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Farmers' Company Does \$50,000,000 Business (Read of it on page 3)

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 1, 1914

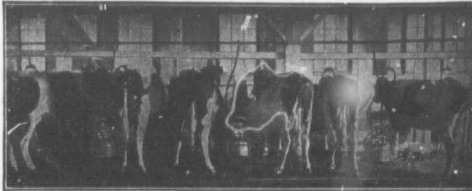


"A Silo Before Fall"—A Good New Year's Resolution

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



The B-L-K Milker

A Description

The machine consists of a strong, heavily tinned steel pan, on the top of which is a metal cover, termed the pulsator. It fits loosely on a gasket that makes an air tight joint when the suction is on. A nipple projecting from the suction fitting on the pulsator connects the pail by a hose with the stanchion cock on the pipe line.

Each Pulsator Milks Two Cows at One Time

Two pieces of hose connect two cocks on the pulsator with two groups of four teat cups each. The metal teat cup with its rubber mouthpiece fits over the teat and is held in place by the suction. The pulsator alternately makes and breaks the vacuum, first drawing the milk from the teat, then allowing a fresh supply to enter. This exactly imitates the calf's sucking, and is a more natural action than that of the hand.

As the milk is drawn from the teats it is sucked into the pail. An inspection glass in the milk passage permits the operator to see when the milk flow stops. From 12 to 18 cows per hour can be milked with one pulsator, depending upon the way in which it is handled, and an operator can care for two, or under some conditions, three pulsators.

An accurate account of each cow's yield and the quality of the milk can be kept by using the partition type milker.

The amount of space at our disposal in this issue limits the information in this announcement, but if you'll drop us a card we'll gladly send you our literature on the B-L-K Milker and Simplex Separator.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Our Wish is that your New Year will be a Bright and Prosperous One

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EVIL RESULTS OF THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

W. C. Good, B.A., Brant Co., Ont.

THERE is no good reason why the farms of Eastern Canada should not provide happy and prosperous homes for an intelligent and independent yeomanry, their country's pride and strength.

But our cities are filled with idlers and loafers many of whom will not work and some who cannot find work. Meanwhile untold acres call loudly for labor. Waste and want go hand in hand; fruit rots in the orchards while able-bodied men wait their turn to be fed at soup kitchens.

All these are marks of a decadent civilization, marks of social decay, signs of bad omens, what the old Hebrew prophets foresaw, all outpourings of the wrath of God, indications that the animating spirit of our economic life is pagan and not Christian. Normally the economic life of a people may be represented by a pyramid at whose broad base are the primary industries (chief among which is agriculture), with the secondary industries built upon them. In Canada we have stilted our secondary industries to such an extent that the fundamental industries are tottering beneath the load. Our pyramid has become unstable and threatens to fall in ruin.

THE SPIRIT OF GREED

Essentially the prime cause of the menacing conditions to which I have referred in the spirit of greed that has permeated our economic life. The industrial revolution by the centralization of industry has made it possible for the few to exploit the labor of the many. An antiquated political system extolled by those interested in concealing its weaknesses has allowed legislative bodies to become mere tools in the hands of the big interests, and special legislative favors have been showered upon those who have become masters of the situation.

Our country's natural resources of forest and mineral wealth have been largely alienated and exploited for private gain; and in many cases have been wasted. Orderly settlement and profitable cultivation in the West have been retarded and hampered in every direction by the speculative holding of land. Combinations in restraint of trade have grown up under the protection of the tariff and are levying a heavy tax upon productive industry. Our national policy has deliberately and persistently ordered urban industries at the expense of rural. Our cities have grown with lavish hands not because their growth has provided advantages for the average city resident, but because it gave opportunity to the big interests and big land owners to exploit the labor of a large number of workers and to gather into their own pockets the unearned increment.

A class of idle rich has grown up in our cities, to whose love of ostentation commerce and industry are now pandering. Enervated and miserable specimens of humanity rush about the country in great cars, flaunt their wealth in our faces, tear up our roads and cap their dust upon our fields. I have been particularly impressed by the character of the advertisements carried in the large city newspapers during the last 10

years, and have noticed a very marked increase in the appeals that are made to women, who, apparently, have no social domestic duties, and who spend their lives in touring the world seeking pleasure.

These idle rich not only withdraw themselves from useful social services, but they take others to cater to their own fancies, thereby still further increasing the burden upon the workers. Their extravagance and follies have corrupted the ideals and tastes of many of our poorer young people, who ape their doings at the very best.

Doubtless the last 30 years has seen a great increase in the production of material good things, and has raised our standard of living in certain respects, but it has also increased inequality, made the millionaire and pauper classes more conspicuous, and lowered the quality of our social life for gross inequality (always the result of inequity) degrades those at both ends of the social ladder. Injustice and legal robbery, therefore, is the prime cause of the impoverishment of rural life. Failure to recognize and obey this law has brought inevitable penalties.

AGRICULTURE NOT SUFFICIENTLY REWARDED

How has this operated towards rural depopulation in several ways. First, by increasing the burden of taxation upon agriculture; for, be it remembered, the workers feed, clothe and house the idlers, and the consuming capacity of some idlers is incredible. Doubtless farmers are making somewhat better financial returns for their labor than they were 30 years ago. Nevertheless, I believe it to be true that farmers generally get smaller returns for their labor than do the members of any other class. This is not a mere guess, it is borne out by exact agricultural survey work. The burden of the tariff, the burden of subsidizing railway and other corporations, the burden of higher transportation rates, the burden of graft and extravagance in officialdom and the burden of the speculative advance in land values—all of these fall upon productive society and very heavily upon agriculture. The city workman, the professional classes and the capitalists are organized for self protection. But the farmer class is at yet largely unorganized. They neither fix the price at which they sell nor the price at which they buy. They constitute the ultimate burden bearer of society.

CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC TASTE

The second way in which economic injustice has hastened rural depopulation is by the corruption of social tastes, ideals and morals. The influence of the press in its "Society" columns and sporting pages, which, by the way, now deal with little genuine sport—the influence of the schools in which adaptation to rural needs is retarded by an exaggerated estimate of mercantile and so-called manufacturing pursuits, and the insidious influence of the millionaire class, all contribute to magnify the gulf, and fractions of the city and, moreover, the impoverishment of rural social life, due to economic causes, itself

(Concluded on page 13)

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada



Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

XXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1914

No. 1

Cooperative Movement Among Canadian Farmers

farmers of western Canada calling to the farmers of eastern Canada to unite. They do to what they have done. I'd like us to join with them in their effort for the uplift of a.

y: "Within the past eight years we have secured important concessions from both parties—Dominion and provincial. We organized ourselves into a business enterprise which has triumphed over the bitter opposition of great business organizations in the prairie provinces. Our Grain Growers' Company is now a leader among them in selling our own products and buying our own. We have saved ourselves hundreds of dollars. Last year our business amounted to almost \$60,000,000. We are looking forward to the accomplishment of many things in the future. But we need the union of you farmers in eastern Canada. Join with us in a great forward movement for the advancement of agriculture from the Atlantic to the Pacific!" The united reply of the hundreds of eastern farmers who have responded has been: "We will."

THE WEST'S MESSAGE

ago from the west was brought east of the Atlantic before last, by the twelve

Western Farmers ask our Eastern Farmers to Unite with Them—What They Have Done—What We Might Do—A Plan of Organization

BY H. B. COWAN, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, FARM AND DAIRY,

representatives of the three great farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces, representing 52,000 organized farmers, who after waiting on the Dominion Government in Ottawa attended the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. They later broke into groups and ad-

business, which is very profitable and expanding rapidly. They handled more grain last year than any other business concern in western Canada.

They are now ready to sell their western feeding stuffs to us and to buy from us in return apples, cheese and butter, canned goods and other products of our farms.

Are we willing to cooperate with them? What do our farmers say?

THE STORY TOLD

The main message from the west was delivered in Toronto, at a banquet of the members of the Dominion Grange, by T. A. Crearer, the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and by Mr. G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. Both speakers were from Winnipeg. Later in the week they addressed another farmers' banquet, in the city of Peterboro, the largest banquet of the kind ever held in the county. They also addressed a large meeting in Orono, Durham county. Other speakers addressed meetings in other counties.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

"We were told at the outset," said Mr. Crearer in opening, "that we could not organize successfully, that farmers would not hold together. There was reason for this belief. Many farmers' associations had been started in western Canada in its early days. The first of these was in 1880.

A Plan of Organization

The appeal of the farmers in Western Canada to their brother farmers in the East, as set forth on this page, has met with a ready response in Ontario.

1st: It is proposed to form a provincial association to be known as The United Farmers of Ontario. This association is to unite the scattered forces of the farmers of Ontario.

2nd: It has been decided to form a business organization to be known as The United Farmers' Company. This company will buy supplies in wholesale quantities, including western feeding stuffs, and furnish these at reduced prices to the branch associations of The United Farmers of Ontario, including farmers' clubs that may affiliate and subordinate granges. It will also buy and ship Ontario apples, cheese, butter, honey, and other farm products to the farmers of western Canada.

A committee is at work preparing the necessary plans. An announcement concerning them will be published in Farm and Dairy in the course of a few weeks.

Follow this great movement carefully. Don't expect too much at the first. Greeting comes before walking. Be ready to lend a hand when the time comes.

addressed a number of farmers' meetings in eastern and western Ontario. These meetings were well attended and aroused great interest.

WONDERFUL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The accomplishments of the western farmers are almost incredible.

Seven years ago they sold five thousand dollars' worth of stock. This money was all paid out for organization purposes.

When they started business in 1906 they did not have any working capital. They borrowed it.

To-day their paid-up capital is \$645,000. They have 14,000 farmer shareholders.

The profits last year of the Grain Growers' Grain Company were \$164,000, in spite of heavy losses on their export trade.

They have assets of \$1,371,152 and an immense

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G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.
The Grain Growers' Guide.



T. A. Crearer, Winnipeg, Man.
President, The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

It lasted only a few years, and was followed by others. They also failed. Perhaps the strongest of these was the Patrons of Industry.

"Pioneer farmers are naturally drawn together. In time we realized that by getting together we would be able to do better for ourselves and for the country as well. We began once more to unite. By natural consent we relegated matters of minor importance to the background and cooperated on those concerning which we could agree.

A GREAT PROBLEM

"The marketing of our grain was our greatest problem. We found that we must develop outside markets. The railways had an understanding with the elevator companies that they would load grain only where there were elevators. This placed us at the mercy of the elevators. The elevator men, although they had elevators at many different points, agreed among themselves as to the prices that they would pay us for our grain. In some cases they pooled their profits.

"We decided to protect our interests. We demanded that growers should have the right to load and ship cars at central points whether there were elevators there or not. The resultant fight led to the formation of many local associations and finally to our provincial organizations. The fight was carried to Parliament. Finally the Canada Grain Act was passed. This gave farmers the right to load their own cars.

"The railways only laughed. They claimed that they did not have enough cars, and therefore continued to furnish cars only to the elevators.

"Our next demand was that the railways should be required to furnish cars in the order in which application for them was made, whether by farmers or by the elevator companies. We finally won this point also. It was a great victory and went far to break the elevator monopoly.

UNITED PERMANENTLY

"These victories encouraged us. We decided to unite permanently. Our membership fee was placed at \$1 a year. Of this sum 50c was kept by the local association and 50c was sent to the provincial organization. Permanent secretaries were employed. Social features were introduced in connection with our meetings. All manner of subjects were discussed, including railway rates, the management of the elevators and any subject that was of common interest. Soon we began to know each other better and political differences carried less weight than formerly. We now have over 700 local associations in Manitoba and a total membership in the three provinces of over 52,000. In time we formed a joint Interprovincial council. Now we are united through the Canadian Council of Agriculture with your Dominion Grange as well.

A COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION

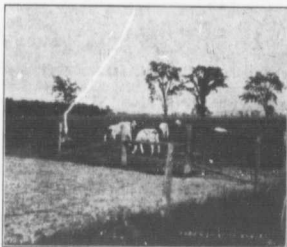
"Some time prior to 1906 we found that the commission men, by controlling the sale of our grain, largely controlled our trade. This led us, during the summer of 1906, to form the Grains Growers' Grain Company. A committee was first appointed. A Provincial charter was secured with an authorized capital of \$250,000. It was freely predicted that we could never raise the necessary capital. We took every possible precaution to prevent the control passing out of the hands of farmers. Shares were placed at \$25 each so that every farmer could have one. No one was allowed to buy more than four shares. Each man had one vote, no matter how many shares he held. This principle has proved to be a good one. It helps to ensure the control of the company remaining in the hands of the farmers.

A HARD JOB

"At first it was a very difficult job to get the farmers to take hold. Prior to this many farm-

ers' elevator companies had been formed. Eighty per cent of them had failed.

"By hard work we sold enough stock to enable us to start business. On September 1, 1906, all the money that had been collected had been paid out for organization expenses. We started business without a dollar. Our bank agreed to advance us a certain amount on each bill of lading. We received a cent a bushel on the grain we handled. The organized grain trade looked on



A Scene in Chateaugay

Ayrshire have done much for the Chateaugay district of Ontario, and the scene here with is a characteristic of this section. The illustration is from a photograph by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of J. D. Duncan, a well-known Ayrshire breeder.

our venture as a joke. Loading papers made fun of it. Its early death was predicted.

"Grain came to us much faster than we had expected. In one week we handled as many as 100 car loads. This seemed an immense quantity. Now we handle as many as 350 cars in a day. Our business grew. The Grain Exchange had a rule that a cent a bushel should be charged on all grain handled. We did not kick at this charge. Our company decided to charge the same.

JOINED THE EXCHANGE

"To our surprise the members of the Grain Exchange sold us a seat on the Exchange. This enabled us to get our company registered and to deal with the other firms of the west. It was still thought that our company would not last long. Our business continued to grow and led us to issue a statement announcing that we were thinking of dividing our profits to our shareholders according to the volume of business done by them. Finally the organized grain trade took alarm. They decided that something would have to be done. This circular gave the members of the exchange the chance they had been looking for. They accused us of breaking the rule of the exchange to charge a cent a bushel and expelled our company from the board.

