often occupies the greater part of the day, but a good deal of other business can be transacted on the weekly trip.

The advent of the condensory has also had a marked effect on hog raising. "We used to grow from 100 to 150 hogs a year," said Mr. Van Pat. "Now we have about 20. Many farms have one or two pigs where they used to have at least 25 or 30."

There is a considerable diversity of opinion as to the real benefit of the condensing plants to the community. As one dairyman put it, "We get rather higher prices than the cheese factory can afford to pay but there are no by-products. We are putting more eggs in one basket and at the same time by destroying the cheese factories, are placing ourselves at the mercy of the evaporating company." The general impression seems to be that the higher price paid by the company more than compensates for the loss of the by-products. The high quality demanded is all to the good of the dairy industry.

Naturally, the great milking machine, the grade or pure bred Holstein cow, is very much in evidence. At least 66 per cent. of the cows seen on the farms show black and white markings. It is not always true. As we drove past the heavy, slightly rolling fields and noticed that the recent rain had removed the snow cover from the winter wheat, Mr. Gordon Newell told me how the Holstein came to East Egin.

Some 45 years ago, Mr. Alex. Woolley imported from Holland five head of the Dutchman's cattle, four females and a male. In this way the first herd in the district was founded. Mr. Woolley believed that the Holsteins were the coming breed. But his neighbors were sceptical. Durhams were good enough for them. The new breed did not take and their admirer found it absolutely impossible to dispose of his surplus stock. When his herd had grown to unmanageable dimensions, he was forced to call a sale.

Holstein Cows at \$30.

As far as the Aylmer district was concerned this proved the making of the breed. But not of Mr. Woolley. His best cows brought from \$30 to \$35, and heifers hung around the \$20

mark. Their new owners soon discovered their superior milking qualities. Gradually they displaced the Shorthorn and the non-script. That the process is not yet completed is further proof of the inherent conservatism of the average farmer. Mr. Woolley died only a few years ago. He lived to see his prophecies verified. But the Holsteins that brought money to his district brought none to him.

"We used to keep a herd of genuine milking Shorthorns," said Mr. Newell. "One year our 18 head averaged 7,600 lbs. for the year. We thought them particularly heavy hams. Now any of our two-year-olds will give that much."

The Makers' Corner

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

The Curd and Sediment Tests¹ F. Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor for W. Ontario

It is just possible that my judgment may be questioned as to the advisability of discussing this subject of sediment in milk. Practical experience, however, as well as the results of scientific research points to the value of uncertain manner, that the average patron should be given this very important question, because "Clean milk" and "Well cooled milk" covers the fundamental principles underlying sanitary production. The weak point in the curd test, is that the average patron finds it difficult to recognize abnormal flavors, because he has not been trained to understand the significance of the odor and appearance of curd. The patrons may in many cases detect any peculiar condition of the milk but chiefly only when the milk is over ripe or sour to the taste.

When therefore the patron is confronted with the curd test (which to the instructor or cheese maker quite clearly demonstrates a familiar taint) he frequently is not convinced that anything is particularly wrong with the milk. He is not always sufficiently impressed to induce him to change his methods.

The Use of the Sediment

I was somewhat sceptical as to whether this test, without factory conditions, be of any real value in assisting the instructors in their work. After considerable discussion, we decided to try out two tests, and after a month's use the results were so favorably reported on, that with the consent of the Director, we furnished one to each of the cheese instructors.

A number of the patrons immediately became interested in this test. It is something they can see and understand. At first interest may be aroused chiefly in the appearance of the "disk," but in time the patrons are convinced of the effect of this sediment in the milk as well.

Many patrons at the different factories would come in and watch the instructor make the test. When presented with the "disk" on which was shown the quantity of sediment filtered from a pint of the milk delivered.

(Continued on page 16)

¹Extract from an address at the E.O.D.A. Convention, Peterboro, January, 1915.



There is no good reason why you should wait till Spring before getting a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

ON THE CONTRARY YOU may buy a De Laval NOW and save half its cost by May. If, for any reason, you can't conveniently pay cash you can buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

AS TO YOUR NEED OF A separator, if you have the milk of even a single cow to cream you are wasting quantity and quality of product every day you go without one. This waste is usually greatest in cold weather and with cows old in lactation, and it counts most, of course, when butter prices are high.

THEN WITH A SEPARATOR there is always the sweet, warm skim-milk and saving of time and labor in addition.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
30,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

WHEN IT COMES TO A choice of separators De Laval superiority is now universally recognized. Those who "know" by the De Laval to begin with. Those who don't "know" replace their other separator with a De Laval later—thousands of users do that every year. If you already have some other machine the sooner you exchange it for a De Laval the better.

WHY NOT START 1915 right in dairying? SEE and TRY A DE LAVAL NOW when you have plenty of time to investigate thoroughly. The nearest DE LAVAL agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial.



Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high priced gasoline. Will also operate successfully on distillate, kerosene, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engines made; only three working parts. No cranking, no noise, are weight, no carburetor, less vibration, easy to operate.

ELLIS ENGINES

Have patent thrift, giving three engines in one; four had also automobile type multi-speed gear and variable in the running and other desirable type. Every engine and set of "Engine Parts" showing how made with special attention. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. ELLIS ENGINE CO., 257 1/2, Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel take care of a care easily backed wire, or an ordinary animal held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS LOCK.

The Fence That Saves Expense
It never needs repair. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptional heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

Send for Literature
and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental fences. Agents wanted every where. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

Beaswell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Manitoba
Hamilton, Ontario



BETTER to be small and shine than to be great and cast a shadow.—Thomas Brown.

Sorter Blind

By AGNES B. DUSTIN
(Farm and Fireside)

"YOU'RE all het up, Jane, cooking dinner for the men-folks. Let me do up the dishes. I'd just as soon help a bit when you're so busy as not, and had rather." Marm Kinne's sturdy bulk hesitated in the sitting-room door as she spoke to her bustling daughter-in-law.

"Now, Marm, you go right back and sit down in your rocker," Jane urged kindly. "There's no hurry about the dishes, and I'm not going to have you get all tuckered out. Just leave things to me."

