

Seventh Annual Poultry Magazine Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

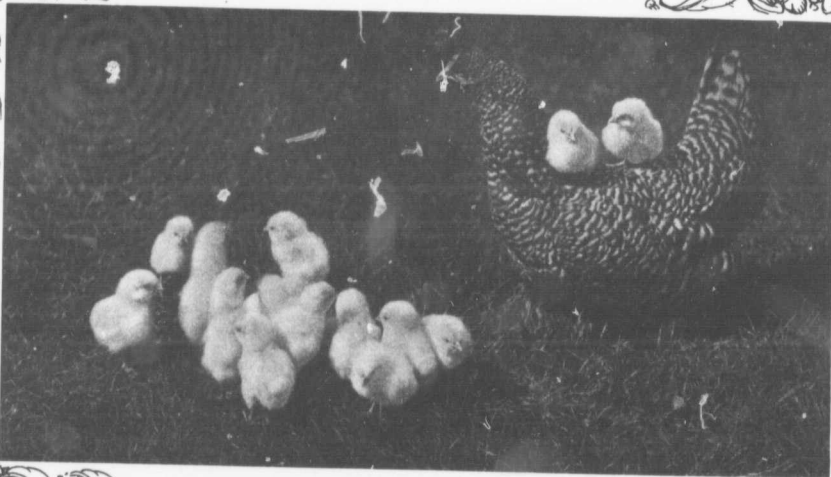
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DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 4, 1915



SPRING DAYS IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Poultry Products of Canadian Farms are Valued at over \$50,000,000 Annually



## Experience is the Best Teacher

an old but yet a very true saying.

Many farmers have learned by BITTER experience that the cheap, low-grade Separator is a positive nuisance, and a direct lost, when not in proper running order.

Even at its best the poor machine does not "hold a patch" on the service that can be had from a high-grade Separator, like the "Simplex."

And then, too, the "Simplex" will outwear two, and perhaps, three or four of the poorer products.

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### "I See Bill Erected Another Natco"

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It's built of hollow vitrified clay tile which will endure forever, and whose glazed surfaces absorb no moisture and totally exclude air and frost. It's reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar, and can resist all wind and silage pressure; thus a taller silo with a smaller diameter can be erected for there is no danger of a blowdown. Plans for your new silo sent. Send today for a list of Silco agents in your province, and ask for Catalog 6.

National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Ltd.  
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When writing to advertisers mention Farm and Dairy.

## Choice Rations for Winter Egg Production

Feeding Methods of our Agricultural College Poultry Departments

Whatever we practical farmers may think of farming as conducted at our agricultural colleges, we have to admit this,—that agricultural college hens lay more eggs per fowl than the average hen of the country, twice as many in some cases. The following summary of feeding rations at several colleges where poultry is profitably handled, are gleaned from the columns of The Country Gentleman, which in its turn got them from the bulletins of the various experimental stations and colleges. We will give the one used at Guelph the first preference. It is well suited to Canada and to other countries where there are severe winters.

### The Ontario Ration

Scratch Feed: Morning, whole wheat in litter; at noon a second feed of wheat with green food; at night give all the whole corn the birds will eat just before they go to roost.

Dry Mash: Bran, 100 lbs.; low-grade flour, 100 lbs.; barley, chop or meal, 100 lbs. Wet Mash: In the middle of the afternoon give a light feed of wet mash, including boiled vegetables, waste bread or kitchen scraps thickened with ground grains used in dry mash, including 10 per cent beef scrap.

Green Feed: Whole mangels or clover hay, boiled vegetables with green cut bone as a separate feed. Grit, oyster shell and charcoal should be provided.

### Maine Ration

This ration is used successfully in Northern New England and in other portions of the Northern States, where cold winters are the rule. It is designed for laying pullets during the winter period.

Scratch Feed: Cracked corn is fed in the litter in the early morning. At 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning equal parts of wheat and oats are fed at the rate of two quarts to each 50 birds.

Dry Mash: Kept before the birds at all times in open hoppers so that they may eat all they like of it. After the fifth month or just past mid-winter linseed meal is given only every second month. Wheat bran, 200 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; low-grade flour, 100 lbs.; gluten meal, 100 lbs.; meat scrap, 100 lbs.; linseed meal, 50 lbs. Green Feed: Sprouted oats, cabbages, mangels, or a mixture of these, as much as the hens will eat up clean once a day. Grit and water always at hand.

