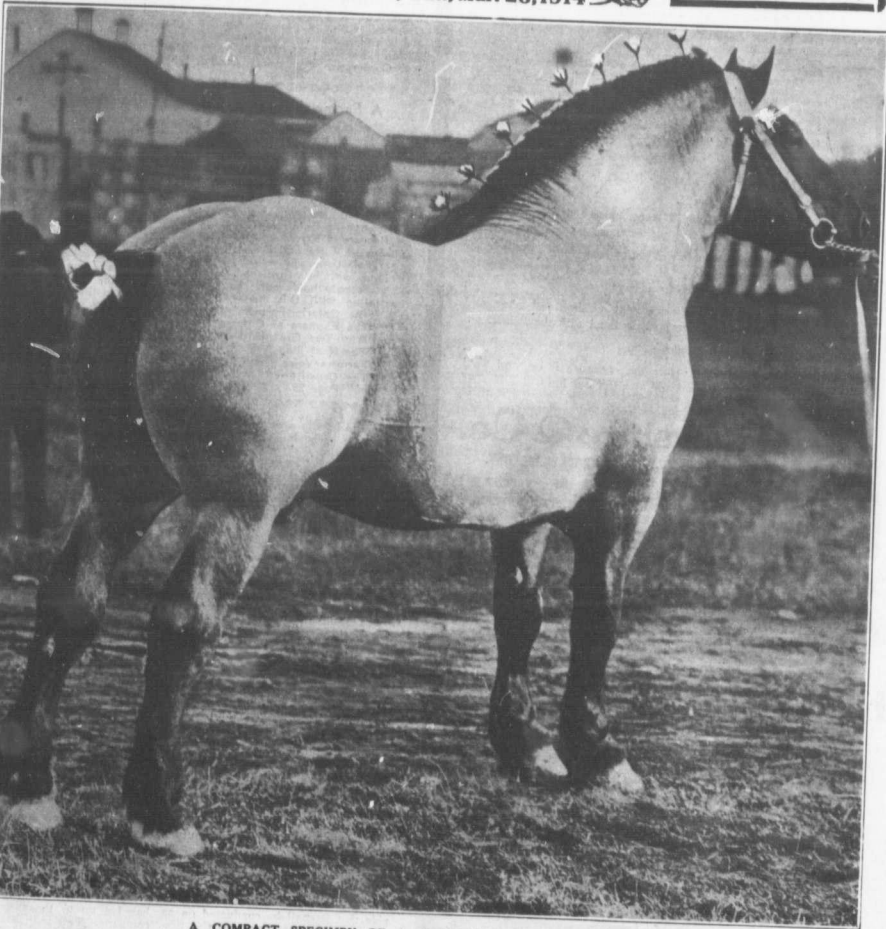


Ontario Farmers Organize Their Forces.---See page 3.

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Mar. 26, 1914



A COMPACT SPECIMEN OF A BLOCKY BREED--THE BELGIAN

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

22 Cows milked twice a day, in less than an hour for each milking, at a cost of 15c.

That's what the B-L-K Mechanical Milker is doing for one of Ontario's progressive dairymen.

Read what he has to say:—

Tavistock, Sep. 22nd, 1913.

D. DERBYSHIRE & CO., Brookville, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I have been using your B-L-K Milking Machine every day for six months, and must say it has given perfect satisfaction. We have a herd of 22 cows, and have not had a case of sore teats or anything since using the machine. The cows seem to enjoy milking

It is so easy on them, and they are relieved of their milk in such a gentle way. Buffers especially take it well, and will milk out clean. In fact we do very little stripping on any of our cows. The milk is clean and sanitary, and our cheesemakers use our milk for starter.

The machine is easy to operate and keeps clean, and takes but a few minutes a day to wash it. I think it a great labor-saver. One man can milk the 22 cows in less than an hour. It does not cost me quite a cent a cow per day for machine. We are using a 4 1/2 H.P. engine. Who would like to milk by hand 22 cows twice a day for 15 cents.

Yours truly,

WM KAUFMANN, Tavistock, Ont.

Now, Mr. Dairyman, what the B-L-K is doing for others it will surely do for you.

Would you milk by hand 22 cows twice a day for 15 cents? Well, I guess not.

But we know you wouldn't object to have your milking done in a short space of time as Mr. Kaufmann, corresponding of course to the number of cows you have.

Sanitary milk, higher prices, saving of time and labor, and a score of other features, go hand in hand with the B-L-K.

Let us tell you more about them.

Drop us a card NOW before the real rush is on, and we'll send you literature covering any or all of our lines.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works . . . BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

MONEY POTATOES

Every labor-saving machine that you use in growing your crop means so much more of that money for you. Remember that the machinery you buy is a permanent investment, and should be the kind that will last you for years to come.

O.K. CANADIAN POTATO PLANTERS

SEED POTATO CUTTERS

are the best that we know how to make—the kind that are built to give years of satisfactory service.

The O.K. Canadian Seed Cutter is designed to leave both your hands free, being operated by the foot. With it you can cut from 10 to 15 bushels an hour, at a cost of 1 1/2 bushels by hand.

The O.K. Canadian Planter of the latest design. It is thrown out of operation by moving one lever, its exceptional feature being the potatoes without damage, it is adjustable to any depth and its plant hills 12 to 18 inches apart. It has an attachment for distributing fertilizer which may be used or not, as desired, and it covers the seed thoroughly. It is strongly constructed and covers the seed and workable iron, and guaranteed in every respect.

Our books on potato growing will give you much valuable information. Write for it, FREE.

Write for it, FREE.



CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Ltd.
Dept. F GALT, ONT.



The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., LIMITED

What it is and What it Aims to Accomplish—A Large Field of Activities—Its Existence Needed.

The United Cooperative Company, Limited, is the name of the new cooperative enterprise that was created last week at the big meeting of farmers held in Toronto. The meeting had been called largely for the purpose of organizing the company. It will be the business department of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., the organization of Ontario, another which was formed last week at the same time and place but which is to be educational and social in character.

The company is to be a purely business enterprise. It is intended that it shall perform practically the same services for the farmers of Ontario as the great Grain Growers Grain Company conducts for the farmers of Western Canada. Last year the Grain Growers' Grain Company handled nearly \$60,000,000 worth of business. Within a few years The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited,

That the affairs of the company shall be managed by a board of directors.

That dividends on the stock shall not exceed seven per cent.

That the net profits of the company, after providing for payment of interest on capital stock and after setting aside such sum as the directors may determine for a reserve and contingent fund, shall be divided among the shareholders of the company in proportion to their purchases or sales, from, to, or through the company, or be retained or applied by the company for the general advantage of the shareholders or of the farming community, as may, from time to time be determined by the shareholders in general meeting assembled. Non-shareholders may, within the discretion of the directors, be granted half the rate of rebate payable to the shareholders of the company.

A Farmers' Convention of Far-Reaching Importance

The convention of farmers held in Toronto, on Thursday and Friday of last week, for the purpose of organizing the farmers of Ontario on the same lines as the successful farmers' organizations of Western Canada, if it proves a promise, will have a far-reaching influence not only throughout Ontario, but throughout Canada. This issue of Farm and Dairy contains very full reports of the proceedings.

During the next few weeks and months thousands of farmers throughout Ontario will be asking questions about this movement. Readers of Farm and Dairy are advised, therefore, to preserve this copy of Farm and Dairy for reference purposes. Officers of farmers' organizations who would like to obtain an extra copy or two of this issue will be furnished with them free upon request, as long as the supply holds out. Be sure you read the following articles, dealing with this movement, that appears in this issue:

- "The Ontario Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited." Page 2.
- "The Farmers of Ontario are Uniting." Page 3.
- "Why Two Organizations?" Page 3.
- "The Next Step." Page 4.
- "Farmers Voice Their Views." Page 6.
- "The Constitution and By-laws of The United Farmers of Ontario." Page 28.

is likely to handle several million dollars a year of business for the farmers of Ontario.

CHARTER PROVISIONS

The company has secured its charter. The share capital of the company is \$10,000. This is divided into 400 shares of \$25 each. The company is incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act.

The charter gives the company wide powers. It states among other things that it is authorized to:

- (a) "To produce, manufacture, import, export, buy, sell, deal in, and deal with all cereals, fruit, vegetables, animals or other products of the farm, all products or by-products thereof, and all machinery, implements, goods, wares and merchandise, which may be used in the production and manufacture of products of the farm and all articles, substances and things which may be utilized in the said production or in the maintenance, cultivation, improvement and development of farms, and,
- (b) "Without restricting the generality of the foregoing expressions, to carry on the business of farming in all its branches on the cooperative plan for the mutual advantage, accommodation and convenience of the members of the company."

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

The by-laws of the company provide that it shall be conducted on a purely cooperative lines as the provisions of the Ontario Companies Act permit. They contain the following among other provisions:

"That every shareholder shall have one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares he holds, which vote shall be exercised by him or his person, except as provided in the following clauses:

"Branch association of the United Farmers of Ontario, holding one or more shares of stock in the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., may elect one delegate to represent them at shareholders' meetings.

"Between the despatch of notices convening general meetings of the shareholders and the holding of the same, groups of shareholders in any district, on the call of any of their number . . . may assemble to consider the business to be submitted for the decision or approval of such general meeting, to pass resolutions thereon, and to authorize some one or more of their number to attend the said general meeting to give effect thereto."

PROFITABLE POINTS

By adopting the same one vote principle and by providing that profits may be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to the volume of their business with the company, instead of in their stock holdings, two of the most important principles of true cooperative enterprises have been enfolded in the management of this company.

THE SITUATION

Many farmers may not know what has led up to the formation of the company. This then is the situation: Scattered throughout Ontario there are hundreds of local cooperative or

(Continued on page 34.)

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas



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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1914

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

No. 13

The Farmers of Ontario are Uniting

THE farmers of Ontario have commenced to organize. At the largest and most representative meeting of the kind held in Ontario for years, and which was held in Toronto Thursday and Friday of last week, two provincial organizations were formed. These organizations are modelled on exactly the same lines as the Grain Growers' Associations and the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which have proved so wonderfully successful of late years in Western Canada. The prospects are that within two to three years 15,000 to 20,000 farmers in Ontario will be united with these two organizations in an association that will rival in strength the strongest farmers' organization in the prairie provinces.

THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO ARE UNITING

The first association organized last week will be known as The United Farmers of Ontario. Its objects are to further the interests of farmers in all branches of agriculture, by fostering mutual understanding, by promoting social intercourse and a study of economic and social questions, by the holding of debates and lectures and the dissemination of literature, by watching legislation relating to the farmers' interests and by urging through duly appointed delegates or otherwise the passing of legislation required to promote the best interests of agriculture. The study and application of principles of cooperation will be encouraged. The constitution and by-laws of this organization are published in full on page 29 of this issue.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The officers elected to have charge of the work of this association are as follows: President, E. C. Drury, B.S. A., Barrie, Simcoe County, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Peterborough County, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Halbert Melancon, Northumberland County; Secretary, J. J. Morrison, Arthur, Northumberland County, Ont.; Directors, John Service, Warkworth, Northumberland County, Ont.; R. H. Johnson, Omeme, Victoria County, Ont.; T. H. Adams, Essex County; A. E. Vance, Lambton County; J. F. Breen, Dufferin Co., Ont.

A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The second organization that was formed will be known as The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. A charter for this organization has been obtained under the Ontario Companies' Act. It will be a purely

business enterprise and will devote its attention entirely to the purchase and sale of articles produced and purchased by farmers with the object of assisting the farmers of Ontario to cooperate as the Eastern representative in Canada of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Manitoba. The buying will feed from that company for the farmers of Ontario and importing Western products in return for the products of Ontario farms.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected to have charge of the affairs of the United Farmers' Company. It will be noticed that some of the officers of the company are officers also of the United Farmers of Ontario. This will ensure the two organizations working in close harmony: President, W. C. Good, B.S.A., Paris, Brant County; Vice-President, Anson Groh, Preston, Waterloo county; Secretary-treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Arthur, Wellington county; W. Gurney, Paris, Brant

County; C. F. Whittaker, Williamsburg, Dundas County; J. Z. Fraser, Burford, Brant County; John Pritchard, Gorrie, Huron County; Arthur E. Vance, Forest, Lambton County; C. F. Rath, Lansdowne, Leeds County; George Carlaw, Warkworth, Northumberland County; A. A. Powers, Orono, Durham County; James R. Anderson, Mountain View, Prince Edward County; E. C. Drury, Barrie, Simcoe County.

The fact that the officers of these two organizations are thoroughly representative of both the leading political parties, shows the non-partizan character of the organizations, and is an indication that the farmers of Ontario are beginning to drop partyism with the object of advancing farming interests in general.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT

The decision to organize the farmers of Ontario on a provincial basis is indirectly an outcome of the success that has attended the farmers' organizations in Western Canada. The three farmers' associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with their 52,000 members, and their successful cooperative enterprises, which are handling upwards of \$100,000,000 of business a year, have accomplished so much for the farmers of Western Canada during the past few years, the feeling has spread rapidly throughout Ontario that the farmers of Ontario should be organized on a similar basis.

In December 12 representatives of farmers' associations of Western Canada waited on the Ottawa government, and later attended the meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. Following the meetings in Toronto they scattered and addressed a number of meetings in both Eastern and Western Ontario. At every point they addressed largely attended meetings and urged Ontario farmers to organize. At the meetings in Toronto it was decided to try and organize the farmers of Ontario and a committee composed of Messrs. W. C. Good, Brantford, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, J. J. Morrison, Arthur and E. Lick, Oshawa, was appointed for that purpose. During December and January organizers were sent to visit the various granges and farmers' clubs throughout the province to see if they were ready to unite in a strong central organization. Everywhere they went from Lambton

Why Two Organizations ?

The question has been asked: "Why have the farmers of Ontario formed two organizations? Why could not one organization do the work of both, and thus greatly simplify matters?"

Two organizations have been formed because two are needed. Granges divide their work. Social and educational features are placed in charge of special committees. The purchasing and handling of supplies is assigned to another committee or special officers. When such a division of work is found advisable in the case of small, local organizations it will readily be seen that in act operations on an infinitely larger scale, it is essential that there shall be an even more distinct division of work.

The United Farmers of Ontario will be a purely educational and social organization. It will devote its attention (See the by-laws published on Page 29) to uniting the various local organizations of farmers into one strong provincial organization that will have for its object the promotion of every worthy movement for the improvement of farming conditions. For instance, it will urge on the Dominion and Provincial governments the need of legislation providing for the incorporation of Cooperative Associations. This legislation has been blocked hitherto by the organized opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association and other similar interests. It will hold an annual convention for the consideration of questions affecting the interests of farmers. Just as the Manufacturers' Association protects the interests of manufacturers, and as the Trades and Labour Congress advocates the cause of organized labour.

The United Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited will be purely commercial in character. It will devote its whole attention to the purchase and sale on the best possible terms, of articles produced or bought by farmers. In this it will cooperate closely with the various branches of The United Farmers of Ontario.

There will be a close identity of interests between the two organizations. Several of the officers of one are officers of the other. Thus they will work in harmony with each other. They will be like a man and his wife. They will be united but separated inasmuch as while working together each will be specially tended and qualified to carry on the work for which it was in-

(Continued on page 6.)

The Next Step in the Farmers' Movement

MANY farmers' clubs and subordinate granges and local associations of farmers, are wondering what they must do to become affiliated with the United Farmers of Ontario and to obtain the benefit of being able to sell their seed or purchase their supplies through The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. Here is the reply:

The first step for them to take is not to take any step—beyond talking up and following the movement closely—until they hear once more from the central organizations.

It will be some weeks, possibly some months, before the central organizations will be ready for business. They will have to prepare literature explaining the movement fully, including their purposes and aims. They will have to appoint organizers and engage officers for headquarters. The cooperative company will have to interview a large number of business concerns in connection with the preparation of the prize list. This is going to require considerable time.

As soon as possible the various farmers' clubs, subordinate granges and other similar organizations, will be communicated with once more. They will be invited to affiliate themselves with The United Farmers of Ontario. To do this it is probable that they will have to:

FIRST: Adopt and agree to be bound by the by-laws of The United Farmers of Ontario, as published on page 29 of this issue.

SECOND: Agree to remit fifty cents for each of their members, to the funds of the central association.

THIRD: Purchase one share of stock, costing \$25. in The United Cooperative Company, Limited.

In return for this, (a) The members of each local association will become members of the Central Association; (b) The local associations will have the privilege of sending delegates to the annual convention of The United Farmers of Ontario, and have their railway fares paid by the Central Association; (c) Of sending a delegate to the annual meeting of the shareholders of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited; and (d) of buying and selling their seeds and

supplies through The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. This privilege alone should be worth many dollars a year to every member of every branch association.

When the various farmers' clubs, subordinate granges, and fruit growers' associations, are finally invited to become affiliated with The United Farmers of Ontario, they will be furnished with printed information concerning the whole movement, which will enable them to deal with the question in an intelligent manner, and with all the facts before them.

The Mares We Need

R. McCarrroll, Peol Co., Ont.

I recently spent a day on the Toronto Horse Exchange and got my eyes opened to a few things that would seem to indicate that all is not right with the horse breeding industry of Ontario. After all the efforts that have been made by the agricultural press and other agencies to impress on farmers the necessity of breeding only heavy horses of draft type one would think that farmers would be passing over the small mares to get something that would produce market topplers.

I found that such was not the case. The "dime saving, dollar losing" style of buying is still being pursued. I saw good big mares going out on to the streets for draft purposes. I found that farmers preferred to buy farm sized chunks, mares weighing 1,300 lbs., the kind that never produce market topplers. If these mares were to be used for farm work only they might be O.K., but for producing market stock they are of an inferior class.

The motor car has largely put an end to the market for light horses and is rapidly taking the place of the delivery horse. The only place in which the motor does not seem to be able to compete is in the field of the heavy draft horse on short hauls. If we wish to sell the stock we are raising, it must be stock that will fit in for this purpose.

The poorest economy is a few dollars saved on the price of a sire. You may gain thousands of dollars in the purchase of a good one.—Alex. Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Experimental Work with Fertilizers*

F. V. Thompson, German Potash Syndicate, Toronto

Last season was unusually dry and some of our experiments failed on this account, especially was this noticeable in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, where in many cases the crops dried up. We are often told that farming is a gamble, but it is quite safe to say that the weather is, and a big one at that.

Of course we had a great number of experiments on that most popular of vegetable crops, the potato. The first I will mention is that conducted by Mr. William Hobson, Burrville, B.C. Plot 1, unfertilized, yielded 210 bush.; Plot 2, "Complete Fertilizer," 420 bush.; Plot 3, fertilizer without potash, 213 bush. an acre. Plot 2 gave a profit of \$209, after deducting cost of fertilizers, and Plot 3 showed a loss of \$8.95. From this experiment we naturally conclude the potash, while being the dominant ingredient in a potato fertilizer, was lacking in this particular soil.

Our next experiment was one conducted by Mr. A. G. Bennett, Resboro, Alta. His unfertilized plot yielded 320 bush. Plot 2, 480 bush.; Plot 3, 320 bush. an acre. Plot 2 showed a profit of \$87.30, and Plot 3, without potash, \$28.89. It is worthy of remark that the source of potash used on this experiment was Muriate of Potash as no Sulphate of Potash was available!

WHY LOW YIELDS?

Coming nearer home where we do not get such large yields of tubers we had a few successful experiments on this crop. I have observed on the farms sent out by the experimenters on which information regarding soil, etc., is given, that they almost invariably state that the average yield of potatoes in their locality averages from 100 to 120 bush. an acre, and sometimes as low as 90 bush. Our experiments throughout Ontario during the past few years seems to have proved that this low average yield is due to lack of proper methods of fertilization, cultivation and control of pests, wherever these methods have been carefully followed, as in the case of our experiments, the yield has been very considerably higher. Many are apt to neglect the potato patch, furthermore it has been stated on good authority that in almost any district in Ontario you will find more varieties grown than there are counties in the province. If farmers would limit themselves to varieties found suitable to the district far better results would be obtained.

WHERE FERTILIZERS PAID

Mr. W. B. Ferguson, Strathroy, Ontario, obtained the following yields: Plot 1, 125 bush.; Plot 2, 200 bush.; and Plot 3, 135 bush. Plot 2 gave a profit of \$26.48 an acre, while Plot 3 showed a small loss. An experiment conducted by Mr. Joseph Duff, Sydenham, Ontario, gave the following yields: Plot 1, 150 bush.; Plot 2, 195 bush.; and Plot 3, 174 bush. an acre. Plot 2 showed a profit of \$13.75 after deducting cost of fertilizers, and Plot 3 a profit of \$6.60. Mr. J. A. Mallow, Dunganon, Ontario, obtained the following yields, which are remarkably large: Plot 1, 238 bush.; Plot 2, 548 bush.; and Plot 3, 405 bush. an acre. Plot 2 showed a profit of \$112.35, and Plot 3, \$95.75, after deducting cost of fertilizers. The foregoing remarks regarding the potato crop in Ontario are equally applicable to Quebec. Mr. D. Comeau, St. Leonards, Quebec, obtained 162 bush. from Plot 1; 236 bush. from Plot 2, and 192 bush. from Plot 3, Plot 2 showing an increase of 74 bush. over Plot 1 and Plot 3 showed an increase of 30 over Plot 1. Mr. Belleveau, Grand St. Esprit, Quebec, obtained the following yields: Plot 1, 96 bush.; Plot 2, 184 bush.; and Plot 3, 182 bush. an acre.

(Concluded next week)

*Extract from an address before the Barrie Agricultural Society.



Some of the Farmers who Helped to Make History in Toronto Last Week

Between two of the sessions of the convention of Ontario farmers held in Toronto last week a portion of the delegates gathered on the steps of the City Hall, where a photographer obtained this snapshot of them. Fully as many more delegates are not shown in this illustration. The men here shown are from all parts of Ontario, including Essex in the extreme south-west, Simcoe and Grey in the north and Dundas in the east. They represented farmers' clubs, subordinate granges and other farmers' organizations representing many thousands of farmers.

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Consolidation a Success in New Brunswick

R. P. Gorham, B.S.A., Dept. of Agriculture, Fredrickton, N.B.

A Story of the Kingston Consolidation School, Kingston, N.B., as told by one of its graduates. What the School Has Done for the District and its People.

THE building of the Masdonald Consolidated School at Kingston, New Brunswick, in 1904, was one of the important steps in the educational history of the province. It was the first step in the improvement of rural school conditions by the bringing together of small separate schools under one roof in consolidated districts.

Through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, a fund for the improvement of rural schools had been put in the hands of Dr. James W. Robertson. It was planned by him to build, equip, and maintain for three years, one of these schools in each of the three Maritime provinces as an object lesson to the people in what could be done toward solving the rural school problem. With this object in view locations were looked for that were thoroughly rural and no bet-

work it had to do. It had four class rooms for a regular graded school, a manual training and domestic science room, chemical laboratory, museum, assembly hall and two play rooms in the basement. When ready for the pupils the building and equipment had cost in the vicinity of \$30,000.