Back in her cushioned rocking-chair Marm Kinne slowly fumbled in her work basket for her steel-bowed spectacles, set them far down the bridge of her nose, and picked up the weekly "Clarion." Now and then as she read Marm fidgeted in her chair, hitched nearer the light, then shoved back again, yawned prodigiously, and shortly pushed the paper off her lap. "Nothing's happened, and nothing seems likely to nary a thing," she told herself with disgust. "What's those turkeys yeeeping about?" she wondered. "Presume they're hungry. I'll just step into the further but'y and fetch them a bite."

Marm softly crossed the piazza and entered the back pantry, where a tin bucket of curds and whey, hot from the stove, stood cooling on the wide shelf. With a dish of white curds in her hand the old woman descended the steps and sought the turkey coop in the shade of the Red Astrachan tree.

"There, you poor little yeeepers, these will sorter comfort your stomachs," she consoled, sprinkling the warm and peppered curds generously on the feeding board with evident satisfaction of spirit.

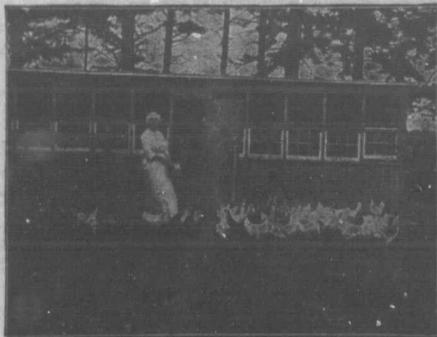
"What are you doing, Marm?" shrilled Jane's voice from the kitchen window. She hurried down the path and solicitously helped the old woman up the piazza steps. "Those turkeys don't need a crumb, for I've only just filled them up. Now, hadn't you better go and have your nap, Marm? You mun't tire yourself this terrible hot weather."

"I just thought I'd rake up the yard. Sam's littered it some, dragging hay," confessed Marm, apology in her tones.

"It wouldn't do a bit of good till the last load is in," retorted Jane, a little impatiently. "I'll see about it then, so don't you fret. You've worked hard for over seventy years, Marm, and now Sam and I want you to have some leisure. I guess I'm capable of doing what is to be done here, and you needn't feel called to worry. Just take things easy."

Marm left the kitchen with lengthening face and sought her creaking rocker in evident perturbation of spirit. "Takes it easy! Haven't I been tugging to take it easy all sun-

mer!" she wrathfully appealed to the household cat, so stentorously winking his face in the arm-chair opposite. "I don't want to buck up against Jane, but this doing nothing is going to stop. Seems as if I'd fly off from the handle sitting here, and I can't stand it, and I won't! Sam and his wife mean well, but they're overdoing this leisure business. It's against natur'. I'll have to show 'em—Land, if that ain't Billy Bogle driving by with the



What Farm Women Would Not be Proud of a Flock Like This?

This farmer's wife thought she could not see moved her garden out to keep poultry on account of her garden. She moved her result.

nurse he got over to Centerville! Seems as if Mis' Towls did sit in here yesterday that the nurse couldn't stop longer because of her husband's taking rheumatism worse. I dunno what Mary Bogle will do alone with that two-weeks-old baby. It's dreadful pindling too, they say, and Mary was never more than middling gumptious. I dunno but—I whist—"

A half hour later Marm appeared, bonneted and shawled, before her daughter-in-law. "I'm going along down towards Hannah's, Jane," she declared, "and you needn't be a mite surprised if I bring a couple of days. John will stay me home when I want to come."

"Why, Marm, Sam will harness up and take you down," was Jane's cheerful response. "That hill is steep, and you might step on a rolling stone and fall. I'll go right out and call him."

"No, you don't," denied Marm vigorously. "I'd rather amble along as I've a mind to. It's too pretty an afternoon to be driven."

"Well, it isn't such a great ways," conceded Jane reluctantly. "Do be careful, and take your time going,

and I hope you and Hannah will have a real good spell of visiting."

Jane accompanied her mother-in-law to the gate, and with copious admonitions watched her step sturdily off down the pleasant hill.

Two days later John Kinne, Hannah's husband, drove into the yard to borrow the corn cutter and Jane hastened out.

"Marm didn't get she all tuckered out walking down, did she, John? I tried my best to have her let Sam drive her, but she wouldn't."

"Marm? What are you talking about, Jane?" probed John. "I haven't set eyes on Marm for a week." "Haven't seen Marm?" shrilled Jane, growing as white as her stiffly starched apron. "Where've you been? Isn't she down at Hannah's?"

"She's not," denied John, staring hard at his sister-in-law. "I just came from home, and Marm hasn't been there."

"Marm's lost, or something awful has happened to her," wailed Jane wildly. "She tramped off by herself day before yesterday—said she was going to Hannah's, and now—she ain't—nowhere."

The two stared at each other in bewilderment until Jane's energetic good sense came to her rescue. "You must ask John, and now—she ain't—nowhere." "The two stared at each other in bewilderment until Jane's energetic good sense came to her rescue. "You must ask John, and now—she ain't—nowhere."

Put the lick on, for mercy's sake, and

and I put up twelve quarts of peaches yesterday. Mary could pare them real spry. Come right in now and see the folks. It struck Jane as strangely odd that Marm should have to leave her own home in order to exercise her gift for hospitality. A great enlightenment dawned slowly in Jane's mind, and she shortly followed her mother-in-law into the tidy kitchen.

"I guess I've made a mistake, Marm," Jane contritely owned. "I don't see how I came to be so sorter blind. I reckon you can do what you like on your own place and have company and such without going to the neighbors. I'll send Sam down after you to-night; and I'll just step over and ask Hank Jane to come up tomorrow, and I'll tell her you will make us some sponge cake."

Marm's unfaded eyes rested fondly on her daughter-in-law. "You've always meant well, Jane, and I've declared so long ago. I haven't wanted to badger anybody, but it would seem real good to be putting round doing the old chores."

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Everybody Votes But Mother

(J. W. Bengough)

Everybody votes but mother, She used to vote once, too, But when she got married to father The law said it wouldn't do.

Who's mother was just a spinster, Like my spectacled sister Ann, She had a right to the ballot, But alas! she married a man!

So everybody votes but mother: Father, Sister Ann, and I, My widowed aunt and my brother, And other wasters to know why!