### Cornell Ration

This ration has given the best results when used with large and small flocks at the Cornell Experiment Station, and is widely used in the Eastern States.

Scratch Feed: Fed morning and afternoon in straw litter; wheat, 60 lbs.; corn, 60 lbs.; oats, 30 lbs.; buckwheat, 30 lbs.

Dry Mash: Fed in hopper which is kept open during the afternoon only. Corn meal, 60 lbs.; wheat middlings, 60 lbs.; wheat bran, 30 lbs.; alfalfa meal, 10 lbs.; oil meal, 10 lbs.; beef scrap, 50 lbs.; salt, 1 lb.

Green Feed: Beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, green clover or other similar food given at noon in a quantity that the hens will immediately eat up clean so that none is left to spoil. Oyster shell, grit and water are available at all times.

### Connecticut Ration

This ration has been used in the International Laying Contest with certain modifications by the poultrymen in charge, according to the condition of the birds. During the first two years it was fed in an automatic feeder with good results, but later hand feeding was practiced.

Scratch Feed: In mild weather the feed is given only at four o'clock in

the afternoon, but during the cold weather a light feed is also given in the morning to induce exercise. Cracker corn, 60 lbs.; wheat, 60 lbs.; heavy white oats, 40 lbs.; barley, 20 lbs.; kafir, 10 lbs.; buckwheat, 10 lbs.; coarse beef scrap, 10 lbs.

Dry Mash: Kept before birds at all times in hoppers so they may eat as much as they like. Coarse wheat bran, 200 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; gluten meal, 100 lbs.; shorts, 100 lbs.; 100 lbs.; standard middlings, 75 lbs.; fish scrap, 30 lbs.; beef scrap, 30 lbs.; low-grade flour, 25 lbs. Green feed, grit and water are always available.

### Missouri Ration

The following rations are used successfully on the Missouri Poultry Experiment Farm with birds in laying contest.

Scratch Feed: Fed at the rate of one pint per bird in the morning; and a half pints for 10 hens at night in straw litter. Coarse cracked corn, 200 lbs.; wheat, 100 lbs.

Dry Mash: Ground oats alone is given before hens in all open hoppers. Where this is not available the following is used: Bran, 200 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; shorts, 100 lbs. Wet Mash: Between one and three o'clock each afternoon laying hens are fed a mash consisting of equal parts of corn meal, wheat, bran and shorts, moistened with sour milk or buttermilk.

Green Feed: Sprouted oats, cabbage, beets, fresh-cut alfalfa in a quantity that the hens will eat up clean without delay. Oyster shell, grit and charcoal are always provided in separate hoppers. Fresh water is always supplied.

### New Jersey Ration

This ration is designed for use with laying hens throughout the year with slight modifications according to the season.

Scratch Feed: Every morning about nine o'clock the following mixture is fed in deep litter inside the house at the rate of about five pounds of scratching ration to each 100 birds. Wheat, 100 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs. At four to five in the afternoon the following mixture is fed at the rate of 10 lbs. to each 100 birds: Cracked corn, 200 lbs.; wheat, 100 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs.; buckwheat, 100 lbs.

Dry Mash: Kept before the birds at all times during moulting season in self-feeding hoppers. In early fall oil meal is substituted for gluten meal. In spring alfalfa is omitted and beef scrap is reduced. Wheat bran, 200 lbs.; wheat middlings, 200 lbs.; ground oats, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 100 lbs.; alfalfa, short cut, 100 lbs.; high-grade meat scrap, 200 lbs.

Green Feed: Beets at the rate of four or five medium-sized ones to each hundred hens, or sprouted oats at the rate of 100 to 150 square inches for 100 hens. Sour or skim milk is given when available. Grit, oyster shell and pure water are always provided.

### Indiana Ration

Scratch Feed: Scattered in litter morning and evening, about one-third of the daily allowance in the morning and two-thirds in the evening. Corn, 100 lbs.; wheat, 100 lbs.; oats, 50 lbs.