"In this crisis our local unions proved the strength of our organization. We had kept them separate from our company. It was the wisest thing we ever did. Only one paper in the west stood by us. The other papers that were not knocking us were silent. It was a critical time. Grain kept coming to us but we could not sell it. With the least possible delay we entered criminal action against three members of the exchange for conspiracy in restraint of trade and had them put in gaol until they could raise the necessary bail. We gave the fight all possible publicity. We explained the motive of the exchange to all the local unions. In three weeks the pot was boiling in fine style. Indignation meetings were held all over the country. Members of Parliament were interviewed. Deputations were sent to the Provincial Government. Finally the Government announced to the officers of the Grain Exchange that unless our company was reinstated a special session of the legislature would be called and the charter of the Grain Exchange cancelled. Thus the members of the Grain Exchange were

forced to eat humble pie and to rein company.

SMALL PROFITS

"At the end of our first year, when we settle all our expenditures, including interest on this fight, we were a penny when we found that we had net \$700 on our year's business. There was talk as to what we should do with it in time our paid up capital had been in almost \$12,000. We decided to declare a dividend of 50c on each share. It was a good business as it encouraged our shareholders gave them confidence in our management.

ANOTHER BLOW

"At the commencement of our second bank refused to extend us any further was a serious blow. We protested around and finally got another bank to agree to a line of credit of \$50,000. In our bills this year we handled 500,000 bushels.

(Continued on page 9)

When Advertising

Arnold McDonald, Lanark Co.

Do any Farm and Dairy readers s tional Grange Monthly, the organ of States Grange? If so, did you notice that they published recently ree side r

It seems that a farmer sold his a bushel to the village merchant. living one and one-half miles down went to the merchant and bought the for \$1.50. The Grange Monthly asks two men can best be brought together not yet seen any replies to that of National Grange Monthly, but I will give my solution of the problem for sideration of Farm and Dairy readers.

I would say that it is a question of Suppose that that man who had the had put a small half-inch ad. with "Seed rye" prominently displayed in his local paper. I will guarantee needed have caught the attention of it needed seed rye, or of several men seed rye, and would have brought ther on a satisfactory basis. Such a not cost more than 50c or \$1 in and would have brought the market factory than was afforded by the vil

Where one makes use of it by of tion, however, the advertiser does one in connection with the advertiser said that "a prophet is without in his own country." I think I will specialist in his own work. In other words I would advise advertiser, in medium, such as Farm and Dairy, has given good results to all of my acquaintance.

A glance at the advertising copy of Farm and Dairy shows that stock men are fully awake to the vertising. Producers of pure seed vertising space to equal advantage.

In these days when there is so sion and even criticism of the high farmers should permit the dairymen this problem of high transportation

Silage has been fed to horses tions of the country with v success. When it first came for feeding dairy cattle, the e very immature stage. This k fed to horses, resulted the sam corn, producing colic, scours, tive disorders.

F. C. 107.

The Milking Machine in Alberta

W. E. Bristol, Edmonton District, Alta.

I first became familiar with the milking machine through literature sent me by the manufacturers. The principle of the upward squeeze to prevent congestion, alternating with vacuum 55 times a minute, appealed to me. I decided after a most thorough investigation into the workings of this machine that it was all the makers claimed if it was in the hands of a man who knew every animal in her herd and followed instructions given.

Having had several years' experience in work in connection with milk construction, I decided to buy a milker and install it myself. By doing so I not only saved the expense of having an expert to do the installing, but what was of more importance, I became familiar with every detail before applying it.

First of all I built a 12 x 15 engine house to the end of the cow barn and installed a four and one-half h.p. gasoline engine, having 10 feet of one- and a quarter-inch shafting on the wall of the barn, supported by four ring feed wall hangers. I also used wood split pulleys and reduced the engine speed to operate the two cylinder air compressor 80 revolutions a minute.

A POINT IN INSTALLATION

It is very important in installing a milking machine to see that there is no leakage at connections on pipe lines. I have the pump and tanks placed so that there is but one turn in the vacuum pipe line and two in pressure.

I believe my milker will milk anything worthy of the name of milk cow, although I find that the cow that is most desirable for hand milking is also most desirable for machine milking. I find the cows with medium to large teats most suitable. I have milked every cow in my herd twice a day for the past six months. The cows are chained to poles, and there are no stall partitions. They can step far enough away from the milk bucket to upset it if they care to, but I have yet to lose the first drop of milk from any cause whatever since installing the machine. I milk 18 cows in 50 minutes, including oiling and starting pump and engine and connecting up rubber tubing.

WASHING THE MACHINE

The test cups are put in lime water immediately after using, and once a week are thoroughly washed, 80 minutes being required to wash two units. They are then placed in fresh lime water.

I cannot say whether or not the milking machine has increased the quantity of milk produced. While I have received more milk from the same cows during the past six months than during the corresponding months of last year, I would not say it is due to the machine milking. The milk produced goes to the Edmonton City Dairy, and on account of its low sedimentation test I receive 10 cents a cwt. more for it than is paid for milk drawn by hand. This difference more than pays for all gasoline consumed.

WHY THE MACHINE IS SATISFACTORY

My experience with the milking machine has been in every way satisfactory, and I doubt very much if there can be found anywhere a milking machine giving better satisfaction than mine. I attribute this satisfaction to these reasons: First,

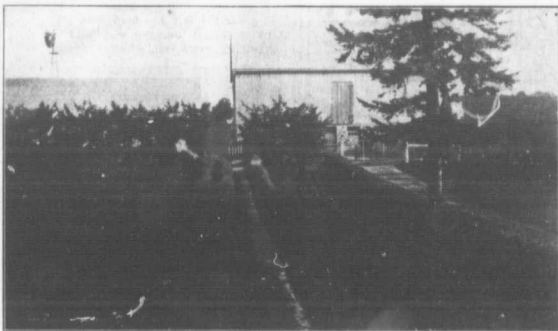
I installed the machine myself; second, I ordered the machine when I had but 18 cows in the herd, and, third, I operate the milker myself. From the beginning I have carried out the instructions of the manufacturers to the letter, making only such changes as were necessary to suit my requirements. Another proof of my satisfaction lies in the fact that I am building increased accommodation for my cows, a thing I certainly would not do had I to depend on milking by hand.

I would advise any dairyman seriously considering the purchase of a milking machine to send a diagram of his premises to the manufacturers, giving distance from engine to barn and number of cows in his herd. Should any readers desire any further information regarding operation, I would be pleased to furnish it.

A Place for Everything

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Not in a long time have I experienced so much pleasure as I did in the course of a recent visit to



Not Often does a Backyard Present so Artistic an Appearance

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cook, Ontario Co., Ont., have expended more of time and attention in making their backyard attractive, than many of us spend in front of the house. Notice the well-trimmed hedges and the flower, fruit and vegetable garden—a case of taking full advantage of the opportunities the country offers for beautification.

the farm of a distant relative in Bruce county. He is a young man of such talents that all the neighbors and his mother thought he should have been a minister or a lawyer. He, however, preferred the farm, and his father encouraged him in his preference. He has not been long in charge of the old homestead, but he already has made many changes. The most noticeable change is that he has found a place for everything and he keeps everything in its place.

The day I arrived he was starting fall plowing. He went out to the implement shed, and there was the plow lying where it had been since spring, nicely cleaned and greased to prevent rust. He sent the hired boy to get the whiffletrees and chain traces and the boy was back directly. The same thing happened again and again. When anything was wanted it was gotten without delay.

"It took almost a week of steady work to find a place for everything around this farm, but I have saved that week many times over," the proprietor remarked. "I find that the men soon drop into the plan, and they are quite as enthusiastic over it as I am. I don't believe anyone can fully appreciate the importance of a place for everything and everything in its place unless they have tried it as I have."

I thought I had things fairly well arranged around home, but when I got back and spent half an hour looking through every old can in the place to find a three-inch bolt, I decided that there was a good week's work right around home. I intend to get busy the first spare week.

Concrete versus Stave Silos

A. J. Keane, Peterboro Co., Ont.

In Farm and Dairy, December 11, I noticed an enquiry from W. L. Martin, Northumberland Co., re a silo and the relative merits between a concrete and stave silo. Having had considerable experience in Northumberland county in the use of a stave silo and also having the privilege of a near neighbor's experience for some years with two concrete silos, I pass on my experience to readers of Farm and Dairy.

The stave silo is undoubtedly the best for preserving the silage. In the first place the concrete has a tendency to conduct frost, which, in my experience, is a detriment to the feeding qualities of the silage, so much so that I have known a certain amount of the silage to be rendered useless for feeding on account of it freezing to the concrete walls of the silo. If this frozen silage was removed at once and fed to the cattle I believe it would be satisfactory, but this is where the difficulty comes in. Will your boys or your hired man take the time to remove all the frozen silage from the walls of the silo?

In case of very severe weather for some days the silage is likely to freeze half way through in a concrete silo. The question may be asked, "Will the silage not freeze in the stave silo also?" Undoubtedly it will, but not to such an extent, and, moreover, it is not so difficult to remove it from the wood as from the concrete.

As to the remark made by Mr. Martin, I have no "back to scratch," neither have I any prejudice, but my aim is to express my own experience. I admit that concrete has greater qualities of durability, but I would rather have the stave silo for the feeding saving qualities, of my belief I built a stave silo this year.

I would recommend a high silo rather than a wide one, as there is always a certain amount spoiled on the top, and the greater the diameter the greater the loss. A silo 12 x 30 is to my mind an ideal size, and if more capacity is required I would make it even higher than 80 feet. If Mr. Martin or any other subscriber of Farm and Dairy desires more information re building a silo I will be pleased to give an information possible.

Silage for Horses

C. C. Palmer, Veterinarian

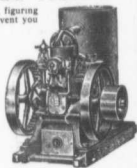
In recent years, silage has been fed to horses successfully, although in isolated cases it results disastrously, probably due to one of several causes: (1) The silage may have been made from immature crops, resulting in a very acid or sour silage; (2) the crops may have been too mature at the time of filling the silo, resulting in mouldy silage because of failure to settle and exclude the air; (3) poor preservation, due either to the method of filling or to the silo not being air tight; (4) carelessness in feeding, permitting decomposition to start in the silo; or (5) failure on the part of the feeder to use a sufficient amount of time in getting horses accustomed to a succulent feed after having been fed continuously on dry feed for some time.

Great care and judgment should, therefore, be used in feeding silage to horses and it would not be safe fed in the hands of one who is in any way careless.

Use Coal Oil--12c. For 10 Hours

This is the cost for Coal Oil per horse power to run this engine, figuring the price at 18c. a gallon. Don't let the high price of gasoline prevent you from having cheap, safe and dependable farm power.

ELLIS ENGINES



Will develop more power on a gallon of the cheapest coal oil than other engines will do on a gallon of high-priced gasoline; no danger of fire or explosion. Simplest engine on the market, only three working parts; starts without cranking; runs either way; no excessive weight; guaranteed 10 years and will last a life-time. Anyone can run it; very complete instructions furnished.

Make Us Prove It Don't let any competitor or agent tell you that Ellis Engines will not use coal oil satisfactorily; ask anyone who saw them run at Toronto Exhibition. Let us prove it to you under actual working conditions on your own place before you buy. We'll ship an engine from Windsor, Ontario, on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid, so you will have neither duty nor freight to pay. If we don't prove our claims, send the engine back. Write to-day for catalogue and opinions of users in all parts of Canada.

ELLIS ENGINE CO., 90 Mullett Street, Detroit, Mich.



STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended for all types of internal combustion engines, both tractor and stationary—gasoline and kerosene. Keeps its body at high temperature. Good also for external bearings.

Prairie Harvester Oil

Clings to bearings and saves wear. Non-crooking, unaffected by weather.

Capitol Cylinder Oil
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Atlantic Red Engine Oil
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For sale at dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

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"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy" when you write Advertisers. Then you get full benefit of our absolute Guarantee.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Extend to You a very Cordial Invitation to attend

THE 47th ANNUAL CONVENTION AND WINTER DAIRY EXHIBITION STRATFORD

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

JANUARY 14 and 15, 1914

\$500 in PRIZES for Butter, Cheese and Dairy Herd Competition. Silver Trophy, Silver and Bronze Medals

Cheese Buyers' Trophy, valued at \$150.00 for Sweepstakes

MANY SPECIAL PRIZES

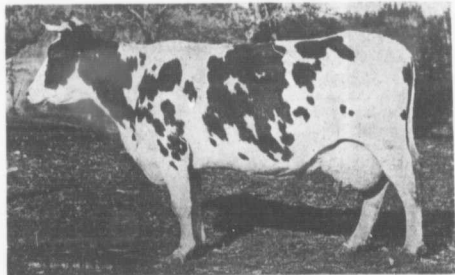
Excellent List of Speakers Every Person Made Welcome
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION SPECIALLY FOR FARMERS
Reduced Rates on All Railroads

For Programs apply to

S. E. FACEY, Pres. **FRANK HERNS, Sec.-Treas.**
Harrietsville, Ont. London, Ont.

NOTES FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The Maritime Winter Fair cent butter-fat. The outstanding winners in Holsteins were S. Dickie The Thirtieth Annual Maritime & Son, Onslow; Fowler Bros., Am-Winter Fair was held in the spacious herst Point; T. W. Keillor and W. Barronsfield; W. E. Harding. Am-1811. This year's fair was in many Dickie & Son were the championship respects the most successful fair yet cup over all breeds with a cow scoring held. The weather on the first and 25.9 points in the 72-hour test. last days caused the attendance to be In Ayrshires, Fred S. Black, somewhat smaller than usual, there herst: McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.; being almost a continuous rainfall A. McRae & Sons, East Royalty, both days. Tuesday and Wednesday P.E.I.; Tetsen Bros., Truro, and were fine, however, and the total at Prescott Blanchard, Truro, kept up tence ran well up to normal, the the reputation of the herd. Jerseys attendance on Wednesday being the were represented by H. S. Pipes & largest of any single day during the Son, Amherst; J. E. Baker & Sons, 18 years the fair has been held. Barronsfield; W. E. Harding, Am-The formal opening was held in herst Point, and J. R. Semple, Brule, the Auditorium on Monday night. In Guernseys, D. G. MacKay & Son.