Everybody votes but mother, 'Cause mother's changed her name; Looks as though, somehow or other, Getting married must be a shame;

They take away votes from fellows Who have been convicted in court, And it seems that women who marry Are bracketed with that sort;

So that's where they rank poor mother; While sister and aunt and father And I all go to the poll.

Everybody votes but mother, Through our stupid and senseless law; And there's not on the list another Who needs the vote more than maw!

She cares for the home and the children, And she has a good right to a say On the laws that affect the household In any possible way.

So we must have a vote for mother, Without waiting for dawn to do; For the wife, well as the widow, And spinster, or we'll know why.

Mamma had been naughty and her mother finally had recourse to the time-honored remedy in such cases. "Mamma," she sobbed, "did Gran'ma spank you when you was little?"

"Yes, dear," said her mother, "she did when I was naughty."

"And did her mother spank her?" "Yes."

"An' was she spanked, too, when she was bad?" "Yes."

"Well, who started this blamed thing anyhow?"

get somewhere! Oh, my son, this comes of letting old folks traipse off by themselves!"

Jane's lamentations were snapped off short by the buggy whirling into the next neighbor's. Billy Bogle's, yard; and there Marm Kinne stood revealed to her distracted relatives, contentedly pinning a large wash to the line.

"Why, howdy, John and Jane," Marm called gaily. "I hope you didn't get worried about me. I was going to send word to-night. You see, I stopped here to Mary Bogle's instead of going on to Hannah's, for Mary was needing help real bad. Come right in, can't you? The baby's right cute."

Jane descended abstractedly from the buggy and followed the older woman's bustling figure indoors. "You'd better go and get your corn cutter," she directed from the doorway to the gazing figure holding the slack lines; then she plumped down in the nearest chair.

"Take off your bonnet, and can't you stay to supper?" urged Marm. "I made ris biccaints, and she's got peaches and sponge cake. Mary

and she's got peaches and sponge cake. Mary

The Upward Look

"Our Father"

"Our Father which art in heaven,"
—Matt. 6, 9.

How well Christ understood when He began His people's prayer, with these blessed words! This prayer ever since then has been repeated by countless thousands of all ages, from the time when it is first lisped after repeated with faltering lips.

It was not "My Father," which he could have said, but "Our Father," meaning the great and the lowly, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, all nationalities and all creeds the wide world over. It is sad and strange that some seem to think that they alone are included, while others are outcasts and aliens.

The word Father suggests all that an ideal, earthly father would be, wise, strong, tender, patient, forgiving, loving. Often, so often, through the days of childhood and youth, the foolish and the harmful are longed for and asked for, when the wise father has to say "No." Just so the Father above has often to refuse His earthly children from youth to old age.

In the street car just to-day, a tall, well-built man came in with a little one in his arms. He held it close and firm, and the child had never a

fear. Secure and strong are the Heavenly Father's arms around us, now, all the time; the heavier the trials, the deeper the sorrows, the closer and more tenderly they encircle us.

Constantly through life, the earthly Father has to exercise patience and forgiveness with the wayward child.

In spite of all our sinning and failing our Father in Heaven is always forgiving and loving us.

Thus the words are, "Our Father in Heaven." The word Heaven implies more than our finite minds can possibly grasp or understand.

The Father is there—knows what is best for us, understands what we have to bear, loves us, whatever we are, just as much more than a father on earth can, as the heavenly, the eternal, the infinite is above our knowledge and comprehension. — I.H.N.

Little Things That Make Home Happy

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

It is the little things that go to make up the sum total of life. Whether our life will be glad or sad depends on how we view the little things. If and blemishes, then life will be dark and dreary, a sort of chill, rainy day. If we fret because the door stands open one minute too long, letting in draught or flies, or because someone has carelessly brought in mud, or failed to notice the empty water pail or coal scuttle, or, perhaps,—worst of

all—dinner is waiting, and all are ready, and sundry other of the long list of little things, then care sits upon the brow, fretfulness lurks in the voice, and discomfort is heavy in the atmosphere.

But these things are made weights to weigh us down. Happy is the soul who rises above these petty annoyances, finds so many things to be thankful for, and brings a sunshiny atmosphere with him.

"Like begets like"—one fretful person in the household spoils the atmosphere for all. One bright, merry person, and lift the weight of care from heavy, burdened hearts.

Children are the most precious of the little things which make life happier.

"Happy is the man who has his with them, to lighten the responsibility of their up-bringing. They should be a comfort and a renewer of youth.

Then, in the home, there are the twin bears—bear and forbear. It requires a lot of grace to live with anyone of us for a long time. As all human nature has frailties, we must make allowance for them,—look below the surface, for the best of motives; trust when we cannot see, and attribute the best of reasons for things we cannot understand.

Then, again, make much of the nice things that are done or said; make a point of thanking each person who does some thoughtful act. If the wood is cut just right, let the man or boy know it, and that you are pleased. It will be cut to suit you

after that. If the water pails are filled without your asking, notice it brightly and thankfully. If the man carries the meat to your liking, commend him. Try not to notice blunders, but applaud the kindnesses.

In the same way, the man of the house shows his appreciation of his wife's cooking. He knows she wants to keep things neat and clean, and so he tries to be careful, and is tactful, overlooking vices, and making much of virtues. The bright morning greeting helps to begin the day right. The bright good-night fittingly closes it. The smile of welcome, the bright recognition when we meet during the day, all help to make the day brighter—the life happier.

Again—mutual interest in each other's undertakings, helps much to make life happy. It is hard to work when you feel there is opposition to your plan. But when there is hearty cooperation, then work is a joy, to carry out our cherished plans is a pleasure.

Above all—let Love have her gentle rule. "If you have a friend worth loving, love him, yes, and let him know you love him; that will be a strong factor in making life happy—not only in the loving, but in the letting him know you love him. "Love lightens labor."