Dry Mash: Fed in an open hopper accessible at all times except for heavy breeds, in which case the hoppers are kept closed until about 100 lbs.; bran, 100 lbs.; meat scraps, 60 lbs.

Green Feed: Alfalfa silage, beets and cabbage, as much as the hens will eat immediately. Mixed is fed regularly when available. Grit, shell and charcoal are kept constantly available in open hoppers. Fresh water is also at hand.

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



Its Wisconsin Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Enjoinder of Dairying in Canada.

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. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1915

No. 5

## How Many Hens on the Hundred Acre Farm?

BY THE FARM & DAIRY POULTRY MAN

HOW many hens should be kept on the average 100 acre farm? Of all the questions I am asked about poultry, this one crops up the most frequently. In discussing the subject I shall first state the conclusion to which I have come, and then tell why: The ideal farm flock for an average 100 acre farm with an average dairy farmer at the helm, is 100 laying hens. "A hen to the acre," is a slogan as wise as it is popular. The subject, however, is still open for discussion as many successful dairy farmers are running much over 100 hens on the side, and at a decided profit. The great majority, I believe, are running less. In the latter case the poultry is usually the exclusive charge of the farm women. The women are our great poultry keepers, and responsible for the greater part of our \$50,000,000 total of poultry production in Canada. With their other multitudinous duties they do not care to handle too large a flock of poultry. Even in this case, however, I regard "a hen to the acre" as the economic unit, and almost as easily cared for as the smaller flock,—if the men will lend their assistance for some of the heavier work. Let me state my side of the case:

### Objections to Small Flocks

My greatest objection to the flock of 20 or 30 hens, is that it is too small. The returns seem insignificant. The poultry is apt to be regarded by the man of the house as more or less of a nuisance, and his cooperation in securing suitable housing or the right kind of feed is not easily secured. The income is so little that no special effort is made to market the produce in first class condition for a first class price. The small flocks of the country, I believe, are responsible for practically all the bad eggs that reach the market. Such flocks of poultry can hardly be called a "sideline." They just happen. If they did nothing more than supply the people of the country



The Source of "Pin" Money.

It is due primarily to the interest of the women of rural Canada that the poultry production of the country reaches the great total of over \$50,000,000 annually. And "Biddy" does her share by supplying thousands of our women and girls with spending money—and sometimes more. The scene herewith a common one in rural districts, was photographed by G. G. Armstrong on his Durham Co., Ont., farm.

with fresh eggs and a chicken occasionally, the small flocks of the past have justified their existence; but to-day farming is a business, and successful farming is a successful business, and there is no room in a successful business for a branch so unimportant that it does not merit attention from the managers and is not worth pushing to the limit of profitable production. The revenue from 100 hens is sufficient to command respect, even from the prosperous dairy farmer, and to merit thought and care in the management of the poultry.

With 100 hens we have labor charges at a minimum. The whole flock may be accommodated in one house. It takes no more time to carry the feed to a flock of one hundred hens than to a flock of 20. No more trips are necessary to gather the eggs. Even the labor of hatching and brooding, while it will be increased with the 100 hen flock, will not be increased anything like in proportion to the number raised. With the small flock natural incubation must be followed, and success more or less dependent on the whims of broody hens. With the larger flock we get an incubator and brooder, which do the work of many hens and, on the whole, require less attention, although the attention required must be intelligently given at the right time. Housing, too, may be more economically constructed per hen than for the smaller flock. These are some of the reasons, I believe, why the dairy farmers who value their poultry side lines most highly, have about 100 hens.

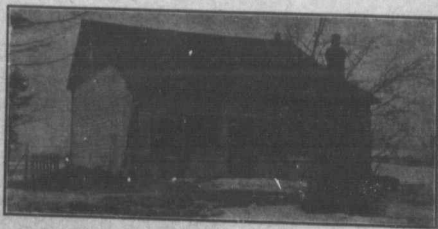
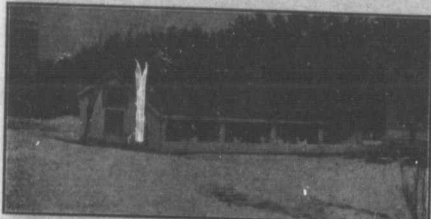
### Prof. Reynolds' Experiences