"The Star of the West"

Ladymeth Daisy (1410) is one of the 100-lbs. a day Holsteins that arrived too late for our issue of December 4th. British Columbia was well proud of her as she holds the record for that Province. From March 26th to November 23rd, 1913, she produced 30,407.7 lbs. of milk, her record of milk; 112 lbs. milk in one day. For seven consecutive days: Milk, 64.7 lbs.; butter-fat, .984; equivalent to 24.80 lbs. of butter. For 14 consecutive days: Milk, 1,200 lbs.; butterfat, 30.96 lbs.; equivalent to 49.63 lbs. of butter. For 30 consecutive days: Milk, 2,096 lbs.; butterfat, 74.98 lbs.; equivalent to 93.75 lbs. of butter. Calved the 16th March, 1913; due to freshen April 2nd, 1914. Producing 57 lbs. a day in two milkings at end of eighth month, she should make 26,000 lbs. in R.O.P. this year. It is such heavy producing, long distance milkers that are doing so much to raise the standard of yearly production. The offspring of these wonderful animals are the kind that are worth big prices to our Holstein breeders. Ladymeth Daisy belongs to the herd of Dr. S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria, B.C.

with Col. Montgomery Campbell, Scotaburn, and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I., divided the prizes. President of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association in the chair. The opening address was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. He rejoiced in the fact that the entries this year exceeded the entries of all former years, and it was a matter of congratulation to him to find that interest in live stock raising was increasing in the Maritime Provinces, and assuring the audience that the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa was always anxious and willing to cooperate in any tangible way to further the basic industry of the Canadian people.

DAIRY TEST A LARGE ONE

In nearly all the different departments the space allotted to the exhibits were well filled. In dairy cows, the most important parts of the fair, the competition was very keen. Especially in Jersey cows, the competition was very keen. In other pure breeds A. Bradshaw, GIL, P.E.I., and E. P. Anderson, Sackville, N.B., exhibited. Grades were also well represented. The exhibit of hogs and sheep was also of any former year. Nearly all classes were well represented by excellent specimens of the different breeds, and the competition was very keen.

As evidence that poultry raising is becoming more popular, all one had to do was



In Production and Reproduction the "Mama" of them All!

Bauwerd Count De Kol Lady Pauline, illustrated herewith, has a record of 112.5 lbs. milk in her best day and 35.15 lbs. butter in seven days. Above record was made with only three weeks' rest and after giving birth to three calves in three months. In preceding lactation period she produced over 30,000 lbs. milk in 15 year and won \$54 in the eighth month division of the A.B.O. Bauwerd is not only a phenomenal producer at any distance, but has shown her ability to reproduce a daughter greater than herself—Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

To view the 1,886 birds at the Winter Agricultural College, also the Ladies' Fair, representing all the popular judging competition of dressed poul-breds. The American breeds were tried. Many of the breeders' and seed the largest in number, and the Wyan-growers' associations held their an-notes and Rhode Island Reds were annual meetings in the board room for equal to any show in Canada. There the despatch of their yearly business. Every evening an excellent pro-gramme was given in the Auditorium, when practical addresses were deliv-ered by practical men on practical sub-jects to practical people. These were listened to with much interest by Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, good crowds, and are bound to have illustrating the good and poor meth-ods of marketing eggs, and also a Secretary Manager F. L. Fuller candling demonstration by Messrs. Hare, Hanson and Fee, Gunn, Lang-power to make the fair a success, and lois & Co., of Montreal, had an at-tribute and instructive booth, illus-trating the good and poor methods of marketing the different kinds of poul-try.

Then there was a splendid exhibit of grains in the big and also in the sheaf, also potatoes, roots, apples from nearly 20 different counties, honey and apiary supplies. The morning and afternoon of each day were devoted to judging, many the classes being judged in the pavilion cream should then be placed in a cool in the Auditorium. Stock judgments place, preferably in water in which competitions were keenly competed a piece of ice, has been immen-sed by the students of the Nova Scotia M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.

To send this cream to the creamery is equivalent to robbing the calves of just that much skim milk. The milk should be separated im-mediately after being drawn. The cream should then be placed in a cool in the Auditorium. Stock judgments place, preferably in water in which competitions were keenly competed a piece of ice, has been immen-sed by the students of the Nova Scotia M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.

The 1913 Maritime Winter Fair can go down in record as the banner fair held under the auspices of the Mari-time Stock Breeders' Association.



A Worthy Son of a Noble Mother—H. C. Ormsby De Kol (See page 20)

The dam and two sisters of this bull average 105 lbs. milk in a day. His sire was Sir Admiral Ormsby. His dam, Bauwerd G. D. Lady Pauline. He unites in the closest degree the blood of Jannie Bonanza Ormsby with that of De Kol Mutual Counties and Bauwerd O. D. Lady Pauline. He is for sale by G. A. Brethen.

The Easiest Way to Clean Your Barn.

BT Manure Carrier
Takes out half-ton of manure at a time: one big load cleans your stable. It's easy work for a small boy—he'll do the job in a quarter of the time it takes a man with a wheelbarrow and like the work, where the strong man did it before.

MAIL COUPON NOW
Write our illustrated book on Manure Carriers. Learn how the BT will save enough hard, disagreeable work in your barn to pay for itself in a single day. Mail coupon to-day for Free Book No. 22, 100 Hill St., Ferris, Ont. Send me, free, your illustrated book No. 22 about BT Manure Carriers.

Name.....
P.O..... Prov.....

WHEN YOU BUY A SLEIGH
Don't get one with a short narrow box, and the sleighs with short small runners, and round edge chugging; 2' or 1 1/2' x 1'—it's only iron. THIS sleigh body is of x 1/2" through bolted, steel corners and drop tailgate. Runners are 4" on the ground, 4" x 1 1/2", with square edge spring steel shafts 3/4" x 2". Steel draws easier and lasts ten times as long. The GIDLEY is braced throughout with steel, and has spring seats trimmed with imported windcord. Furnished with pole complete. Delivered at your nearest Railroad Station in Ontario or Ontario freight allowed when shipped to other provinces for \$46.50. If not as represented, we will refund your money. GIDLEY QUALITY IS GUARANTEED. Now is the time to buy. Delivery Sleight \$35 to \$47 delivered as above. Gidley Carriage Co., Sales Dept. O. Peering, Ont.

One Hour A Day
Given to study will enable you to fit yourself for a better position. We teach you at home—Commercial Course (Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Comptometer Course, Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Electrical Course, Engineering (Stationary, Tractor, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Matriculation, Civil Service, Teachers Examinations or any subject. Ask for Teachers Examination or any subject. Canadian Correspondence School, Limited, Dept. J. Toronto, Canada.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED FARMER STANCHION
H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "It **SAVE COST** in feed in one winter." See full particulars of inexpensive and durable stanchions in our catalogue. WALLACE B. CRUMB, 107, Peel-st., Ottawa, Ont. Canadian orders filled from Canadian stock. All correspondence should be addressed to the above office. State in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pullers, Bolts, Balls, Chains, Wire, Hoisting, Iron Poles, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Best for use, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

BUSINESS SEARCHLIGHTS

OUR 1914 SPECIALS

No. 1 - February 5

SIXTH ANNUAL POULTRY MAGAZINE NUMBER

Poultry Keeping to-day offers a higher return on the investment that any other branch of farming.

The 'business hen' is one of the big factors of profit on our farm.

"Our People" are alive to this. 99% of them are wide awake poultry keepers.

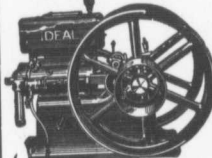
We emphasize the importance of the poultry business in our big issue of February 5th to it's problems. From cover to cover its pages will sparkle with live, interesting articles by authority keepers, from practical and leading authorities.

This feature gives it the power for your message. Get after us now for special space and placing. You know the advantages of reaching us early. **DO IT NOW.**

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

GASOLINE ENGINES

Up to 30 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

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

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The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile (these rich agricultural lands, Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that obtainable free and at a nominal cost are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, home-stated regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

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Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario

RENNIE'S SEEDS

If you want
a copy of
the Rennie Canadian Seed Catalogue,
address Rennie's Seeds, cor. Adelaide
and Jarvis Streets, Toronto.

POTASH

IN
Canadian Agriculture

Canadian Farmers during the past year used almost 100% more POTASH than during the preceding twelve months. The total value of the POTASH used in the Dominion by agriculturists in 1906 was \$87,948.00; the POTASH used by farmers during the year ending 31st March, 1913, was valued at \$330,350.00. These figures speak for themselves.

POTASH is an **Indispensable Plant Food**. No other ingredient can replace it. Every farmer should realize that to grow a maximum crop his soil should contain an AVAILABLE supply of POTASH, sufficient for the crop's requirements. IN PURSUANCE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL POLICY, WE ARE PREPARED TO SEND OUR REPRESENTATIVES TO ADDRESS MEETINGS ON "THE FERTILIZING OF CROPS" AND THE "RATIONAL USE OF FERTILIZERS." SECRETARIES OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH US TO ARRANGE SUITABLE DATES FOR SUCH MEETINGS.

Write us for FREE copies of our educational bulletins. These include:—

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use"
- "The Potato Crop in Canada"
- "Fertilizing Grain and Grasses"
- "Fertilizing Hood Crops"
- "Farm's Companion," etc.

German

Potash Syndicate

1102-5 Temple Bldg., TORONTO, Ont.



Orchard and Garden Notes

Next to plan for a better garden best year. It should include fruit, flowers and vegetables.

Squashes should be stored in a dry place at a temperature of about 50 degrees. Do not lay more than one deep on shelves.

Go over all garden tools and see that they are repaired or replaced with new ones before next season's work begins.

Orchard and lawn trees may be pruned at this time of year on warm bright days, but spring pruning is better.

Do not plant more apple trees unless you are taking good care of what you have. A few well cared for give better returns than many given over to insects and disease.

Onions should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated building. They should be piled not over a foot deep on shelves or in bushel boxes made of slats. If they are frozen, they should remain frozen until used, as this softens the bulb and causes a rough skin.

A Scotchman on Box Packing

David Robertson, Montreal, Que.

I have followed carefully the many discussions on the box versus the barrel pack. The main facts of the cases as I have gleaned them are: "hat box fruit should all be a first-class or fancy product, while the barrel pack may be either first or second rate stuff. Here are my own conclusions.

For long distance export I believe that apples will arrive in better condition when packed in the box than in the barrel, though I believe there will always be a place on the British market for No. 1 apples in the barrel. As one who has actually purchased Canadian Spys and Kings on the market in Scotland, I found the No. 1 barreled apples were always in good condition so far as flavor and keeping quality were concerned. It is in appearance that they are deficient. I could hardly find a single apple that had not been pressed flat on one side or the other, due to excessive pressure caused by the weight of the contents and by the robust usage which it is meted out to heavy weight packages. A MARKET TO CULTIVATE

There will always be a large section of the public willing to pay for the appearance of high quality Canadian apples, and I believe that with the advent of larger shipments of boxed fruit from Eastern Canada that the demand will correspondingly grow on the other side of the Atlantic.

For many years past a well-known grower of the Fameuse apple, Mr. Shepherd, of Como, Que., has even taken the pains to ship his best fruit in wired egg boxes to the London market. Though the market for such fruit is likely to remain more or less

limited, it gives one an idea of the chance that there is for increased Eastern shipments in boxes.

I have seen in Glasgow the condition of Western Canadian as well as English (Herefordshire) boxed apples, and can testify to the superior condition in which such fruit arrives, particularly as regards appearance.

POULTRY



Winter Fair Poultry Exhibit

The Poultry Department of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair is well and favorably known all over the continent. In fact, it is now the premier poultry show of North America. Distance seems to be no object to poultrymen who wish to exhibit at Trempealeau, and every section of the province was thoroughly well represented. Owing to the mildness of the season the plumage of the majority of the entries was not as good as usual, but the birds themselves were well up to the standard, with utility breeds predominating. The advances made by the Rhode Island Reds was particularly marked. Plymouth Rocks, Wardantones, and Leghorns all had entries entering hundreds.

The College exhibit planned by Prof. W. R. Graham had one feature that attracted much attention. In one pen was a common, ordinary mongrel fowl which had laid 100 eggs a year. Arranged in the form of a pyramid on the top of a pen were 100 eggs. In the next pen was a Plymouth Rock, O.A.C., bred-to-lay fowl with 150 eggs to her credit, and here, too, the eggs were there in pyramid form. In the third pen was the heaviest laying hen owned by the College, another Plymouth Rock, with 282 eggs to her credit, a result of good breeding, intelligent feeding, and severe weeding.

Piles of various feeds illustrated a good ration for a hen for one year. Such a ration consisted of 24 lbs. of wheat, 24 lbs. of corn, 24 lbs. of rolled oats, 26 lbs. of green food, 1.75 lbs. of grit, and 2.5 lbs. of oyster shell.

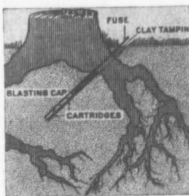
Right adjoining the College booth was the poultry exhibit of the Live Stock Branch of Ottawa, the most taking feature of which was the candling demonstration. An ideal method of crating eggs was here illustrated. It consisted of cartons holding a dozen eggs, each of just the proper shape to fill a 30 dozen case.

Items of Interest

The record made by Netherlands Heavy Poach's Parish in the class for heifers 36 months and under in the recent Guelph dairy test, is not a new record for that class, although it is for a heifer of her age. In 1911 National Queen De Kol, entered by Geo. Laidlaw, of Aylmer, secured 293 points.

A Poultry Short Course will be held at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Feb. 16 to March 6. In addition to lectures each day there will be practical work. Arrangements will be made for pupils to operate incubators and brooders, feed laying stock and fatten poultry.

Turn Waste Land Into Profit



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YOU are losing money every day by allowing stumps and boulders to occupy the richest and most productive parts of your farm. Why not remove them with C.X.L. STUMPING POWDER? The cheapest and quickest method known for clearing land. Write to-day for our Free Booklet. Write us about arranging Demonstrations.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

MONTREAL, Que.



VICTORIA, B. C.

Alex. McNeill is dead. His months of suffering here terminated on Sunday, Dec. 14th. In his passing the public loses a most painstaking and conscientious officer, and fruit growers from one end of Canada to the other will mourn his loss as that of a personal friend. Mr. McNeill was head of the Fruit Division at Ottawa for almost 10 years.