If we look for and make the most of the best that is in those we live with, if we exercise tact, do little cooperation, show appreciations—forbear things in love—these little things will make life one short, happy round.

well-built man came in with a little one in his arms. He held it close and firm, and the child had never a



Always the cookbook says:
"Sift Your Flour."
No lumps, you see. Aerates the flour, making it lighter.
Put **FIVE ROSES** in your sifter.
Never soft and sticky — never lumpy, musty, woolly.
Never coarse.
Milled superfine from *Manitoba's* grandest wheat.
Fine, granular, very dry.
Nothing remains in the sifter—**FIVE ROSES** is free, heavy.
And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.
And more Digestible.
Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.
Use this very fine flour—superfine.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

ROYAL



YEAST

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep, or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines of horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

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Powerful White Incandescent Light

Burns common coal oil. No dirt. No smoke. Gives better light than gas or electricity of five ordinary common lamps at one-tenth the cost. Five year warranty. Unequaled for fine sewing and reading. I want one person in each locality to handle the business. Write to-day for circular telling you how you can get one free.

AUG. GAMACHE, Manufacturer
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Not One Boy need be Without Skates



(Hockey Skates)



(Spring Skates)

Your Choice

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

Girls!

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

In ordering skates send the size of the boot in inches from the extreme heel to the extreme toe.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

Lessening the Drudgery in the Farm Kitchen

W. H. Westney, Ontario Co., Ont.

During the long winter evenings when the farmer is enjoying himself by the kitchen fire, if he will pause for a moment from the perusal of his paper, he will probably notice that the housewife is still busy; doing little jobs that are not much in themselves, but hundreds of them performed in a day make the work wearisome. He may also notice that these same tasks are causing the weary shoulders to droop and adding threads of grey to the hair, that are a proof of time and toil.

These evenings afford a grand opportunity for the farmer to consider ideas, that if put into execution would lighten the work and save the steps of the goodwife, who in many cases does more than her share of the work on our Ontario farms. We farmers are progressive enough to adopt modern methods of crop rotation and cultivation, assisted by up-to-date machinery, but we seem slower to adopt the improvements in the house, which are just as great labor-savers as the self-binder in the harvest field.

Did you ever notice how many trips were made bringing water, and how many more trips taking it out as well as water, etc., to be dumped on the ground, making an eyesore as well as a breeding-place for disease germs? Any farmer who is handy with tools could easily figure out the necessary piping and order it cut and threaded, also couplings, elbows, etc., and by doing his own fitting and carpenter work install a sink that would work satisfactorily and entail very little expense. By a little more planning a few dollars extra would enable him to have the soft water right by the sink, perhaps the hard water, too; but, of course, existing conditions vary. Any information as to distance and height of pumps will draw and lift water, can readily be obtained from Prof. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, or the agricultural papers will usually supply the information. We know of hand pumps drawing water for a distance of 200 feet, but a lift of over 25 feet is not practical.

While doing the plumbing work, it would be well worth considering a plan of carrying the water direct from the washing machine, as otherwise a large amount of water will have to be carried from this source each wash day. There are various methods of disposing of the water by cesspools. We, however, have had perfect satisfaction from a one and one-quarter inch pipe for about 80 feet and then a three-inch tile for about 200 feet, with a fair fall, and emptying into a tile drain that has quite a flood of water at different times of the year. This empties eventually into a creek. This system has been in actual operation for about four years, and has not given us any trouble.

A small power is a boon to any housewife. A small gasoline engine is quite satisfactory, and the outlay very little. You then have an independent plant, and if a few general principles are observed with regard to the handling of gasoline, you run no danger of accidents. A very little planning will connect the churn and washing machine, other attachments being added as one learns to appreciate them. We have had a 1½ h.p. gasoline engine for over four years for the house alone, and have never known the running expenses of this engine to amount to more than 30 cents per month (outside of bat-

teries, which will be about \$1.25 per year).

With the engine installed a few more steps will lead to hot and cold water through the house, with bathroom and fittings. These, of course, will tax both the ingenuity and the pocketbook somewhat heavier, and a septic tank would then be necessary.

A few dollars spent in the way I have mentioned will work wonders and will pay one many times the interest on the outlay and cover running expenses as well. "Life is too sweet and time too short" to follow too far behind our progressive neighbors; rather let us lead them.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

Things Worth Knowing

An orange or lemon placed in the jar with newly-made cookies will give them a delicate flavor.

Allow from four to six eggs to each quart of milk in making a custard to be turned from the mould.

A teaspoonful of vinegar put into candy keeps it from being sickly sweet.

Before peeling onions, let them stand in water, then peel, and the eyes will not smart so badly.

One teaspoonful of baking powder is equivalent to one teaspoon cream of tartar and half teaspoonful soda. When beating the whites of eggs with a rotary egg beater, hold the beater at an angle instead of straight up and down in the bowl. By doing this the work is accomplished much quicker. A pinch of salt added to the egg makes it beat more quickly, and if hard to beat a pinch of cream of tartar is also said to be beneficial.

Cheese wrapped in a cloth moistened in vinegar will keep fresh for a considerably longer time than if kept in the ordinary way.

Cook's Weights and Measures

1 quart or four cups flour are equal to 1 lb.

3 heaping tablespoons flour are equal to 1 cup.

2 tablespoons flour are equal to 1 oz.

3 cups Indian meal are equal to 1 lb.

2½ cups granulated sugar are equal to 1 lb.

1 tablespoon (heaping) salt or sugar is equal to 1 oz.

1 square chocolate is equal to 1 oz.

1 cup butter or lard is equal to ½ lb.

1 tablespoon (rounding) soft butter is equal to 1 oz.

1 pint liquid is equal to 1 lb.

4 tablespoons liquid are equal to ¼ cup.

1 cup (heaping) raisins without stems equals 8 ozs.

1 cup (heaping) currants without stems equals 6 ozs.

1 common-sized tumbler holds ½ pint.

1 large wine glass holds 8 ozs.

1 common-sized wine glass is equal to 5 gills.

1 tencup holds 1 gill.

10 common-sized eggs weigh 1 lb.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs 1 oz.

50 drops is equal to 1 teaspoonful.

When boiled and unboiled eggs get mixed, spin them, and the boiled ones will spin round quite fast, while those which have not been cooked will hardly spin round once.

JOIN OUR NEW CLASS

and let us teach you all about Gasoline Motor Engines—how to repair them, etc.

Our course qualifies you for Government Chauffeurs' License Examinations.

The British Government want Chauffeurs. Those who go to the front, will have to have their places filled here.

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WE REQUIRE parties to bait man's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand, especially for war purposes. Write for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dist. Co. Dept. D, Orlinda, Ont.