At a dairymen's convention recently, Prof. J. B. Reynolds estimated the returns from poultry on a 100 acre farm. Prof. Reynolds spoke from experience. As well as being an instructor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, he is a successful, practical farmer and is getting results from his little 63-acre farm a mile or so from the College campus. For the year 1913-14, Prof. Reynolds sold eggs to the value of \$156.40, and poultry for \$22.00, or a total of \$178.40; an increase sufficient to merit the attention of most dairymen. Prof. Reynolds has given me an estimate of his expenses as follows:

Wheat, at cost, 4 acres at \$15 an acre ..	\$60.00
Oats, 35 bush at 40¢ (grown on farm) .....	14.00
Maize, 25 bush at 50¢ .....	12.50
Corn, grit, oyster shell .....	2.00
Meat scrap .....	5.70
Wire, drinking fountain .....	6.20
Wine, drinking fountain .....	5.19

Total ..... \$95.17

(Concluded on page 23)



An Ideal Farm Poultry House and an Improvised One With Commendable Features.

The house to the left will be readily recognized as the model house for 100 hens, designed by the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. This house is 30 feet square, concrete foundations and floor, the sides of single ply boards closely battened and the front open the year round. Such a house is light, dry and free from drafts. The house to the right shows how Prof. Reynolds provided himself a poultry house for his farm that is also light, dry and free from drafts. An unimproved house was fitted with a glass and cotton front. Notice the cotton screen above the windows. Just a case of making the most of material at hand and getting a satisfactory house at a minimum of expense.

# A Boost for the Goose

A Good Sized Flock Will Add to the Comfort and Joy of Living

**F**OR years we have kept a good-sized flock of geese. They are most profitable birds to keep. They are tough and hardy and never fall into the diseases that infest every flock of chickens, turkeys and ducks. They are very little bother, too, for the goslings do best when left to the care of their mother, so there is no trouble running to bring them in when a storm is brewing.

Geese have not the Wanderlust of ducks. They are first and always great home bodies. It requires no special fencing to confine them to the pasture; a board or a wire or two extra at the bottom is all that is required, since they cannot fly high.

It is necessary to have running water or ponds for geese; then they will be happy and contented.

### The Delight of Down Beds

I think that every farm home should have its flock of geese, if not always, at least for a few years; for every bed in the farm home should be

BY ICH DIEN

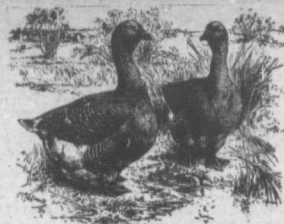
It is of advantage to supply two pastures then when one gets short into the other, and again back to the first in due time.

### A Delicacy for the Table

Goose is a real delicacy for the table, too, and it is easily possible for the farmer to produce them at 7 or 8 cts. a pound. Meat on the farm can just as well be the cheapest food produced. And meat should form the bulk of the food for the growing family. And yet we find in many families practically no meat. There are some screws loose in the management of the farm that does not provide lots of the best meat for the table.

To finish the geese for the market we keep them in small pens for a week or ten days and feed all the corn and mash they will eat. Fresh water is provided in long troughs several times a day.

It would be folly to try to raise geese in a small yard, for they are great eaters. They can only be raised profitably when they can find



A Popular Breed, the Toulouse.

their own food, in the way of easily grown pasture. Then there is money in them, for a goose will bring all the way from \$1 to \$2 on the market. And that is big money.

Genius is infinite capacity for taking pains. If all who take pains come in the genius class than every successful poultryman is a genius. Attention to details lies at the base of all notable successes with poultry.

## The Production of Turkeys on the Farm

One of Ontario's Most Successful Turkey Raisers Outlines His Methods

**T**URKEYS can be raised on many different kinds of food, but to be raised successfully they must have good care in winter and be allowed to run out during the day. Don't keep them too warm at night, as if kept warm at night and allowed out during the day they're apt to get swelled heads.

For many years I used an old log barn to the south in which I kept my turkeys. They did well in it. Later, I kept them in a warmer building, giving them plenty of air, and obtained fairly good results. Taken all in all, however, I do not know that one can do better than allow their turkeys to roost outside in the open air on the ledge of the barn or of a building of some kind. The birds settle down on their feet, put their heads under their wings, and seem able to withstand almost any wind or degree of cold they are likely to experience. There is some danger from a sleet storm, but I have suffered only once in my experience from this cause.