Farm and Dairy's Referendum

A Cooperative Movement
Among Canadian Farmers
(Continued from page 4)

Farm and Dairy believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. We believe that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly we will hold a Referendum in the issue of Farm and Dairy for January 29, by which readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eight questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of Canada think upon these vital questions? That is what our Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is almost the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next January 29. These questions concern the whole Dominion, so we want our Folks to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, our Folks will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

ferendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, our Folks will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

the amount we had handled the year before. Our profits amounted to \$30,000. Our paid-up stock had increased to \$201,385. We used our profits to pay up \$7.50 on each share of stock.

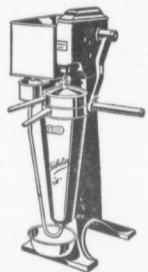
STARTING A PAPER
"The following year our business continued to expand. Our subscribed capital increased to \$188,950, our paid-up capital to \$120,708, and our profits to \$52,902. That year we handled 7,043,146 bushels of grain. By this time we had found that we could not depend on the support of a single paper in the west. We decided therefore to start our own paper and launched The Grain Growers' Guide as a monthly. We estimated that we would be making a profit out of it inside of eight months. Instead we lost a good many thousand dollars. In its first year, however, it proved its value to us. It enabled us to keep the members of our organization in touch with one another and to offset the attacks that were made upon us. Hoping to make it a financial success we turned it into a weekly, but continued to sell it for \$1 a year. It continued to lose money, not only that year but right up until recently. We have never, however, begrudged a cent we have spent on our paper, as without its assistance we could never have accomplished what we have. It is absolutely under our own control. Through it we have been able to drive home facts to our farmers which they could not have obtained in any other way.

UNBARRIED INCREMENT
"This year we decided to invest some of our profits in a business site in the city of Winnipeg. It cost us over \$100,000. Many thought we were extravagant. It has proved a splendid investment. Two years later we sold a piece off our rear of it to a bank for \$80,000 in cash. The remainder of it is valued to-day at \$375,000. We hold the title clear. It shows in our assets at \$100,000 less than its appraisal value.

SECRET ATTACKS
"By this time the growth of our business was becoming a matter of considerable concern to the various grain handling interests of the west. They were afraid to attack us openly, but did so secretly. Desiring to put us out of business they suspended the rules of the Grain Exchange for one year. This was done in order that their members might go out and sell grain in competition with us and handle it for less than cost if necessary to bring about our ruin. We saw their object. It is less than five days we had sent our circulars to thousands of our shareholders and customers advising them of the situation and asking them what they thought we should do. We asked them if they wanted us to continue to handle grain on a commission of one cent a bushel, or at half a cent a bushel, or at any price our competitors might offer. Over 70 per cent replied, and of that number 95 per cent told us to continue to charge one cent a bushel and that they would continue to send us their grain. The result was that instead of putting us out of business we handled more than twice as much grain that year as we had the year before, or a total of 16,332,645 bushels. Even in the

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

There never has been any question about the excellence of our product, and there never will be—something worth remembering when you buy a cream separator.



The SHARPLES has been the universally recognized best since its introduction thirty-two years ago. It is made as it should be made, regardless of manufacturing cost, and is supplemented by a reputation that warrants conviction in the wisdom of your purchase.

Write for Catalog

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THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—3 Sons of King Payne Segis (Clotheds, from B. O. P. cows. Also three Clyde Fines and 3 Bilttons, Teartings.—R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

MAN WANTS SITUATION ON FARM. Can use gang plow and can milk a little. Have had 20 months' experience on dairy farm. State wages.—Wifred Hunnerman, Cochrane, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure-Bred S. O. White Leghens. Goodness, \$1.50 each.—C. Tavender, Vienna, R. B. No. 1, Ontario.

BUTTERMAKER

Wants Position

As Chief or Maker. Winner of Exhibition prizes at Quebec, Sherbrooke, London, Ottawa, Ingersoll and Toronto in 1910-11-12. Record of 100 pts. J. H. MARTIN, UPPER BEAUFORT, QUE.

THE QUESTIONS

- Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of cooperative societies?
 - Express Companies?
 - Telegraph and Telephone Companies?
 - All Railways?
- Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
 - Which would you prefer—
 - Sending \$35,000,000 to the Imperial Government as a temporary gift, to be expended for naval defence?
 - Expending \$35,000,000 to start a Canadian Navy?
 - Not spending any money for either purpose, but spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament, and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?
- Are you in favor of:
 - Increasing the British Preference to 50 per cent.?
 - Of increasing the British Preference year by year until within from five to ten years we shall have complete free trade with the Mother Land?
- Are you in favor of raising by a tax on land values only,
 - All school and municipal taxes?
 - All Customs taxes, thereby making the adoption of complete free trade ultimately possible?
 - If not in favor of having all Customs taxes abolished, do you favor the removal of the duties on agricultural implements and having the Dominion Government raise the necessary revenue by a direct tax on land values instead?
- Are you in favor of:
 - Of the Dominion Government granting money for the improvement of highways, and designating, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, where and how such money shall be expended?
 - Would you prefer the money so granted should be expended under the control of the County Councils?
- Are you in favor of:
 - Of the Referendum?
 - The Initiative?
 - The Right of Recall?

RULES

1. The official ballot will be published in Farm and Dairy only once, on January 29, 1914. Extra copies of the same cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Farm and Dairy readers only.

2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.

3. Each question should be answered fully by writing "Yes" or "No" on the question.

4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.

5. The ballot should be mailed to the Referendum Editor, Farm and Dairy, Prescott, Ont., as soon after January 29 as possible.

6. Letters to Farm and Dairy are invited in the Referendum. Letters opposing Farm and Dairy's policy are just as welcome as those in favor, but all letters should be as short as possible.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Our folks will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of Farm and Dairy during the next few weeks, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leaders or the personality of political candidates. No one knows anything about the eight national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other.

DAIRYMEN! You can buy
COTTON SEED MEAL
At \$35.50 F. O. B. Forest
H. FRALEIGH, FOREST, ONT.
Terms: Cash with order

midst of the fight our farmers, in order that they might give evidence of their confidence in us, continued to buy our stock, with the result that our paid-up capital increased to \$329,457. Our profits increased to \$85,663. The result was that our competitors were only too glad at the end of the season to reinstate the rules of the Exchange and to drop this, to them, unprofitable method of commercial warfare." (Applause.)

"Throughout this fight the Grain Growers' Guide rendered us valuable assistance.

"At the close of the year we declared dividends of 10 per cent. on our stock and carried the remainder of our profits over to our reserve fund. Nothing ensures the success of a business enterprise so much as to establish a strong reserve. It is very foolish to dissipate all your assets.

FURTHER GAINS

"In 1911 we showed a further increase in the amount of grain handled, although our profits were not quite as large as in 1910. By June 30, 1912, our paid-up capital had increased to \$586,472 and our profits to \$121,614. We handled that year 27,775,000 bushels of grain. By this time we had discovered that it was better for us to attack than remain on the defensive. We demanded the public ownership of elevators as we recognized that the success of our opposition lay in their control of the elevators. The result was that we leased 140 government elevators. These were operated at a loss last year. Our competitors did all they could to hurt us, and with this object handled business at less than cost. Even as it was we would have succeeded but for conditions over which we had no control as a considerable quantity of the grain we purchased, which graded No. 1, went had on our

hands after we got it. Practically all the grain companies had the same experience. We also leased a terminal elevator at Fort William, for which we paid a rental of \$70,000, and which cost us \$80,000 to operate. It yielded a nice profit. We will handle through this elevator this year nearly 18,000,000 bushels of grain.

"Two years ago we organized a Grain Growers' Export Company. This venture did not prove successful as much of our grain spoiled on us. We are going to abandon the export trade for the present. In spite of our losses the position of our company on June 30, 1913, was the strongest in our history. Our paid-up capital had increased to \$645,361.80, our profits to \$164,332 and we handled during the year 29,975,000 bushels of grain. Out of our profits we carried \$98,000 to our reserve fund. Already this fall we have handled 19,000,000 bushels of grain, which beats all records.

OTHER INTERESTS

"In view of the rapid increase that has taken place in our business we are naturally laying plans for the future. We have secured interests in British Columbia that when the Panama Canal is finished will enable us to find an outlet in that direction for much of our grain. We are arranging also for a larger output through Fort William, and we hope before long to have interests in Ontario also." (Applause.)

"Our farmers have had to pay exorbitant prices for lumber. This led us a few years ago to acquire an interest in some British Columbia timber limits. These limits have already increased in value and are going higher. Lumber firms are now ready to sell us lumber in car lots at prices \$8 to \$10 a thousand better than the prices we were paying formerly.

"We have secured an interest also in a flour mill and have formed a co-operative company to handle it. Already we have handled several hundred car loads of our own flour.

"Last fall we purchased 27 or 28 car loads of Ontario apples and placed them in the hands of our farmers for \$1.50 a barrel less than the merchants in the west were charging for them. We have also handled 200 car loads of coal direct to our farmers.

"We hope in a few years to have a Dominion-wide federation of farmers that will uplift the whole industry. This must be worked out on the co-operative principle. The farmers of Canada have been grossly exploited. Our natural resources have been ruthlessly distributed to make millionaires of the friends of the governments in power. Our only hope to combat

these influences is for us farmers to unite in an intelligent campaign on behalf of our own interests, which are also the interests of the country at large. The influence we could thus exert would be as wholesome in a few years as the fresh air that blows across our farms. We look to the farmers of the east to unite with us in this great movement." (Prolonged applause.)

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The address of Mr. G. F. Chipman, the editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, in which he gave the history of the fight that has been waged on behalf of the western farmers by that paper, was full of interest. Lack of space prevents our publishing an account of it in this issue. At one time a group of prominent business men employed a man at a salary of \$4,000 a year for two years to write articles in the western farm papers attacking the farmers' movement. The Grain Growers' Guide found the facts of the case, explained them to the farmers of the west, with the re-

sult that thousands of farmers stopped their subscriptions to these papers, and the whole scheme fell through. None of the farm papers in the west discuss economic questions of great importance to the farmers. The Grain Growers' Guide has exposed the combines that exact excessive prices from the farmers on the goods they sell them, with the result that business firms have refused to advertise in The Guide, and western farmers in turn have refused to buy goods from these firms. The result is that The Guide to-day is stronger than it ever was before.

The farmers of the west, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. R. L. Borden went west two years ago, went after both leaders without any respect to party affiliations, with the result that both were led to realize the strength and importance of the farmers' movement. The railways, banks and manufacturers have all endeavored to suppress facts that they did not want the farmers to know, but The Guide has made these public, and the farmers' associations have demanded the needed reforms. "If the Grain Growers' Guide has done anything at all," said Mr. Chipman in conclusion, "it's chief work has been educating the farmers of our three prairie provinces to work together as one force and with one aim. When this force is extended to include the farmers of Canada at large, then we will have a citizenship that will be a credit to our broad Dominion." (Long applause.)

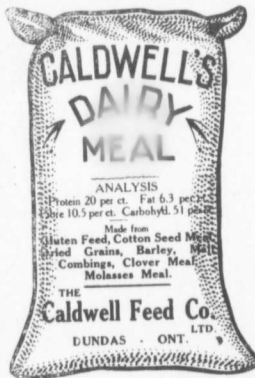
This then is the message of the farmers of the west. They are waiting for the answer of the farmer of Ontario and the east.

Oats and mixed hay make an excellent ration for the horse, but do not expect your horses to be thrifty if this ration is never varied.

Important Announcement to Dairy Farmers

Here's just the thing you Dairy men have been looking for—A correctly-balanced cow ration for the production of milk.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal



is guaranteed to increase the milk flow of your cows in an amazing way, while at the same time keeping the herd up in flesh and in A1 condition.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal is the result of prolonged experiment conducted under the supervision of the greatest feed expert in Canada—the finished product is our answer to the existing and insistent demand for a correctly balanced cow ration.

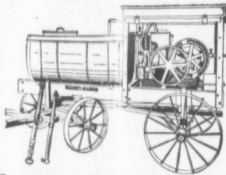
And this is our Government analysis:

Protein 20%	Fat 6.3%
Fibre 10%	Carbohydrates 51%

The palatability of Caldwell's Dairy Meal is assured because it contains, in its correct proportion, our Pure Clean Molasses together with a great variety of high-class Feed Stuff.

N.B.—You will oblige by promptly notifying us if your dealer hasn't Caldwell's Dairy Meal on hand. Write for booklet

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.
Molasses Meal Dairy Meal Cream Substitute Calf Meal Poultry Meals



**MASSEY-HARRIS
SPRAY OUTFITS**

Double Cylinder Vertical Pump
with Bronze Plungers.

Tank is made of selected Cypress.
Positive Agitator operated from
top of Tank—no holes in the side.
Front Wheel's turn under Frame.
Cab protects the Engine.

No Sprocket Chains or other
"trappy" parts.

Engine is Hopper cooled; runs in
any weather and on the steepest
side hill; is efficient and economical
in its operation.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited.
Head Offices—TORONTO, CANADA.

—Branches at—
Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina,
Saskatoon, Vernon, Swift Current,
Calgary, Edmonton.
—Agencies Everywhere—

**RAISE
LARGER CROPS**

Don't be satisfied with average
crops. Make sure that you
are getting the largest, most pro-
fitable and highest quality yield
per acre. Davies Special Fertilizer
will enable you to do it. Send for
free booklet.

The **W. DAVIES** Company
WEST TORONTO, ONT.
We have an agent near
you

**ABSORBINE SHIP'S
LAMENESS**

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone,
Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar
trouble and gets horse going sound.
Does not blister or remove the
hair and horse can be worked. Page
17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells
how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for
manikind. Reduces Painful Swellings, En-
larged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Vari-
cose Veins, Varicose veins, heals Old Sores, Allays
Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and
\$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book
"EVIDENCE" free. Manufactured only by
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 1257, Mansfield Bldg., Montreal, Can.

**Take Good Care
Of The Colts**

It's cheaper to raise colts than to
buy horses. But it's costly if you lose
the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's
Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five
years has proved it the safe, reliable
remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-
bone, bony growths and lameness
from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a
bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of
our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your
druggist's or write us. 85
Dr. E. J. KENDALL, Dr. E. Spang, Falls, Vt.

FARM MANAGEMENT

About Growing Roots:

J. H. Grisdale, Dir. Dom. Exp. Farms
There is scarcely a variety of roots that
cannot be fed to advantage to any
class of stock. We may have en-
silage and the best of clover hay and
first-class straw and excellent meal,
but the addition of a few roots will
make itself felt at once. When they
can be grown so cheaply it is to our
advantage to grow a few on every
farm, if only on a small scale.