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 60-page illustrated book on how to find how to build hen houses; tell the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies. Write for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dist. Co. Dept. D, Orlinda, Ont.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein cows hold all records for butter production for all periods of official testing, except the 300 day, and there is only one cow that has beaten the Holstein for that period. Up to May 1, 1914, 28 Holstein cows were on record as having shown a production of over 850 pounds butter-fat for the year. These are some of the reasons why the average value of purebred registered Holstein cattle has shown a steady price at auction has increased nearly \$100 per head since 1908. Are you using them? Write for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Box 193, Brattleboro, Vt.

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catalogue giving descriptive list of purebred registered chickens, stock raisers, poultrymen, etc. Write for it. Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

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BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.

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OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$20.00.

OUR OBJECT: To please.

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If anything you want to know about Stating up your home, seek

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO.

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SEED CORN

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

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REALLY DELICIOUS!

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MINT - COVERED

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"The House of Comfort"

This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada.

American Plan - \$2.50 per day

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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

If you have never experienced the profit to be derived from the use of fertilizers we want you to begin this season. Remember that the cost of labor, seed and rent are the same whether your crop be large or small. Use Basic Slag on your land and you will increase the yield and improve the quality of any crop you grow. Other Fertilizers will do the same, but Sydney Basic Slag is the most economical to use, as it costs \$10.00 to \$15.00 per ton less than any other Fertilizer hitherto obtainable. If we have no agent in your district we will send a ton direct from the factory for \$20.00, delivered free at any Station in Ontario, cash with order.

For descriptive pamphlets and other particulars, apply to

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EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.
The **DAVIES** Co.
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Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES.
LIGHT BRAHMAS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Over 30 years a breeder.
Stock and Eggs for Sale.
Michael R. Boyer, Box 23, Hammonston, N.J.

CREAM WANTED

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

15
Upward
ON
TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A NEW INVENTION to send less cream, a new, well made, easy cleaning, perfect separating separator for \$10.00. Shows cream or cold milk; makes heavy or light cream.
ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
The best in a sanitary, modern, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates large capacity separator.
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT., 222 ST. PATRICK ST.
Write for literature. This separator is made in large or small, write for our handbook on machine. Please
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BOX 2325 Balmbrige, N.Y.



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We have again advanced our prices for Good Quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

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CREAM

We say least and pay most.
Money talks.
Let our talk to you.
Write NOW.

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References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

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"Johnny-on-the-Spot" on casks or on truck, will take care of all your churning, pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.
Stop wasting your time and energy in needless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—like the famous Gilson "Gee Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES

Gilson Manufacturing Co.
Limited
2310 York St., Guelph, Ontario



The Curd and Sediment Tests

(Continued from page 11)

ed by them, were astonished and could hardly believe that such an amount could possibly be there.

The test appeals to the producer's sense of pride and in nearly every case they expressed a desire to have their milk arrive at the factory in a clearer condition. It is possible that careless methods may be practised, and some of the particles strained out, but our experience is that when the milk is comparatively free from sediment care has been taken in the straining, as well as in the straining.

Keep the Dirt Out

In the light of present day bacteriological knowledge, there is every reason to believe that in the early days greater stress might have with advantage been laid on the problem of keeping the sediment out of the milk so far as possible and probably less upon straining it out after it is allowed to get in.

An evidence that most of the sediment may be kept out of milk by the exercise of reasonable care, we might mention that in some cases the "disks" were quite free of sediment, in others comparatively so, while many "disks" indicated extremely careless methods.

The sample is not taken from the milk in the bottom of the milk can but from a fair average of the milk, obtained either at the weigh can after the milk is poured in, or at the end of the milk conductor.

A test of the milk may be made, and the result shown to the patron at once, or the milk may be struck on pieces of cardboard, numbered, and kept for reference, or to be shown to the patron later. If the test is to be used by the cheese maker, it may be attached to a movable arm over the weigh can and when not in use it is pushed back out of the way.

Judging from the practical work of one season which included several thousand tests, it looks as though the continued use of the test is bound to give good results. It opens up the way for the cheese maker or the instructor to discuss with the patrons the various important points in connection with handling and cooling the milk.

Dairy Notes

Mr. R. G. Leggett's combination of twenty-seven cheese factories made a record sale last season when they sold 1,105 boxes of cheese representing one week's sales, for 154 cts. a pound, netting a total of \$174,784. Mr. Leggett's factories are mostly in Leeds county.

Speaking at the recent convention of the Western Ontario Dairywomen's Convention, Chief Instructor F. Hems, of London, mentioned the possibility that as rennet has increased in price, cheesemakers may be inclined to try and save expense by using less of it. He warned them that the result of such action would be disastrous, and urged them to use the full amount of rennet.

"We had more broken boxes in 1913 than in the preceding 10 years. Was this because of poorer boxes? Not altogether poorer boxes were not even the principal reason. Boxes were broken mainly because of makers trying to save expense by making cheese heavier and putting in the same boxes that they had previously used for lighter cheese. Quite a large percentage of the cheese were above the top of the box. If cheese are worth making well they are worth boxing well. Over-filled boxes won't carry. If necessary let us reduce the weight of the cheese five pounds."—G. G. Fublow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario.

Better Butter— Bigger Profit!

If you wish your butter to be smooth and milky, use the

"BRITISH" Butter Worker

Adopted by the best dairies in Gt. Britain and Canada. Makes a butter firm—even consistent all through. Results in better butter and bigger profits!

Dept. Sold by dealers everywhere.
D These sizes—14 in., 17 in., and 20 in. wide.

MAXWELL, LTD., 25, Mark's Ct., 4

FOR SALE

Three large Milk Vats and Agitators complete, two Curd dishes, two Cheese Presses for 14 in. tubs. All in good condition. Apply

BOX 337, FARM AND DAIRY

CHEESE AND-BUTTER FACTORY FOR SALE

TENDERS for the purchase of the Maple Grove Cheese and Butter Factory, in Warwick, Lambton county, will be received up till noon on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1915.

The property includes one and one-quarter acres of land, factory building and equipment and dwelling-house. The factory is now doing a good business, and satisfactory reasons can be given for selling.