### Water is Important

Give your turkeys a drink of water in a clean vessel at least once a day. Take care to see that the vessel is not placed where the water will freeze before the birds have all had a drink. A clean water supply is essential if the health of the birds is to be preserved. Disease often starts through the birds drinking from pools in the barnyard.

See that the birds have some place, such as under the barn, where they can go and scratch and obtain a dust bath during the day. I con-

—Outline of an address delivered at the Winter Fair in Ottawa.

W. J. BELL, ANGUS, ONT.

consider this more important than giving them protection at night.

I feed my turkeys plump oats in the morning. Three times during the week they are fed apple parings potato peelings, and other food of the same character. At night they are given fall wheat.

Have as large a male as possible for breeding. The female should be of moderate size. Do not keep the birds either too fat or too thin. There is a difference in appearance between the poor turkey and the good turkey; the latter should have a deep head, throat wattles full and of a bright red color; the body well rounded, and the bone heavy. It will then furnish good meat.

Do not allow turkeys to roost with the hens, and at all times keep them away from the other fowl. This may not be an easy thing to do, but it is important. Turkeys are naturally very clean. They do not appear to thrive when kept with other fowl.

Valuable time is often lost looking for turkeys during the laying season when they have hidden their nests. Much of this time can be saved by preparing nests for them in good time.

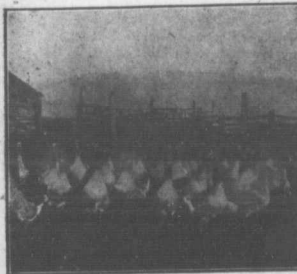
Prepare these nests early in fence corners, boxes, barrels, or any other spot where you think they will be satisfied. I have had some of my best results from nests made in old straw stacks. It is not necessary, as some people seem to think, that nests shall be on the ground. Good nesting material can be made out of wheat chaff and fall wheat straw.

The time to hatch is



A Home for Biddie and Her Brood.

The late A. G. Gilbert designed this individual coop which he considered the best of his class. The extended roof, protecting the chicks from both sun and rain, he considered an excellent feature. Mr. Gilbert may be seen in the illustration. Such a coop would be particularly suitable to confine the turkey hen during the first few weeks after the poulters are out.



Forty-five Reared with Four Hens.

This feat was accomplished by Sullivan Bros., New Westminster Dist. B.C., on their farm, 35 miles from Vancouver. Geese, like all other kinds of poultry, thrive in the genial climate of the Sunnys Province.

supplied with a down bed or two. There is nothing so nice to have over you as a down bed or comforter. It is so light, yet so warm that one will suffice in the coldest weather, and you'll awake from slumber without that sense of tiredness that follows being weighted down by a half-dozen heavy cotton-filled quilts.

Then pillows of down and geese feathers for utility, delight and comfort cannot be spoken of in the same day as chicken feather pillows, which at best are heavy and lack the life (spring) of the down ones.

We pluck our geese four times a year, and each goose averages one pound of down and feathers a year.

### The Price is Appealing

To anyone who has tried to buy down and geese feathers, the price is sure to appeal, and if you keep a good sized flock of geese you will have many pounds to sell, and the income from this source is clear gain.

Well-bred geese will begin to lay in January, perhaps in December, and it is quite easy to have the goslings weigh 13 pounds at 10 weeks of age. That is a good time to sell unless you wish to cater to the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. If we wish to sell at 10 weeks, we feed heavily all the time and supply all the pasture they can use as soon as grass comes.

The others we feed a little grain each day and let them run in the pastures and eat all the grass they want, so they practically get their own food.

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very important. In my district (the northern part of western Ontario) I like to have them hatch out by the first of June. This is late enough in the season to ensure their escaping the cold spells that often occur during the last 10 days in May. When hatched about the first of June they generally make rapid progress. It is dangerous to have them hatched after the first of July. Late hatched birds are always the first to get disease.