The first principal was Dr. D. W. Hamilton, now professor of Nature Study at Macdonald College, Que., who had taken special courses in agriculture and nature study at Guelph, University of Chicago and Cornell University, to fit him for the work. With him he had four picked teachers of known ability. Under this staff the school courses were made very strong along agricultural lines for both boys and girls. In addition to the manual training and domestic science courses the nature study course was made very broad and included elementary entomology, zoology, botany, physics, agricultural chemistry and the theory of stock judging.

Under the old system of separate schools and underpaid teachers the total average daily attendance in the seven districts consolidated was only from 55 to 57, and there had not been a pupil taking grammar school studies for 10 years. Under the new system the average daily attendance increased to 170 within a few months and an enthusiastic appreciation of the work was shown by all the pupils. Some of the parents complained that it was hard to keep their children home from the school. During the first

four years the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades were crowded with boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 22 who had left the district schools and gone to work, not expecting to take any further courses of study. It is probable that, if the opportunity for study had not been given as it was, many of those boys and girls would have drifted away to the cities and to the United States without further education, as many of their brothers and sisters had already done.

GRADUATES AS FARMERS.
It is worthy of note that with only three or four exceptions all the graduates of the Kingston School since it was started can be found in the rural parts of Canada as farmers, homemakers or teachers, and that four-fifths of them can be found in the province of New Brunswick.

At the end of the three years maintenance under the Macdonald Fund, the



One of the Abandoned Schools

districts took over the management of the school, although the expense was a little hard on the ratepayers. In 1909 the school building was burned with all its equipment. To make matters worse a long river bridge had been swept away by floods a short time before, cutting off one district from the consolidated area. The government did not rebuild the bridge so that district had to reopen its district school. Factions in the district made more trouble, and another district withdrew from consolidation and re-opened its school. Financial difficulties added to the trouble and made the loss seem almost irreparable.

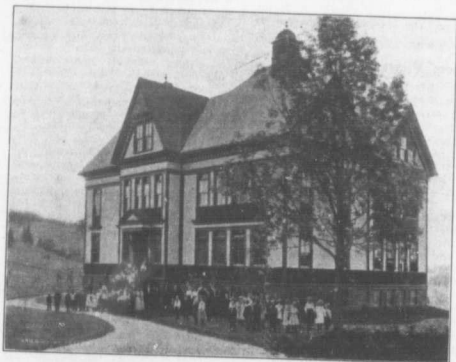
PEOPLE BUILD NEW SCHOOLS

The people, however, would not give up. Funds were raised, a new building planned, the agricultural hall was converted into a school for one year while the new building was being erected. The new school occupied the place of the old one, and was built by the people. The cost amounted to more than \$12,000, a big sum for the districts. Not one thing was neglected, however, in making it just as good as, and better than the old one. Domestic science and manual training equipment were included. A hot water heating system was installed, and a first class plumbing system, including sanitary drinking fountains for the children. To-day the district has one of the best equipped schools in the province, a splendid staff of teachers and an opportunity for primary and high school education right in the home district that is not common in Canada.

In connection with the school is a large school garden and a bearing apple orchard for demonstration purposes. As an example of the interest taken in the school by the pupils it is worthy of note that the children of the district raised money enough by concerts, teas and socials to purchase a piano for the new school.

As the work of this school has been for the benefit of an agricultural community and has tended strongly towards agriculture in all its

(Concluded on page 8)



The First Consolidated School Building in New Brunswick

This consolidated school building was erected through the generosity of Sir Wm. Macdonald at Kingston, N.B., at a cost of \$14,000. It was operated for three years at the expense of Sir William, and then the ratepayers of the seven school districts consolidated and took the school over. In 1909 this building was burned with all its equipment

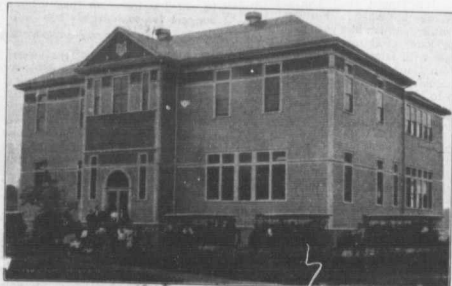
ter than the average throughout the province. The selection of Kingston, in Kings county, was in accordance with these requirements. It was a village of some 30 homes, 22 miles from the nearest city, 10 miles from a railway, and without any telephone communication in any of the seven or eight districts surrounding it.

A POOR DISTRICT

The farms in these districts were rough, hilly and not very productive, and for years the population had been drifting away to the cities and to the United States. The schools maintained were of the one-roomed, ungraded type, employing second and third class teachers when they could get them and often going without any for a term or two. Seven of these districts were persuaded to unite in one consolidated school district, Kingston being the centre.

A building costing in the vicinity of \$14,000 was put up by the Macdonald Fund and was thoroughly equipped with everything needed for an up-to-date school. This was done with the understanding that the Fund would pay all expenses for three years and then turn the building over to the districts. Seven vans were put on to bring the children in from the outlying districts, these having routes varying from four to nine miles in length, and costing from \$1.50 to \$2.70 a day each.

The school was large and well adapted for the



The School Building Erected by the Rate Payers

So pleased were the people of the Kingston District with their consolidated school that when the building erected by Sir Wm. Macdonald was burned the ratepayers replaced it at a cost of \$12,000. Head of the progress of school consolidation in N.B. as told on this page by a graduate of the Kingston school.

The Farmers of Ontario are Uniting

(Continued from page 3.)

county in the west to Dundas county in the east, the organizers found the farmers were ready and anxious to organize.

SITUATION IN ONTARIO.

The work of the organizers revealed an interesting situation in Ontario. For years it has been said that the farmers of Ontario would not cooperate. It was found that for years the farmers of Ontario have been cooperating. They have been doing so through hundreds of local companies and associations. Most of these organizations have transacted only a few thousand dollars worth of business a year. Others, like the Erie Farmers' Association of Haldimand county, or the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association of Norfolk county, or the Farmers' Dairy Company, of York county, have conducted business ranging in volume from \$100,000 to \$300,000 and \$300,000 a year. Thus they have been proving to some time that the farmers of Ontario can and do cooperate. The number of successful cooperative enterprises in Ontario conducted by farmers, is large. To begin with, there are between 250 and 300 farmers' clubs. These clubs are scattered all over the province. A large percentage of them have been very successful in the purchasing of supplies, such as mill-feed, sugar, fencing and four for their members. Some of these clubs, like the English Line Farmers' Club, in Northumberland county, have bought as much as \$7,000 in supplies for their members, and even more, in one year.

There are also 400 to 500 successful telephone companies, operated in one form or another, by farmers in all sections of Ontario. These companies have done much to teach farmers how to cooperate, and to help them in doing so. Besides these organizations, there are some 40 to 50 successful cooperative fruit and berry associations, about 100 subordinate granges, that do considerable cooperative work, as well as many local business enterprises conducted by farmers with gratifying financial success. Through the work of these organizations during the past few years the farmers of Ontario have been getting a good drilling in the principles of cooperation and now are prepared to branch out on broader lines.

Two factors have intensified the desire for strong central organizations: Numerous local associations have found their efforts to cooperate vigorously opposed by the merchants, mill owners and other local concerns that have done their best to upset the farmers' organizations. The express desire of the Western Farmers' Organizations, which last year purchased 28 car loads of Ontario apples, to cooperate with farmers' organizations in Eastern Canada, has shown the need for provincial organizations in Ontario to look after the development of the interprovincial trade. Out of these conditions have grown the conviction that the time has come that these local units should concentrate their efforts for the promotion of the best interests of all. This led to the calling of the meeting held in Toronto last week.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

The meetings were held in the Labor Hall. Some 200 farmers were present, representing Farmers' Clubs, subordinate Granges and fruit growers' associations and farmers' exchanges in all parts of the province. Those present represented probably 10,000 organized farmers. The meeting through was unusually representative in character. A striking feature of the gathering was the presence of Mr. Roderick McKenzie of Winnipeg, the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Grow-

ers' Association, and a director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. McKenzie had come east expressly for the purpose of conveying greetings from the Western organizations. He spoke twice, explaining the character and the success of the farmers' movements in Western Canada. Telegrams were also received from officers of the Saskatchewan and Alberta associations expressing their desire that the farmers of Ontario would unite with them in a great farmers' movement, which may ultimately become truly national in character.

The convention opened with the appointment of Col. J. G. Fraser, of Burford, as chairman, and Mr. C. E. Birkett, of Brantford, as secretary. At the last three sessions of the convention, Mr. F. M. Chalmers, editor of The Farmers' Magazine, Toronto, presided.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the first day were largely devoted to the hearing of addresses by representative farmers who described the

company in Chatsworth the general merchants of the village were doing an even better business than they had formerly. Mr. Binnie, as did most of the other speakers, emphasized the necessity for sinking all petty prejudices and jealousies, and showed how important is the choice of a tactful, experienced manager.

The outstanding success that has attended the work of the Farmers' Dairy Company, of Toronto, was described by Mr. A. J. Reynolds, of Sarnia. Some seven years ago about 200 farmers who were selling milk in Toronto, decided that they were not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the milk dealers of Toronto, and organized the Farmers' Dairy Company. Since then the company has grown until now it has 370 shareholders and \$40,000 of paid up stock. It is handling about 400 cans of milk a day. Its sales this year will amount to about \$300,000. The company has paid its shareholders a premium of six per cent., and in addition pays them about 10c a can more for their milk than its chief competitor in Toronto.

Mr. T. H. Adams of Gower, spoke of the hearing of addresses by representative farmers who described the

Farmers Voice Their Views

At the meeting held in Toronto last week of farmers from all parts of Ontario, for the purpose of forming two strong provincial organizations, the following two resolutions were carried unanimously:

Iron and Steel Bounties.

"Whereas, the bounties on iron and steel were abolished a number of years ago in response to a widespread popular demand;

"And whereas, their renewal or the granting of a bonus on iron ore at the present moment is utterly indefensible, both on economic grounds and as being an added burden on an already overtaxed public;

"And whereas, their renewal or the imposition of an import duty on those sizes of fence wire now on the free list will make it easy for such a combine to be formed as will crush out all competition and have the power to control the market and extort exorbitant prices from the consumers;

"Resolved, that this meeting of representative agriculturists of the Province of Ontario hereby utterly condemns any such renewal of bounties or bonuses or the proposal to exact any import duties on the above-mentioned products."

Railway Taxation.

"That this convention, representing all branches of Ontario agriculture, strongly approves of the principle that the railway property in this Province shall be compelled to contribute to municipal revenue on precisely the same basis as that on which farm property is now taxed—that is, according to value."

The following day a deputation waited on Hon. R. L. Borden and Mr. A. G. Ritchie, Ontario cabinet ministers, to present a copy of the first resolution. A second deputation the same day was taken on members of the Ontario Cabinet and presented them with a copy of the second resolution. Both deputations were given a courteous reception.

Cooperation Advocated.

A third resolution passed at the Toronto convention favored the enactment of Dominion and Provincial legislation facilitating the incorporation of cooperative companies. As this legislation has been blocked hitherto by the opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association, it was decided that the farmers' associations throughout Ontario should be asked to interview their members on this subject and secure their support for such legislation.

success that had attended the efforts of farmers in to cooperate.

Mr. A. G. Gurney, Paris, Ont., told how successful the Brant County Fruit Growers' Association had been, and Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, showed how the members of the Oshawa Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association had saved many thousands of dollars through cooperative methods. The success that has attended the poultry circles of Ontario county was described by Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla. The value of the eggs sold through these circles last year was well over \$25,000. The farmers who belonged to them received the most satisfactory and now are keeping more and better fowl.

The organization and conduct of the Chatsworth Marketing Company was described by Thomas H. Binnie of Durham, who showed the significance of the inception of the farmers' com-

pany for a strong farmers' organization to be formed in that county which would enable the seed corn growers of Essex to supply corn to the other farmers' organizations throughout the province. Mr. E. G. Hoover of Selkirk, told how some 400 farmers who belonged to the Erie Farmers' Association in Haldimand county, have made a specialty of producing clover seed with the result that their sales of seed clover last year amounted to about \$100,000. These farmers are in a position to furnish clover seeds, through the United Farmers Cooperative Company, Limited, to the other farmers' associations of Ontario.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The development of the farmers' telephone movement in Ontario, was described by Mr. Anson Groh, of Hespeler. Mr. Groh touched on the possibility of this movement that has been raised by the leading telephone

company of the province, and told how in spite of this farmers have got together and organized. Farmers belonging to his company, he said, would be able to obtain long distance connections or connections with the near-by towns and cities. In spite of this threat the farmers have organized and later found no difficulty in obtaining the necessary connections.

Mr. G. A. Brethun, of Norwood, described how the Holstein cattle breeders in the Belleville district were led to unite in the holding of annual public auction sales of cattle. As they got to know each other better and to have more confidence in one another the sales grew in success until now buyers are attracted from long distances and are delighted with the purchases they are able to make, while the breeders are able to place their stock before many more buyers than they could individually effect and thus obtain better prices.

Representatives of a number of farmers' clubs and subordinate granges told how their organizations had cooperated in purchasing supplies, and how the great savings that had been effected. Practically all the speakers expressed an earnest desire that strong central organizations should be formed. Late Thursday afternoon Mr. McKenzie, of Winnipeg, described the success of the farmers' associations of the prairie provinces. He was followed by Mr. E. C. Drury, of Barrie, who told how the various provincial farmers' organizations in Western Canada and the Dominion Grange are represented in what is known as The Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is intended to represent the farming interests of Canada. Hitherto the weak link in this individual been Ontario because the farmers of Ontario have not been properly organized.

THE TIME IS RIFE.

The evening session on Thursday was devoted to the delegates. Mr. Geo. Keen, of Brantford, spoke on the subject, "The True Spirit of Co-operation." Mr. Keen has had a wide experience in cooperative enterprises. He emphasized the point that successful co-operation depends upon the presence among the members of the spirit "each for all and all for each." Where people cooperate for purely selfish purposes they are not likely to obtain a permanent success.

Mr. W. L. Smith, edit. of The Weekly Sun, Toronto, stated that during his 16 years of experience he had never seen a meeting so full of promise as this meeting has attended that day. Mr. Smith pointed out how some sections of Ontario are particularly adapted for the production of timothy seed, others of alfalfa and others of seed corn. This country is well fitted to cooperate in the exchange of their products without its being necessary for middlemen to come in between. Mr. Smith was not in favor of the starting of local stores, as was attempted at the meeting, but he contended that it would be possible to make a success of cooperating in the handling of bulkier products, such as cement, salt, sugar, coal, and mill feeds.

FARMERS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Arthur, who had been acting as an organizer and who had visited farmers' clubs and subordinate granges in many sections of Ontario, said that in a few weeks, told how he has found the farmers everywhere keen to cooperate. Farmers have found that were they to rear their farms they would be unable to obtain a rent that would pay them proper interest

on their buildings, that farming it should be coupled that they will bring to

Mr. W. C. Chalmers, editor of the Ontario Farmer, said that the conclusion that was to form of these United Farmers' Association, and economic conditions, Farmers' Limited, and to save time, it was to be formed of the western and had proposed both parties had chartered the Company, Ltd. directors were to meet the necessary

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Mr. Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, told how the various provincial farmers' organizations in Western Canada and the Dominion Grange are represented in what is known as The Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is intended to represent the farming interests of Canada. Hitherto the weak link in this individual been Ontario because the farmers of Ontario have not been properly organized.

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The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

It makes great, big bulging loaves of the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread.

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We want to make "Cream of the West" flour better known in every locality in Ontario. And with this end in view we offer the following



Special Prices Direct to the Farmer

FLOURS

	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$2 90
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	2 50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	2 50

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6 lb. bag)	25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90 lb. bag)	2 50
Family Cornmeal (per 98 lb. bag)	2 25

FEEDS

	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1 30
"Bullrush" Middlings	1 25
Extra High Middlings	1 45
"Tower" Feed Flour	1 60
"Com" Feed Flour	1 75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1 50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1 55
Manitoba Feed Barley	1 25
Barley Meal	1 40
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	1 70
Chopped Oats	1 55

PRICES ON TON LOTS—We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchased five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders. Then there would be a reduction in the freight charges (a carload contains 400 bags.)

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER.—Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight in any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury add to above prices 10 cents per bag. To points on T. & N. O. Line, add 15 cents per bag to cover extra freight charges. Make remittance by express or post office money order, payable at par at Toronto. Prices are subject to market changes.

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The Dominion Cook Book has no less than 1,000 recipes in addition to a large medical department. The books of Ralph Connor, Marian Keith, and J. J. Bell, are full of absorbing interest from cover to cover. You want every one of these good books in your library. Every time you order at least three bags of flour (any brand) you may choose any one of these books free. If you order six bags you may choose two books free, and so on.

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Black Rock.
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Books by Marian Keith:—
Duncan Polite.
Silver Maple.
Treasure Valley.
'Libeth of the Dale.
Whither Thou Goest.
By J. J. Bell.

For each book you choose to be sure to enclose 10 cents to pay the postage. Bear in mind that if you order up to five (5) bags we will pay the freight on the flour to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay (see terms above.) To get a book at least 3 bags must be flour—the other two bags may be flour, or any product mentioned in the listprinted above. Add 10 cents to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of each book.

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

(WEST) TORONTO

ONTARIO

Consolidation a Success in New Brunswick

Brunswick

(Continued from page 5)

teachings, a few words may be said about its graduates. Of the first graduating class from the Kingston school six entered the Macdonald Agricultural College, three for agriculture and three for domestic science. Three entered the University of New Brunswick, two for forestry and one for arts, while three others entered the Provincial Normal School for the teachers' course. That was in 1907, and every year since there have been Kingston boys and girls in all these institutions. Five have graduated from the agricultural college with B. S.A. degrees, five have taken one or two year courses in agriculture, and gone back to New Brunswick farms; three have graduated from the University of New Brunswick in forestry, engineering and arts; one has taken an M.A. in arts from the University of Chicago. Four have taken domestic science teachers' courses, and six have graduated as teachers from the Provincial Normal School.

One agricultural graduate is the provincial horticulturist for Prince Edward Island, another is provincial apiarist in N. B.; two others are the assistant horticulturists for N.B.; another is a demonstrator for the Commission of Conservation in Quebec. One man who took a two year course in agriculture is the cow testing expert for the Dominion Government in N. B. One U.N.B. graduate is railway civil engineer; one is a draughtsman for the C.P.R.; and one is a forestry expert for a big B. C. lumber company. One University of Chicago graduate is principal of the Queen's grammar school in N. B. One normal school graduate is principal of the Hampton Consolidated School in N. B.; five others are teachers in the province. Two domestic science teachers are teaching in the schools of Montreal.

All these were in the classes of big boys and girls who were given a chance for an education when the consolidated school was built. Of the 50 or more who followed these classes during the first three years only two are outside of Canada now, and only six are outside of New Brunswick. There are few rural schools that can show as good a record.

In the Kingston districts themselves many signs of improvement can be seen. The agricultural society is doing a cooperative business for its members of some \$5,000 a year. The farmers are improving the quality of the crops they send out. A woman's institute has been in active operation for several years and at the present time a farmers' telegraph system is being installed that will cover the different districts and help in the widening of the social life. After eight years of trial it would seem that school consolidation in Kingston has been a success.

Items of Interest

The total receipts from Mr. Hamill's farm, published in his latest reply to Mr. Macdonald, should have read \$3,339, instead of \$4,000, which, owing to a typographical error, was the amount published.

The annual meeting of the Winter Fair Board was held in the Secretary's Office, Parliament Buildings, March 16th, 1914, at 2 p.m. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Wm. McNeil, London; President, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; Vice-President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto. Executive Committee—Wm. Smith, Columbus; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Wm. McNeil, London; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield; Jno. Flatt, Hamilton; R. W. Wade, Toronto.

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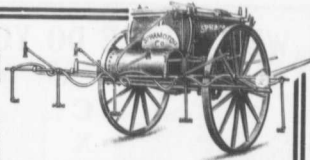
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All that time, we went right along improving and perfecting the **SPRAMOTOR**, with the result that we are now years in advance of anything on the market. We have won over one hundred First Awards and Gold Medals with the **SPRAMOTOR** and offer you the greatest spraying machine made to-day.

We make them in a wide range of styles and prices, from \$6 to \$350. You need a copy of our valuable work on Crop Diseases. Send us particulars of your spraying requirements and we will forward a copy by return mail. FREE. Write while you are at this page.

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It takes 400,000 cars to carry American Fertilizers to our farmers and planters every season. Forty per cent.—2 cars out of 5—of this stuff is Filler, which requires 160,000 cars! Order less filler, higher grade and

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for your active Nitrogen and save freight bills.

The greater productive capacity of high-grade fertilizers without so much filler means a greater outboard tonnage for railroads and greater purchasing power for farmers, so that railroads and everybody would be benefited.

DR. WM. S. MYERS, Calcium Nitrate Propaganda

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SHUR-CROP FERTILIZERS

are prepared under the supervision of chemical experts—are backed by forty years' reputation, and are guaranteed to be in perfect condition chemically and mechanically.

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HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Spring is the best time to set out all kinds of fruits.

No place is too small to afford some garden or plant growth.

Do not cover fine seed deeply. Put on just enough dirt to cover the seed.

Take cuttings of all house plants that are to be planted out next spring.

Go over the vegetables and fruits in the cellar and pick out those that are decayed.

Bring in branches of plums, pussy willows, and poplars, and put them into water. They will open up and add brightness to the room.

Plants like sweet alyssum, nasturtiums, and some vegetables, as radish and lettuce, may be grown in a flat or window box if no other place is available.

Good topics for discussion in the farmers' clubs this month are: The Vegetable Garden.

The Best Potatoes to Plant.
How to Secure a Good Strawberry Bed.

The Best Shrubs to Plant for a Succession of Flowers all the Year.

The Best Annuals for Cut Flowers.
The Best Three Flowering Perennial Plants.

Potatoes the Market Wants

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I noticed an editorial in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy re potatoes, and I consider it all right and to the point. I wish to say to the farmers of Ontario, who have potato land that they will not be discriminated against if they will supply the right kind of stock. The white potato is what the trade demands. Plant Delaware, Carman, Mountain, Gold Coin or Rural New Yorkers, and plant them in May; don't wait until July and have them about half ripe when the frost comes. We do not care for potatoes that are not matured and the peelings rubbed off.

Don't plant the small ones or the rough ones with the nobs on—like begets like. Cultivate often; you cannot grow a crop of good potatoes and allow the weeds to grow among them. When you sort them for market don't put in any potatoes that weigh less than three ounces. The extra large rough ones, that will weigh over one pound, should be kept at home and fed to the stock.

I think it is about time that our government made a standard of potatoes. We have grain standards, fruit standards, seed standards, and why not a potato standard?

Another matter, which I think would be advantageous, would be to have the standard weight for a bag of potatoes 80 lbs. then we could use all our sugar and flour bags, and they would be easily tied instead of having to sew them as we do now to get in the 90 lbs.