Further particulars on application to M. L. KENZIE, R.R. 4, FOREST, ONT., to whom tenders may be sent.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

and how to treat
H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.
118 West 31st St., N.Y.

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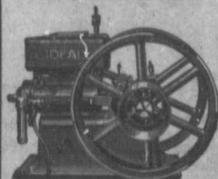


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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good,
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WINDMILLS
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OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM DEC. 1 TO

Mature Cows
1. Miss Lu Honda, 9582, 97 lbs. 3d. 602.8 lbs. milk, 22.12 lbs. fat, 57.61 lbs. 80 cent butter. Owner, George Dickie, Central Ontario, N.E.

Senior Four-Year-Old Class
1. Homestead Pauline Colantha, 14871, 47 lbs. 6d. 1,455.4 lbs. milk, 5.22 lbs. fat, 20.78 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

Madam Pauline Abbecker, 14976, 47 lbs. 10d. 1,277.3 lbs. milk, 36.18 lbs. fat, 20.18 lbs. butter. Lakewood Farm, Bronte.

Junior Four-Year-Old Class
1. Laura Hangerwald, 17308, 47 lbs. 4m. 5d. 1,219.4 lbs. milk, 22.92 lbs. fat, 23.23 lbs. butter.

Record for 21 days, 47 lbs. 4m. 5d. 1,239.4 lbs. milk, 55.78 lbs. fat, 63.22 lbs. butter. J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.O.

Senior Three-Year-Old Class
1. Phebe Jane Jewel, 19173, 46 lbs. 2d. 1,403.1 lbs. milk, 19.69 lbs. fat, 24.48 lbs. butter.

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1. Phebe Jane Jewel, 19173, 46 lbs. 2d. 1,403.1 lbs. milk, 19.69 lbs. fat, 24.48 lbs. butter.

Record for 21 days, 46 lbs. 2d. 1,403.1 lbs. milk, 55.78 lbs. fat, 63.22 lbs. butter. J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.O.

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Record for 21 days, 46 lbs. 2d. 1,403.1 lbs. milk, 55.78 lbs. fat, 63.22 lbs. butter. J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.O.

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

1. Johanna Fairmont Hangerwald, 20403, 57 lbs. 6d. 1,523.5 lbs. milk, 17.36 lbs. fat, 21.73 lbs. butter. Jacob Lemmer, Aylmer.

2. Grace Allan Ormsby, 22335, 57 lbs. 6d. 1,484.8 lbs. milk, 15.49 lbs. fat, 19.36 lbs. butter. Broer, Schererville.

3. Curvella Calamy Mercedo, 23044, 57 lbs. 7m. 2d. 1,387.7 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 17.35 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

4. Curvella Helton Colantha, 23045, 57 lbs. 7m. 2d. 1,387.7 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 17.35 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

5. Curvella Dolan Colantha, 23046, 57 lbs. 7m. 2d. 1,387.7 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 17.35 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

6. Curvella Helton Colantha, 23045, 57 lbs. 7m. 2d. 1,387.7 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 17.35 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

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17. Curvella Helton Colantha, 23045, 57 lbs. 7m. 2d. 1,387.7 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 17.35 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

18. Curvella Helton Colantha, 23045, 57 lbs. 7m. 2d. 1,387.7 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 17.35 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer.

LAKEVIEW SALE

At the Farm near Bronte, Ontario
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915
THIRTY HEAD

All young stock and sired by Count Hengerwald Fayne De Kol, Dutchland Colantha Sir Moco, and King Canary Segs. All stock in milk have official records and come from official record dams.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE

Remember, the offerings are all young and sound, and each is backed up by the reputation that the LAKEVIEW HERD is trying to make for itself.

TERMS: Cash, or six months credit on Approved Notes at 6%.

Catalogue from the
MANAGER, LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE

Radial cars from Hamilton ten minutes after each hour for Trafalgar, returning half past each hour for Hamilton, O.P.R. from Toronto for Bronte 6:30 a.m. and 12:15 noon, returning 6:04 for Toronto.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Dexter Calves from 4 to 8 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Inquis with records from 28 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 3 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon. Write or come and see them.

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

AT THE AYLMER SALE, FEB. 10

Don't fail to look over Lady Pamela De Kol and her 277-old daughter, also OETTA NETHERLAND. The two latter are in calf to the Imp. sire Judge Henrich. His sire is also the sire of Duchess Hengerwald Kordyke, who holds the American 377-old championship with 22,697 lbs. milk and 1,129 lbs. butter. This is the blood for highest production. One of these females will start you bid on them.

W.M. FORD GRIFFINS CORNERS, ONT.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

All closely related to the E.O.P. 377-old amity 2nd-1674 lbs. milk and 946 lbs. butter-29.28 lbs. as a 477-old-3 bull calf Duchess and the third from a closely related 29th. cow. Could you ask for better backing? They are all splendid chaps. Write or come and look them over.

WALBURN RIVERS R. B. & INGERSOLL, ONT.

43 HEAD Registered Holsteins
Riermead Farm Feb. 5 Day after Annual Meeting
Holstein Dispersion Sale
SALE COMMENCES 11 a.m.
AT UNIONVILLE Farm 4 mts. from G.T.R. Station
YORK COUNTY 26 miles North of Toronto, G.T.R.
W. F. ELLIOT B. V. KELLY Auctioneers J. H. PRINCE UNIONVILLE, Ont.

First Annual Sale

OF

LIVE STOCK ANNUAL MEETINGS

The secretaries of the various Live Stock Associations controlling the National Records have completed arrangements for the annual meetings of these associations, which will be held in Toronto during the week beginning February 1st, 1915. The following is a program of meetings arranged for, all of which will be held at the Cars-Brite Hotel, corner of Elm and Front Streets. Announcements regarding riding rates, etc. will be made later.

Monday, February 1st
 9 a.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.
 2.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.
 3 p.m.—Annual Meeting, Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

Tuesday, February 2nd
 9 a.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Berkshire Society.
 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Yorkshire Society.
 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association.

Wednesday, February 3rd
 9 a.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.
 9 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society.
 1.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Thursday, February 4th
 9 a.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Herd-Ford Breeders' Association.
 9.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.
 1.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

Friday, February 5th
 7 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Hackney Horse Society.
 9 a.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.
 9.30 a.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association.