I am in favor of hatching and raising the birds with a turkey hen. Each female thus has one

brood. Many people seem to think that they gain by placing some of the eggs under an ordinary hen, as the turkey female will often lay an extra hatch of eggs, thus giving them an extra setting. Nevertheless, I do not approve of this method, as my experience is that you will be just as far ahead in the end if you leave one hatch to each bird.

When the turkey hen comes off the nest, all she wants is some grass, a drink and a dust bath. I used to give the hens some food, but they did not seem to require it. When they are

off the nest, see if possible if there are any broken eggs in the nest, and if so remove them and clean the nest as much as possible.

#### Care of Young Turkeys

Where I live crows and hawks are pretty bad. I keep the mother in a coop near the house at first and let the young birds run around it. It is in a Colony coop, boarded solid at the back with slats four inches apart in front. There is no bottom, the coop simply resting on the ground. It is thoroughly whitewashed before be-

(Concluded on page 11)

## The Great Poultry Problem—Conservation of Vigor

Thousands of Poultrymen Fail Through Lack of Attention to This Factor

W. A. BROWN, POULTRY EXPERT, OTTAWA

**T**HE conservation of vigor is one of the great fundamental problems confronting all agriculturists interested in the development of plant and animal life. It is of particular interest to poultrymen because more is being required of the modern hen, in proportion to her live weight, than from any other class of farm animals. There is good reason to believe that much of the infertility and low hatching power of eggs and weakness and high mortality among the chickens is due to the lack of vigor in the part of the breeding stock.

The topic is of interest to all poultrymen, but possibly the fanciers have realized its importance to the greatest extent, because, in contrast to the miscellaneous matings of many poultrymen they have been striving to attain a certain ideal, the achievement of which required that the breeding stock be strong and vigorous and prepotent in the characters desired. No doubt much weak and inferior stock has been produced in instances where vigor has been disregarded. In the last analysis it is remarkable to observe what a small proportion of our breeders have been able to conserve that vigor to the extent of retaining their position in the front row of successful exhibitors in the big shows and who have continued to supply the rank and file of the poultry fraternity with birds of quality for a period of years.

While the farmer and utility man are no doubt working along somewhat different lines, they have much to learn in respect to vigor from the successful breeder. Too many have conceived of no ideal, other than the simple reproduction of their flock, and they allow their birds, therefore, to mate up profusiously from year to year. Too much cannot be said of the value of the ideal. It adds an incentive to selection, which, with a keen knowledge of that phase of the business, must include a very careful consideration of vigor.

Some contributory causes to lack of vigor are similar if not the same as the causes that have brought about the failure of many poultry enterprises. As a matter of fact the average life of many large poultry plants has been very short indeed. The same has been true of the history of many smaller flocks. Many people are continually changing from one breed to another or doing something such as the introduction of a male of another breed or variety in order to bring the



Chicks Reared Under Conditions Such as This Are Vigorous and Healthy.



**But Conditions Such as This Are Not Healthy.**  
This illustration above is reproduced through the kindness of Father Leopold, of the Ohio Agricultural College, La Trappe, Osa. These colony houses can be moved to fresh spots from year to year, the soil kept free from disease and the health and vigor of the chicks at a maximum. The houses seen are combined brooders and colony houses. The lower illustration shows the much too common method of running the breeding fowl in the barnyard on the same ground year after year. Such environment is essential to best results.

stock up to the standard of production they think it ought to have. It does not seem to occur to them that the trouble is with themselves in that they have allowed the vigor and stamina of the birds to become gradually depleted. Under ordinary care it takes from three to five years on the average for this condition of affairs to become apparent.

The following are some of the causes that have tended to reduce the vigor of the stock:

1. The great prevalence of the intensive system of keeping poultry. This may work satis-

factorily for laying stock, but breeding stock will not give the best results in small and closely yarded runs, bare of green food, and where the soil has become contaminated with the accumulated droppings.

2. Lack of sanitation and the overcrowding of the birds in damp, dirty, and ill-ventilated houses, when the consensus of experimental evidence on the matter would indicate that dry, clean, open or curtain front houses with an abundance of fresh air were necessary on account of the peculiar anatomical structure of the fowl.

3. Faulty methods of incubation and brooding.

4. Inroads of disease and the presence of lice and mites. It is generally recognized that the diseased birds should not be bred from, but too many people overlook the fact that very indifferent results can be obtained from stock which is infested with lice and mites.