We have found that we can grow
roots on the Experimental Farm and
put them in the root house for from
\$2 to \$2.50 a ton, and our crops are
nothing extraordinary, for various
reasons, one being that the soil is
not very suitable for root growing.
Our average crop is somewhere
around 25 tons an acre or from 750 to
850 bushels an acre, and we can put
them in the root house for the prices
I have given.

Fodder and Pasture Plants

While wheat is peopling the prairies,
the success of farming in the
other provinces of Canada largely de-
pends upon fodder crops. Realizing
this fact, the Dominion Seed Commis-
sioner, Mr. Geo. F. Clark, with the
assistance of Dr. M. Mathe, has pre-
pared a companion book to "Farm
Weeds of Canada," entitled "Fodder
and Pasture Plants." This admir-
able work will occupy the position of
a text book. It divides fodders and
pastures into grasses and leguminous
plants and discusses the position of
each. It then takes up the practical
work of growing those crops.

As in "Farm Weeds of Canada," a
feature of this book is the presenta-
tion of lifelike illustrations in natural
color of most of the plants dealt
with. Each of these illustrations
occupy a full page. The book is
splendidly bound in board covers, and
would look well in any library. In
order to place it within the reach of
every farmer who maintains a book
shelf, a nominal price of 50c a copy
has been placed upon it. Its distribu-
tion is in the hands of the King's
Printer, Ottawa.

Two Farmers

By Chas. H. Meiers
Joe Neverread, for many years,
farmed in the same old way.
With plodding toil and hope and fears
But could not make it pay.
His crops grew lighter every year
Until at last he found
That they had dwindled, very near.
To seed for all his ground.

Jim Readalot, not far away,
farmed scientifically.
He read a little every day,
And learned well whereby his
Cows laid his muscle and his time
By exercising brains.
He reached success while in his prime
Through methods that vast gains.

Joe tried to farm a wheat expense
Of land; and had to skim
Across the fields. There was no chance
For breathing-spells with him.
He fumed and fussed and worried till
His hair was gray as lime;
And still he tried to trudge up hill,
A loser all the time.

Jim concentrated effort on
A small, well managed tract,
Whereon he grew up as a fawn,
He moved about. In fact,
His work gave him enjoyment; and
Before he lost his youth
He made a fortune from his land.
This tale is based on truth.

**Be Sure to
Buy Your Fence
Before January 15th**

Remember this is the last day on which
we can take order for Sarnia Fence at
present low prices. After January 15th
prices will have to be raised.

Get your order in now. Better order to-
day so you will be protected. We will
hold your fence for spring shipment if
you don't need it now, but you must
order before January 15th to get it at
low prices.

Write us, or see last week's issue of
this paper for our price list, and send
your order at once.

Sarnia Fence Co., Limited
Dept. F, SARNIA, Canada



**This Coupon Is Good for
Prof. Beery's
Introductory
Course in
Horsemanship
FREE**

CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY
Prof. JESSE BEERY,
Box 41 Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Please send, free of cost, to the address below,
Prof. Beery's Introductory
Course in Horsemanship

Name _____ State _____
Postoffice _____
R. F. D. _____



**Bad Habits
Cured**

By Beery System
Refusing to lead.
Running away when hal-
ter or lead is removed.
Fighting feet in stall.
Pawing in the stable.
Fighting while hitched.
Crowding the stalls.
Fighting halter or bridle.
Tugger bitten.
Pulling on one bit.
Lunging on the bit.
Lunging and pinching.
Refusing to stand.
Fighting back.
Shying. Backing.
Riding away.
Aid of antonionio.
Aid of foot.
Aid of curb.
Aid of mouth of a gen.
Aid of hand.
Aid of seat.
Aid of stomach.
Aid of the touch of
shaft or harness.
Running away.
Kicking. Striking.
Hard to shoe.
Not to grow.
Breaking stride.
Refusing to hold back
while going down hill.
Beating at legs or down
along the road.
Fall switches.
All switches.
Losing the tongue.
Quacking freely.
Not to kick to heavy or
wrench.

To the first 100
men owning
horses, who answer this advertisement, I
will positively send my introductory course
in Horse Training and Coll Breaking AB-
SOLUTELY FREE.

**World's Greatest System
of Horsemanship**

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have
taken my regular course and found that it does the work.
Even if you have only one horse, it will pay you to master
my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a
lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of
my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled
that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.



**My Graduates Are
Doing Wonders**
A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship,
N. Y., says: "I'm working a lot of
horses that seem to me a real
job. I got them for \$10, save them a few
dollars, and I can sell them for
\$200. I don't know how to do
it for the pair." Fred Rowden, R. R.
No. 2, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I
work many times its cost."
If you have many animals from
graduates all over the world.

Send the Coupon
and get the Introductory Course in
Horse Training FREE. This
special offer may never be re-
peated. Act now. I tell no about
your horse.

Prof. JESSE BEERY
Box 41, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES, 10 cents a line flat, \$1.40 an inch an insertion. One month's insertion, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to the Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOOKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building
New York Office—236 4th

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,500 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn 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 anxious 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 readers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this 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."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

Is Public Ownership Desirable?

"Are you in favor of having the Government own and operate all (a) express companies, (b) telegraph and telephone companies, (c) all railroads? This, the second question of Farm and Dairy's referendum, is one of the most common subjects discussed in country literary and debating clubs. Hence, all of Our Folks will be well acquainted with the arguments commonly advanced against Government ownership of public utilities. Government ownership, we are told, is invariably accompanied by extravagance. It is a fertile source of corruption. The taking over by the Government of public utilities is an undue interference with private rights. These arguments in favor of private ownership and operation of public utilities have been advanced with such vigor both in Parliament and out that in Canada public ownership has made but slight advances.

The best proof of the wisdom of any policy is its success in operation. The public operation of public utilities is not a theory. It has been tried extensively. The government of Denmark owns and operates all of the railways in the kingdom, and they have one of the most efficient as well as one of the cheapest systems in the world for the transportation of both passengers and freight. The publicly-owned railways of New South Wales have been almost equally successful. Even our own Intercolonial Railway, competing from the first with most unfavorable conditions, has done more for the country through which it runs than any privately-owned line ever would have done, and is now on a paying basis. Those who claim that government work cannot be carried on without extravagance would do well to note that the Intercolonial was constructed much more cheaply than is the Canadian Northern, even when the increased cost of materials and labor entering into the construction of the latter road are taken into consideration.

So extortionate have become the charges of the telegraph and telephone companies of the United States, and so unsatisfactory their ser-

vices, that the Government is now seriously considering the advisability of taking them over. The Government of Great Britain was forced to do so long ago, and the Government service has proved much more satisfactory and economical than the corporation service that preceded it. The success with which parcels post is meeting in practically every country of the world might be advanced as an argument for the Government operation of express companies; for parcels post is simply express company service under Government direction. The little country of Switzerland probably affords us the finest example of successful government operation. Switzerland has all of its public utilities under government control, and as to the satisfaction that their service gives, every tourist to that land bears testimony.

The Drift to Public Ownership

In every country in the world the tendency is towards public ownership of public utilities. There is good reason for this. A public utility, such as a railway or express company, is in the nature of things a monopoly; and it is only human nature to abuse a monopoly. In all too many cases, particularly in Canada, the tendency is not to determine freight charges, express charges, or telegraph rates by what the service costs plus a reasonable profit, but to levy all that the trade can stand. It is this tendency to overcharge that explains why railway companies, for instance, can continue to do business profitably even when tremendously overcapitalized. Along with this revolt against the abuse of monopoly is the growing conviction that all of the arguments that have been so effectively used against public ownership can be used just as effectively against private ownership. The extravagance that has been evident from the first in the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway can not be duplicated in any government undertaking of similar proportions. The political corruption that comes from the presence of lobbyists in our legislative assemblies may regard as a much greater menace to the country than the filling of government positions on public utilities with party henchmen.

This is one of the big questions in Farm and Dairy's referendum. It is of particular importance now that the Government is reported to be seriously considering the advisability of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway. While it might not be wise to take over the control of all public utilities immediately, the farmers' organizations of Canada are in favor of moving in that direction. The financial success of the post office under Government control encourages them to believe that other utilities could be operated with success and satisfaction. Our Folks will have an opportunity to express their opinions on the principles here involved when the ballots are published January twenty-ninth.

From the Factory to the Farm

How would you like to buy the goods that you need on the farm right at the factory door? For years past it has been the dream of farmers to do this without having them pass through the hands of several dealers before they reach us. True it is that the middleman has been a great necessity in the distribution of goods—in the bringing together of buyer and seller. But in not a few cases he has abused this privilege, and it is conceded that in many lines his margin of profit is even greater than that of the producer. There is too great a gap between the man who makes the goods and the man who uses them. In other words, the cost of selling goods has become too great. Of course, it is not always the fault of the middleman, and even in a great bulk of business he must still hold to place. But there are many lines of

goods that we farmers can buy direct from the factory. Here's where our Farmers' Club can do us good service.

By the way, has the Club in your section wakened up for this winter? Why not rouse your members and get away to a good start next week? You will find, too, by the way, that the strongest factor in holding your Club together is to give your members a chance of saving some cash on the goods they need. So why not put our heads together, and get prices direct from the factory or wholesale houses on what our members will buy this winter? What about seed corn, clover seed, sleighs and cutters, scythes, groceries, fertilizers, mill feeds, and a dozen other things? Plenty of firms will sell these to us direct, either as a Club or as individuals. Let us try it, and note what we will save this winter.

We can find a list of these firms in the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy, or any of our other good farm papers. We have scores of firms advertising just for this purpose—to let us know what they have for sale, and to cut down the cost of sales by getting them to us through as few hands as possible.

Just one precaution: Let us make sure of getting in touch with good, reliable firms, whose good faith and integrity is guaranteed by the paper that tells us about it. In Farm and Dairy the reliability of all advertisers is guaranteed. This makes it perfectly safe for all of Our Folks to deal with Farm and Dairy advertisers.

The Middle Course

The safe course in farming is the one that runs to neither extreme. It lies somewhere between the methods of the man who "puts all his eggs in one basket," and the one who "has too many irons in the fire." The citrus growers of California are this winter in a position to testify to the instability of the first course. They have been growing citrus fruits and only citrus fruits for many years. Late spring frosts this year deprived them of almost their entire income. In many years the grain growers of the Canadian West can also testify to the unsatisfactory results of one crop farming—the man who tries to handle every line and makes a success of none of them.

The right course has been given in detail by Prof. Warren, of Cornell University, who, after investigating conditions on several hundred farms, found that without exception the most profitable farms were those on which there were one or two specialties and a couple of money-making side lines. Just which shall be the specialties and which shall be the side lines must be determined by each of Our Folks for his own farm and local conditions. Many of Our Folks with whom we are personally acquainted, have made dairy products and hogs their specialties, with poultry and a few acres of potatoes on the side. Others have substituted horses for hogs and small fruits for potatoes with equally good results. Few of our really successful farmers are strictly specialists and few spread themselves widely.

"Please don't drive in the ruts," is the wording of signboards quite common along rural highways in Illinois and adjoining states. This is good advice. Most of us know it is inadvisable to drive in the ruts, but we are apt to follow the path of least resistance unless our mistake is called to our attention. Such a signboard is a continual reminder to the thoughtless one. To drive in the ruts of a country highway is to make those ruts worse. To keep out of the ruts is to maintain an even and hard surface. These signboards might well be adopted on the rural highways of Canada.

Evil Results of Uneven Distribution

(Continued from page 9)
tends to drive the young folk cityward.

It is not fair that we should charge the large financial and business magnates with being wholly responsible for the ominous conditions which face us. In so far as they are mainly responsible for, and profit by, the rapid growth of cities, and our long-continued legislative discriminating against agriculture, they must take a large share of the blame, for unto whom much is given from him much will be required. Nevertheless, the general spirit of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" has so largely animated rich and poor alike that we are all guilty. The willingness to take something for nothing, much for little, the indulgence in personal gratification at the country's expense, is essentially antisocial, and must inevitably bring its reward in social weakness and decay.

I have had splendid success from using advertising space in Farm and Dairy. Have also used space in a poultry paper, but find that I have made more sales through Farm and Dairy.—E. Fenner, Bruce Co., Ont.

AD. TALK CXIII

1914! Here's to You for a Prosperous Year

Is your business already off to a good start? Are you planning big things—to excel old 1913?

If you do, you must learn to profit by the mistakes you made last year.

At this time, thousands of prudent men, reviewing the ups-and-downs of another business year just closed, give sober thought to a question they dare not ignore—the need for added publicity to their products.

If the year has been prosperous one is there not the more reason that your prosperity be safeguarded for 1914? If not so prosperous, all the more reason to make your products so secure in public confidence that "hard times" cannot affect

If thoughts like these are in your mind you know this little note will be found acceptable.

It is said that the prosperity of every publication is reflected by the welfare of the people it serves. Farm and Dairy has just concluded it's red letter year.

Yes, you like to hear of successful ventures. It's stimulating. Farm and Dairy has had the best year since inception. We've progressed financially, we've improved editorially, our circulation is greater, and of higher quality, we have the confidence of "Our People," and the good will of "Our Advertisers." Both have profited in knowing each other.

Yes, we have prospered because "Our People" have prospered.

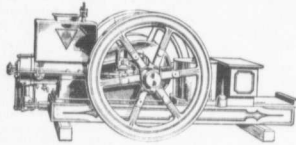
And now for 1914! Watch us grow—note the improvements in our illustrated material, the renewed life and spicyness in our editorials.

We're on our feet financially. "Bigger and better than ever!" is our motto. Watch us realize it. If you are going to be among the live ones, your advertising will be found in our columns.

When you find our wealthy dairymen and scores of others taking large space with us, even up to full pages, you know for certain that we have the confidence of the class of farmers whose business you will do well to seek after. "Our People"—the prosperous dairy farmers of Canada, can be reached exclusively, during 1914 by—FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Be Sure to Get Your "Alpha" Engine Catalogue



It Gives "real" information about a "real" gas engine that will give you "real" service and satisfaction.

Write at once to the nearest De Laval Branch below for this catalogue. It contains a lot of "real" information that will interest you and then when you have read the catalogue, if you want to look the "Alpha" over and see for yourself its splendid construction and how perfectly it works we can no doubt arrange for you to do so.