Saturday, February 6th
 10 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.
 1.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.
 1.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

Sunday, February 7th
 11 a.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.
 1.30 p.m.—Board of Directors, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.
 1.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

Monday, February 8th
 9 a.m.—Board of Directors, Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association.
 9 a.m.—Board of Directors, Canadian Pony Society.
 7 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian Pony Society.

Tuesday, February 9th
 9 a.m.—Annual Meeting Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.
 4 p.m.—Annual Meeting Canadian National Record Board.

THE KENNEDY SALE
 Those inclined to be pessimistic regarding Canadian business conditions should make a note of results at the Kennedy sale of Holsteins on Jan. 26th. There was a large attendance, and the crowd evidently came to buy. The total receipts for 60 head were \$4,532. Exclusive of 11 young bulls and three month-old calves, the average price was \$177.60. The bulls averaged \$49.

Mr. O'Reilly paid \$25 for the junior head sire, Southlands Farmer Schuller, and Mr. Davis had a bargain in Duke Beauty Prince (senior bull sire) at \$25. The Sigs Pontiac combination of breeding again proved its popularity. The daughters of King Sigs Pontiac have averaged \$267. It was for one of these, Pontiac by King Sigs, that Fisher-Croft Mills, paid \$310. This was the highest priced female in the sale. Some of the other cows that brought good prices were: Beck De Kol Poach, \$250; H. C. Knell; Duchen; Koralette; and \$220; J. P. Nansen; Creomelle Ormelie De Kol, \$180; Wm. Holtby; Creomelle Poach, \$170. Those Angus & Friesian crosses were: Madam, by \$225; L. H. Heddy; Lady Creomelle

Ormsby, \$160; Mr. Chasin; Queen Creomelle Ormsby, \$150; W. J. Woodley; Pieterie Poach, \$140; Wm. F. Peck; Queen, \$130; Sigs, \$130; Vecker Bros.; Lady Creomelle Poach, \$110; Wm. Holtby; Queen, \$100; Sigs, \$100; Thos. Angus & Son; Pontiac Booke De Kol, \$90; H. C. Knell; De Kol Beauty Veleto, \$80; Wm. Kinnaird; Beauty Creomelle \$150; John Edworthy; Beauty; Pieterie; Southlands Farmer; Black Lion; Beauty Pieterie, \$150; W. L. Loring; Beauty Pieterie Maid, \$150. G. Kenworthy.

BREEDERS THEY THEMSELVES

They were "entertained by night" last Thursday evening in the Windsor Hotel, Ottawa, when the exhibitors of the Dairy and Poultry Shows and Fair and a number of their friends were entertained to a banquet tendered to them by W. H. Cherry, of Hagerstown, Ontario, winner of the dairy test, who was assisted by W. H. Bailey, of Hagerstown. These banquets are becoming an annual affair, and because they draw together men who are interested in breeding all classes of dairy cattle, they are doing much to bring about a better understanding between the breeders and a feeling of good will that is much appreciated by all.

The banquet was presided over by James Brown, of Bryansville, Que., a former president of the Canadian Airbrine Breeders' Association, but who was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Stephen, the secretary of the Airbrine Breeders' Association. Besides the speeches a number of songs were rendered during the evening by paid entertainers. The first song was an old-time "Winter Fair," responded to by "Billings' History of the Dairy and Poultry Industry," responded to by John Ringham, of the Ottawa Dairy Co., and J. Muller, of the Experiments, Paris; "The Live Stock Department," by Mr. J. C. Stewart; "The Dairy Industry," by Mrs. Mitchell, Horsa, Singleton and Colman; "Our Horses," by Messrs. Cherry and Bailey; "Agriculture," by Messrs. Hinder, Hinder, McNeil and Neer; "Holsteins," by Messrs. B. D. Dowler, Billings' Hagers, Neer, J. P. Bell, E. W. H. Hager, Hager, Neer, J. D. A. McPhie, Kankick Hill, James Knapp, Marysville and Hager, Neer, J. D. W. With that the evening proved a most enjoyable one.

QUICK SALES FOR GOOD YOUNG SIRS

The High Lawn Farm herd of Joe O'Reilly has again just supplied two other young sirs. This latter fellow is a son of Helene Hengervold Keyes, said to be a four-year-old. Helene has not only the right kind record—37.63 the milk as at four years of age, but she has a good behind her. The young bull calf raised by Mr. O'Reilly's Princes, a son of Kay Hebe, Mr. O'Reilly's Princes, a son of Kay Hebe, can't help but throw producers of the right make-up.

Mr. O'Reilly not only believes in keeping good animals, but he also believes in letting fellow breeders know when he has something especially good from his splendid herd. Both these young sirs were sold through advertisements in Farm and Dairy. Identically the same opportunity is open to our other breeders of pure bred dairy cattle. Advertising costs money—everything will do its dose. But let's say well—as Mr. O'Reilly and hundreds of other breeders are doing—write Farm and Dairy tonight if you have animals for sale—state the facts—give the sire and state that you are a breeder or prospective buyer want. Farm and Dairy will take it up to nearly any price you wish. If you are a breeder, do you see a bigger or better market? Our service.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

The big winners in the Dairy Test at the recent Ottawa Dairy Show were Messrs. W. H. Cherry and W. J. Bailey, of Hagerstown, and E. Huist, of Northwood. Who between them won something worth \$500 in cash prizes. Mr. H. Holtby, of Peterborough, also got a fair share of the money.

HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS

Registered Holsteins

By EAST ELGIN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

To be Sold by Auction at

Aylmer, Wednesday, February 10, 1915

All sold subject to Tuberculin Test. No cow over 8 years of age will be offered. Every animal guaranteed sound by the R.C.M.A. All animals inspected by a competent herdman before being catalogued. Absolutely no reserve. Forty per cent or more of the cattle have F.O.M. or E.O.P. records. Majority of stock are from bred to such sires as Woodland Wytzke Boy, Mercedes Lad, a son Aargie Mercedes—one time Canadian 4-yr-old champion; Earl Korndyke Hengervold, grandson of Sarah Jewel Hengervold; Woodland Prince Aargie with a 30.0-lb. on both sides of his pedigree; Judge Hengervold De Kol 8th, brother and son of 20-lb. cow; Idaline Fain Veeman, brother of a 33-lb. cow.