Now, Mr. Farmer, be up and doing. Planting time will soon be here, so make a determined effort to supply the market, which rightly belongs to you, and show your competitor down by the sea that you can grow potatoes as good as he.—"A Hamilton Potato Dealer."

I would advise the farmer sowing his first crop of alfalfa to sow it with out a nurse crop. Get the land into prime condition and seed towards the middle or last of July.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

Do You Grow CATS?

In this day of intensive farming it has become absolutely necessary to secure the largest possible returns from the land, and as cats have become the most important and valuable crop special attention should be given to the selection of seed. Herewith find our prices for some of our finest varieties. Prices are ex warehouse, B. S. or over at \$7.50 per bus. over.

American Banner, grown from Registered Seed, 75c per bus.
Siberian, grown from Registered Seed, 75c per bus.
O.A.C. No. 77 Oats—We feel confident that we have the purest and best stock of this variety that can be got—No Wild Oats! If you find any we want you to send the Oats back. \$3.00 per bus., 5 bus. or over at \$2.75 per bus., bags free.
Daubeny, practically free from Black Victor, very fine sample, contains old barley, 75c per bus.
Black Victor, very fine sample, 85c per bus.

CORN

See our Catalogue for prices and description. We pay freight on 10 bus. orders of Corn, bags free. We guarantee the Corn to be satisfactory.

Or

TIMOTHY

Ninety-nine times out of one hundred we can save you money on Red Clover, Timothy and alfalfa. This week's prices are per bus. for our best brands. We pay the freight on these goods to nearest railway station on orders of 100 lbs. or more of Clover and Timothy. These are: No. 1 Government Standard, "Sun" Red Clover, \$12.00; "Oceana" Alycke, \$13.00; "Diamond" Timothy, \$4.25; "Gold" Alfalfa (Siberian), \$12.50; "Gold" (Canadian) grown, \$13.00. See also for cotton bags.

Or

BARLEY

O.A.C. No. 21, very fine sample, 9c per bus., bags free.
O.A.C. No. 21, No. 2, good clean seed, 10c per bus., bags free.
Our best sample of this Barley tests 54 lbs. to the measured bushel and O.A.C. Guaranteed to report it 95% pure, with no weed seeds.

Or

MANGELS

Did you ever figure out what it cost you in returns on the seed when the Root Seed germinates poorly and leaves big empty spaces in the rows? We have 100,000 seeds for 1914 and be absolutely certain of live seeds and a perfect stand. If you are ordering Clover and Timothy, Seed Grain or Seed Corn, your Mangels can go along with them from the same dealer. Less than prices quoted herewith. (The 5c is the postage charge). If you are ordering 6 lbs. made up of any of the varieties of root seeds offered, figure at the 6-lb. rate.

MANGELS—Keith's Prisetaker, Danish Studstrup (a new intermediate very fine), prices for both, postpaid, 1b. 35c—5 lbs. or over.

MANGELS 30c.
Keith's Yellow Intermediate, Yellow Leviathan, Mammoth Long Rod, Giant Half Sugar, Prices, postpaid, 1b. 35c—5 lbs. or over, 25c.

SWEDISH TURNIPS—New Century, Scottish Champion, Elephant, Price, postpaid, 1b. 35c—5 lbs. or over at 30c.

WINTER SMOOTH WHITE INTERMEDIATE CARROT—Price, per lb., 60c, postpaid.

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Seed Merchants since 1860
124 King St. East - F. TORONTO

An Endorsation of Artificial Incubation

Homer J. Maybee, Northumberland Co., Ont.

FARM and Dairy asks the question, "Are incubators a practical success?" I have operated one for two seasons, and we have come to the conclusion that the artificial method is both more convenient and profitable than the natural way.

We have always had more or less trouble getting the hens to set in the proper place at the right time. When one would show signs of broodiness, she would be on one of the layers' nests, which we would not want occupied by a setter. When we would transfer her to a satisfactory nest, she would usually refuse to operate, probably spoiling the setting in the bargain. This was such a nuisance that we decided to try a machine.

200-EGG MACHINE PURCHASED

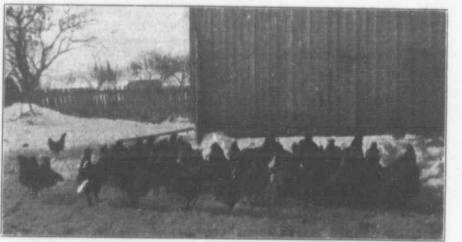
We purchased a standard make of hot-water incubator, of 200-egg capacity. I think that is a good size for the average farmer. Last year I started with a full machine, and tested out 56 fertile eggs by the candle

It is not as big a nuisance to run an incubator as some might imagine. The lamp has to be trimmed and filled every night and morning, also the eggs aired and turned. My machine very rarely has to be touched more than this, if it is placed in a well-ventilated room of even temperature. Of course some one should take a look occasionally, to see that the lamp is burning evenly.

ONE HATCH A YEAR BEST

One hatch a year should be sufficient from a 200-egg machine for a flock of 50 hens, allowing one-half for cockeries. It is more convenient to have all your chicks hatch at the same time, because you can feed and tend one large flock much easier than several small ones; and then they are all coming along together. You can feed them all the same kind of feed and make the different changes in their care at the same time, which makes less work.

Although we have used a home-made brooder with fair success, we



Pure Bred Rhode Island Red Fowls that were Incubated Hatch

In an adjoining article Homer J. Maybee, of Northumberland Co., Ont., tells us he believes for the first time that a son of the well known Holstein breeder, M. E. Maybee, and takes a special pride in the poultry

test, and it "came off" with 100 chicks, making a hatch of about 70 per cent of the fertile eggs. I test twice; first on the sixth day and again six days later. It is beneficial to take out infertile eggs, because an egg without life in it absorbs heat and expels bad odors after it has been in the machine several days.

The eggs that are taken out at the first test are not fertile and are perfectly alright for cooking, the heat talking no harmful effect on the eggs. Those taken out at the second test may be eggs that were fertile and in good condition on the sixth day, but have ceased development since. These are good for the young chicks when boiled hard. Some people test only once, about the tenth day, but I like to test twice, so that if there are any I am not sure about the first time, I can leave them until the second time when it is easy to tell whether they should be discarded or not.

DISINFECTION OF THE MACHINE

The machine should be thoroughly disinfected before each hatch. We wash ours with a 10 per cent solution of senoleum. There should be a new wick in the lamp for each hatch. It is recommended to soak a new wick in vinegar for five or six hours to prevent smoking. The thermometer was a very important thing in connection with an incubator, and it should be tested every year, to insure accuracy.

Some people think it is necessary to put water under the egg trays to provide moisture, but I have never tried that. Last year I put damp sawdust in the nursery trays, and I believe that supplied sufficient moisture.

prefer to set two or three hens at the same time we start the machine, so that they can take all the chicks. Our hens, the Rhode Island Red, will do this without any difficulty. We have never had any chicks die from weak constitution, caused by artificial incubation. One can start a machine when he likes, and operate it to suit himself, while a hen only wants to set at certain times, and then she is very apt to go on strike just as you think she is getting settled down to business.

Yes, with us at any rate, the incubator has proved a practical success.

Practical Suggestions

Ever have a poultryman tell you that he "has to work like a dog?" The Press, Concordia, Kan., says: "You have heard people say they 'worked like a dog all day.' If this were literally true, the twenty-four hours would be spent thus: One hour digging out a rat, two hours gnawing a bone, one hour waiting for a cat to come down from a tree, half an hour begging to get into the house, and the rest of the time sleeping on a mat in front of the door, fighting flies." Now that you know what it means, don't work like a dog. Of course this Kansas summary don't take account of biting flies. "Dave Harum" said: "A reasonable number of fleas is good for a dog; it keeps him from broodin' over sein" a dog." Better be a man and work like two men. During chicken time you need to. You can't afford to "work like a dog" in the poultry business.

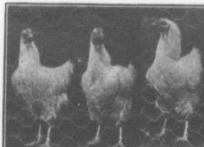


Animal Regulator

will keep your stock in the pink of condition. As its name implies, it is a regulator and digestive tonic. Its action upon the blood, bowels, kidneys, and digestive organs is quick and unfailing. Pratts Animal Regulator prevents and cures disease. Every dairyman, breeder and farmer needs this preparation.

"Your Money Back if it Fails."
Order to-day from your dealer. 7c per gallon at \$2.00 and \$2.50; also in packages at 50c, 80c and \$1.00.

PRATT FOOD CO.
of Canada, Limited,
TORONTO.



220 EGGS PER HEN IN 365 DAYS

Bred and owned by L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ont., who makes a specialty of Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks. Send to-day for his Catalogue which contains 50 Beautiful Illustrations. It is free.

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.90

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. 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. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder egg capacity—30 days. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the light grain. Cash machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it is sure to investigate before you buy. Remember one price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalogue today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. -WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 348, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

BARRED ROCK EGGS

From brood-to-lay stock. Price, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$3.50 for 2 settings.

J. C. STUART
MAPLE HURST FARM DALMENY
R. R. No. 3, OSAGO, ONT.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Tom. Bred from best Ontario stock. Weight, 20 lbs. Price, \$5.00.—M. E. Hanson, Dixville, Stanstead county, Que.

WHITE WYANDOTT EGGS from my championship male and other matings. Heavy laying strain.—H. Rudloe, Brighton, Ont.

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reuter, the poultry expert, tells why chicks die. He gives away free a valuable book, "Cured White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 50 per cent of every batch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reuter for one of these valuable FREE books.

Baby Chicks

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

UTILITY POULTRY FARM
T. G. DELAMERE, Prop.
STRATFORD - ONT.

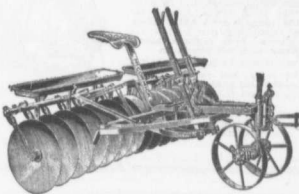


Black Victor Meat Foods

A Little Meat - A LOT OF EGGS

Every modern poultry raiser knows that a good egg yield cannot be obtained without an animal food. Good Meat and Bone, fed in proper proportions, is the most profitable investment you can make in winter feeding. But it is also the most expensive part of the ration. When it comes to concentrated Poultry foods, Black Victor—fresh, healthy meat and clean bone, with all the waste and moisture removed—will prove the most economical and profitable. Black Victor Meat Scrap at your dealer's, or sent, all carriage charges prepaid, for \$4.00 per cwt. Write for complete price-list before the best egg season is past. Matthews-Blackwell Limited Toronto

McCormick Tillage Implements



The IH Line GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
 Reapers, Mowers
 Balers, Stacks
 Hay Leaders
 Hay Frames
CORN MACHINES
 Planters, Sowers, Cultivators
 Emerge Cutters
 Shellers, Shredders
VILLAGE Combines
 Pigs and Spring-Tooth, and Disk Harrows
 Collectors
GENERAL LINE
 Oil and Gas Engines
 Oil Tractors
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 Farm Wagon
 Motor Trucks
 Thrashers
 Grain Drills
 Feed Grinders
 Eddy Grinders
 Binder Twines

THIS year ten disk harrows will be sold where one was sold five years ago. Why? Because so many farmers have learned that the proper use of a disk harrow is the best guarantee of a successful crop.

Proper use of a disk harrow means the purchase of a McCormick disk harrow because they are the ones built to do the best work. The frames are strong, to stand the strain of following the binder or of disking hard ground. The set levers keep the gangs to their work at even depth. The bearings are the most durable that can be put on a disk harrow.

The full line includes disk, peg tooth, and smoothing harrows, drills and cultivators. See this line before you buy. We send catalogues on request.

"The Disk Harrow," a book which illustrates and explains the proper preparation of a seed bed, and gives examples of the value of disking—32 pages of valuable information—is yours for four cents to cover postage and packing.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

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Insure Your Horses

against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. We issue the most liberal policies free from vexatious conditions and offer indisputable guarantee of solvency and square dealing.

We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

All kinds of Animals Insurance

Write us for further information and address of nearest agent.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL, Que.

FREE Style Book for 1914 of "Quality Line"



VEHICLES AND HARNESS

Twentieth year of selling direct to the User. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and save you MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices. **FREIGHT PREPAID**, and fully explains our method of selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember we pay the asking. Send for it to-day.

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BRIGHTON - ONT.



Our British Columbia Letter (By Farm and Dairy's Special Correspondent)

Somewhat surprising are the statistics of agricultural production given by Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Agriculture, for 1913. Last year's budget speech, it will be remembered, reported a decrease in dairy products, and that the so-called "decline" continues would seem indicated by the minister's statement that as against butter and milk of a value of \$5,015,000 produced in 1912, in 1913 the total was \$2,593,404, of which \$542,260 was butter and \$2,051,144 milk. The importation of butter, milk and cheese from other provinces and abroad reached a total of \$3,731,572 for the first, \$308,169 for the second and \$445,310 for the third. Coincident with this decrease in dairy products, a decrease of approximately \$2,270,000 was recorded in the value of hay, grain and miscellaneous products. How soon British Columbia will supply its own markets is problematical—there are some who say it never will—but one thing is certain and that is that the dairying industry, now the most profitable branches of agriculture in the province, is bound to expand greatly in the next few years.

The total value of agricultural products was given at \$39,974,925, an increase over the preceding year of approximately \$1,700,000. In only one respect did importations fall off. The local egg production seems to be gaining on the demand slowly, but still it is about equalled by importations. British Columbia poultry ranchers are now making large profits.

SUCCESSFUL RENTERS
 The establishment of a straight dairy farm in British Columbia requires either years of work building up a herd, during which every cent of profit is put back into the enterprise, or an almost prohibitive initial expenditure. Land is generally high, dairy cows cost more than ever before—are hard to get at any price—and labor costs are heavy. We find, therefore, a large number of "renter" dairymen, especially on Vancouver Island and in the Fraser Valley, and some of these are very successful, in defiance of the opinion sometimes held that "renters," whether mixed farmers or dairymen, are apt to be shiftless and short-sighted. The very reverse, indeed, is generally the case.

Messrs. E. and T. Raper, proprietors of the Victoria Dairy, at Strawberry Hill, near Victoria, are successful renters. These men gained prominence when at the B. C. Dairymen's Chilliwack Convention. They were awarded a cup for the best large-sized dairy in the province. For 12 years they have been renters, and from small beginnings their business has grown until now they have 125 head, of which 80 are milking cows. Their barn, a concrete structure of modern design, 210 feet by 40 feet, is the largest on Vancouver Island. They lease 1,000 acres, devoted entirely to dairying, the only crops grown being for feed. Most of the

cows are grade Holsteins, and all are tested regularly each month.

Like several dairies on the Mainland, this farm bottles its milk on the place by machine. The cows are washed before milking, and every precaution is taken to ensure cleanliness about the stable and milk-house. The dairy employs 12 men at an average wage, besides board and lodging, of \$50 a month.

POULTRYMEN COOPERATE

The movement toward agricultural cooperation, which has resulted in rural cooperative enterprises all over Canada, many of which have been very profitable, has reached the poultry ranchers of the Chilliwack Valley, affecting them in what is believed to be a unique manner. Chilliwack is far famed for its dairy herds; in the future, if plans of Messrs. Paton, Orr, and others, "gang not agley," it will be famous for its poultry. These and other enterprising members of the Chilliwack Poultry Association believe that the soil and climatic conditions of Chilliwack are particularly suited to poultry farming, and through reader notices appearing in country weeklies of the province they are advertising the fact. They mention further the varieties and strains specialized in by different members, describe records made, and state that enquiries may be directed to the secretary of the association or the individual breeders.

The readers emphasize the fact that the Chilliwack Valley secured top-notch honors in both light and heavy classes at last year's International Egg-Laying Contest.

Whether this advertising plan will work has yet to be determined, but, theoretically, it is sound. The quantity of setting eggs, day-old chicks, and brooding pens sold by mail would, if computed, astonish most people, and there is still room for intelligent advertisers, especially in British Columbia, where the poultry industry has embarked on a period of great prosperity. The advertisements of the Chilliwack Poultry Association do more than proclaim the merits of certain individuals' stock. They endorse each breeder, give him a hall mark better than a bank reference, assure the purchaser that he is honest and reliable.

Cooperative advertising, but of a commoner kind, has been resorted to this year by the Ashcroft District Potato Growers' Association. It has conducted an "educational" campaign in the newspapers, publishing the fact that all genuine Ashcroft spuds are now marketed in trademarked bags.

The Cowichan and Surrey Poultry Associations report success in the cooperative marketing of eggs, and the Richmond Poultry Association now has the same plan under consideration.

FRESH ALFALFA SEED

The Provincial Department of Agriculture this spring is supplying small quantities of alfalfa seed free to Farmers' Institute members. Alfalfa is not yet produced in large quantities in British Columbia. Settlers in the G. T. P. country re-

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

THE PEERLESS

Braced Like a Steel Bridge
 JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates
 are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.
 Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

FARMERS OF ONTARIO
 Are you requiring help this Spring? Parties of Young Men and boys are now coming forward.
 For full particulars apply **BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE**
 TRADER 150 JOHN, ONT.



\$100 to \$200 PROFIT PER MONTH

Selling Farmers What They Need

Every farmer in Canada needs and uses our kind of goods. Over 2,000 men are making big money selling Household Goods, Hardware, House, Glass, Earthen, Spices, Soap, Toilet Articles, Stock Feed, Paints, Poultry Supplies, etc. Every article of the highest quality, well known and reliable.

We want agents in each and every locality to represent the greatest Selling, Manufacturing, Distributing and Selling Organization in North America. Established 19 years. Capital and Resources over Two Million Dollars. References, Don's, Bradburn's, or any bank in Winnipeg.

We offer you the opportunity to

Get Into Business For Yourself

With little competition. We are the only owners of our kind who own and operate a factory in Canada. No day. Freight charges prompt.

We want men of good standing in their community, who can furnish satisfactory references, and form for the conduct of the business. No experience required. We teach you how to handle the goods successfully and stand back with you with the services of our great organization.

If you can meet our requirements, write for particulars at our mailboxes often.

The W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co.
 8 Heavy Street
 Winnipeg, Man.

port success with it, and several, including Hon. Price Ellison, have grown it profitably in the Okanagan. Partial success was met with last year by a dairyman on Lulu Island, where, owing to the low-lying nature of the land, conditions at present are not the most suitable. Hay, oats and mangels are the crops grown by most dairymen, and production costs are such that alfalfa, corn and kale have been experimented with but little. Experts, however, have adapted many sections admirably to alfalfa culture, and doubtless the time will come when it is as extensively grown as in the farming communities to the south.

STRAY NOTES
 Within a short interval recently, two cows belonging to a Chilliwack breeder presented him with twins and triplets.

Hay is \$12 wholesale and \$14 retail at both the New Westminster and Vancouver public markets. The membership of the B.C. Stockbreeders' Association has doubled in the past 12 months.

The produce market is fairly firm. Carrots, turnips and cabbages are 75c to \$20 a ton. Eggs are 30c. Wholesale meats are stationary at 10c to 12c for pork, 12c to 10c for veal, and 12c for mutton.

The virtues of the family cow have not been sufficiently sung. A census recently in the municipality of South Vancouver, a suburb of Vancouver, revealed the fact that there were over 60 families keeping regularly a cow apiece. South Vancouver is in no sense an agricultural district, and most of these cows had to be fed the year round.

Agricultural associations receiving grants from the provincial government this year are the B.C. Poultry Association, \$3,500; B.C. Stockbreeders' Association, \$3,500; B.C. Dairymen's Association, \$3,500; B.C. Fruit-growers' Association, \$6,500; B.C. Entomological Association, \$350; Western Canada Irrigation Association, \$1,000; Farmers' Institutes, \$20,000 and Women's Institutes, \$5,000.

Commencing in April, two milk trains daily, instead of one, as heretofore, will be operated by the B. C. Electric Railway over its Fraser Valley line.

MAINLAND MILK SHIPPERS

The Mainland Milk and Cream Shippers' Association met at New Westminster on March 6 and elected the following officers: Thos. Forster, Glen Valley, President; B. R. Harrison, Langley Prairie, Vice-President; W. E. Buckingham, Sea Island, Secretary-Treasurer; and Paige, Matsqui Prairie; J. Brown, Mud Bay; M. Alexander, Matsqui Prairie; S. Shannon and A. Murphy, Cloverdale; J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie; Starr, Huntington; T. Corbett and M. McLean, Nitonon Island; J. Laitr, Port Hammond; J. Parks, Pitt Meadows; McKay, McLellan, May and Thomas, Lulu Island; J. Brown and L. Embree, East Delta; and H. D. Benson, Ladner, on Board of Directors.

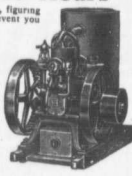
Matters of interest to the industry were discussed. Manager Barrow, of the Chilliwack Creamery, gave a talk on the results of cooperation in Chilliwack.

There are many lines along which improvement is difficult or impossible without united effort on the part of several or all of the people in the community and almost any reasonable improvement is possible by community effort.

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 10c. a gallon. Don't let the high price of gasoline prevent you from having cheap, safe and dependable farm power.

ELLIS ENGINE



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. Send for your copy today.

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

RENNIES SEEDS
OUR CATALOGUE
 Is larger and better than ever. Several splendid new varieties. For 45 years the leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. You need it before you decide what kinds to plant. Send for your copy today.
W.M. RENNIE CO. Limited
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363.1 Bushels Potatoes
 From One Acre of Massachusetts Land

A. Webster Butler of Brockton, Mass., won the first southern zone prize offered by the Bowker Fertilizer Company for the largest yield of best quality potatoes grown exclusively on Stockbridge Potato Manure. His acre was a "rocky loam" producing about 2 1/2 tons of hay per acre in 1912 on manure. Rows were 36 in. apart and Green Mountains cut to two eyes were planted 14 inches apart. The piece was cultivated five times: The acre was sprayed with Pyrox.

STOCKBRIDGE POTATO MANURE

was applied 2100 lbs. broadcast and 700 lbs. in the drill. No other fertilizer or dressing of any kind was used. The entire crop weighed 21,783 lbs. or 363.1 bushels. His total score including quality points was 589 points, the highest in the southern zone.

Other Winners secured yields ranging from 311.1 bushels to 502.6 bushels in the northern zone, (Me., N. H., Vt.,) and from 183.8 bushels to 363.1 bushels in the southern zone, (Mass., R. I., Conn.)

Send us your name for complete and instructive statement concerning the results of the contest and how these great yields of potatoes were obtained. No other fertilizer than the Stockbridge Potato Manure was used.

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY
 43 Chatham St., Boston.
 Also Baltimore, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York.

Consolidated Schools Upheld by Mr. Lees

Richard Lees, M.A., Inspector of Schools

IN your issue of two weeks ago appeared extracts dealing with consolidation of rural schools, from an exceedingly able article by Mr. E. C. Drury on the subject of rural schools. While one regrets to find himself on the opposite side of a subject from one of the experience, ability and good judgment of Mr. Drury, yet the impression is irresistible that in this case he has written without real knowledge of the facts or he would have reached conclusions very different. Three things are mentioned as objections to the consolidated school. They are that it destroys community centres, endangers the health of children, and costs too much. In actual experience the first two have proved powerful considerations in favor of the plan.