ENGINE buyers expect good service. They have work to do and want an engine that is always in condition to do it.

ALPHA Engines never disappoint. They are so sure to start and keep running that they have knocked out all the mystery of why an engine does not work.

ALPHA Engines are strictly modern in every detail of design and manufacture. Good engineering and a wide-awake management has kept them ahead of the rest in developments that make for real service.

THE ALPHA Engine was first to successfully use the hopper cooled cylinder; first to adopt the built-in slow speed magnet and perfect a method of using it for starting and running to the exclusion of batteries. First also to perfect a carburetor commercially practical for use of kerosene and low-grade fuels.

THESE are only three of the many features in this modern engine which bring real service such as engine-buyers can find in no other machine.

THESE and its many other features are fully described in the ALPHA Catalogue. Write for it to-day.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

Montreal Peterboro
Winnipeg Vancouver

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THE DAVIES Co. Ltd.
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Purity Salt

The Dairymen's Favorite

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Prices will be mailed also.

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100 Tons No. 1 Timothy Horse Hay.
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A man wanted in every dairy district to collect renewals and get new subscriptions. Hustlers needed who will cover the district thoroughly. State occupation and if can work entire or spare time.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

YOU DAIRYMEN

Come and discuss your problems together at our Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

—IN—

Cornwall JAN. 7 (Seventh Eighth Ninth) 1914
(WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY)

New Problems—New Opportunities—New Difficulties—have been presented through the recent tariff schedule.

Bring along your Boys and spend these three days in profitable discussion, in securing fresh information and inspiration. Above all, make this Convention a special meeting place for yourself and your friends.

Farmers' Day - - - - Jan. 7th
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These Speakers will address our Convention:

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These should be your best spent 3 days of 1914

Come along and be one of us

Special Railway Rates. A card to the Secretary will bring you a Programme and full particulars. Write to-night

G. A. GILLESPIE, President T. A. THOMPSON, Secretary
Peterboro Almonte

EASTERN ONTARIO
DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION



KINDNESS is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—Goethe.

The Washerwoman's Son

By DEBORAH DREW

Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.

DAN sat upon the wall, under the chestnut oak, and pondered. At nine o'clock he met problems to which there seems no solution. Tim lay at his feet in panting, wagging watchfulness, between Dan and an empty clothes-basket.

Tim had no pedigree, to speak of; he was just a young, healthy, well-disposed mongrel, not unlike Dan. Dan looked out upon the world through a pair of candid, blue eyes, set in an open, freckled face. A tuft of straight, brown hair protruded from the crown of his yellowed straw hat.

He rubbed a bare, brown foot along Tim's soft back gently, and meditated. He looked up the shaded avenue at the big house, with its cool veranda, furnished with wicker chairs and cushions and awnings. He looked at Mrs. Haines, sitting there, in a dainty, white dress, which his mother had washed.

There was not a period in his memory in which that big house had not a place. It seemed to him that he had always been coming there with the "wash."

At first it had been only to accompany his mother then it had been to help her, sometimes by drawing the cart on which she steaded the basket, sometimes by holding his end of the basket as they carried it between them when the cart was out of repair. Latterly he had come alone, drawing the cart, on which the basket was fastened; and sometimes, when the clothes were exceptionally light, carrying the basket upon his shoulder, as he had done to-day.

And to-day he pondered. After he had delivered the clothes he had carried a while, as usual, to play with the two children who lived on this beautiful place. But, just as he was showing off Tim's accomplishments, to the delight of small Margaret, who clapped her hands in glee, her father had called her in, and Dan had caught the words, "That is your washerwoman's son!"

Why, of course! He was their "washerwoman's son!" Hadn't he been coming there always? And hadn't Mrs. Haines said always that the clothes looked just too beautiful to wear, and praised his mother's work to a degree that made him proud?

Why, then, had Mr. Haines said that to Margaret, as though she had never seen their washerwoman's son before? He had not said that to Albert, and Albert had played with him and showed him his new cars until called in by his mother to dress for the party.

The party was to be at another big house, up another shaded avenue in this aristocratic part of the old town. In the party Dan knew unquestioningly that he had no place.

Collectively, of the children of this section of town he was not a part; but, individually, he had a comfort-

able, chatty acquaintance with each. Not one of them but was glad to stop and have a word with Dan and watch Tim do wonderful tricks.

Why, then, had Mr. Haines said that to Margaret? Perhaps it was because she was only four and needed to be told things often. Fortunately, when one is nine and a boy mysteries fade away, dreamlike, and a whistle naturally follows any serious reflection.

The shaded avenue ran into the

EVERYONE is bound to aim at the possession of a good character as one of the highest objects of his life. We should regard it as capital unaffected by panics and failures, fruitful when all other investments lie dormant, having as certain promise in the present life as in the life which is to come. The value of character is the standard of human progress. The individual, the community, or the nation tells its standing, its advancement and its worth by its estimation of character. That man or nation which lightly esteems character is low, groveling and barbarous. Just as a man prizes his character, so is he. This is the true standard of a man.—Janet Creaver, *Huron Co., Ont.*

road which sloped its long, hot, dusty length to the river, or, in Haytown vernacular, "down t' the dock," where Dan's mother lived.

Dan got down from the wall, and, laying a broad hand upon the empty basket, went whistling homeward with joyous Tim at his heels.

The road stretched hot and shadeless for a third of a mile, and then a brook ran out from somewhere and travelled beside it, separated only by a rail fence on the top of its own rocky banks.

It dashed along uproariously till it lived the mill, which had not turned its wheel for twenty years, and then dwindled into a decorous gurgle. And here the road became shady and wooded, and smelled of earthy, fragrant things; and the cool of the air was grateful to tired nerves.

Dan stopped whistling. He was reminded again of that cool veranda, with its wicker furniture. He thought of Mrs. Haines, sitting there in her cool, white dress; he thought of the bare, hot cleanliness of his mother's house; he remembered that his mother never wore a white dress, yet how many she had washed for Mrs. Haines!

He was getting a perspective of his mental pictures that had been wanting before; yet they were less satisfying than when they had been flat.

As he emerged upon the last hot, dusty bit of mill road that led straight to the river, he could see his mother's house on the left of the road.

Such a poor little house, not even prettily old and ugly; just narrow and wooden and sordid and clean, with a little front stoop that would scarcely hold one of Mrs. Haines's wicker chairs.

The door and the windows were open. Inside, his mother was scolding. She was a slender, wiry woman, with high, slender features and piercing blue eyes that might have been—well, no one knows what they might have been in a different setting—and wispy hair she drew straight back from her forehead into a small knot, like a walnut, at the back of her head. One could scarcely guess at its color, for it was always damped with perspiration and steam.

Dan had an oblique view of her down the narrow hall, through the kitchen door, standing at her tub. She was always clean, this mother of his. Her hair was always combed tight and straight; there was always the clean calico dress, turned in, collarless, at the neck; always the gingham apron; always the sleeves rolled up above the elbows; always the thin, bony elbows, the thin, slender arms; always the parboiled hands; always the light, quick, hurried step; always the alert, hurried, worried face.

She was scolding. Sometimes, when things had gone more than usually wrong, and gossiping neighbors had irritated her, she did scold fiercely. Dan had to admit it—and the children—fled in various directions till the tirade was over; all except Dan.

Some way he was used to the sharpness of his mother's tongue; some

of and baked and sewed—but she was happy and jolly; and the children were all happy and jolly; and there was not a touch in their front yard; and the gate swung straight on its hinges. And Mr. Johnson was not rich! Why, he went to work every morning with a carpenter's kit on his shoulder.

Ah, perhaps that was it—he went to work every day. Dan's thoughts travelled to his own father, who never worked at all, except at an odd job now and then, who spent his time chiefly at Flannigan's saloon around the corner, and came home, stupid and dull, just in time to eat some of the dinner which Dan's mother had earned.

So that was it! If in a family only one worked, one must work for two. The haze was clearing a little on Dan's horizon.

A boy was approaching the sagging "Hi, Dan!" "Hi, Jake!"

"Mako Tim do the stick trick, will ye?"

"None," s' tired." "Shoo! He ain't tired. Come on, Tim, nice Tim!"

"But Tim only slapped the step

cheerily and looked knowingly up at Dan.

Dan looked hard at Jake. "Ain't you never been tired?" "Won't you like to be made to play leap-frog after ye'd had a long walk in the sun?" Tim gits tired, same as you do!"

Jake went on, clattering a stick along the wet fence as he went. A woman was coming through the gate—a woman in run-down slippers. Her hair hung in a braid down her back, and her forehead was outlined with white curl-paper. She held a moist baby on her arm.

"Ye' ma in?" Dan nodded.

The woman went to the door. "Moll D., you in?"

"A tired "Yes" came from the kitchen.

The woman went in. "I asked you'd it be home about now, thought I'd jest come down and set a while."

Moll D. looked round from her tub. "Have a chair."

Moll D. soaped and rubbed. "Well, I dunno ez practisin' on a wash-board from New Year's to New Year's is calculated to make a body look better for it."

The woman shifted the moist baby to her other arm. "How ye heard what Bash Orme sez about ye, Moll D.?"

"Bash Orme seem to have lots o' time fur tendin' to other folks' business," retorted Moll D.

"She sez yer to be killin' yerself fur a good-fur-nothin' husband in a thankless fam'ly."

Moll D. splashed and rinsed, and replied with suppressed anger:

"She allers did know more about my business than I knowed myself."

"Bash is a awful gossip," admitted the visitor. "She sez to me the other day, sez she, 'Moll D.'s a fool, hard ez she works, to let Dan keep that dog to help eat 'er out o' house 'n' home!'"

"She did, did she?"

Moll D. had turned round from her tub, and, with one dripping hand resting on the washboard, stood confronting her visitor.

(Continued next week)

"It's been four years now," said the deserted lady, "since he left me and his happy home. I remember just as well as yesterday—how he stood at the town holding an open till six fives got in the house."—Indianapolis Press.

She worked—she washed and iron-

The Upward Look

Turning Over a New Leaf

Do you remember, it may be many years ago, it may be but a few, with what a thrill of mingled joy and fearful anticipation, you used to turn over the old, stained, blotted leaf of your copy-book, to begin writing on a fresh, clean, spotless one? If you remember, and I am sure you do, you also can recall, with what a hopeless sense of despair, that first dreadful blot, fell on that clean sheet! It really seemed no use trying to get a perfect page.

In thinking over all our failures in regard to other New Year's resolutions, do you ever feel so discouraged that you have declared that you will never make any more?

But which is better, that the little child should give up trying, so that each copy becomes more blotted, more carelessly written, more soiled than the last, or that he should do his very best, so that from one leaf to the next, can be detected more neatness, more care, more pains?

Browning in his "Epistle" tells us of a chance meeting of a skilled doctor with Lazarus and how after his days spent in Heaven, a word, a gesture, a glance from a child would startle him to an agony of fear or

exasperation. He knew then, just how Christ regarded, what so often we call trifling faults and speak lightly of as our besetting sins.

Instead will we not ask solemnly, searchingly, how Christ considers them, whatever they are, temper, truthfulness, intemperance.

We cannot expect nor hope, that our lives will be perfect, but will we not try more faithfully, more earnestly, more prayerfully, that this new year will be the best page so far in our lives, the freest from marks of carelessness, blots or stains.—I. H. N.

Home Labor-Saving Devices

No. 2
Mrs. W. R. Mann, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Now the floors: A pail with wringer attached for mop; a dustless mop, new broom, a carpet sweeper, and now the vacuum cleaner. A word about this last: Every farmer's wife should have one; they clean so easily and well and cost but \$25 for a good one.

This a blessing plain, painted or hardwood floors are the style with many easily lifted rugs instead of dusty moth-harboring carpets, often of rags or yarn; the latter are so hard to keep swept and are never really so clean.

The bread-mixer is a great boon for the tired woman whose back and

shoulders must ache with the old punching method. The food chopper grinds quickly anything from spices up to vegetables and meat. The little brushes for five cents and the 10 cent whisk saves the hands and washes vegetables clean. The washing machines and wringers hasten wash day's work, while the electric iron and the skirt board, or the charcoal iron and mangle board, let us down easy on ironing day.

SUMMER COAL OIL STOVE

Where gas is not available the coal oil stove is good with its three or four burners easily lighted and easily kept clean, while its oven is a great success.

The tiny stitch-in-time is a wonder worker for heel-less hose or buttonless clothes or patchless garments.

Many more labor-saving devices might be named, but let me finish this time by saying, "Let your head save your heels," and by system and forethought procure any and every device to save the home's great maker—the wife and mother. The outlay in money may mean a hat and

may mean doctor's fees or under-driven to do woman's the movement from reading of the most serious contentions that we have not given the topic our serious consideration, but it is time we woke up and not interested.

OUR HOME CLUB

"One Who Wants to Know"

"Dream's" letter and "Another Hired Man's" have set me thinking, too. We farmers' wives have not the same opportunities as our sisters in the city for getting advice on current topics, and we want to know more about "Woman Suffrage." I am hoping there will be a lively discussion in "Our Home Club" for it threatens to be the burning question at our sewing circles and meal talks this winter.

The only argument that our men folks seem to launch is that it may take away the charm of our femininity. This, they think, appeals to our love of flattery and we are supposed to be mollified at once. Of course chopping wood, chasing pigs out of the pasture, nailing up fences, or giving a hand at mowing back are not at all suggestive of the masculine; but when the vote is mentioned up go the storm signals. I believe they have visions of us deserting our kitchens and bombarding Parliament. Most of us have been so prejudiced against the movement from reading of the most serious contentions that we have not given the topic our serious consideration, but it is time we woke up and not interested.

I have often thought we women



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—*superfina*.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

They are All Pleased



PHOTO OF SET

South Mountain,
Dec. 12, 1913.

Farm and Dairy,
Peterboro.

Dear Sirs,

Received tea set O.K. It was in good condition. I am very much pleased with it.

Thanking you for same, and wishing you a very merry Christmas and prosperous New Year.—I am,

Yours truly,
Mrs. JACK CAMERON.

Burgessville,
Dec. 10, 1913.

Farm and Dairy,
Peterboro.