Sale at One o'clock
GRAVE'S FEED STABLE
 TERMS—Cash, or 6 months at 7 per cent, on Bankable Paper.

Splendid Accommodation Good Cattle Courteous Treatment

Write for Catalogue

MERRITT MOORE **GORDON NEWELL, Sec'y.**
 Auctioneer Springfield, Ont.

Villa View High-testing Holsteins

Herd headed by King Sigs Arostra, Calanidy—10 dams, 1 to 4 years old, averaging 3.97 fat. Several Young Bulls for sale—every one from a E.O.P. cow. Prices from \$50 to \$100. Write us.

ARROGAST BROS., SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

One bred by King Pontiac Arlie Canada, another by Prince Hengervold Pieterie, the greatest Canadian sire of his daughters as junior 3-year-old he has records of over 31 lb. butter each in 7 days. We now also offering 3 Young E. M. Cows, due in June.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Avondale Farm

Still breaking records with three over 30 lb. cows this season, one over 37 in 7 days and 30 in 30 days. We have six young Bulls fit for service, all from dams 34 to 36 lbs. must be sold soon for cutting calves. Everything guaranteed satisfactory or returned.

We offer at a great bargain a magnificent seven-yr. old Imported Clydesdale Stallion.

A. C. HARDY, PROP. BROCKVILLE, ONT.
 N.B. Do not forget our Great Sale, MAY 26th.

HO! FOR AYLMER CONSIGNMENT SALE

Look up our consignment if you want young cows in calf to a bull that has 30.0-lb. dams on both sides, and the equal of Mollie of Bayham, the great show cow of 1914, the first registered Holstein that I owned. If you want a good bull calf out of a tested daughter of here 'em on can buy a dandy at the sale.

H. V. MANN & SON - AYLMER WEST, ONT.

Get a Sire of Korndyke Blood

We offer a choice one out of a 30.0-lb. cow, sired by Calantha, Pieterie Korndyke, whose dam has a 7-day record of 30.80 as a jr. 1-year-old. Just a few of these. Come and see them or write for pedigree and backing.

W. A. McCLOY, HILLSIDE FARM, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.



Bred For Production Holsteins and Jerseys

41 HEAD REGISTERED 10 HEAD GRADES

At COURTLAND (G. T. R.), FEBRUARY 16th, 1915

Seven head are 3-yr.-old heifers, 14 will soon be yearlings, 16 are heifers. All of these are offspring of Dutchland Sir Hengervold Maploroot (with 13 E. O. E. daughters), a son of Pieterie Hengervold's Count, one of the greatest sires that has stood in the West. The 3-yr.-olds are in calf to the jr. herd sire: Calanidy Poach Baron, whose dam as a 3-yr.-old, has a record of 24.14 lbs. The 3-yr.-olds and older cows are in calf to Dutchland Sir Hengervold Maploroot.

There are no three-year-olds, no kids, and every animal will be sold subject to the tuberculin test. All trains will be met and sale held under shelter if weather is unfavorable. Terms—Cash or 9 mos. at 7% on Bankable paper.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

HIRAM REAGH, COURTLAND, ONT.

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\$500.00 in Prizes

No entry fee whatever. Any Farmer, Dairyman, Market Gardener, Stockman, or any member of their family—or any person actively and legitimately engaged in Agriculture or resident on a farm, is eligible to win a grand cash prize.

All residents of towns and cities absolutely barred.

The above sum is divided into eleven (11) prizes, as follows:

1st Prize	.....	\$100.00	in cash
2nd "	.....	25.00	" "
3rd "	.....	20.00	" "
4th, 5th, 6th	.....	10.00	" " each
7-8-9-10-11th	.....	5.00	" " "

In addition, the winners of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will receive a further prize of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each, provided they purchase a new McLaughlin Car during 1915.

Competition

The prizes are offered for an article giving the best reasons or arguments,

"Why an Automobile is Profitable to a Farmer"

There are absolutely no strings attached to this contest but we want to know the views of people on farms who would like to have an automobile, or who have one.

Think of how it would help the young folks on the farm—make farm life brighter—save many a crop by fetching parts to repair machinery—carry stuff to market cheaply—and all the other many advantages it would bring.

The judges will be:

- Mr. John Weld, Prop. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.
- Mr. Geo. Bertram, Vice-Pres., Canadian Farm, Toronto.
- F. Albany Rowlett, Advertising Specialist, Toronto.

Competition will close March 1st. Fill in the following coupon and mail as soon as possible to McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont. (Competition Dept.)

McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd. 1915
Competition Dept., Oshawa, Ont.

I wish to enter my name as contestant for your prize competition, and will send in my article before March 1st, 1915.

Name

ADDRESS

PROVINCE

OCCUPATION

Farm and Dairy, January 28th

From a purely business standpoint, every Farmer should own an Automobile. It will pay him in many ways. It frequently saves life by securing medical aid quickly in case of accident or serious illness.

It enables him to take produce to market quicker and when prices are highest, or to get repairs and parts for machinery quickly in odd time or harvest, when time is precious.

A woman can easily drive a McLaughlin Car and thus avoid the danger from runaway or bad tempered horses. It is always ready for work, no harnessing or hitching up to do.

It helps keep the young folks on the farm and brings you in closer touch with the neighboring towns and cities; in fact, makes life happier and easier for yourself and family.



Model C25 Touring Car, 25 H.P. 4 cylinder motor, 106 inch wheelbase, \$1,250, f.o.b., Oshawa.

Remember, every McLaughlin has the famous VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR, that is guaranteed to develop and deliver more power than any other motor of equal size, either American or European make.



are built in Canada—by one of the oldest Carriage Companies in Canada, and have earned a wonderful reputation among motorists for

ECONOMY AND POWER

"Passed and approved by the Canadian people."

McLAUGHLIN SERVICE

Our Company is one of the oldest Carriage Companies in Canada—is a purely Canadian Company—built up with entirely Canadian capital.

Having our own Branches distributed throughout the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, we are in a position to give owners of McLaughlin Cars unexcelled service and constant, prompt attention—also to give quick repairs and parts. Write us today, and let us send you our Literature, FREE.

McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd.
Factory and Head Office OSHAWA, ONT.