Mr. Drury's connection with the Grange may have given him an exaggerated idea of the extent to which the little rural school is used as a community centre. A close observation on my own part extending over

more than a quarter of a century in various parts of the province, has led me to the conclusion that it has been a complete failure in that respect, and that is the freely expressed opinion of most of those who have taken part in recent discussions. This is one of the charges generally laid against the rural school. On the other hand, when consolidation has taken place, the community possesses a building that takes hold of their imagination, appeals to their pride and excites interest beyond the possibility of the present schools, which, as everyone knows, in many cases excite neither pride, interest nor respect. The consolidated school building is always within easy driving reach of all parts of the community it serves.

As to the dangers of transportation. One isolated case is mentioned. It is strange if Mr. Drury has not seen little children walking from school, cold, wet and uncomfortable, tramping through mud and slush,

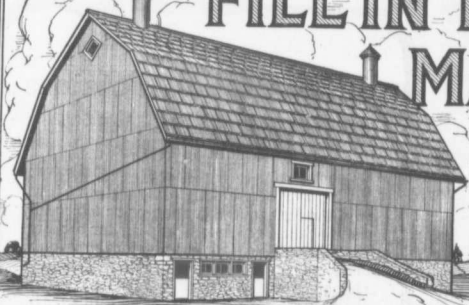
just as late as in the case mentioned. Indeed he was a fortunate boy if he never experienced anything of that kind himself. In the vans the children are always dry and comfortable in the worst weather. Experience in the severe climate of Manitoba ought to be sufficient test. Did space permit evidence could be quoted from only three testimonials are given, Gilbert Rowan, secretary-treasurer of the school at Miniota. Man., says: "Conveying children is a great success, and they are always anxious to go to school. Those who have their children drawn to school would not think of returning to the old way." R. A. Fines, secretary-treasurer at Darlington, writes: "Stormy weather or bad roads make very little difference as the vans did not miss a trip during the year. Children have no chance of being late, neither have they wet feet nor wet clothing, which was common with children who have to walk to school." D. B. Doak, secretary-treasurer at Warren, Man., writes: "Our school has been in operation since September, 1911, and we have had opportunity of testing

our van system in adverse weather conditions and had roads. So far we are quite satisfied with the results. The vans have never missed a trip since starting, and are always punctual, the children coming comfortably to school are in a better position to enter with zeal on their studies."

Such testimony is universal wherever the new plan has been used. Testimony of inspectors, superintendents and other officials might be quoted at length, but preference is given to the evidence of the people themselves. Surely this more than offsets Mr. Drury's isolated case, which was doubtless due to the efficiency or bad management. The new plan, like everything else, must be under efficient business-like control. It will not run itself.

In the matter of cost, it seems to me that Mr. Drury is entirely inconsistent. He objects to the increased expenditure required to maintain the new schools, and in his next paragraph proposes to double the outlay on the present inefficient system. Had he been aware of the fact that experience has shown that under consolidation thoroughly efficient schools

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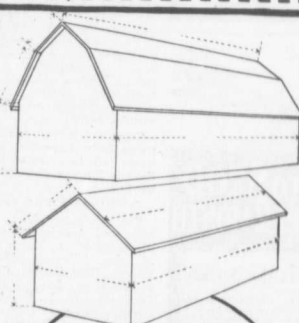
WE WILL PROMPTLY TELL YOU THE COST TO COVER ANY BUILDING WITH "GEORGE" OR "OSHAWA" STEEL SHINGLES, AND-CORRUGATED SIDING.

THEY ARE PROOF AGAINST FIRE, LIGHTNING, WIND, RAIN OR SNOW.

DON'T LAY THIS ASIDE - THIS DOES NOT OBLIGATE YOU IN ANY WAY ACT NOW!

MAIL TO NEAREST ADDRESS

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, LTD
OSHAWA - MONTREAL - TORONTO
LONDON - CHATHAM - OTTAWA - WINNIPEG.
ESTABLISHED -- 1861



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Send me full Particulars:-

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Send for Catalogue 22 F. D.



Boiling Sap in "The Good Old Fashioned Way"

This photo was sent to Farm and Dairy by one of our folks, Mr. J. C. Hender, son of Simcoe Co., Ont. Such scenes will now be common on thousands of farms, with the frosty nights and the sunny days that we have been having. There is lots of hard work in the sugar bush, but isn't it pleasurable and healthy, too?

can be obtained on an outlay about one-half greater than under the present discredited and out-of-date system, he would surely have hesitated before advising the increased outlay on it. During the past 10 years in Ontario the expenditure on rural schools has doubled. Would Mr. Drury be willing to double it again in the next 10 years for the same measure of increase in efficiency as has taken place in the past 10?

When it is said that the consolidated school movement is dead as a door nail, it is then that utter lack of knowledge of the facts is shown. Less than 10 years ago the movement really took hold in the United States, and there are now over

Homeseekers' Excursions and Settlers Trains to the West

Those taking advantage of above Excursions should bear in mind the many exclusive features offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway in connection with a trip to the West. It is the only all-Canadian route. Only line operating through trains to Western Canada. No change of depots. Only line operating through standard and tourist sleepers to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All the equipment is owned and operated by Canadian Pacific Railway, affording the highest form of efficiency.

Homeseekers' fares will be in effect each Tuesday, March 3rd to October 27th inclusive, and round trip second class tickets will be sold via Canadian Pacific Railway from Ontario points (Azilda and East) at very low fares—for example from Toronto, also West and North of Toronto, to Winnipeg and return, \$43. Other points in proportion. Fares from points East of Toronto will be slightly higher. Return limit two months.

Each Tuesday during March and April the Canadian Pacific will run Settlers' Trains to Winnipeg and West and for the accommodation of settlers travelling with live stock and effects, a colonist car will be attached to the settlers' effects train. This car will leave Toronto on regular train at 10.30 p.m., and on arrival at West Toronto it will be attached to settlers' effects train as mentioned above.

For those not travelling with live stock and effects, special Colonist cars will be attached to regular trains from Toronto, running through to Winnipeg without change. No charge is made for accommodation in Colonist cars.

Tourist sleeping cars are also operated on regular train leaving Toronto 10.30 p.m.

Full particulars from any C. P. R. Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

15,000 consolidations, with the number more than doubling every year. In Manitoba the number of consolidated schools increased from 37 to 55 between January and October last year. Not bad for a "dead as a door nail" movement. Lots of things that even Mr. Drury would consider very much alive are not moving half as fast.

The movement has also made very fair progress in New Brunswick, as is shown by a recent report. The mistake being made in this province is to judge it by the unfortunate experiment at Guelph, which was doomed to failure from its inception, owing to the conditions under which it was initiated.

I regret, Mr. Editor, to take so much of your valuable space, but it does not seem to me right that a man of Mr. Drury's weight and influence should be allowed unchallenged to block the most important avenue along which is to come the salvation of our rural schools. As I said in a former article on the subject, this movement has passed the experimental stage, and any discussion of it should be a consideration of facts and not of anybody's theories as to its possibilities. When the people of Ontario realize what the consolidated school is doing for our neighbors they will have it here, and any agency that helps to put these facts before the people is doing a valuable public service.

Thanking you for your indulgence, I am, respectfully yours,

RICHARD LEES.

Back to the Land

An observing farmer has this to say on the back-to-the-land movement:

Back to the land sounds good when we read it from the pages of a magazine, but where one city man has made good mine have failed. It is not because the old-fashioned farmer is more intelligent or more diligent, but he is used to roughing it and can suffer a loss without going out of business. The city man, to succeed in the country, should have his farm all paid for and money in the bank and a desire and intention to work hard and for long hours. Of course his wife would have to work and his children, if he has any; then they will get along, if they stick to it.—Rural Life.

Young people are more likely to be satisfied to stay in a community if they are shown how they may be influential in its improvement, as they certainly can be if aroused to see the possibilities and power of united effort.



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The Roofing that Needs No Painting

WHEN your roof is covered with Ammatite, there is an end to the roof painting nuisance. Ammatite has a real mineral surface and needs no painting.

The mineral surface makes painting unnecessary and it will stand rain and hail and wind and snow, for years, without attention.

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A Reply to the Letter of Mr. Savage

Jas. A. Mitchell, Russell Co., Ont.

WILL you allow me a little space to refer to the article in Farm and Dairy of March 12th, headed by Jas. Savage, Lanark Co., Ont., "Can Milk Be Produced at Factory Prices?"

In the first place, there are men who have never made a success of any business, and who never would, no matter what prices they received for their products. These men are always blaming some one else for their lack of success. I would take from Mr. Savage's statement that he is one of those men, for if he would come with me I could take him to scores of farmers in Ontario who have bought farms, paid for them, and to-day have a nice little bank account, from absolutely nothing else but dairying, and this in the last 10 years.

Dairying to-day is run on a system, and the more perfect this system becomes the more profitable it will be for the farmer. As regards more labor and expense, which Mr. Savage states the expert advice would cause, I would advise him that the sooner he puts such advice into practice the more money he would have to pay his labor and expenses. The sooner farmers take professional advice the sooner they will be on sure footing.

While Mr. Savage admits that the advice of the instructors is the same, I am sorry that I cannot say the same of the article which he has written in Farm and Dairy. If Mr. Savage knew the conditions that existed 10 years ago, compared with the condi-

tions to-day, he could not help but say that there had been more than a feeble response.

As for the decrease in cheese exported, I might say that there are several reasons for that. Our cities are using more milk, more cheese are being consumed at home, and the one thing lacking is better milk and more of it. Then the prices are sure to come. It also shows that he does not know what he is talking about when he says there isn't a herd in the country can show a profit. Again I say I can pick out scores of farmers in Ontario who have been successful by patronizing cheese factories during the last 10 years.

I would like to ask the progressive farmers of Ontario if the figures that Mr. Savage has produced compare favorably with their profits during the past 10 years. If they do, why are there so many successful dairymen in our country to-day?

Milk is certainly too cheap at one cent a pound and I would say to Mr. Savage that if he wants to make a profit out of dairying, he must weed out his poor cows, keep only those that will yield him a profit and supply them with plenty of good, wholesome food. Any business that is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and in so doing he will not only make a profit for himself for his labor, but instead of tearing down a business that has taken years to build up, he will help it to go forward, and his efforts will be crowned in the near future by not one cent a pound, but two cents for every pound of milk his herd produces.

The Huntingdon Dairy Association in Annual Convention

FOR 32 years the Huntingdon Dairy Association has labored for dairy improvement in the Chateauguay District of Quebec. The progress made was reviewed by the President, Mr. Robert Ness of Howick, in opening the annual convention held recently in Huntingdon. Mr. Ness attributed much of the progress in the district to the influence of the Association.

Robert Brodie of Westmont spoke of the value of the fruit demonstration orchards, of which there were seven in the province. The one in Huntingdon county at Havelock, comprising four acres, gave in 1913 a return on the trees of \$1,800. He encouraged farmers to plant more orchards, and produce more apples, especially on the high and ridgy land. He considered it would prove more remunerative than dairying and would involve less labor. Mr. Brodie also spoke briefly on the value of the farmer's garden, and told how to lay it out, and the best varieties of berries and plants to grow. He also described how the noted Montreal melons were grown.

A. R. Ness, B.S.A., of Macdonald College, gave an interesting talk on "Some Experiments Made at Macdonald College in the Feeding of Roots in Conjunction with Silage." These experiments showed where a daily ration of silage had been reduced 25 per cent. and the amount made up of roots, that the milk flow had increased five per cent. Where the silage ration had been reduced 50 per cent. and an equal weight of roots added the milk flow had increased eight per cent. Where the silage rations had been reduced 75 per cent. and roots added to make up the difference the increase was only four per cent., showing that a ration made up of equal portions of silage and roots gave the best results. Also

comparison made in the growing of corn and roots, showed the average tonnage per acre of corn was from 13 to 16 and of roots 30 to 36, and that for every ton of roots a ton of corn was \$1.85 and of corn \$1.30. He advised farmers to grow more roots to feed with the corn silage and thus cheapen the cost of production by increasing the milk flow. He also recommended the feeding of small quantities of molasses where little roots or silage are fed.

SEEDING TO CLOVER
Mr. John Fixter, of Ottawa, spoke briefly on clover growing, and advised farmers to sow from 10 to 14 lbs. of red clover per acre. This sowing would give a yield of at least a ton of hay more per acre over a sowing of four or five pounds. He also advised the practicing of after harvest cultivation to increase the yield per acre, of a four-year rotation of crop, of selecting only choice seed corn for planting, the putting in manure on forage crops, and the plowing up of the old pasture or meadow and sowing a mixture of two bushels oats, half bushel each of peas and vetches, and 10 lbs. red clover per acre. When the grain is about six inches high then turn in the stock; this would give rich and abundant pasturage well into the fall months.

"The Successful production of Milk for City Consumption" was the subject of an interesting address by W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon. The speaker pointed out that the successful milk producer was one who met the condition imposed by the city authorities, producing a high-class milk and reaped a profit in doing so. He contrasted the conditions that govern the supply of the city of Ottawa with those of Montreal. At the former city the dealers pay the price to the producers to encourage the production of high-class milk,



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while Montreal dealers refuse to pay the price asked for by producers of high-grade milk. Mr. Stephen showed that it costs more, under present conditions, to produce clean milk over dirty milk; better stables are required; healthy cows must be kept, cleanliness must be exercised on every hand, and all this costs money, time and labor. He made reference to experiments at various experimental stations showing that, with cows producing an average of 5,000 lbs. of milk a year, milk cost to produce from 15 to 17 cents a gallon, and there was little or no profit to the producer unless he had a herd of cows, each producing from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk a year, and fed an economical ration.

At the evening session, Mr. C. F. Whitney of the Dairy Division, Ottawa gave an interesting talk on co-operative cow testing work as done from record centres. He illustrated his address by charts showing contrast between the best and poorest cows in some of these centres. Some cows had produced nine boxes of butter, or 803 lbs. fat in one season, while others had only produced two boxes, or 110 lbs. fat. Last year he and his staff had made 25,000 tests. He graded all cows into three classes, profitable, paying their way and unprofitable, and had found whole herds in the latter class. These were discovered by the weekly weighing and monthly testing system as advocated by the Department. He also showed the discrepancies in cost of feed and net profit realized from various herds. He invited farmers to enter the ship of success, use the pencil, weekly sheet and milk scale as the chart and compass to enable them to sail clearly on the sea of profit in milk production.

The following directors were appointed: D. D. McBain, Valleyfield; Geo. Tennant, St. Louis; Thos. Drysdale, Allan's Corners; Robert Ness, Howick; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville; John McDougall, Ormstown; Hector Gordon, Howick; A. Muir, Sr., Huntingdon; D. H. Brown, Beith; David Pringle, Huntingdon; W. H. Stewart, Frontier; Thos. Burke, Corbin.—W.F.S.

Pure Seed Difficulties

Dr. Chas. Saunders of the Dominion C. E. F. scored many fine points in his address on "Difficulties Encountered in the Propagation of Pure Seed" at the C.S.G.A. Convention. He said both animals and implements were agents in the work of preventing purity in seed production. Horses he remarked, should be fed ground feed when working on the land. Land itself was a marvel for carrying seeds over in a vital condition.

While there was a big demand for pure seed these days, it was very difficult to produce it. Sowing grain after sod he thought one of the clean chances, yet he said that horses fed on oats containing wild oats fairly sowed down a piece of meadow on which they pastured.

Bags were often a source for distributing seeds; he had known them to come out of fertilizer bags, even. Seed drills were sometimes hard to clean out. At seeding time, when soil is damp, horses carry seeds on their feet mixed with soil. Men may do the same in walking over seeded land under similar conditions. Wind was the great distributor. In the west it sometimes removed from three to six inches of soil. Heavy rains in spring after seeding wash the new sown fields sometimes.

Harvesting machinery and threshing machines were among the worst agents for getting seeds mixed. Fanning mills were guilty, too. He didn't think that birds did as much carrying seeds as they get blamed for.



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

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

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Why the Referendum is Needed

LATEST reports from Ottawa indicate that McKenzie and Mann have at last induced the government to guarantee bonds to the Canadian Northern Railway to the extent of forty million dollars, or over. No definite pronouncement has yet been made, but it is generally believed that this immense grant of public credit will be given without any investigation as to the disposal of previous grants of money, land and guarantees to the Canadian Northern Railway. McKenzie and Mann will not be asked to give collateral security, nor if reports are true, will any special precautions be taken to guard the expenditure of the money raised from the bonds that the government are now promising to guarantee. This grant is being made in direct opposition to the will of the Canadian people as expressed in the stand taken by every farmers' association, by the laboring men of our cities through their various organizations and by the press of almost the entire country.

Along with the news of additional assistance to McKenzie and Mann projects comes the information that the government is reconsidering its decision to give no further assistance to the steel interests. These interests have already been assisted by the public by direct cash bonuses exceeding sixteen million dollars, in addition to tariff protection. The steel interests are now asking for both a bonus and further tariff protection. The bonus they ask is fifty cents a ton on every ton of iron ore they bring from the ground; which means from one dollar and a half to four dollars a ton of steel or iron. The previous bounty amounted to only one dollar and two dollars a ton on steel. It would seem that the demand for a small bounty per ton of ore is merely a method of deceiving the Canadian people, and getting a still larger bounty on the manufactured product.

If the steel interests are successful in their lobbying they will supply the agricultural imple-

ment manufacturers with a strong argument against tariff reduction on implements. It will have the effect of driving the independent fence manufacturers completely out of business and the restoration of the combine prices that existed a few years ago. Here again the farmers have voiced their decided opposition to further government aid or protection. And yet the government is seriously considering the demands of the steel interests.

Those of us who pay the taxes may well be excused if occasionally in discouragement we ask, Who governs this country anyway? The Big Interests are continually receiving special privileges in opposition to the will of the people, and the people have no redress save at a general election every four to six years. Even then we cannot express our opinions on different subjects of policy. In order to reject a portion of a party's policy we must reject the party as a whole, and this the majority of voters do not wish to do. Had we the Initiative and Referendum in Canada whereby the taxpayers could compel the government to submit such questions as

The Easy Mark

Said the scrub-bred cow to the high-bred cow.
"Say, you are an easy mark, I vow.
You eat no more than a scrub like me,
You're treated no better than I can see;
Yet you give that farmer three times as much
An' payment for board and room and such;
Three times the milk—and it's better, too;
I'd hate to be such a fool as you!"

Said the high-bred cow to the scrub-bred cow.
"I'd like to think, but I don't know how;
I'm not intending to pay so well,
And why I do it I cannot tell;
I reckon it isn't for me to say,
I guess I was simply BORN that way!
No matter how hard to stop I try,
I keep on boosting the milk-supply."

Said the scrub-bred cow to the high-bred cow.
"You're up against it, I'll allow;
You're paddling the farmer's increment,
While I'm not making the dub a cent.
I guess it's much, if I were here,
I'd banish all scrawny cows like me
Who eat as much as their betters can
And bounce their board from the farmer-man."

"But I'm not the farmer and so I'm here,
Eating my head off year by year,
And I'll do it as long as I can, I vow."
Said the scrub-bred cow to the high-bred cow!

—Berton Bratley, in Farm and Fireside.

further aid to the Canadian Northern Railway or further bounties to the steel interests directly to the people, politicians would be more careful of running contrary to the people's wishes and taxpayers would be saved the burden of contributing so heavily to Special Privileges. It is for this reason that the Initiative and Referendum have been so heartily endorsed by the organized farmers of Canada.

Municipal Milk Distribution

IN a certain small town in Eastern Ontario with which the editor is well acquainted, are six thousand people, and about one thousand homes or boarding houses. These homes are served by ten milk vendors, all of whom cover every street in the town. All through the morning they may be seen crossing and re-crossing each other's paths. In some cases they drive two or three blocks to reach one customer. It is well within the mark to say that if the territory were divided and each milk man given a solid block of customers that three men could do the work for which ten are now required. Here is a great waste of energy for which consumers are now paying. And this eastern town has a milk distributing system that is neither better nor worse than that of other small towns and cities throughout Canada.

How is this waste to be avoided? It is evi-

dent that the present policy is not an economic one. A system that many consider as preferable is that of municipal milk plants. The town will buy the milk from the farmer and distribute it itself. This plan has many advantages. The plant can be run on a non-profit basis, the wastes of competition could be eliminated and probably a better class of milk would be supplied than is now the case. Municipal milk plants are already in vogue in some European countries and public opinion is tending in the same direction in Canada. Many of Our Folks who run milk routes would not be sorry to see the municipal plan in operation. The competition of the present system is too strenuous to allow profits in proportion to the drudgery of the business.

Plump Seed Grain The Best

EXPERIMENTS conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College have demonstrated to a nicety the superior value of plump as compared with small or shrunken seed grain. From a report of these experiments we find that in the case of oats, large seed, yielded 62 bushels to the acre for an average of seven years, medium seed 54.1 bushels and small seed 46.6 bushels. In the first case the oats weighed more per measured bushel and the yield of straw was also greater. With barley the returns from large plump seed during six years were 53.8 bushels, from small plump seed, 50.4 bushels, and from shrunken seed, 46 bushels; or from a field of 10 acres the difference between plump seed and shrunken seed would amount to 78 bushels. Truly this is a consideration worth while. Similar experiments were conducted with spring and winter wheats and peas and the results in all cases were similar. Many of Our Folks who have had great success as grain growers have expressed opinions on the selection of seed that correspond exactly with the results of experimental work at the colleges.

It stands to reason that large plump seed would result in a superior crop. There is more food stored in the kernel to feed the young plant during the first stages of its growth. Hence the crop gets a better start and is more vigorous throughout the season. Here, too, we have an explanation of the value of fanning mill selection of seed grain. The small and shrunken seed is blown out and only the large plump seed is left for seeding purposes. Some successful farmers tell us that they run their seed grain through the fanning mill as much as four or five times. This is a good chore to get done before the spring opens, for it is one of the easiest jobs to neglect once the rush of seeding is on.

Farm Furrows

Last season was a bad one for alfalfa seed production, and very little of the hardy Canadian variety will be on the market. Lucky is the man who has a good supply of home grown seed.

The biggest advantage of the 2700-pound cow is the one that will appeal most readily to the farm boy anxious to get off to play,—it doesn't take long to milk her.

It's aggravating to have a horse doing only half its work in the spring rush because of sore shoulders. Such delay can be avoided by bathing the shoulders in cold water and giving regular work from now on.

John Fixter is authority for the statement that clover seeded at the rate of ten to fourteen pounds of seed an acre will produce a ton of hay more than will an acre seeded at the rate of four to five pounds. Surely it is poor economy that balances ten pounds of clover seed against a ton of clover hay, and decides in favor of the smaller seeding.



This Barn will Appeal to Those Who Like "Something Different"

The octagonal barn seen in this illustration was built by Andrew Vanderburg, Norfolk Co., Ont., and presents an attractive appearance. The setting, however, is even more attractive than the building. What would this landscape be if all of the trees had been removed?