Dear Sirs,

I received the china tea set some days from the time I sent you the subscriptions. They were all in good shape, and I am more than delighted with them. I am sure that I was well paid for the trouble that I had

Yours truly,
Mrs. ALBERT ROCKETT.

Some of the Tea Set Winners

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1—Mrs. Grant Smuck, Dorchester, Ont. | 17—Mrs. Harry Kingston Eldorado, Ont. |
| 2—Mrs. Albert Rockett, R.R. No. 2, Burgessville, Ont. | 18—Mrs. W. H. Frazer, Pembroke, Ont. |
| 3—Mrs. G. Wilfong, R.R. No. 1, Hespeler, Ont. | 19—Mrs. John A. McLaren, Russell, Ont. |
| 4—Mrs. Jack Cameron, South Mountain, Ont. | 20—Mrs. Thos. W. Donnan, Stirling, Ont. |
| 5—Mrs. Medley, Bridgeton, Ont. | 21—Mrs. Jas. Cleary, Angus, Ont. |
| 6—Mrs. HERN SNEEL, R.R. No. 1, Norwich, Ont. | 22—Mrs. James Boyd, South Mountain, Ont. |
| 7—Mrs. Arthur Halbert, Burketon Stn., Ont. | 23—Miss Loretto Forstall, Madoc, Ont. |
| 8—Mrs. Geo. F. Donaldson, R.R. No. 1, Pakenham, Ont. | 24—Miss Elouisa Arkwright, Fenelon Falls, Ont. |
| 9—Mrs. O. E. Spinnang, R.M.D. No. 1, Eastman, Que. | 25—Miss Alice Presby, Pendleton Stn., Ont. |
| 10—Mrs. Eli White, Portland, Ont. | 26—Miss Ethel Fallowfield, Woodstock, Ont. |
| 11—Mrs. W. C. Good, Brantford, Ont. | 27—Miss Nancy Ero, Brunner, Ont. |
| 12—Mrs. John E. Almont, Silverdale Stn., Ont. | 28—Miss Jessie Hook, Lyndhurst, Ont. |
| 13—Mrs. Nelson Domingue, Stanbridge E. Que. | 29—Miss Amy K. Hiley, Berwick, Ont. |
| 14—Mrs. Sam. Herdman, R.R. No. 1, Huntington, Que. | 30—Mrs. James Gordon, Howick, Que. |
| 15—Mrs. Thos. Fillingham, Miller, Ont. | 31—Mrs. Samuel Talbot, R.R. No. 5, St. Mary's, Ont. |
| 16—Mrs. L. H. Schneider, Schrippingville, Ont. | 32—Mrs. T. Fitzpatrick, Cordova Mines, Ont. |
| | 33—Miss Ethel Schlotzauer, Rostock, Ont. |

It's just as easy for one as for another. This offer of a Semi-Porcelain forty-piece Tea Set for Four New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy is open to all of our women folk.

We want to see every woman reader of Farm and Dairy grasp this opportunity while it lasts. Send your subscriptions to

FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO

have a better chance than the men to be in touch with school affairs. Why should we not have some voice in selecting the teacher. In encouraging new studies in the school curriculum? Most men will acknowledge that the child is largely under the control of the mother; she has every opportunity of knowing child nature, so it follows she can better understand school needs and methods than the men.

It seems to me there would be little danger of a woman becoming forward were she a school trustee or if she was even elected to the county council. And should granting the franchise ever result in giving us a local hall interest in our farms, would it not be the greatest stimulus to improve our own lands and eventually the whole community? Better farms, better roads, happier homes, big prices — would our husbands object then? But I am too ignorant of the subject to advance my views. What do my sisters say?—"Aunt Mary."

◆◆◆

Are Farmers Honest?

"We are prepared to say with authority that the fiction of the 'honest farmer' is fiction. Find a farmer who never has been 'done' by one or more of his farmer neighbors and I will find the needle in two hay stacks."

I make this quotation from an advertising magazine. The writer, once a prominent business man and now retired to the farm, makes the claim that the farmer is one of the most dishonest men in business to-day.

A few weeks ago a big consignment of apples was received at a storage warehouse from an Ontario grower. The fruit inspectors, on examining them, found that in many cases the only good apples in the barrel were on the top.

It is not long since a country merchant informed me that he had received a crock of butter with a big lump of salt in the center.

I could go on almost indefinitely naming small dishonest tricks that have come to my attention or that I have seen personally in connection with the farmer in business. Every rural community has its sharpers and every city community is coming to understand that the fact that a man is a farmer is not a guarantee of his honesty.

We who are farmers must admit the truth of the contention that some of us are not as honest as we should be. That, however, is no reason for condemning us all. It would be quite as just to say that there are no honest people in the city because a few representatives are occasionally hauled into the police court for their dishonest procedures. I thoroughly believe that farmers as a whole are more honorable than any other class of the community. Statistics as to the source of the criminals found in our prisons and penitentiaries bear me out in this contention.

It is true, however, that there are many sharpers in rural communities and that they are citizens in good standing. I suppose that every Home Club reader has a story of some sharp neighbor who is a welcome guest in the homes of the community. Would it not be better if all such sharpness, which borders on dishonesty, were frowned on to such an extent that no man could consider himself a respectable citizen unless he be absolutely honorable.—"Brother Jack."

◆◆◆

When making mustard add a tiny drop of salad oil to it while it is being mixed. It will greatly improve the flavor.

◆◆◆

A cup of moderately strong tea, in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused, will frequently cure a nervous headache.

Cutlery
Easily Quickly
Thoroughly
Cleaned with
Old Dutch Cleanser

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

If you have any money to spend on your home, let us tell you where to buy the things that count. We know what is in all the shops, and can make you go twice as far for you, as you can for yourself.

Try us.

Send us \$1.00 for each room you want to fix up and will send you ideas for color and samples of material with information as to where the stuffs can be bought and at what price.

Anything you want to know about fixing up your home ask

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING COMPANY
1 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

CHALLENGE COLLARS
Acknowledge to be the Finest Quality of Water-proof Collars ever made, both to see and keep so clean and bright. All styles of dress for 25c.

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88 PRATER AVENUE
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"All 'ARLINGTON COLLARS' are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best."

HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS
Original and unexcelled.
World of its value. "Empress" register, no fact, "Empress" a signature on occasion.
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Canadian Kodak Co., Limited
TORONTO

THE TREND OF THE WINTER FASHIONS

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest patterns. When sending for patterns, give your order blouse be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of buttons desired. Price of all patterns, 10c. Folks, in each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, N.H.

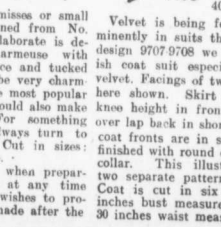
As the winter advances and the design shown in 9492. This apron is numerous tasks that have to be not only simple and practical, but be- attended to each fall around coming as well. It is fitted to the blouse and completed, the figure under the arm by a dart, and the skirt portion is ample enough to protect the dress worn underneath. The back portion is extended to form straps that cross at the centre and fasten over the shoulders in front. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

One advantage in the styles of this year is that in a great many cases they are very plain, and take a surprisingly small amount of goods to develop. This is especially true of the separate skirt designs. Have you selected your style for that new skirt you are planning to make for yourself? In design 9721 we have a most desirable model for a two-piece skirt. This design is particularly suited for striped goods, two tones of gray having been used in this case. The front is tucked stitched over the back portions at the side seams, above plaited insert. Cut in five sizes: 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

How do the new shirt waist styles appeal to you with the yoke back and front. Also blouse effect both back and front? No. 9717 is an up-to-date model and would be very pretty treated in brown flannel with stitching for a finish. Glass buttons, which are such a popular trimming this season, could be used to good advantage on this blouse. The design could also be worked out in linen, madras, cashmere, satin or raw silk. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

A chic costume for misses or small women could be fashioned from No. 9720. If something elaborate is desired Kings blue charmeuse with trimming of shadow lace and tucked chiffon for shawl would be very charming. Velvet, one of the most popular materials this season, would also make up in good style. For something more simple we can always turn to serge or broadcloth. Cut in sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

An apron to slip on when preparing Sunday dinner or at any time when one particularly wishes to protect the dress, can be made after the



In designs 9719 and 9481 show two pleasing designs of dresses for the little girl. Ask mother's girl which style she prefers for her new frock. In 9719 we have the Balkan style, the dresses with the raised waist effect are becoming to almost every child. This model is featured in brown kindergarten brown with trimming of brown and white percale and the broad belt joins the waist and skirt. In 9481 we have a one-piece dress which is sure to meet with the approval of the home dressmaker. Serge or corduroy could be used to develop this simple little dress, having the yoke of a contrasting material. These patterns are cut in four sizes: 6, 8 and 10 years.

A most attractive design for a house dress is shown herewith in illustration 9709. Gray striped serge, sucker with facings of white edged with bias bands of the gray was used to develop this neat model, and it can readily be seen that this combination is most effective. Other wash materials or even serge could be fashioned after this design with satisfactory results. Six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches.

Velvet is being featured very prominently in suits this season, and in design 9707-9708 we show a chic stylish coat suit especially suitable for velvet. Facings of faceted satin are here shown. Skirt is draped above knee height in front and the fronts over lap back in short extensions. The coat fronts are in surplice style and finished with round edged revers coat collar. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each. Coat is cut in six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure and skirt 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

When you go to a dealer's store to hear a Phonograph be sure you hear an Edison Phonograph

If you do not hear an Edison you do not hear a phonograph. There is only one Edison and only one Phonograph bearing his name. The Edison Phonograph is Mr. Edison's own personal achievement. He invented it and he perfected it. He is responsible for its clear, lifelike musical Records—the Blue Amberols, unbreakable, playing four minutes and lasting a lifetime. He has produced the indestructible diamond reproducing point, that never needs changing. He has recently perfected this new cabinet model—a thing of beauty in itself and a marvel of musical perfection.



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Simple to operate, price so moderate that anyone can buy. Made of first quality material. Sold you direct. Makes the small bush profitable.

Every one guaranteed. Order now and be ready to take care of your early runs of sap, the best and most profitable you get.

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BLACK KNIGHT STOVE



FOR BRIGHTNESS, BLACK AND LIGHTNESS, USE KNIGHT. No DUST No RUST. A PASTE NO WASTE. THE F. F. DALLEY & LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

AGENTS WANTED


\$1000.00 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an agent in any town in the world if there already is one person in such locality for only 10c. Write for quick action. Agents Wholesale, Retail, Franchise. Write for full particulars to get ONE FREE MANTLE LAMP CO., 724 Madison Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

is a marvelous egg-producer. It often doubles the number of eggs—makes hens lay all winter—and gives you plenty of eggs when they are selling in the cities for 50c. to 60c. a dozen.

HENS LAY RIGHT IF FED RIGHT

The big men in the poultry business—those who are making big money—will tell you that **INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD** cures "Chicken Cholera"—keeps the little chicks—keeps the fowls strong and vigorous—and is a matchless to fatten fowls for the market.



You need it if you want to make money off your flock. An egg dollar—50c., 50c. and 50c. package, and the 10c. package give you a beautiful idea for it too. **INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD** is sold on a spot cash guarantee to you.

International Stock Feed Co. Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$13.90

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we buy all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. A sturdy and long life tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with instructions, lamps and fittings ready to use when you get them. For your guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators fitted in natural color showing the high grade of finish. Brooder finished in bright colors—ready to use when you get them. For your guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators fitted in natural color showing the high grade of finish. Brooder finished in bright colors—ready to use when you get them. For your guarantee—30 days trial.

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Cheese Factories are Closing for the Season
How about your Cream?
We will buy your Cream all the year through
Returns are made every week
Ship your New Laid Eggs to us
We pay highest prices for both Cream and Eggs

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HELPFUL LITERATURE for Bible Study.
Free on application—International Bible Students' Association, 52 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding The Farmer's Best Friesian Cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association, W. A. CLEMSON, St. George, Ont.

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Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream.

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You Can Sell

Your pure bred cattle, any surplus stock you have, by advertising in the columns of Farm and Dairy.

We take you next upwards of 37,000 possible buyers, and at a cost very small to you for this great service—only \$1.50 per inch.

Send your advertisement to-day for next issue.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE

Creamery Equipment and Machinery, including boiler, saggows, cuts, etc. Also ice cream freezer and shipping tubs. This is an excellent opportunity to secure thoroughly up-to-date machinery. Full particulars will be mailed on application.

Box 522, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction. Justification your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy to clean, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick cream. Delivered from a quart of milk. Makes one quart of rich cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You

Our separators made in all sizes and enormous terms of trial will attach you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our separators are made in the best material and are guaranteed to last for twenty years. Delivery from our Cream Separators is guaranteed in the world.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.

Write today for our catalog and for particulars what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1209 Bainbridge, N. Y.



The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department. This department is open to matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

W. O. D. A. Convention

The 47th Annual Convention of the Dairywomen's Association of Western Ontario will be held in the City Hall, Stratford, January 14th and 15th, 1914. At the Wednesday morning session the president's address and directors' report will be given and also the financial statement. In the afternoon addresses will be given by C. F. Whitley on "The Cow Testing Worth While?"; Prof. S. F. Edwards on "The Cause and Prevention of Bovine Tuberculosis" and by Prof. J. H. Grisdale on "Common Sense Cow Feeding." The report of Committee on Dairy Herd Competition will be given at this session. Wednesday evening Miss Belle Millar will deliver an address on "The Soft Cheese Made in Canadian Dairying?"; Prof. H. H. Grisdale will give an illustrated lecture on "Dairy Barn and Dairy Barn Equipment," also addresses by Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. James S. Duff. If possible Hon. Nelson Monteith, James Torance, M.L.A., and H. B. Morphy, M.P., will be present and deliver short addresses.

At the session on Thursday addresses will be given by Robt. Johnson on "Defects in our Cheese when it goes into Storage and when it comes out"; by W. Steinhoff on "Defects in our Butters when it goes into Storage and when it comes out," and by Prof. H. H. Dean on "Cheese Notes." Geo. H. Barr will also deliver an address of "Cream Grading at Cream Collecting Stations" and Mr. J. A. Ruddick will give some figures from the census of 1911. Mr. Geo. A. Putnam will present the trophies.