Pleased With Octagonal Barn

A. Vanderburg, Norfolk Co., Ont.
My barn is octagonal, having eight sides. Each side is 28 feet long. The walls are 25 feet above the ground, and the basement is eight feet high. There are one door and two windows in the barn portion. From the barn floor to the roof is 16 feet. The roof is one-third pitch and there are no timbers nor iron inside of the barn, but it is all an open space. I have

six fork tracks, which are worked from the centre of the barn, one fork working on all the tracks. The stable of my barn will accommodate 40 head of stock; in fact, I have 38 at present. The stalls are around the outside of the basement, with the heads of the stock facing towards the centre. The feed comes down in the centre. Running water is arranged so that the stock may drink at any time.

GOOD VENTILATION

I think the ventilation of this barn is perfect. There are two fresh air flues on each side of all the doors. The flues are made in the walls, the lower end opening on the outside about one foot from the ground. The top of the flue opens on the inside and this gives an even intake of fresh air which causes the foul air to be drawn to the centre of the basement, where it enters a pipe 15 inches in diameter that carries it out of the top of the barn. The cupola is seven feet high and eight feet across, and is the same shape as the barn. This ventilator has eight windows, four of them having window glass and the other four are ventilators which work with the wind. They close against the wind and open at the opposite side.

There are 900 200 bricks in the walls of this barn and two and one-half feet of cement. I am the planner and builder of the barn and like it very much. I would build the same style again if I were building.

AD. TALK

CCXXXIII

Music—It "Gets" You

When your spirits are a little low just try whistling for five minutes. It's the best music of which I know for warding off a spell of the "blues." I have tried it and found it effective. But I cannot explain exactly to myself just how it works its miracle. Possibly it is by detaching my thoughts—or is it that cunning spell that music throws over us all.

For we must acknowledge that there is a subtle influence that the harmony of sound exerts on every nature. Even the harshest of us succumb to it. It may be the pealing of a Church bell far in the distance; it may be the notes of that simplest of musical instruments, the mouth organ, floating across the fields from the boys on the wayside; it may be the yearning from that most perfect of human sound makers—the violin, or the cheery brogue of Harry Lauder from the horn of a Columbia. Music from every kind of instrument seems to find a responsive chord in every human being and brings to the surface our better nature.

On the back of this issue there is an advertisement of a musical instrument that would have given our grandfathers every reason to believe that it had a ghost inside. It may only look much like a well-finished cabinet, but from its open doors can come the songs of Harry Lauder, the strains of Sousa's Band, the songs of Madam Melba; in fact all the music of the world's best masters.

As an evening entertainer the Gramophone has no equal. It waits for no accompaniment, it charges no high fee, it gives any selection desired, and repeats at will; in fact it's quite human and yet without the human life to which singers are subject. The rapidity with which these instruments have found their way into public favour is really marvellous.

In a large percentage of our best country homes you will find them. They always have their place at the rural entertainment, and contribute their quota of selections at the Farmers' Club. The popularity of Columbia Graphophones and Gramophones speaks well for their perfection in supplying a big factor in social life and in satisfying the keen appreciation of Canadians in general for the best in music.

You will find every advertisement in Farm and Dairy has our absolute guarantee behind it. In this way we have made it

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"



These pages will reveal

VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT Alpha Gas Engines

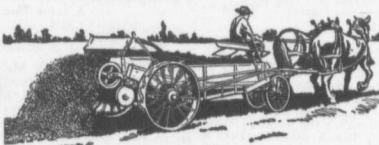
The main object of this handsomely printed and fully illustrated book is to show you how very adaptable the Alpha Engine is, and how it is possible for you to select from the Alpha line just the size and type of engine and the equipment that will best fit your needs and for power.

It tells all about an engine which is so well built that you can always depend upon it; which is so simple that a boy can run it; that can be run on either gasoline or kerosene; an engine that starts on the magneto and doesn't stop until you want it to; an engine that will do any kind of work, in any weather, anywhere. Even if you are not quite ready to buy a gas engine send for this interesting book about reliable farm power.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

International Harvester Manure Spreaders



- THE I H C LINE GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES**
Reapers, Reapers Headers, Mowers Reapers, Mowers Hay Loaders, Hay Presses
COHN MACHINERY
Mowers, Poles, Headers, Cultivators, Endless Cultivators, Shellers, Silage Cutters
COMBINATION
Fog and Snow Blowers, and Disk Harrows
CALIFORNIA
THE I H C LINE
Oil and Gas Engines Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders Cream Separators Farm Wagon Motor Trucks Tractors Grain Drills Fertilizer Spreaders Kettle Grinders Binder Twines

STEEL frame on steel wheels—that is the lasting basis on which International manure spreaders are built. All parts, including box, beater, spreading mechanism, apron, are built by experts, using best materials, from careful designs based on field tests.

Every detail is strong and durable, built for long life and ease of draft. Among the features that will interest you are these: Simple protected beater driving mechanism, all of steel; loaded carried on rear axle, insuring traction; reversible gear and worm; low, easily loaded box, with ample clearance underneath; end gate, preventing clogging of beater while driving to the field; etc.

All styles are in the I H C spreader line, high and low, endless and reverse apron, and various sizes for small and large farms. Our catalogues will tell you more. Write for them and let us tell you also where you may see I H C manure spreaders.

Warbles on Cattle

Jas. Canning, Pictou Co., N.S.

From now on the warbles will begin to get bad on the cattle. The grub have developed under the skin and about this time of year make a small opening through which to get air. There are two ways to destroy them.

The surest way, and the way that I prefer is squeezing the warbles out between the fingers and then crushing them beneath the foot. A journal that I have just been reading states that a rather damp day in the best for this purpose, as the skin is then softer. It also helps to wash the back with a mixture of a half pound of salt to three gallons of water. Washing the sore places after squeezing them with an antiseptic solution aids in healing.

Another plan for killing warbles is the same as the fruit growers exercise when they spray with kerosene emulsion—shut off the air by smothering. This may be done by smearing the holes with kerosene mixed with lard or cold cold tar dip.

If the warbles are not killed they will have time to work their way out and develop into the flies which lay eggs to cause trouble the following winter. Warbles are not only a nuisance to cattle, but they have a direct influence on the performance of the cow at the pail.

Boiled oats fed warm make a nice change in feed and are a good egg getter.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

GOODNESS consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward thing we are: To be good is the great thing.—E. H. Chapin.

Beriah Sallerby's House-Keeper

By ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN
(Farm and Fireside)

THE mild-looking little woman who came into Laban Ravster's store seemed intent upon purchases, but neither Rawter, white-aproned and important, nor any of the men gathered around the counter—customers, the most of them, by courtesy rather than in fact—paid the slightest attention to her entrance.

Hesitating for a moment she caught the storekeeper's voice, raised above the general hum;

"I says to Sallerby—'Well,' I says, 'Beriah, if so be it you want to post that notice, go ahead; you may ain't welcome, I ain't hindering ye; but I guess it's liable to get some dusty air-fly-specked 'fore anything comes on you I. for I'm one to speak my mind, let alone what Sallerby buys wouldn't keep a cat in rubbers.'"

There was a unanimous buzz of assent from the group before the counter.

Standing before the notice, which she had reached by this time, the woman read it slowly through. It set forth that:

Beriah Sallerby wants a woman who can keep house and her temper; cook three plain meals a day, and sew on buttons that will stay put. None under forty need apply. Wages by agreement.

She turned to the storekeeper. "Can you give me Mr. Sallerby's address?" she inquired pleasantly.

"Meaning where he lives, ma'am? Thought everybody—but there! You're a stranger in these parts, I see; if you wa'n't you wouldn't be for going near Beriah Sallerby. Take a friend's advice, ma'am, and keep away. He's snapped the head off 'em and nigh everybody in town, and—"

"Now, it seems to me you've a pretty good head, sir," interrupted the little woman with just the suggestion of a smile, amid the haw-haws of the company.

The storekeeper grinned. "I'll take that as a compliment, ma'am! Now, be you set on going around to Sallerby's?"

The woman merely nodded. "It's about a quarter of a mile 'own the road, first right-hand turning," the storekeeper went on in answer to the nod. "Tumble-down shack—I wouldn't have the face to call it a house."

"He writes a good, clear hand, anyway," replied the woman. "Now, if I can get a spool of thread and a paper of needles, assorted sizes, I'll go along, thanking you for your information."

Her purchases made, the woman started down the road. "Just you see to it, Tryphosa 'Manners,'" she murmured to herself, "that you don't get put out of conceit with a good

place 'long of listening to other folks' opinions. Not but what it was well meant and civil of him," she concluded, carefully appreciative.

The Sallerby house, as she approached it, showed gray and weather-beaten in the late afternoon light; not a few of the shingles were gone from roof and walls.

"Does look a mite out of repair," she admitted to herself, going up the garden path, "but, my! Those



A Scene That's Typical When Winter Rules

Mr. Ira Caswell, Elgin Co., Ont., has, with the assistance of a good grade Holstein herd, made a success of dairy farming. This illustration is from a photograph of Mr. Caswell's home on a frosty day last winter.

shingles in the roof look like brown velvet where the sun strikes 'em!"

An unkempt figure stood in the porch as she came up. "What you want round here?" a somewhat truculent voice demanded.

"I just saw your notice at the store, sir," replied the woman quietly. "M name's Tryphosa Manners, and I thought maybe I'd suit as housekeeper."

"Set down," growled the man, indicating a clumsy chair, while he himself leaned back in the shadow. "Know how to keep house?"

"Well—I've had some years' experience," replied Miss Manners modestly.

"And your temper?" persisted Sallerby.

"I'm thinking it's best not to have a temper, then you won't be bothered with keeping it."

"Can you cook?"

"Never heard of anybody being the worse for my victuals yet."

"Your buttons stay put?"

"Long's the thread lasts—and I calculate to use good thread."

"Um," Sallerby passed, considering. "I ain't paying no fancy wages!" he broke out suddenly.

"We won't talk about wages yet while, if you please," Miss Manners' tone was gentle but decisive. "Try me a week and see how you

like me; then we'll talk about wages."

Sallerby looked at her with a slight expression of astonishment. "I don't whether you be a plumb idiot, or whether you're trying to make a fool of me," he rejoined, dryly, "tempting to be indifferent, 'but you can come."

The following day was devoted to washing and ironing, followed by days of strenuous cleaning, but Beriah Sallerby seemed to pay but little attention to his newly acquired housekeeper or her work. He came to his meals and went away from them in grim silence, broken only by a few necessary directions. The house once cleaned, however, he appeared at the supper table with an armful of clothing which he dumped unceremoniously upon the floor.

"Need mending—and buttons," he explained concisely and, having swallowed his supper, strode out of doors.

Next morning a small, neat pile of clothing stood at Sallerby's plate on the breakfast table. He eyed it suspiciously.

"That ain't half what I gave you last night!" he growled resentfully.

Across the table Miss Manners raised her eyes, looking meekly but squarely into her employer's face.

"No, it's about quarter of 'em," she replied, mildly deliberate. "I mended enough to keep you going for

"Maybe it looks so to you," rejoined Miss Manners, "but it ain't half so shiffling as mending at all. Here's a shirt with all the buttons on it. Mr. Sallerby, and this suit—my, it looks almost too spruce to work round in, now it's mended up!"

A while before, surprising the housekeeper's attention was attracted by the sound of hammering. She paused a moment, listening. "Well, I ain't surprised—not one mite!" she commented to herself, going on with her work.

Sallerby appeared at the supper table, flushed and evidently somewhat tired, but without his usual grimness. He ate hastily and pushed away from the table.

"Cooking 'half decent anyway!" he muttered with the abashed air of a man forced into a reluctant concession. "Guess I may w'ell g' out—"

"Oh, you let that shingling go till to-morrow!" advised Miss Manners placidly.

Her employer turned upon her. "Shingling? Who said anything 'bout shingling?" he demanded.

"I did, sir," the housekeeper drained her teacup. "You were at it for more'n an hour 'fore supper; you're hot up and tired. There's a good two hours' more work on that shingling, and you'll have to scamp it if you're going to be through 'fore dark. And there's the chores besides."

Her employer paused irresolutely, but finally sat down. "What d'you know 'bout shingling?" he demanded.

"Nothing," responded Miss Manners promptly; "but I know when a man's done enough work for the time being. Now, you sit right here by the window—you may be in my way one mite—and here is the Beckfield 'Weekly Trumpet'."

"Where'd you get that rag of a paper?" demanded Sallerby.

"I bought it," replied Miss Manners in unabashed tones. "Always calculate to take the local paper and keep up with what's going on."

"I ain't had that paper in my house, nor since Anson Trafford—he's the editor—got so stuck up he wouldn't take garden trash to pay for subscriptions. Said he'd got to have cash!"

"Most folks do seem to have cash," commented the housekeeper, laying the "Trumpet" on the table at her employer's elbow.

A few minutes later she was startled by a snort of disgust, and looking up she saw her companion glaring at the "Trumpet," which he held with both hands at arms' length.

"You just listen to this!" he cried angrily. "We learned through a visit to Laban Ravster's ably conducted emporium that a certain townsman,

widower of some twenty years' standing, has been—no, not advertising for a housekeeper, although we gather from a somewhat terse notice that a housekeeper is what he desires. It is long since we have

numbered the gentleman among our subscribers, and the method of announcing which he has chosen emphasizes the frugality that forgets the "Trumpet."! There! What d'ye think of that?"

"I'm sure I'd no idea you were a widower, sir; not in the least!" responded the housekeeper, shaking her head. "How your wife must have grieved at leaving you, and how you must have mourned—"

"Trafford!" "politics, or I'll— I'm grieved straight through the door," declared Sallerby, making for the door. "Well, maybe he won't apologize, and maybe he won't," commented Miss Manners. "Editors are dreadfully unkindly, some 'em. I heard of an editor out West once that a man just 'cause he called him a spavined cay-

use,—which of course he wasn't, being a cayuse is a horse,—but the Trumpet's office is shut up now for the day, and you ain't going to a man's house to row him with his wife setting by and all the children looking on, being's you're a gentleman and know what's good breeding."

Sallyerby subsided into his chair. "First thing to-morrow morning, then; after breakfast."

"—and the chores, and the shingling," amended Miss Manners meditatively.

Breakfast over on the following morning, Sallyerby rose from the table with an extra swagger. "Now for that smart Aleo of an editor!" he announced defiantly.

"You're not counting on my doing the chores and the shingling, are you, sir?" inquired Miss Manners suggestively.

"Guess they can stand over till I've given Anson Trafford a piece of my mind!" fumed Sallyerby, striding away.

Some two hours later the housekeeper noted a cautious step in the rear of the house, and looking out of the kitchen window noted her employer, who was going the round of the belated chores in a rather gingerly manner.

"There'll be time to do a good stent on that shingling 'fore dinner, Mr. Sallyerby," she greeted him from the window.

He turned around with a little start. "Oh, yes; 'course!" he agreed hastily; and the housekeeper, going back to her work, heard before long the sharp tap-tap of driven nails.

Dinner was eaten in almost total silence, and Sallyerby pushed away from the table. "Shingling ain't quite done," he murmured in covert explanation of his haste.

"Now, won't it be nice to have that shingling all done and over with, being's it's Saturday, too; and you'll have all Sunday to rest in?" commented Miss Manners cheerfully as her employer disappeared, making little guttural sounds that might have indicated agreement with his housekeeper's sentiments—or the reverse.

The supper that greeted Sallyerby when he came in after several hours of strenuous shingling was a brilliant contrast to the cup, mug, and tin-pack snack that had long passed for a meal with him in his "unhouse-keepered" days; an abundance of clean dishes with a slice of ham sizzling in the largest one, flanked by hot muffins and baked apples; with coffee, strong, brown and fragrant, in a well-soured coffee pot.

It was some time before Sallyerby pushed back his chair. "Guess I had a coming appetite," he observed with a touch of awkwardness. "Dunno's I ever at better muffins, or tasted better coffee," he went on hurriedly, stopping with marked abruptness. "Well, the shingling's done," he announced suddenly.

"Now, if that ain't a good job over with!" rejoined Miss Manners, pleasantly commendatory.

Sallyerby slowly cleared his throat. "You—you ain't asking me how I came out with Trafford?" he ventured suggestively.

"Well," answered the housekeeper in a tone of gentle deliberation, "it ain't really any of my business, but if you're likin' to tell me I'm ready to listen."

"I s'pose," began Sallyerby meditatively, "that if I'd gone last night, 'stead of sleeping on't, I'd 'a' tore round more or less and said things I'd 'a' wished I hadn't, and—well, I s'pose I would have come if it hadn't been for you, Miss Manners."

"Just as well to sleep on a thing

(Concluded on page 22)

The Upward Look

The Church and the State

When the time came for Dr. Gordon (Ralph Connor) to address one of the meetings at that wonderful Social Service Congress at Ottawa recently, of which we spoke last week, the writer dreaded to have him speak, for fear of being disappointed, but all anxiety was over as soon as he began. We ought all to be proud that we have for a Canadian such a "riter, speaker and Christian. His subject was "A New State and a New Church."

Just as in many ways the State has failed, so also has the Church. As we need a new State, so we need a new Church. I wish I could give one illustration as Dr. Gordon gave it at the close of his address, which made a very comprehensive summary and fitting conclusion to his speech.

On a visit to a certain village in Scotland, Dr. Gordon said, which by the way was the childhood home of the great home missionary, Dr. Robertson, he saw many interesting ruins. There was one of a very old church, and beside it, those of a mill. In another spot there were the remains of traces of church building, and near by another of a long ago garden.

Not far away was an ancient cross, behind which a fugitive from justice had once taken refuge. There was also an old school building near at hand.

Thus there was the church and the mill; the church and the garden; the church and the cross; the church and the school. These ruins prove that in olden times the church was linked very closely with the industrial, the judiciary and the educational systems of her day. It is just as necessary that the modern church, in our complex life, must get into and keep in far closer touch with these important factors, when the need for higher, nobler, more practical and realistic ideals is so great.—I. H. N.

What is New Ill Bread

It is no longer well bred to talk about ill-health. It is true that we are still hindered with relics of the days when one's health and ills were the most interesting topic of conversation. We still perfunctorily ask, "How do you do?" But we have only pity or disgust for the person who really answers that question if she is not well. The woman who habitually pours out upon the unwilling ears of her friends the disagreeable tale of her headaches, her back-aches, her worries or other ills; the woman whose greatest satisfaction seems to be to tell, in gruesome detail, every step of an operation either upon herself or someone else — these women are slowly but surely being isolated by the bar of social exclusion and either ignored or avoided.

We know for a certainty now that the psychic contagion which one person can spread by suggestions with reference to disease is as real as the contagion from measles, or mumps, or scarlet fever. Modern society has recognized this psychic contagion, and it is demanding that our conversation shall be clean and wholesome on subjects of health. To talk otherwise has become a sign of ill breeding. This is an epoch-making change in the character of human conversation, and it has occurred within the memory of many of us. — New Zealand Dairyman.

Boys and Girls Are All

Looking forward to Spring with its various pleasures.

Some, but not many we believe, are looking forward to the time when they can get out their bicycles.

Do you know the pleasure there is in owning a bicycle? Can you realize how nice it is to leave home half-an-hour after the rest have gone to school and still be there ahead of them? Can you imagine the pleasures you derive from being able to slip into town after school and do some errands for your father or mother and then be home very little behind the rest?

These are but a few of the many pleasures that the owner of a bicycle has.

We know every boy and girl would like a bicycle, but we know not many of you have one.

FARM AND DAIRY want to present you with one FREE, for a little of your spare time.

Description of Bicycle to be Given Away

Frame—18 to 24 inches. Pedals—Solid Rubber.
Finish—Black and Striped. Handle Bars—Perfection (adjustable).
Chain—Duntap. Tool Bag—Tools and Pump.
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Only difference in Ladies is the Frame. This is a high-priced bicycle and one that any boy or girl will be proud to own.

FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

Any boy or girl who wants a Bicycle please fill in the coupon and send to us immediately.

Dear Sir,—Please give me full particulars as to how I may win a bicycle free.

Name.....
Address.....

Beriah Sallerby's Housekeeper
(Continued from page 21)

like that—things generally look different in the morning," observed the housekeeper, blandly.

"Still, being's I'd started in to do it, I thought I'd go round and see what 'ud come of it," went on Sallerby doggedly.

"Uh-hu" breathed the housekeeper.

"Well, I'm bound to say that Anson Trafford was pretty decent when I told him why I'd come. Said it did look a mite too sarcastic, come to see it in print, and if he'd riled me he was sorry.

"No man can say fairer'n that," I says, holding out my hand to him, which he takes; but when I starts to leave he kinder keeps hold and goes to patting me on the back with his other hand. See here, Beriah," he says, pleasant-like but looking me in the eye, "we've known each other, boy and man, for forty odd years. I've said I'm sorry if I put you out, and I am; but come right down to business, Beriah, ain't what I said the facts?"

The housekeeper's eyes focused themselves upon the bottom of her teacup.

"I stood up and looked at him," her employer went on, "and I guess I opened my mouth, but no words came. Anson, he just shoved me gentle-like, inter the biggest, easiest chair in the office, an' sat down side or me. 'Beriah,' he says, 'you're been living by yourself all these years, and I dare say you've kind of dropped things one after another without just sensing it. You've got in the way of buying a pound of crackers and quarter of a pound of cheese, and picking up what news you could get hanging around Rawter's store. I'm not saying that you started in to be close-fisted, Beriah; but living hand to mouth, 'way you have, is enough to make any man skimp. Maybe, though, that your taking on a housekeeper's the beginning of better things."

"I don't really know's I'm taken on yet," observed Miss Manners, "but go right ahead, sir, if you please; it's very interesting."

"You've been shingling, too, I noticed," Anson says, and stops. 'Yes,' I says. 'Something the housekeeper was saying put me in mind on't.'"

"Well, I couldn't but see what was need'd," interposed Miss Manners with a little cough.

"Then Anson, he leans back in his chair, like he was considering. 'Housekeeper, you're got in a stranger to this town,' he says, 'but her folks wa'n't strangers to me. I worked for 'em when I was a husky young chap, 'fore I took to editing, and her pa and ma were the salt of the earth, and from all I've heard the daughter ain't a bit behind 'em.'"

"Now, you needn't—" struck in Miss Manners, but Sallerby interrupted her.

"I'm just telling you what he said, that's all. Then we passed a word or two 'bout the weather and the crops, an' shook hands, and I came off; but I've kinder been thinking it over ever since. Day's Saturday, ain't it? An' you come a-Monday. Well, week's most up."

"To-morrow's Sunday," ventured the housekeeper, "and being as the week is 'most up I'd be glad to know how you feel 'bout my staying on as housekeeper, if you don't mind, sir. Seems if I enjoy Sunday better, knowing 'twas settled one way or 't'other."

"Hum-m-m!" Sallerby turned his head slowly around, viewing the neat, comfortable, well-cared-for

room. "I may's well tell you, Miss Manners, that, thinking it all over, I've decided I don't want a housekeeper. Not," he went on hastily, "but if I did, you'd be the one I'd want, Miss Manners! But—no, I don't want no housekeeper."

"Then I'd be better getting my things together, sir," replied Miss Manners a little dully. "I was kind of hoping—howsomever, it's for you to say."

"No," rejoined Sallerby slowly, "I ain't wanting a housekeeper." He paused, looking keenly into Miss Manners' face. "What I want, Miss Manners, is a wife."

"Oh!" Miss Manners paused, considering. "S'pose you've one all picked out," she went on rapidly. "Well, the house is all cleaned up for her, anyway!" she ended with an effort at cheerfulness.

"Far's I'm concerned she's picked out," yes," responded Sallerby doggedly; "and what's more, she's a-setting right in this room an' hearing me so."

Miss Manners sent a sudden glance around the room; then her cheeks flamed and she sank back into her chair.

"Me?" she gasped.

Sallerby nodded solemnly.

"Beriah Sallerby! You never laid eyes on me till inside a week, and—"

"That's so, Tryphosy!" Sallerby leaned forward. "What I've seen of you is enough though, let alone what Anson Trafford said to me. You're the salt of the earth, Tryphosy, sure enough! And you know plenty 'bout me by this time anyway. You know I'm the one that, meanest, shift-leasest, no-accountest specimen in the whole township of Bookfield. That ought to do ye, Tryphosy. But—there's been some change in this last week, and mebbe if you'll take hold for keeps there might be a bigger change yet. Come, Tryphosy, won't ye rook it?"

Miss Manners turned slowly towards Sallerby, her eyes glistening.

"Well, Beriah, seeing how 'tis, I'll—yes, I'll risk it. There, there, Beriah! We're too well going for all that! Sakes alive, if it ain't going on half past seven, and those supper dishes not washed yet! Guess I'd better set some bread, too!"

"Things Mother Used to Make"

A collection of old time recipes compiled by Lydia M. Gurney has recently been published by The Macmillan Co., of Canada. Some of these recipes are nearly 100 years old and have never been published before. These recipes have for the most part been handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another. Miss Gurney is a New England woman and has tested in her own kitchen the greater part of these recipes, which represent the best cookery of olden times.

This volume, "Things Mother Used to Make," contains over 100 pages, and recipes for every kind of dish, from breads to dainty desserts and taffy, are given. These recipes are simple, not expensive, and if followed closely will ensure success. There is also an appendix to the volume, containing many valuable household hints. This book is available through Farm and Dairy for the small sum of 50c.

When mending a tear, basto carefully underneath a piece of the same material, being sure it goes the "same way." This done, turn in the edges, hem down with very fine silk or cotton, and the smallest stitches possible.

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CYCLES High Grade... \$22.50

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Cough, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



ABSORBINE

absorbine... \$2 per bottle delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., anti-septic liniment for manking, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW should be sent to the Secretary of the Association. W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

CORN THAT WILL GROW Money back if not satisfied Send for Price List J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.



Paint that protects farm equipment

Some farmers neglect their vehicles and implements—fail to keep them well painted—

Every year such a farmer has to buy a "new binder," a "new wagon," or new something else. It will pay you to keep your wagons and machinery painted with Lowe Brothers Wagon Paint.

Lowe Brothers' Carriage Glass gives a hard surface with perfect gloss, requiring no varnish to finish. Paint your buildings with



and you will have the best possible protection at most reasonable cost. For a worse case, give further and you'll know that other paints. It is "the paint that gives best results."

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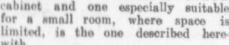
Let us send you our valuable illustrated book, "Home Attractive From Gate to Garage" and "Guide to Farm Painting," showing how to decorate buildings with vehicles, barns, house and interior decorations. Send free on request. Write today.

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THE COOK'S CORNER Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

An Economical Kitchen Convenience

The two requirements most essential in the furnishings of the kitchen are usefulness and simplicity. Where those qualities go on hand, much needless labor will be saved. The kitchen is the one apartment where we have no use for articles that are more ornamental than useful. A very convenient and economical kitchen cabinet and one especially suitable for a small room, where space is limited, is the one described here.



In the space between a window and door we have a good tight-made cupboard fastened on the wall by means of brackets. Its dimensions are 25 in. x 48 in. x 14 in. It holds a small quantity of flour, the cook's table and is high enough above it to admit of water pail or any such articles being set under it. In this cupboard we keep soda, cream of tartar, all spices, flavoring extracts (in labelled quart milk bottles), pie plates, cake cutters, flour sieve, egg beater and all the other smaller articles necessary to the cook's outfit. Also we keep there sugar, rice, tapioca, a small quantity of butter, the flour barrel being also very near at hand.

Many a dainty dish is prepared without moving from the table. Everything in its place at the cook's very tips. It is certainly a comfort and a convenience, and it lessens labor to such an extent that it behoves the busy housekeeper to take advantage of all such labor-saving devices, thus economizing her time and her strength.

The price of this cupboard (including the material, making, painting and brackets) was \$3.50, so it is not a very expensive luxury.

OUR HOME CLUB

A Man's Work

Joseph Fels is dead. Perhaps some Home Club members have never heard of Mr. Fels. Mr. Fels has always been somewhat of a hero of mine, and I would like to tell you something of his high ideals and the work that he attempted to do in the world. Mr. Fels, who will be better known as the manufacturer of Fels Naptha soap, was a millionaire who lived so simply that a very small income would have paid all of his expenses, and spent the balance of his great fortune in order to make other people happy.

Mr. Fels was a philanthropist who did not give to charity, but who gave more extensively than any of our ordinary rank and file of philanthropists, to make charity unnecessary.

Some years ago he became a convert to the teachings of Henry George. He saw that charity was necessary because people are shorn off the land, which should be available to them, by an unjust system of taxation. With Mr. Fels, to soo an injustice was to attack it, and he made the marvellous offer that he would duplicate in every country in the world every dollar that was given

to the Single Tax propaganda. For instance, if one of our members were to contribute \$5 towards the Single Tax cause in Canada, Mr. Fels would also contribute \$5. Single Taxers, in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres, benefited largely by Mr. Fels' donations.

It is for his ideal, however, that I most admire Joseph Fels. He recognized that to work for oneself is not to find true happiness, that the only real happiness comes through trying to make other people happy. If we all had a similar ideal what a wonderful place we could make of this old world. We could make it indeed the Kingdom of Heaven. "Cousin Frank."

Life As It is and Was

"A human life, how strange a thing it is; To wonderful for man to comprehend. A living breath of that which is Divine, A something that Almighty Wisdom planned."

I often think of the truth that lies in those words. And yet as we look around us at the different creeds, breeds and nationalities we are apt to wonder if "Almighty Wisdom" did plan it at all. We read and hear so much now-a-days about the dissatisfaction of the hired man, the preference of the city for the country, the extra wealth that he gets for the son more than the daughter, the slowness or quiet life of the farmer and his family, and I often wonder, why this unrest? Why this dissatisfaction? Is it jealousy or what is it at the bottom of it all?

Our mothers and grandmothers seem to me to have lived different lives altogether, though many people will wonder how they could have been satisfied at all. They came into the forests and cut down the trees one by one, and built their shanty, and appeared to live just as happy lives as we do.

But times have changed. Some think if you don't give the young people enjoyment or amusement at home they will go elsewhere for it. They crave it; but I often think if there was not so much amusement outside the home it might have a tendency to make them more contented at home. Why, with box socials, debates, card parties and dances they have no evenings to spend at home. Of course it is hard to know where to draw the line.

Time passes quickly, and no doubt many of us wonder at the close of the day what is the use of life after all, for as the eye grows dim the heart grows very tender. It is true our life is just what we make it and it is surprising how some can live a life of trials and heartache and yet always wear a smile, while others who seem to have all that heart could wish for are dissatisfied and discontented. I often think if each one of us would make the very best possible use of our time we would have happier lives, not forgetting to be kind and all the rest that goes to make a happy life, remembering that each one of us must give account of himself to God.

Aunt Jane.

When buying nutmegs, choose small ones in preference to the large ones, as they have a nicer flavor. To test the quality, prick them with a needle. If the oil will instantly spread from the puncture.

Use a tray to carry the dishes back and forth between dining-room and kitchen and save yourself dozens of unnecessary steps. The woman who prefers to remain young as long as possible must practice economy in her work as well as in her living.

WE STILL HAVE A FEW COPIES OF Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book

Making the Farm Pay

Each of these books retail at more than a dollar.

We will send you one postage paid for one new subscription to

FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

SEED BARLEY, O.A.C. No. 21

A very choice stock, second generation from the hand-selected seed plot, \$1 per bu. Sibirian Oats, a bright heavy sample, 66 per bu. bags included. Empire State Potatoes our specialty, also a limited quantity of selected Delaware and Rural New York. Alfred Hutchison - Mount Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A Stamping Machine in good repair. See cut in this issue.

T. G. SANDY - OMEMEE

SILOS SILOS SILOS SOMETHING NEW

Write to-day and Save Money We sell direct

The Farmers' Silo Mfgs. - Markham, Ont.

This is the Mark of Quality



See that it is on all the metal you buy. Don't accept a substitute. Make your dealer supply "ACORN" iron and no other.

The products are carefully manufactured and true to gauge. Everything is inspected before it leaves our factories and the trade mark of "ACORN" quality is our written guarantee that the products are of the highest quality and will give lasting satisfaction.



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited

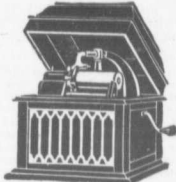
Preston Montreal, Quebec, Ontario Associated with The A. B. Ormsby Co., Limited Toronto, Ontario Address your nearest office e.o.s.

Don't be satisfied with anything less than an Edison Phonograph

Throughout the history of sound reproduction Mr. Edison has blazed the trail. Every important step has been conceived first in his mind. He is the acknowledged master of acoustics throughout the world. His recent triumph is the Blue Amberol Record.

It came, after countless experiments, with all its strength of volume, sweetness of quality and lasting endurance. To bring out the remarkable tone of this new record demanded a new reproducer. He invented it—the Diamond-Point Reproducer. With it there is none of the annoyance of changing the needle after each record. The diamond is as much a part of the phonograph as its beautiful cabinet.

Here a Blue Amberol—that's all we ask. Your Edison dealer will play over as many as you like. We are content to leave the verdict with your ear.



Edison Amberola VI
Cabinet Mahogany or Golden Oak, Diamond Point Reproducer; Powerful Spring Motor, Tavo Blue Amberol Records

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INCORPORATED
100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Arriving March 16th and 30th, April 7th and 14th. Applications should be made at once.

71 Drummond Street - Montreal
47 Pembroke Street - Toronto

ADVERTISE in these popular columns which others find so profitable costs you only \$1.40 an inch

DON'T LET YOUR WIFE BEND OVER A WASHTUB

all day, rubbing and scrubbing in a hot, steamy wash-house. Think of the drudgery—the backache—the serious illnesses so often caused by chills. Avoid this! Get her a



Maxwell

"EXCEL-ALL" WASHER

and ease this burden and save money. Clothes washed cleaner and whiter in half the time. A dry, clean floor, too.



Go with the wife to the nearest Maxwell dealer and see the Maxwell "Excel-All" Washer. Notice how easily it works—almost runs by itself. See the improved swinging adjustable wringer board. Runs on ball bearings with assisting spiral springs. It means lighter work and better health. Also inquire about our Washers for Water, Electric or Gas Engine Power. Dept. "D"

MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Marys, Ont.



All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

WE WILL PAY YOU \$100 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used.—International Bible Prom., 122 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Acknowledged to be the most reliable of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask for one and boy no other. All sizes or neck for 25c.

Getting Ready for Spring and Summer

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the best made and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure, age, children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns to Our Falls, 10c each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

COLLARS have come to the front. In the design here portrayed, and claim one of the most con-mod 9843-9850. We have a very spicuous parts of the costume, pretty style. Almost all the skirts We have sometimes heard the remark this season are made with a suggestion that one can tell what kind of a housekeeper a woman is by the way she adjusts her collar, but we fear that this will hardly apply this season as there is a decided absence of collars in the new styles. Dainty neck wear adds much to a woman's costume and there are many styles from which to design various neck beautifiers for this season. Almost all the new blouse and dress models have low neck and short sleeves. Dainty frills of lace are used at the neck. Separate collars of white mull, finely embroidered, are now and pretty to wear with suits to break the line of the coat collar when collarless blouses are worn. The fluffy neck wear that is now worn in many cases does much to improve one's appearance, as if it is becomingly arranged it tends to soften the lines of the face.

Our first illustration shown this week. No. 9828, shows a dainty negligee for a lady's dressing or house sack. Figured crepe, in lavender and white with facings of lavender edges with the crepe, was used to make this comfortable garment. A wide belt and tie ends of lavender ribbon trim the waist. The sack portions are lengthened by skirt or peplum parts and the fronts are crossed deep in closing. The collar is very effective. Seven sizes: 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

A new guimpe style for girls is shown herewith in design No. 9839. This style could be attractively de-stitching. In blue linen with white sizes, with drop shoulder. The small sleeve is a new style feature and is very pretty with its neat cuff. Six sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

A neat and pleasing home dress is the model No. 9479, showing raised or normal waistline, the skirt being four-gored. This dress is simplicity itself and can be designed with very little difficulty. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

A comfortable suit for the little boy is shown in this boy's Russian suit with knickerbockers. It has simple lines, a jaunty collar and cuffs and will look equally well in flannel, galatea, madras, velvet or corduroy. Four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

This lounging robe or house gown should make a very popular and desirable model where comfort is the object. The neck has a deep opening and is finished with a wide collar. The short sleeves are topped by neat cuffs. The gown is loose fitting, the fullness being held to the form by a belt. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

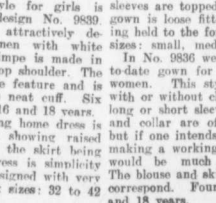
In No. 9838 we show a simple, up-to-date gown for misses and small women. This style can be featured with or without chemisette and either long or short sleeves. The chemisette and collar are of fine tucked net, but if one intends to make a style in making a working dress the low neck would be much more comfortable. The blouse and skirt fronts are cut to correspond. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

The keynote of the fashion for children and quite young girls is simplicity. A neat yet becoming frock for the young girl is shown in model No. 9840. The fronts are crossed below the deep opening, which is outlined by a sharp collar. The gored skirt has plaits in back and front. The drop shoulder joins the sleeve in wrist or elbow length. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

A comfortable suit for the little boy is shown in this boy's Russian suit with knickerbockers. It has simple lines, a jaunty collar and cuffs and will look equally well in flannel, galatea, madras, velvet or corduroy. Four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

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GET BUSY!

Here's a 100-lb. Cow!

Princess Helene of Harlaam

The LONG-DISTANCE COW of the BELLEVILLE SALE. She has just produced over 10,000 lbs. milk in 4½ months, milking up to 103 lbs. in 1 day, with but one month's rest, after giving over 17,000 lbs. in previous lactation period.

Individually splendid. A phenomenal producer, because she is BRED that way. Through both sire and dam she has the blood of the great Lulu Keyes and May Echo (both 100 lb. cows.)

The calf she is carrying from a s of a 26 lb. sister of the great MAY ECHO SYLVIA (118.6 lbs. in 1 day) should be worth all you pay for the cow.

Don't miss this opportunity to secure the 100 lb. cow of the 1914 BELLEVILLE SALE.

A very type three-quarter sister of above cow, with over 13,000 lbs. last season (milked twice daily) will also be sold.

Look up 40, 41, 42, 43---Mr. G. A. Kingston's Offering at the Sale

King of the May Echoes

WILL BE SOLD AT BELLEVILLE

SON of MAY ECHO VERBELLE	- - -	27.15
Milk, 1 day	- - -	104
7 days	- - -	702.2
Sold at 9 years for \$1,500		
GRANDSON of MAY ECHO	- - -	31.34
Milk, 1 day	- - -	108
7 days	- - -	726
Sold at 10 years for \$1,475		
HALF-BROTHER to		
MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 4½ years	- - -	33.04
Milk, 1 day	- - -	118.6
7 days	- - -	791
\$2,500 has been refused for her calf		

He is Big, Strong and Vigorous, rising 2-year-old, and is extra strong in the blood that has made Belleville famous.

Look him up in the Catalogue, then come to Belleville, April 1st, Prepared to Buy Him. His Calves will be Saleable.

NOTE.—Write for prices on Two other service Bulls for Private Sale.

E. B. MALLORY
BELLEVILLE - - - ONTARIO

The Help Problem—A Farmer's View

Chester Colloy, Leeds Co., Ont.

OUR hired men seem to have in their number many persons of some education, if we may judge from the well-written letters that have been appearing in the agricultural papers of late; or it may be that crude letters have been rewritten to readable shape by the editors. For the most part these letters voice the discontent of a discontented class. They picture the "horrors" of work and life on the farm. To read a few of these letters one would think that we farmers were the meanest and narrowest of men. I know that there are some farmers who are not fit employers to have a mental working under them. I am not attempting to excuse farmers of this class. I don't believe, however, that conditions in the country, as a general rule, are as bad as they are generally pictured.

The main source of error in the viewpoint of the hired man in comparing city with country conditions is that the hired man forgets that in the country he lives with his employer and hence any discomfort that he may believe to be attached to his life outside his work are blamed on the employer. In the town, living conditions cannot be worked so directly to the employer who has no interest in his man except in the eight or 10 hours that the man may be in the factory. To honestly compare the city with the country, the home life in both must be considered as well as the work.

THE LABORER IN TOWN

How do the general run of unskilled laborers live in the town? I myself have walked through sections of Montreal where the laboring people live, and such squalor and evidences of poverty as I have there seen I can not find duplicated in the country. I have seen laboring men living in dirty houses on dirty streets where they froze in winter and where paving stones and closely cluttered houses made the heat so intolerable in summer that the men actually would have preferred to have slept stretched on a bench in the public parks. Go along one of these streets on an evening and you see the people sitting around on the curb stones, where the heat, if sweltering, is not as bad as inside their ill-constructed abode. Let these conditions be considered along with work in a hot factory or mill!

How much more desirable is the country by comparison. Here, at least, the hired man has a clean

room and a comfortable bed. He gets clean, wholesome meals, and his work is healthy and uplifting. He works in the pure fresh air rather than the stuffy factory. Even if it is hot in summer in the fields, it is incomparably hotter in the factory, and in the evening, after the work is done, is it not much nicer to find oneself out in the shade of a tree than sitting on the curb stone of a dirty street?

IN THE MATTER OF WAGES AND MAN COMPARED like to point out that the average farmer gets little more for his work than does the hired man, and could not afford to pay more if he would. I have some figures here that were supplied me on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, that portray conditions in that country. I find that the average labor income in the United States last year was only \$318.23 for all farmers of the United States. The average wage of hired men hiring by the year was \$20, or \$240 a year with board. Estimating board at \$3 a week it could not be got for anything like that amount in town; we find that the hired man on the farms of United States gets on an average \$365 a year. His employer gets only \$318.23 and out of it he has to feed and clothe himself and his family, providing he is a tenant farmer. Where the man owns his farm, of course, he has interest in investment with which to meet living expenses. Conditions in Canada, I believe, are somewhat similar.

The wages that we farmers pay to unskilled laborers will compare favorably, I believe, with the wages paid in the city. The returns that we get for our own labor, however, are way below the returns secured by the city employer. This, I believe, is due directly to the economic disabilities under which farmers labor. Through the protective tariff we are compelled to contribute to the profits of the city manufacturer, thus enabling him to hold out inducements to our labor to leave us. The grants and guarantees that are given to railway companies are paid largely by the farmer, and I believe there is a great deal in the contention that Farm and Dairy makes that we contribute heavily also to the upbuilding of city land values. I mention these facts to help the hired man understand that we have our problems also, and that if his problems are great, ours are greater.

Why Men Go to the City to Work

"Another Hired Man," Halton Co., Ont.

READING "A Hired Man's" article on a "Preachment to Hired Men" in issue of Feb. 26, I struck me as being singular, as articles up on that topic are as a rule to the contrary. I will give a few ideas of my own upon the subject, not for the sake of argument, but to explain the position of men of my class—the hired men of the country.

Probably the chief reason why so many go to the city is because of better prospects for progress and greater opportunities for advancement. Then there are better social advantages, more facilities for travel, literary, social, and other clubs for mental and material improvement.

If a man desires an evening's entertainment in the city he has not far to travel, and he feels in better condition next day for business because of the pleasant recreation. What is life without enjoyment and company? Life is not made up of

financial considerations. All work and no play makes a man pretty dull.

You talk of unemployed! The present winter, though bad, is not an average year. Why don't these unemployed go on to the farms to relieve the congestion? Probably a good many of them are wise. They know and have heard what a good many of the farmers are like—never know when they get enough work out of their men in all weathers, working all and any hour of the day. A good many find farm life too dull, and the average hired man seldom gets to town or the village once in a week, whereas the boss is often away on a visit or business, and the man stays alone to do the dirty work and sometimes work that the farmer will not care to do; or if the family goes away he has to protect the house, or at least they hint at it.

No decent firm fires a man if he is out any account. They usually prefer

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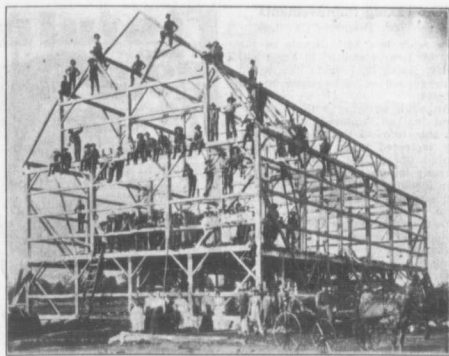
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There is no Hired Help Problem at a Barn Raising

Here is a typical barn-raising scene that will recall many a mixture of hard work and a social good time to readers. This barn-raising scene was photographed on the farm of A. Grant, Stormont Co., Ont., a few years ago, when such scenes were more common. The coming of the plank frame construction is slowly doing away with that old institution, the "raising bee."

to keep their good men on. I fall in many cases to see where the life is comfortable on a farm. Seldom can the hired man meet anyone unless he walks miles after his day's work. He is then usually too tired. Sometimes he can have a buggy; very often not. The same thing, week in, week out, gets rather monotonous.

Why don't the farmers' sons and daughters stay on the farm? Some do; many more do not. They get wise after a time. Too much like work from early morn till night, so they hike off to the city where there is more life and enjoyment, easier work, less hours, their own evenings, half Saturdays, and no Sunday work, which the hired man does not receive, but ought to, or at any rate, in a larger measure than he receives. Sometimes the farmer is too mean to give it, but thinks it would mean ruin.

When farmers give their men their due and treat them as they would like to be treated themselves, the problem will not be so acute. The farmers preach poverty, but they generally manage to send their children to city colleges. Then you talk about many bosses! I have always found that there are two bosses on every farm (one too many) the farmer and his wife. The wife does not always give orders direct yet it amounts to the same thing. And sometimes there are more than two.