Addresses at Cornwall

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association will be held in the Town Hall at Cornwall, January 7, 8 and 9, 1914. On Wednesday, Jan. 7th Mr. H. Glendinning, Manilla, will deliver an address on "Management and Care of the Dairy Herd"; C. F. Whitley, Ottawa, on "Cow Testing"; Prof. J. H. Grisdale, C.E.F., Ottawa, on "Common Sense Cow Feeding"; Prof. H. H. Grisdale, Dean, of the O.A.C., on "The Place of the Farmer in the Dairy Industry of Canada." At the evening session J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa, will talk on "Dairying in Other Countries." Addresses will also be given by Hon. James Duff, Prof. Harcourt, O.A.C., Guelph, Dr. Alguire, Cornwall, and the Mayor of Cornwall.

On January 8th the following addresses will be given: "Butter Making and Its Development in Eastern Ontario," L. A. Zufelt, Kingston Dairy School; "Some Dairy Figures from the Census of 1911," J. A. Ruddick; "Farm and Factory Water Supply," Dr. M. T. Connell, Queen's College, Kingston; addresses by A. J. Ayer and A. C. Wieland, Montreal Export Merchants; report presented by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, and G. G. Puhlow, Chief Dairy Instructor. At the evening session J. C. Milligan, Cornwall; Dr. Creelman, O.A.C., Guelph; Andrew A. Underhill, Morrisburg, and G. A. Putnam will address the meeting. Ladies are especially invited to the evening sessions.

On Friday morning Dr. T. Torance, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, will deliver an address and

E. P. Bradt, Morrisburg, will speak on "How the District Representative Can Assist the Dairy Farmer."

Bad Factory Purchase

In the winter of 1911 I partly purchased a cheese factory. This factory had made 100 tons of cheese each season for five years, and I bought it for a 120-ton factory. The factory had 100 tons of cheese in 1910 and took a mortgage on factory for amount. The other men, or proprietors, had up the balance of the mortgage was due in June, 1911. On Good Friday, 1911, I paid \$500 down and gave notes for \$900 and assumed mortgage. Paid \$500 for the \$900 that summer, but have not paid any more, and the balance has not been cashed off. I was not here when the factory opened in spring, and on my arrival May 1st found that the 30 men were under a five-year contract, and it expired in June, 1911. Most of those men sent their milk to a condenser, and the factory dropped that season from 125 tons to 71; in 1912 10 tons. This year will be less. Can I come on the two men for the difference

THE organized farmers of Canada were very busy the week before last. They had a deputation to Ottawa presenting their claims on the Dominion government, and all attended the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. Much space is given to reports of these gatherings, and the report of the Maritime Winter Fair. The deputation show at Guelph, which were mentioned in these reports, was withheld. We make this explanation for the benefit of our folks, who may wonder why these reports are so late in appearing.

between 125 tons and 71, or \$154 the first season? Was it my duty to find out if these patrons were under contract? Is there any chance that you get my money back, or the difference in the make that season? Was not the factory mortgage guaranteed to me? It is not quite clear from your letter just what representations were made to the material before us it would seem that the vendors told you that the factory was producing 125 tons and had been doing so for five years. This was, strictly speaking, a misstatement. The question then is whether their concealment of the fact that they were under a contract to supply 125 tons a year, which contract was soon to expire, gave you the right of action against the vendors. In order to succeed in connection with this non-disclosure you would have to show that from the necessity of the case the vendors had full knowledge of the material facts and that you could not have such knowledge, and that you were obliged to rely upon the good faith of the vendors for exact and complete information as to all the circumstances that would affect your judgment in determining whether or not you would do business with them on the terms proposed.

It would seem that you could readily have had information concerning about this contract, and should have done so before buying the business. It would seem only reasonable that a man purchasing a business of this kind would make inquiries from the farmers in the neighborhood as to the patronage he might expect if he bought the place. In the absence of these inquiries you can not succeed in an action against the vendors.

Protein is the most important ingredient of the dairy cow's ration. Without it she cannot make milk.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and as cow testing has abundantly proved its value to the dairymen, it must surely be evident to every one commencing to raise and sample their milk records useful as guides in selection, they must be kept not for two or three months, but from beginning to end of the milking season.—C. F. Whitley, Ottawa.

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BOOK OF BARGAINS**
T. EATON CO.

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SUPPLEMENT TO OUR
FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE, No. 108

FIFTY SIX BARGAIN DAYS FOR YOU
COMMENCING DEC. 26th, ENDING FEB. 26th

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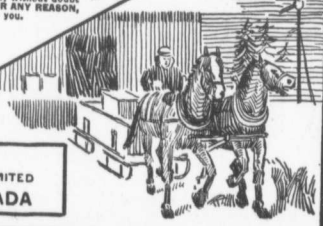
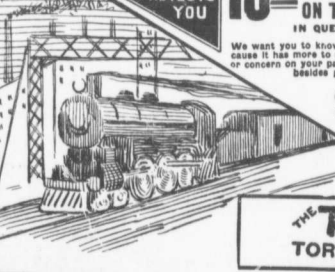
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ON TEN-DOLLAR ORDERS AND OVER
IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND MARITIME PROVINCES

We want you to know the buying power of money through this Catalogue—early, because it has more to offer you than heretofore. Make your choice now, without doubt or concern on your part, because we will refund your money in full FOR ANY REASON, besides paying all shipping charges, if we fail to please you.

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1914

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THE EATON
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January 1, 1914

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Dec. 29.—The New Year almost here, and there is little to encourage us to take on new optimism for the new year. Times are unsteady, but the general market is rampant everywhere, and in many sections Christmas. It becomes increasingly evident that the land boom fell through just in time or we would have had a face face with such a depression as this country has not experienced in a long time. In agricultural products the week has been uneventful. Trade in all grains is light. Cattle are steady. Hogs are again climbing upward.

WHEAT

Trade in wheat is no real. News from the south is favorable. Wheat on an all rail basis does not seem attractive to foreign buyers. There is no demand for local quantities are sold for local account. Local millers report an equally short demand for flour. Foreign export quotations are: No. 1, 95¢; No. 2, 94¢; No. 3, 93¢; No. 4, 92¢; No. 5, 91¢; No. 6, 90¢; No. 7, 89¢; No. 8, 88¢; No. 9, 87¢; No. 10, 86¢; No. 11, 85¢; No. 12, 84¢; No. 13, 83¢; No. 14, 82¢; No. 15, 81¢; No. 16, 80¢; No. 17, 79¢; No. 18, 78¢; No. 19, 77¢; No. 20, 76¢.

CATTLE

Supplies of bran are running short and quotations have risen firm. Last week's advances Toronto prices are: Bran, 32¢; shorts, 32.50 to 33¢; middlings, 32.50 to 33¢. Montreal dealers ask for bran, 33¢ to 34¢; shorts, 32¢ to 33¢; middlings, 32.50 to 33¢.

MILL FEEDS

Supplies of bran are running short and quotations have risen firm. Last week's advances Toronto prices are: Bran, 32¢; shorts, 32.50 to 33¢; middlings, 32.50 to 33¢. Montreal dealers ask for bran, 33¢ to 34¢; shorts, 32¢ to 33¢; middlings, 32.50 to 33¢.

POULTRY

The United States has not yet placed an embargo against Canadian potatoes because of disease and the Canadian price has been marketed largely south of the line. Particularly is this true in the provinces where the New England markets are the most convenient available. The embargo, however, still threatens, and the market is unsteady. Quotations on Maritime and Ontario potatoes are \$1 to \$1.05 out of store and \$5 to \$6 in car lots. At Montreal no offerings are in excess of demand. Montreal dealers ask for: No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85; No. 6, \$0.80; No. 7, \$0.75; No. 8, \$0.70; No. 9, \$0.65; No. 10, \$0.60; No. 11, \$0.55; No. 12, \$0.50; No. 13, \$0.45; No. 14, \$0.40; No. 15, \$0.35; No. 16, \$0.30; No. 17, \$0.25; No. 18, \$0.20; No. 19, \$0.15; No. 20, \$0.10.

SEEDS

Desalers are paying to farm a bushel as follows: Alsike No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 3, \$6 to \$7; red clover, No. 1, \$7.75 to \$8.25; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50; timothy, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.35; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The middles have evidently decided that such mild weather as prevailed until just lately is no excuse for early laying. The receipts of new laid eggs have increased considerably in the past week, and prices have suffered a drop in consequence. The slackest season for egg laying is now over, and a moderate price for new lays does not seem anticipated. Wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1, 45¢ to 50¢; storage, select, 35¢ to 36¢; country, 37¢ to 38¢; storage, 34¢ to 35¢. Montreal market quotations are: Fresh fall stock, 45¢ a doz.; No. 1, 36¢; select, 35¢ a doz.; No. 2, 34¢; select, 33¢ a doz.; No. 3, 32¢; select, 31¢ a doz.; No. 4, 30¢; select, 29¢ a doz.; No. 5, 28¢; select, 27¢ a doz.; No. 6, 26¢; select, 25¢ a doz.; No. 7, 24¢; select, 23¢ a doz.; No. 8, 22¢; select, 21¢ a doz.; No. 9, 20¢; select, 19¢ a doz.; No. 10, 18¢; select, 17¢ a doz.; No. 11, 16¢; select, 15¢ a doz.; No. 12, 14¢; select, 13¢ a doz.; No. 13, 12¢; select, 11¢ a doz.; No. 14, 10¢; select, 9¢ a doz.; No. 15, 8¢; select, 7¢ a doz.; No. 16, 6¢; select, 5¢ a doz.; No. 17, 4¢; select, 3¢ a doz.; No. 18, 3¢; select, 2¢ a doz.; No. 19, 2¢; select, 1¢ a doz.; No. 20, 1¢; select, 0.5¢ a doz.

45¢; storage, select, 35¢ to 36¢; country, 37¢ to 38¢; storage, 34¢ to 35¢. Montreal market quotations are: Fresh fall stock, 45¢ a doz.; No. 1, 36¢; select, 35¢ a doz.; No. 2, 34¢; select, 33¢ a doz.; No. 3, 32¢; select, 31¢ a doz.; No. 4, 30¢; select, 29¢ a doz.; No. 5, 28¢; select, 27¢ a doz.; No. 6, 26¢; select, 25¢ a doz.; No. 7, 24¢; select, 23¢ a doz.; No. 8, 22¢; select, 21¢ a doz.; No. 9, 20¢; select, 19¢ a doz.; No. 10, 18¢; select, 17¢ a doz.; No. 11, 16¢; select, 15¢ a doz.; No. 12, 14¢; select, 13¢ a doz.; No. 13, 12¢; select, 11¢ a doz.; No. 14, 10¢; select, 9¢ a doz.; No. 15, 8¢; select, 7¢ a doz.; No. 16, 6¢; select, 5¢ a doz.; No. 17, 4¢; select, 3¢ a doz.; No. 18, 3¢; select, 2¢ a doz.; No. 19, 2¢; select, 1¢ a doz.; No. 20, 1¢; select, 0.5¢ a doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The market of butter has kept up unusually well this week, but milder weather and cheese factories making but there is a good demand for all that come to hand, and in the far west New Zealand butter is in large consumption, and really preferred to the Ontario

5 Yearling Clydesdale Stallions
10 Young Holstein Bulls

1 Stallion by High Talent (imp.) in dam, others by Acme (imp.) by Baron's Pride.

Bulls got by King Fayne Seg's Clothide, a grandson of King Segs and Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead; 35 lbs. butter in 7 days (world's record); dams in R.O.P., milking up to 80 lbs. per day and 16,000 lbs. in year.

Write, or come and see them.

Manchester P. O. on G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

R. M. HOLTBY

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiac and from a daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Cont De Kol (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29.6 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

See *Heifer Calves for sale at any price.*

GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

is the only place on earth that you can secure a young bull that is a brother to the sire of the cow holding the championship of Canada as well as the United States. Both of these records are held by cows that were sired by sons of PRINCE ANTON KORNDEYKE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices who are some of the greatest Korndeyke bull living to day, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE #771, 7415, out of daughter of Justice Korndeyke with large offspring. See, or come and see this herd.

E. H. DOLLAR, NEVELTON, NEW YORK, NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT

LAKEVIEW SALE

Tuesday, Jan. 20th, at the farm near Bronte, Ont.

DAUGHTERS OF

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol
and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona

The public is offered for the first time the female get of these bulls, and it will be well worth the while of all interested in HOLSTEINS to come to Bronte on January 20th.

Where else can you get grand-daughters of a bull that has sired 13 daughters making an average of better than 100 lbs. of milk in one day. Look over the pedigrees below:

<p>(Sire No. 1) Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol 13 daughters over 32 lbs. in one day. Grace Fayne 2nd Butter days, 30.30 Dam of Count Hengerveld Homestead, 35.53</p>	<p>(Sire No. 2) Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona No daughters yet in milk. The daughters of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol are bred to this bull. He is full brother to the World's Champion Jr. 3 year-old in yearly milk production.</p>	<p>(Sire No. 3) Colantha Johanna Lad Sire of some 60 A. R. O. daughters, including 1 three World's Champion in yearly work. Mona Pauline Butter 7 days, 27.18 Dam of— Mona Veeman Pauline, 27.25 Baroness Mona Pauline Dutchland Colantha Mona, 23.10 2 others over 20.00</p>
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Remember that the daughters of COUNT HENGVERVELD FAYNE DE KOL are in calf to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR MONA, and that the Lakeview Farm is developing the daughters of both bulls.

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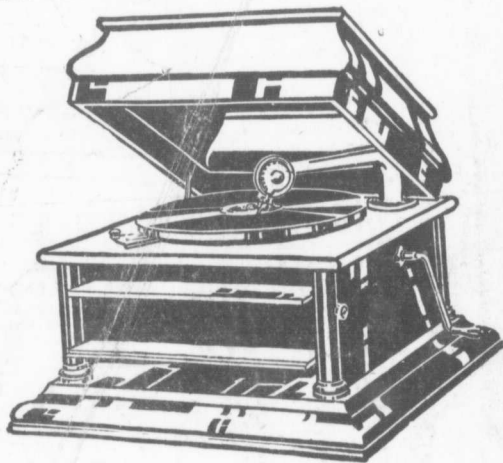
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I accept the offer of a Columbia Gramophone and the 10 most popular record selections, made in Farm and Dairy. I enclose \$10 as first payment. If satisfactory, I agree to pay \$5 each month for the next 9 months. If not satisfactory, it is understood the instrument may be returned—when my money, \$10, will be refunded.

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