"A Hired Man" also states that if the city worker loses many half-hours he is fired. Does any ambitious worker seek to lose time? If the hired man loses time he is expected to make it up in some way unless he has a real decent boss. I have not yet found the farmer (except one) who in his own way is any more considerate than the city employer. The city worker gets holidays the country

worker none in comparison. What about Sunday work? Not much different from a week-day.

One advantage of the city worker is that he knows when to start and finish. He has regular hours. The hired man in some cases, hardly gets time to digest his meals before he has to be out again, even when there is no rush. Then you wonder why he gets disgruntled.

You don't have to give your money to picture shows or theatres unless you want to. Does my friend from Northumberland county think that life consists of work, sleep and work?

I agree with him that the only satisfactory manner of employment is by the year, though he has to work hard and long enough in the summer to make up for the so-called easier time in the winter when the hired man usually has to do the bulk of the work. If farmers would look after the interests of their men a little more, both in the house and out, and not give them what they don't and won't have themselves, and also outside routine, and not look upon them as machines, they would have no difficulty in keeping their men. The farmers who are drivers make it bad for the good farmers who cannot get men.

My intention in the foregoing has no personal reference, as the above does not apply to every case, but in many instances there is great need of improvement.

Fowls occasionally suffer from sour crop—that is, when picked up they vomit a quantity of fluid and the crop feels soft. For this we know of no better remedy than two teaspoonfuls of sugar and baking soda in a t-cup of warm water. Give two teaspoonfuls of this once a day and at the same time apply plenty of grit.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE

Hamilton Farms, St. Catharines, Ont.

Herd Headed by PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS
Son of KING OF THE PONTIACS
See issue of Farm and Dairy, Jan. 22, 1914. BULL CALVES FROM TESTED COWS
COWS AND HEIFERS bred to Herd Sire

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 some of PONTIAC KORNDYKE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices; also some of the greatest Aurodyke bull living to-day, HAG APPLE KORNDYKE STE. 7814, out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke with large official records. Write, or come and see this herd.

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Het Loo Farms now offer a few Choice Young Cows, the kind you will be proud to own, also Three Choice Bull Calves at low prices.

Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor. GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager
HET LOO FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

ONLY ONE LEFT

Bull calf, born May, 1913, sire, "King Pontiac," Iris Oshawa"; dam a 23 lb junior 3-year-old. We are also offering a few young B. of M. Cows, due to freshen in April and May.
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Two fine three-year-old Heifers, due in April one Two-year-old and one Yearling. Also two of the best bred Bulls in Canada, at Quebec prices.
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Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerfeld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Pieterie Hengerfeld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcanta (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 26.2 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to mail you any other extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale. No Heifer Calves for sale at any price.
GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

KING SEGIS WALKER

The greatest transmitting family of the breed, holding the world's records for 3, 4 and 5 generations. I have for sale sons of this bull from high record daughters of Pontiac Korndyke, making the greatest and most valuable combination possible to get in the whole Holstein breed. Photo and Pedigree sent on application.
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Our junior herd sire, SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 6th, is a brother of the 4th, cow and has more of the same blood than any other animal. Write for illustrated booklet telling about our herd and especially about SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 6th, the best bred Holstein-Friesian bull in the world.
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KING ISABELLA WALKER

My dam gave 22,000 lbs. milk—690 lbs. butter



KING McKINLEY LYONS

My dam's dam is the dam of King Segis

As the Senior and Junior Herd Sires of the

60 Riverview Herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 60

We extend to all the DAIRY BREEDERS OF CANADA, a kindly request to be present at our Big Dispersion Sale at Lachine Rapids, on Thursday, April 9th, at 7 p.m.

No other Dispersal Sale in the Dominion has such a large number of richly-bred and heavy-producing Holsteins been offered to fellow breeders at public auction. There are 17 Mature Females with records from 16 to 24 lbs. butter; 3-year-olds from 17 to 23.30 and 2 year-olds from 12 to 30 lbs.

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King Segis, King Fayne Segis, Sir Agie Beets Segis, Paul Beets De Rol and Prince Hengerfeld of the Pontiacs. These are the sires of many of the females.

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6	40	22	6, 7, 8, 9	20	24
6	40	22	5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 8	23	25
7	48	22	5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10	23	25
8	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	26	28
8	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	26	28
8	47	22	4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	26	28
8	47	22	4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	29	31
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	29	31
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	31	33
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	29	31
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	31	33
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8	31	33
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8	33	35
10	51	22	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	31	33
11	51	22	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	33	35
11	53	22	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9	36	38

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6	42	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	22	24	27
7	26	8	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5	23	25	28
8	36	16	4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9	26	28	31
8	36	16	5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6	27	29	32
9	36	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 8	28	30	33
10	54	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 9	30	32	35

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"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

On Taxing Improvements

A. McNeil, Peterboro Co., Ont.

In reply to "An Advocate of the Tax on Improvements" in Farm and Dairy, March 12, I would like to add a suggestion to his remarks on the subject.

Although agreeing with his statement that an improved farm is better than the unimproved, it is nevertheless true that to pay increased taxes on an unimproved one, I yet hold that it is scarcely fair to pounce upon the farmer for increased taxes directly he introduces an improvement on his farm.

It must be remembered that the majority of farmers are more or less hard up for money, many struggling to pay a mortgage, and such a farmer as this, common enough in every district, has to strain his resources to their utmost to get modern improvements on his farm. Is it fair that a man in such circumstances should be still further harassed in his struggles to keep his farm up-to-date by increased taxation?

My suggestion is that a period of two years should be allowed to elapse after the introduction of any improvement on the farm before the farmer is made to pay increased tax for the same. That would give him a chance of recovering from the expense involved, and also of reaping some benefit from the improvement itself. Let improvements be taxed by all means, but give the improver a chance of enjoying the first-fruits of his own efforts.

Syrup Samples Wanted

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Last season the Macdonald College Chemistry Department analyzed 128 samples of genuine Canadian maple syrup collected direct from the sugar bush. The quantity of water found in these varied from about 30 per cent. to nearly 45 per cent. The Government standard of purity requires that maple syrup should contain not more than 35 per cent. of water. Twenty-seven of our 128 samples were more than half of one per cent. above this limit, and therefore liable to condemnation. Many of the others were boiled down too far and sugarred in the bottle during the summer.

It is important that the maker should know just when to draw off the syrup. If he boils too long he gets less syrup and his syrup is apt to sugar. If he draws off too soon the syrup is apt to ferment and also liable to be declared adulterated.

In order to determine which of the methods of testing syrup gives most satisfactory results, we wish to get this season as large a number of samples as possible. We will determine the quantity of water in each and report it to the maker, so that he may know how nearly right in this respect he is making his syrup. In return we ask him to mail us information about his syrup, so that we may be able to draw general conclusions from our work. The information desired is the following:

1. What method of evaporation do you use—kettle, pans, or patent evaporator?
2. Describe exactly how you determine when the syrup is finished.
3. Name. 4. Post Office address, province.

The sample need not be greater than three tablespoonfuls.

Write the name and address plainly on the parcel. The information form must be mailed separately, as it is contrary to the postal regulations to enclose it in the parcel. Sample bottles in mailing cases will be furnished on remittance of five cents.—F. Snell, Professor of Chemistry, Macdonald College, Que.



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Essexburg Falls, Vermont

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

The following is the constitution and by-laws of the United Farmers of Ontario, the new provincial organization of farmers which was formed last week in Toronto. This constitution and by-laws are, practically the same, in all their essential features, as those of the three great farming organizations of the prairie provinces. Members of the farm-organizations should keep this copy of Farm and Dairy for reference purposes:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO
Our Motto: "Equal Opportunities for All"

1. This Association shall be called the United Farmers of Ontario.

2. The objects of this Association shall be to further the interests of farmers in all branches of agriculture:
(a) By fostering mutual understanding;

(b) By encouraging the study of farm and household questions so as to increase the efficiency and comfort of the farmer and his family;

(c) By promoting social intercourse and the study of political and economic questions through the holding of debates and lectures, the dissemination of literature, the establishment of libraries, and so forth, and otherwise extending the knowledge and interests of their members with the view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities;

(d) By watching legislation relating to the farmers' interests and by urging from time to time through duly appointed delegates, or otherwise, the passing of legislation required to promote the best interests of agriculture;

(e) By studying and teaching the principles of cooperation and by promoting the establishment of cooperative organizations;

(f) By encouraging members to provide suitable homes or meeting places and to properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefit of the members;

(g) By endeavoring to suppress personal, local, sectional, national and class prejudices and thereby to promote the best interests of Canada as a whole.

3. The Central Association shall consist of all duly admitted and fully paid-up members of branch associations.

4. The Central Association shall be governed by the annual convention, composed of delegates from each branch not in arrears to the Association, elected thus: One delegate for each branch and an additional delegate for every twenty or major portion of twenty over the first twenty members. All delegates shall be appointed annually.

5. The annual convention of the Central Association shall be held at such place and on such date between December 1 and March 1, as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

6. The business of the annual convention shall be:

(a) To receive and discuss the reports of the executive officers and the Board of Directors and to decide on any question arising out of such reports. All reports shall be furnished to the branch association not later than one month prior to the opening of the convention and shall contain a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities;

(b) To elect by ballot from duly accredited delegates present at the convention the officers and auditors for the ensuing year;

(c) To decide on any new business brought before the convention by the Board of Directors or by any branch association in good standing;

(d) Special conventions may be called by the Board of Directors, through the secretary, by giving at least two weeks' notice to each branch association, such notice to state the reasons for which the convention is called and no other business to be allowed to be introduced;

(e) No voting by proxy shall be allowed in any convention;

(f) The railway fare of all duly qualified delegates to annual or special conventions shall be borne by the Central Association.

Officers
7. The officers of the Central Association shall include a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer, five directors and two auditors. The president, vice-president, directors and auditors shall be nominated and elected by ballot or standing vote by the members assembled. The secretary-treasurer, who shall be appointed by the board of directors, shall be paid his remuneration, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the board. All officers shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

8. The executive committee of the Central Association shall consist of the president, secretary, treasurer and two vice-presidents or directors of the Association, to be elected by the board.

9. The executive of the Central Association shall hold a meeting, or meetings, each year on such a date as the president may decide, or at the instance of any three of the executive. Due notice of all meetings shall be given.

Duties of Officers
10. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Association, decide all questions of order and make his suggestions he may deem necessary in the interests of the Association.

11. The vice-president shall assist the president in his duties when called upon, and in the president's absence he shall perform the duties of that station. In the absence of the first vice-president his duties shall be performed by the second vice-president.

12. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the Central Association, the officers and the executive, and keep correct minutes of the same, as well as compile and correct membership roll, showing date of joining and at account of each member, showing dues and when paid and everything necessary to keep a record of each member's contributions. He shall keep all books necessary to the proper discharge of his duties and shall conduct all official correspondence, issue all press and other reports and prepare for publication the annual report. As treasurer he shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the Association, pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the executive. By virtue of his office he shall be a member of each committee appointed and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required. As treasurer he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds in such sum as may be fixed by the executive.

13. It shall be the duty of each officer and representative to support at all times the ruling of the majority, and at the annual meeting, a meeting of officers, or an executive meeting, his opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

14. No officer shall disclose motions, rulings, names of movers, seconds, etc., provided that the meeting rules that such data shall not be made public, nor shall any officer, except the secretary, furnish separate reports at meetings or proceedings.

15. The person whose name is placed first on a committee shall be the convener of that committee.

Executive Committee
16. In case of vacancy occurs in the officers or directors, the executive shall fill such a vacancy.

Quorum
17. Not less than twenty-five members shall be a quorum to transact business for the Central Association; not less than five shall be a quorum at any directors' meeting and not less than three members shall be a quorum at an executive meeting.

Notice of Meetings
18. At least one month's notice shall be given of each annual or general meeting, naming time and place of meeting. Notice may be given through the public press or by circular letter mailed to each member, or to such secretary of the branch as the executive may deem wise.

19. At least ten days' notice shall be given of all meetings of the board of directors or the executive committee of the Central Association, provided that an emergency meeting may be held at any time upon waiver of notice being given by all members of the board or executive.

Life Membership
20. Any member may, by sending his name and address, with the sum of \$12.00, to the central office of the Association, become a life member, but without conferring privileges, unless duly elected a delegate to the branch association, and such life member shall pay one-half the annual membership fee to the branch to which he is attached in order to have standing in that branch. Two dollars of the life membership fee shall go to general revenues of the Association and the balance may be used for organization purposes or by investing the same as a reserve fund, or for both. As the annual convention may determine, so the proceeds thereof would make the permanent establishment of the Association.

By-Laws
21. The Board of Directors shall frame such by-laws and regulations for their own and the Association's government as are in its judgment for the best interests of the Association, and not inconsistent with this constitution.

Amendments to Constitution
22. Any member desiring to introduce any addition or amendment to this constitution shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary at least thirty days prior to the date of the annual meeting, and the secretary, in the case of branch associations, forthwith communicate the same to each member by circular letter, in the case of the Central Association,

(Concluded on page 33)



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Every one of the Harab Fertilizers is a proven success—one of them is the right fertilizer for your soil and for the crop you wish to raise. Harab experts will give you enquiry individual attention. By their aid your proper fertilizer is easily selected.

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for some time, producing 45 lbs. butter in seven days.
 Carolina Notwithstanding Do Kol three A.R.O. daughters, one above 20 lbs. as a three-year-old, a 20th. cow of great quality. Her sire has a good list of daughters, and her dam is from a daughter of the great foundation cow, Carolina.

Wichese Netherland Johanna, butter 33 lbs., a great cow. Her daughter of Johanna's line had and Dutchess Netherland Bayona. Her sire is a son of Sarcastic and her dam the one who won grand championship at St. Louis World's Fair.

Oakland Clatona, A.R.O. at a two and three months, 15.99 lbs., as sisters

Friend Echo Sirona, world's champion milk producer in the senior three-year-old record, 15.99 lbs. Her 27th daughter of a 32th cow who has four A.R.O. daughters.

Topoy Favourite Soldene, A.R.O. at two first and seven months 15.76. Her dam is the first cow in Canada to produce over 30 lbs. butter in 30 days.
 Topoy Clothide. A daughter of this cow's sire and in public sale when only a calf for \$1675.

Other females in my herd are worthy of equally creditable mention, but space does not permit. I have said enough to show the quality of stock I am offering in my sale which closes on April 9th.—P. J. Salley.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, March 23.—This is a year in which overproduction is advisable. Some commercial journals are still beating the optimist drum and trying to obscure the fact of a very real depression in business. Such undue optimism obscures more than it reveals. It obscures the lessons that we should learn from the depression.—The necessity of more careful book-keeping, less extravagant expenditure. Merchants are not doing the trade that they did even at this time last year, and even then money was tight and business dull. A still further depression is inevitable on the falling off of railway earnings.
 A study of farmers' markets for the past week shows somewhat of a revival in the trade in both grains and live stock. Other quotations are steady.

WHEAT
 Prospects at present point to a record crop in the winter wheat states. Practically all of the wheat is coming through in fine condition, and the acreage abandoned will be probably less than in any previous year. At the same time the market for wheat of the last crop is very quiet. Quotations: No. 1 North-west, 96c; No. 2, 95c; Ontario, 96c to \$1.01.

COARSE GRAINS
 Grains are generally stronger, with oats selling freely for export. Corn is the strongest feature of the market, quotations having risen 2c to 3c in the past week. Some barley too is being sold. Oats, C.W. No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44c; Ontario oats, 50c to 55c; No. 1, 55c to 60c; No. 2, 50c to 55c; No. 3, 45c to 50c; No. 4, 40c to 45c; No. 5, 35c to 40c; No. 6, 30c to 35c; No. 7, 25c to 30c; No. 8, 20c to 25c; No. 9, 15c to 20c; No. 10, 10c to 15c; No. 11, 5c to 10c; No. 12, 0c to 5c.

MILL FEEDS
 Some feeders complain that bran is not to be had. The demand from local dealers is less and quotations higher. Bran, \$23 to \$25; shorts, \$23 to \$25; middlings, \$23 to \$25; fine, \$23 to \$25; No. 1, \$23 to \$25; No. 2, \$23 to \$25; No. 3, \$23 to \$25; No. 4, \$23 to \$25; No. 5, \$23 to \$25; No. 6, \$23 to \$25; No. 7, \$23 to \$25; No. 8, \$23 to \$25; No. 9, \$23 to \$25; No. 10, \$23 to \$25; No. 11, \$23 to \$25; No. 12, \$23 to \$25.

HAY AND STRAW
 Small lots of hay are going forward to the United States. Smaller lots still are being shipped to Great Britain. The situation as regards the decline noted last week. Wholesale quotations are: Choice No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c.

POTATOES AND BEANS
 The market for potatoes continues strong. Receipts are not so great as might be expected, and quotations are quickly for local demand. Ontario's 90c in car lots; New Brunswick's, 81c. At Montreal, Great Mountains bring 85c to 90c on track.
 Bean quotations are: Primes, \$2.20 to \$2.25; hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.35; At Montreal, dealers quote hand-picked, \$2.10; three-pounds, \$1.90.

SEEDS
 Wholesale seed merchants are selling the trade per cwt. as follows: Red clover, No. 1, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 5, \$0.95 to \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.90 to \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.85 to \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.80 to \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.75 to \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.70 to \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.65 to \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.60 to \$0.65.

EGGS AND POULTRY
 The hiddies are doing their duty nowadays and receipts are increasing by car loads. During the past week the wholesale quotations on fresh eggs have dropped four cents to five cents and dealers now sell at the trade price. The rate this week is 30c. At Montreal heavier receipts of local eggs and American eggs also have

been offered freely. Wholesale dealers paid 21c f.o.b. country points.
 Poultry quotations are: Dressed fowl, 14c to 15c; alive, 15c to 16c; spring chickens, 16c to 18c and 18c to 19c; geese, 14c to 15c and 15c to 16c; turkeys, 11c to 12c and 12c to 13c.

HIDES AND WOOL
 Quotations are: Hides, cured, 14c to 15c; raw, 14c to 15c; horse hides, \$4.50 to \$5; horse hair, 40c to 45c; calf skins, cured, 17c to 18c; do, raw, 15c to 16c; lamb skins, 8c to 11.25.
 Wool quotations are: Unwashed, coarse, 16c to 17c; fine, 17c to 18c; washed, rejects, 13c to 15c; coarse, 15c to 16c; fine, 16c to 17c.

DAIRY PRODUCE
 The market for both butter and cheese looks remarkably strong. At more eastern points, milk has advanced 1c in the country, but quotations on the West are still steady. Wholesale quotations are: Farmers' separator, first, 24c to 25c; dairy, 23c to 24c; creamery, 22c to 23c; butter, 22c to 23c; storage, 4c to 5c less; inferior, 18c to 19c. Cheese quotations: New large, 15c to 16c; twin, 14c to 15c; old large, 16c to 17c; twin, 15c.

LIVE STOCK
 This week, as in the previous week, cattle receipts were light. The requirements of packers and butchers are being met. The market for hogs was left to be carried over to another week. The result of the keen demand has been to advance quotations all along the line for market animals. Choice well finished butchers' steers have sold from \$24 to \$26, with some ranging from \$6 to \$8. Heifers too have advanced, ranging now from \$25 to \$30. Other quotations are: Cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; cow to med., \$4.50 to \$6.50; butcher butch, \$4.50 to \$7.00; feeders, \$6.15 to \$7.15; stockers, \$5.25 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Choice milk cows have met with indifferent demand at \$65 to \$100, cow to med., \$40 to \$55; springers, \$40 to \$100. Calves range from \$3.50 to \$11.50, according to size and quality.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been so small that it can hardly be said that there has been a market. Offerings were cleared up at regular prices: Spring lambs, each, \$9; wether lambs, \$9 to \$9.75; butch sheep, \$7 to \$8.25; No. 1, \$8 to \$8.75; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 3, \$6 to \$7.

About 1,500 hogs arrived on the market from Western Canada this week. Quotations, however, have kept up steadily at \$8.90 for country supplies.
MONTEAL BITTER
 Montreal, Saturday, March 23.—Market for butter is easier this week, and prices have dropped back 2c a pound, largely owing to the break in prices in the United States. It is highly probable to bring in American butter on this market to compete with Canadians, which were very scarce last week. A 36-lb. finest head butter can now be purchased at 28c to 29c. There is not a great deal available, and the stock at the end of this month should be very low, and not likely to be sufficient to supply the requirements during the month of April, even with the increasing supply of fresh butter that is being imported from the States. Some few lots of fresh butter have come in, and as high as 30c has been paid for the same. It is the opinion of those who are in the market that it is insignificant, only a dozen factories in the whole Eastern Townships having opened up to date.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET
 Montreal, Saturday, March 23.—A firm feeling prevails in the market for live hogs, owing to the smaller offerings and in sympathy with the advance in prices for a cow in the Toronto market last week. The demand on spot was good and sales of selected stock were made at \$9.50, and Manitobas at \$9.50, weighed off cars. The tone of the market for live hogs is a trifle better. The rate this week is in a jobbing way at \$13.50 to \$13.75 for abattoir fresh-killed stock.

HOLSTEINS

The Main Thing

If you have not the best Herd Sire you can get you are working backwards. Get a Bull Calf with high records behind him. One with a Dam producing 21, 23 or 24 lbs. We have them, and this is your chance to start right without paying a high figure. Write for extended pedigrees. Prices quoted f.o.b. your station.

D. B. TRACY

Hamilton House Dairy Farm
 Cobourg - Ontario

Lakeview Holsteins
 Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERIE HENGERVELD'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 2ND Junior bull, DUPICHLAND COLAN TIA SIR MONA, a son of COLAN TIA JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.
 Write for further information to: E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS
 Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korydike whose grand dam had a average of 37 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korydike, has a record of 30.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 19c 3/4 in 30 days, world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this and a few bull calves.
 J. W. RICHARDSON - R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, Ont.

You Can Buy Her Dam or Her Sister



BURKEVEE HENGERVELD (9906)
 Was bred by A. D. Foster & Sons and sold to Jos. O'Reilly, for whom she has just completed a one-year record of 30.187 lbs. milk and 69 lbs. butter. This is, I believe, the champion 6-year-old record for Canada. We also bred her out place in the long distance records with 102.77 lbs. milk and 770 lbs. butter in one year at 4 years old.
 We are consigning to Belleville Sale, 1st—BURKEVEE KEYES (6034), who is dam of BURKEVEE HENGERVELD 2nd—BURKEVEE HENGERVELD 2ND (4868), who is full sister to BURKEVEE HENGERVELD.
 3rd—SEVEN STAR HENGERVELD (1528), who is by same sire as BURKEVEE HENGERVELD, and same dam as HELENA HENGERVELD KEYES 3RD.
 Here you have the opportunity of a life-time to buy cows that will make long and large records.
LOOK THIS TRIO OVER and see if you ever saw such conformation and such excellent veining. Burkevee Hengerveld 2nd has just dropped her third calf. She has never been dry since first freshening, and is now milking 20 lbs. per day. She is entered in R.O.P. test. Burkevee Keyes is a cow that needs no recommendation. She can show for herself, and she is the kind of breeding we all want.
 Seven Star Hengerveld is a fine large cow, three years old, and dropped her second calf. She is of true dairy shape, with excellent veins and udder.
WEAN AND WATCH FOR THIS TRIO, constituted by
 A. D. FOSTER & SONS, Sunnysdale Farm, BLOOMFIELD, Ont.

Under New Management

Mr. Jno. J. Hae for the last five years headman at Manor Farm has now taken over the management of the Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co., and is in a position to do your work in the most up-to-date manner. Having been in the business for several years, and thoroughly understanding all the details concerning the Holstein breed, you cannot do better than write for prices on the following: 8a.—Calf-ages; Extended Pedigrees; Holstein Literature; Also Blank Pedigree Forms; And all kinds of Commercial Printing.
CANADIAN HOLSTEIN PEDIGREE CO.
 BEDFORD PARK, ONTARIO

Walnut Grove Holsteins

Bull Calf for sale, 13 months old. Dam's official record, 21.76 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire, Canada's greatest herd bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. Also a number of females.
 C. R. JAMES - LANGSTAFF, Ont.
 Full Phone, Thornhill.
WOODLAND FARM HOLSTEINS
 Headed by Manrose De Kol, champion full brother to Banquette Belle De Kol with champion yearly milk record of the world, offers
 NETHERLAND AAGIE DE KOL'S SON, Sir—Sarcastic Mercedes. Lady—see 37 land Aagie De Kol—champion R.O.P. 1909 with 21.66 lbs. of milk and 62 lbs. butter. Also other choice Bulls, fit for service.
 J. M. VANPATTER & SONS, AYLMER, Ont.

LYNDEEN HERD High-Testing Holstein Bulls for sale, fit for service, with good backing. One sire by a son of Evergreen March, 29.42 lbs. butter 7 days, 2c 1/4 lbs. of milk in 1 year. Dam, Boutele Poeh 29 days, 33.03 lbs. butter 7 days, 2c 3/4 lbs. of milk at 2 years 11 months. Dam's dam, 27.7. Others nearly as good. Also Bull Calves of same breeding. Write or come and see them.
 S. LEMON - LYNDEEN, Ont.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

(Continued from page 39)

the secretary of the Association shall forthwith communicate the same to each local secretary by circular letter.

(a) "An addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a three-fifths vote of the members present, and voting at the annual meeting to pass.

Membership. 33. Any person directly interested in farming may join the Central or any branch association by being introduced by a member and paying the annual membership fee of not less than fifty cents. Each application shall be submitted at a regular meeting and shall be accepted by a majority vote of the members present, to be taken in such way as may at the time be determined.

34. In every case where a married farmer becomes a member his wife and daughters shall be honorary members, and sons of such farmers who are members under the age of 21 years, if living at home and working on their father's farm, shall be admitted as members on what shall be known as the family ticket at a fee of 50 per cent of the full membership fee.

35. A member six months in arrears shall stand suspended without action of the Association, but the secretary must report the same to the Association and correct the membership roll. A member suspended for the non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of all arrears.

36. The secretary of each branch shall report every six months to the Central Association and shall forward with such report twenty-five names per member, and no branch shall have status at an annual or special convention of the Central Association unless the membership report, together with fees due, have been forwarded Branch Associations.

37. A branch association may be organized by at least 10 qualified persons applying to the Central or a Branch Association or organizer to be so organized, on receipt of which application the Association or organizer shall proceed to effect such organization and make due report thereof to the Association; or, not less than five persons, as aforesaid, may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into an association by subscribing to this constitution, electing officers herein provided and making due report to the Central Association.

38. The Central Association recommends that the officers of a branch association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, or not more than six directors.

39. The executive of a branch association shall consist of the officers of the said association.

40. The official term of office in the case of a branch association shall be one year, and regular election shall be held in November of each year.

41. Branch associations should meet at least monthly, if possible, and it shall be the duty of the president, vice-president and secretary, or such special committee as may be appointed for the purpose, to see that there is an entertaining programme or subject for consideration at each meeting.

42. Branch associations shall have power to deal with their members for offenses against the Association, and shall be governed by rules usually applied in such cases.

43. Any subordinate groups, farmers' clubs, farmers' associations or farmers' unions, not organized under these rules, desiring to affiliate with the Central Association and become recognized as a branch thereof, may do so by communicating with the Central Association and agreeing to be governed by this constitution.

44. It shall be the duty of the secretaries of all branch associations to prepare an annual statement and supply all information asked for on blank forms furnished by the Central secretary before November 25th of each year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following general provisions do not form a part of the constitution or by-laws of the Association, but are furnished for the information and guidance of its members:

1. The members of the Association are expected to extend fraternal care to one another in sickness, misfortune or distress, and to their families, whenever need. The industrious, however, shall not be required to lightly bestow their assistance upon the shiftless and improvident.

2. Members of the Association are expected to cultivate harmonious relations with all other farmers' associations or organizations.

3. Members shall favor each other in their business relations and they should in all other matters of agreement and settlement are exhausted. In all such cases the association recommends arbitration.

4. Due decorum must be observed in all their meetings, and presiding officers are given ample power to enforce order. 5. Every effort should be made to encourage young persons to take part in the exercises and all should regard the meetings as schools of progress and advancement. The members are enjoined to faithfully attend the meetings and to spare no pains to make them profitable and interesting.

6. Cooperation is the great means by which we are to overcome the evil effects of hurtful combinations, and members are urged to avail themselves of every opportunity for profitable cooperation with each other, but we should never let this purpose breed a spirit of antagonism between legitimate local interests. 7. Cooperative marketing is the means in our hands for compelling equitable prices for our products, and members should hold it their duty to strictly adhere to that principle and urge that their neighbors do the same, even if not members. Adherence to this principle is a test of good membership, and all are expected to direct their best efforts thereto.

The following order of business at all meetings of branches is given as a guideline in preparing by-laws for the government of the branches, an attempt being made to give the following:

Order of Business

1. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of branches:
 1. Call to order by president or chairman.
 2. Minutes of roll of officers, noting those present. The chairman will fill vacancies.
 3. The roll of paid-up members, noting those present.
 4. Disposing of minutes of previous meeting.
 5. Reading of all official communications received by the secretary.
 6. Call for applications for membership.
 7. Reports of committees.
 8. Unfinished business.
 9. Addresses and discussions.
 10. Opening of question drawer.
 11. Election of officers (annual meeting).
 12. New business.

(2) Does any member know of a case of sickness, distress or death in the neighborhood requiring special attention?

1. Appoint a special committee to take up such cases, and devise ways and means for handling same.
- (3) Business of general interest to the branch:
 1. Members wishing work.
 2. Members requiring help.
 3. Members wishing to sell anything.
 4. Members wishing to purchase anything.
 5. Members wishing to report a grievance.

6. Report on market conditions affecting the products of the neighborhood.
7. General crop prospects of neighborhood.
8. Any matter for insertion in official bulletins of Association.
- (4) Discussion of topics for general good and welfare.
 1. Debate or address on specified subjects.
 2. Social entertainment.
 3. Devising ways and means for increasing efficiency and membership.

(It is to be understood that the ladies and the young people are always welcome at the meetings, and that special effort should be made to get them to take part in all discussions that may be arranged.)

4. Has the regular report been forwarded to the Central Office?

Additional Rules

The following are also suggested as rules for conduct of business:

1. The permission of the presiding officer, no member or other person shall speak except to ask a question or to introduce or speak to motion.

2. In the discussions following the introduction of a subject, no person shall speak more than twice or for a longer time than five minutes, except by a vote of the meeting.

3. When a question is under consideration no motion shall be in order except in the following: (1) adjourn; (2) to postpone; (3) to amend. These motions take precedence in the order named, and the first two shall be decided without debate.

4. Before the vote is taken on any motion or amendment, the president shall ask: "Is the meeting ready for the question?" The motion shall not be put on as long as any member desires to speak and is in order. Any member desirous of asking a question on the subject introduced may do so verbally; but if he desires to ask more than two questions he must submit them to the secretary in writing.

Concrete Adopted as Road Standard

WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN, WHERE nearly one hundred miles of Concrete Roads have been built in the past six years, during which time nearly every method of road construction has been tested, now comes out flat-footed and adopts concrete as the road standard.

The story is best told in the following paragraph which has been taken from the latest report of the Board of County Road Commissioners of Wayne County, Michigan.

"With the completion of Plymouth Road, we have abandoned every other form of construction and have adopted concrete as our standard. We feel that our experience of the past six years warrants us in arriving at this determination, based on its general satisfactoriness and its annual cost as compared with other forms of construction. In addition to the economy in hauling, the pleasure in driving and touring, and the increase in land valuation, the concrete roads of Wayne County have been the means of bringing tens of thousands of dollars to this locality?"

Concrete roads will benefit any locality proportionately as they have benefited Wayne County, Michigan.

The fullest detailed information about concrete roads will be sent to anyone interested, without cost or obligation. Address:



Concrete Roads Department
Canada Cement Company Limited
835 Herald Building, Montreal

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

Has YOUR BEST COW ever appeared in print? Has her RECORD been published?

Many a good cow has been disgraced and her offspring "sold for a song" simply because her ability to produce was never well known.

If you have a Good One or offspring from her, why not let your brother dairy farmers know about them in our big

SIXTH ANNUAL DAIRY MAGAZINE NUMBER OF APRIL 9th

Write us to-night about our rates for this issue.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 8 yrs. old. 75 head to be chosen from.

SPECIAL OFFER: 10 Heifers raised 2 yrs., bred, and Bulls from 7 to 10 mos.

My herd bull is best registered Red, No. 6033; dam Sara, best registered Red, first cow in Canada to make over 30 lbs. butter in a day—record 34. Sold for \$1,000.

Write me or come and see what we have that you think of would pay you to buy.

WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMANN, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The leading R.O.P. herd. High-Testers; average test for herd 4.4 per cent. butter fat.
Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.

WOOLISE BROS. ROTHSAY, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. **THREE** Young Bulls dropped this fall, bred by "Hobby" Hall (good-time, 260-lb.-imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.O. (Phone in house 2100)

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and fair tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long Distances, Home in House.

R. R. NESS - HOWICK, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

8 Brood Sows, 4 Hogs for service; also young stock.

Some choice Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys Eggs in season.

C. A. POWELL - ARVA, ONT.

Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire

Stallions, Mares and Fillies.
We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before and are in a position to sell cheaper than any others in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own breeding and selling. No commission agents to share profits with. Straight, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foot tester. Every mare a breeder. List of prices won—Shetbrooke and Ottawa on 10 head, all trials 6 seconds; I think 3 fourths and 6 championships. This speaks stronger than words as to the quality of my stock. These horses will be in Ottawa at Fat Stock Show.

J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.

INCUBATORS

Cycle Hatchers, Philo System. This is the genuine Cycle Hatcher system. We are sole agents for Canada—be aware of imitations—this is the system where \$1.00 was made in 10 months with 10 chickens on a city back yard 60 ft. square. 50 egg machine. 1 gallon oil will run it from 4 to 4 weeks—write for prices and free catalogue to The Collins Poultry Supply Co., (Dept. 4) 4115 Symington Avenue, Toronto.

FOR SALE - First-class Dairy Farm, 100 acres. Owned by the late Wm. Shunk, York county, 10 miles from Toronto. Apply Nelson S. Shunk, 129 Shuter St. Toronto.

AYRSHIRES

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of Young Bulls, all ages, sired by the following:

Barcheski Chertall Boy (Imp), 28373 (734)

Hobland Bonnie Boy (Imp.), 23273 (8774)

Morton Mains Flanm (Imp.), 32379 (8774)

Auchenbrun San Penm (Imp.), 35738 (883)

Imported Dams—Record of Performance Dams.

Manager **G. H. MONTGOMERY** and **D. MARTUR**

DEMON Express Bldg. Phillipsburg, Que. Montreal

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE - Choice Young Ayrshire Bull, 6-4—Mrs. Geo. McCormack, Rockton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Standard Bred Stallion, Stall Arch Jr., No. 1489, O.S.R. is 7 years old, stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,300 lbs. Good action, bone and muscle. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

E. MERRIAM - NORWICH, ONT.

Belgian, Hackney and French

Cochs Stallions
Stallions, Mares and Fillies.
We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before and are in a position to sell cheaper than any others in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own breeding and selling. No commission agents to share profits with. Straight, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foot tester. Every mare a breeder. List of prices won—Shetbrooke and Ottawa on 10 head, all trials 6 seconds; I think 3 fourths and 6 championships. This speaks stronger than words as to the quality of my stock. These horses will be in Ottawa at Fat Stock Show.

J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Clearing auction sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Clydesdale horses, March 27th. Frank Boyie, Richmond Hill, Ont.
Fourth annual congress sale of the Belleville Breeders' Club, Belleville, April 1st.
Dispersion sale of Holsteins, April 9th. P. J. Saley, Lachine Rapids, Que.
George S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, May 25th, Holsteins.

H. F. PATTERSON'S SUCCESSFUL SALE

Mr. Patterson's sale at Alford Junction, March 12th, proved a success in every way. The weather was ideal and the bidding was brisk throughout. There were over 500 people in attendance and they were a jolly good natured crowd. One of the most interesting features noted at this sale was the number of young men out for the first time to invest in Holsteins. This is surely one of the best investments which any young man can make. The highest price paid at this sale was for Huld's De Kol Princess, going to T. W. Craig, Brantford, Ont., for \$380. Some of the best prices realized were:

Butter Queen Hilda, \$545, W. F. Clark, Portman; Prairie Flower's Butter Queen, \$500, R. Lawless, Thorold; Emvico Jane Poch, \$295, Jos. Arober, London; Svevangelie End's Snowflake, \$325, W. G. Bailey, Naber; Blanche Kay Beauty, \$320, E. A. Hamilton, Niagara Falls; Breta's \$315, W. G. Bailey; Breta's Nellie, \$300, E. A. Hamilton, Niagara Falls; Huld's De Kol Princess, \$275, J. J. Coadale, Bellwood; Huld's De Kol Princess 2nd, \$260, T. W. Craig, Brantford; Duke of Brant, \$250, Chief Wm. Smith, Oshkosh; Alice Pietertje, \$200, F. C. Proulx, Tillamook; Peninsula Also Agric, \$200, W. J. Elmer, Waterloo; Spinks August Daisy, \$275, S. Lemon, Lynden; Peninsula Butter Maid, \$250, J. Allachner, Rockton; Little Kay, \$200, C. Allachner, Rockton; Snowflake Three Stars, \$225, W. Brockman, Oshkosh; Bonnie Posch, De Boer, \$200, P. Hamilton; Bonnie Canarr, De Kol, \$200, W. Bobb, St. George; Isabella De Boer, \$287, Guy Dunkin, St. George.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN.

FRIESIAN COWS FROM FEB. 1 TO

FEB. 14, 1914

Maure Class

1. Sadie Cornucopia, Mierone, 2264, 6.7 lbs. milk, 18.54 lbs. fat, 23.68 lbs. butter. Third-day record, 5y. 3m. 6d.: 6.641 lb. milk, 21.81 lb. fat, 27.48 lb. butter.
2. R. Tracy, Colburg, Ont.
3. Princess Heneverde, 2827, 6y. 2m. 22d.: 6.9 lbs. milk, 21.48 lb. fat, 26.38 lb. butter.
Third-day record, 6y. 2m. 12d.: 3.881 lb. milk, 27.2 lb. fat, 169.28 lb. butter.
4. P. Hebe Pledge, De Kol, 11750, 5y. 1m. 4d.: 6.8 lb. milk, 21.25 lb. fat, 26.56 lb. butter. Best of show, Boharn, Sask.
5. Daisy De Kol of Riverside, 11663, 5y. 7m. 14d.: 6.92 lb. milk, 20.21 lb. fat, 25.27

lb. butter. J. W. Richardson, Colwood, Ont.
6. Artur Jonc, 9009, 6y. 3m. 23d.: 6.64 lb. milk, 18.54 lb. fat, 23.68 lb. butter. Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.
7. Bebo De Kol May, 9177, 6y. 7m. 24d.: 4.9 lb. milk, 27.92 lb. fat, 22.48 lb. butter.
8. Hilda de Naber, 10023, 6y. 10m. 12d.: 6.94 lb. milk, 17.25 lb. fat, 21.44 lb. butter. T. J. Beyer, N. Ont.
9. Ladoga Idaline Verman, 11230, 5y. 7m. 18d.: 6.8 lb. milk, 21.25 lb. fat, 26.56 lb. butter. A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.
10. Corrie Wayne Swends, 11729, 13y. 1m. 4d.: 6.2 lb. milk, 21.15 lb. fat, 27.54 lb. butter. Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.
11. Alexandra De Kol, 4707, 19y. 7m. 10d.: 6.2 lb. milk, 21.15 lb. fat, 27.54 lb. butter. Walter S. Dickie, Milner, B.C.
12. Mary Ann Mercedes, 10699, 5y. 7m. 19d.: 5.67 lb. milk, 13.67 lb. fat, 16.94 lb. butter. T. W. McQueen, Tillamook, Ont.
13. Angelone, 2160, 5y. 4m. 23d.: 3.90 lb. milk, 13.13 lb. fat, 16.42 lb. butter. I. H. Lipst, Stratfordville, Ont.

The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited

(Continued from page 2.)

ganizations of farmers. Practically all of these have met with a marked degree of success. A number of them have been very successful.

Many of these local enterprises have had to contend with great difficulties. Those that supply for their members have frequently found it difficult to know where to buy these supplies to the best advantage. Others, like the Erie Farmers' Association, in Hamilton county, which for two years has produced an average of about \$100,000 worth of clover seeds a year, have not known where to sell their products to obtain the best results. In some sections, such as Essex county, farmers make a specialty of producing seed corn, in other sections, it is timothy seed, in still others alfalfa seed. In addition to all this, the farmers' organizations in western Canada state that they would like to sell some of their four stock to farmers of Ontario, and buy in return some of our fruit, honey and dairy products.

CENTRAL COMPANY NEEDED

Growing out of these conditions there has come a realization that the farmers of Ontario need a strong central company which shall be in a position to assist the various local organizations in the buying, selling and exchanging of their products and supplies. This, then, is what has led to the formation of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited.

THE NEXT STEP

The directors of the company realize that they will have great difficulties to overcome. Therefore, they will move cautiously.

The company will work in harmony with the United Farmers of Ontario. It will conduct its main operation through the various branches of this organization.

The first step will be to ascertain where it can purchase supplies such as milk feeds, seed grains, flour, salt sugar, binder twine, fencing, and other similar commodities of good quality, in large quantities, at low prices. A price list will then be prepared and copies sent to the various branches of The United Farmers of Ontario. In this way the work of all these organizations will be simplified and promoted, and their individual members be benefited financially. In addition they will be brought into closer touch with one another and a strong central company established.

It is probable that the first price list will not be issued before May. The company will likely get in full working order before next fall. Once it gets started, however, it should quickly work up a large business and effect savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for the farmers of the province who are affiliated with The United Farmers of Ontario.



TWEED DAIRY APPLIANCES

Your greatest profit lies in keeping pace with the times

STEEL has supplanted wood. It is more sanitary, easier to clean, practically acid proof, and a hundred times as durable.

We feature four lines for the up-to-date cheese factory.

The "TWEED" Steel Cheese Vat, Fig. 1—Of heavy galvanized steel, perfectly riveted and soldered. Our patent draining system insures perfect draining to the last drop. Water and steam-proof asbestos lining, a perfect holding device. If not as represented when they reach your station, send back at our expense.

The "LEAL" Milk Agitator, Fig. 2—Does away with costly equipment. Run any speed desired. Works sanitariously and efficiently on steam conducted from boiler, agitator fitted with engine of its own, belting or motor required. Each COPPER STEEL WHEY TANK, Fig. 3—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test shows ordinary boiler plate dissolves 120 times quicker than the copper.

WHEY WEAVER, Fig. 4—Eliminates dupes. Each man gets amount of work he does when his milk is passed through our whey weaver. Practical and sanitary. Adopted by Dominion Government.

WATER HEATERS, Fig. 5—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test shows ordinary boiler plate dissolves 120 times quicker than the copper.

WATER HEATERS, Fig. 5—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test shows ordinary boiler plate dissolves 120 times quicker than the copper.

WATER HEATERS, Fig. 5—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test shows ordinary boiler plate dissolves 120 times quicker than the copper.

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WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.	PRICE Less than Carload in Ontario	PRICE Less than Carload in New Ont., Que., Mar. Provinces	NOTICE!	CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVINGS IN THE PRICE.	PRICE Less than Carload in Ontario	PRICE Less than Carload in New Ont., Que., Mar. Provinces
5-40 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod, 6½ lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid.....	18c	20c	The prices in this advt. are for fence made from No. 9 gauge wire. Should you require fence made from the same wire that some of our competitors are using, which is not a full sized gauge wire, we will permit you to deduct 2 cents per rod on styles weighing up to 10 lbs. per rod, and 3 cents per rod on styles weighing over 10 lbs. per rod. Many farmers in Canada have purchased this lighter gauge fence that has been represented to them to be the same as Sarnia Fence, and we sincerely hope that you will take this opportunity, and send us your order to show that you believe in honest methods and fair dealing. We have gained our reputation by giving the farmers a square deal.	9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	31c	35c
6-40 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Weight per rod, 7½ lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid.....	21c	24c		10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 15½ lbs. Price, per rod, freight prepaid.....	33c	37c
7-40 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Weight per rod, 8 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	23c	26c		7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 30 stays to the rod, top and bottom. No. 9. Filling No. 12 hard steel wire, spacing 1, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 5½, 3½. Weight per rod, 6½ lbs. Price, per rod, freight paid.....	22c	25c
7-40 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	23c	26c		15-50 P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom. No. 9. Filling 12 Hard Steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight, 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight paid.....	37c	40c
8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod, 10½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	28c	31c		WALK GATE, 3½ x 48. Freight paid.....	\$2.50	\$2.75
8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	29c	32c		FARM GATE, 12 x 48. Freight prepaid.....	3.75	4.00
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	29c	32c		FARM GATE, 13 x 48. Freight paid.....	4.00	4.25
				FARM GATE, 14 x 48. Freight paid.....	4.25	4.50
				FARM GATE, 14 x 48. Freight paid.....	4.75	5.00
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			STRETCHER. All iron, top and bottom draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price. Freight paid.....	7.50	8.00	

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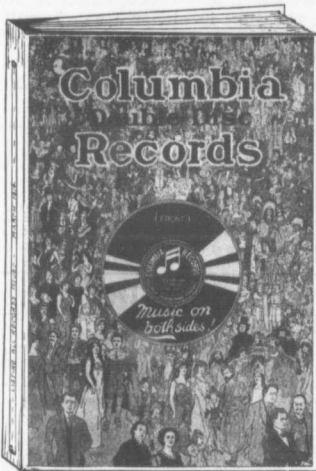
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