5. Unskilful feeding. On many farms and poultry plants where a real genuine interest has been taken in poultry, probably the vigor of the birds has been depleted as much by excessive feeding of too rich rations as by any other single cause. Poultry men interested in late fall and winter egg production have been rather too prone to look upon the hen as a machine, in fact many good laying strains have been popularly called "Egg-laying machines." No doubt a hen does respond for a time to the feeding of rich protein feeds and other stimulants, but these can be used to an excess, and often are to such an extent that the reproductive organs have lost their power to produce an egg that will hatch a chick, to say nothing of the possible death of the bird itself. It does not pay to treat a living animate object as one would a machine.

It is not necessary that all of these causes may have been at work on any one farm or plant, but the resultant effect is the same. The effect shows itself in its most tangible form in the gradually increasing mortality among the chickens from year to year, and the resultant inability to restock the plant.

The poultry business works in a circle. This lack of vigor is apparent on the whole circumference, for in many cases the chickens that just lived would have been better dead, for they are often worse than dead. They are weak and an-

(Concluded on page 9)

# A Page of Live Ideas from Our Folks

## Four Free Poultry Essentials

McLeod Bros., Wentworth Co., Ont.

**TRAVEL** where may we see but few farms on which some building could not be easily adapted for poultry, and with our method of feeding the labor is small and the profits great.

There are four free things that go to make poultry raising a success, and these four are what we find that most farmers neglect to provide.

The first and perhaps the greatest, is "Fresh Air." This also solves the ventilation problem which to many is a great difficulty. Take out a window of the poultry house or make an opening in the south wall. If the door is in the south take it off, and hinge on a frame with poultry netting stretched over it. Have the other three walls and the roof wind and rain proof, and you will now be in a position to keep birds in fine health. Keep a cotton covered frame hinged to place over this opening while the temperature is below zero, when snow or rain may get inside to wet the litter.

The second free thing is "Clean Water," and on but few places is clean water kept before the birds; it is usually filthy, but more often the dishes are empty. As a large proportion of an egg is water, how can you look for many eggs when you do not provide the material for their making.

### The Cheapest Germicide

The third free thing is "Sunlight." Get in the open front and let in the sunshine; then take a look at your flock on some sunny day in winter, and you will be proud of that little job.

The fourth and last free thing is "Clean Soil." Don't keep fowls on the same soil year after year. It becomes tainted, and ruins their health; this is the main cause of so many sickly looking birds. If you cannot get a plow in to break up their run and grow clover on it for the birds to eat, put your birds into colony house on runners and move it about every week or so. It will greatly benefit your land, besides helping your birds. Then during the winter months the houses can be drawn in to be convenient for feeding, and other necessary work. Have a house, say, 12 by 8 feet for 30 birds, or 8 by 8 feet for 10 birds. Keep a box 18 by 18 by 12 inches, or any size you may have, and make a lath frame work one inch shorter and one inch narrower than inside measurements of box. Keep the box never more than three-quarters full and lay the lath frame loose on top of the feed to prevent the birds scratching out the feed.

### Egg-Making Foods

The simplest way to get lots of eggs is to keep rolled oats (horse feed) in this box and always have a dish of separated milk before the pullets; have a box large enough to last a week, but don't let it get empty. Each morning give one quart of whole mixed grain for every 25 birds. The mixture may be half corn in the coldest weather, but reduce the proportion of corn as the weather gets milder.

Have the nest box or boxes about the size of the feed box bedded with clean straw or shavings. Each box will be sufficient for 10 hens, and the birds will keep the eggs from freezing.

One visit per day with this method is sufficient.

Poultry on the farm is certainly the best paying investment going if properly looked after; 20 cents profit per month per pullet can be made from the layers during the winter months. And then the White Wyandotte is a fowl ready for marketing at all ages at a good price.

## The Market Problem Solved

J. C. Stuart, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa

I think that you will agree with me that the present system of marketing is not conducive to getting the farmer to go very heavily into egg production. In Canada last year we had to import 13 1/2 million dozen eggs to feed our own people. It seems too bad that we, living in what we believe to be the greatest farming country in the world, do not raise enough eggs at least to feed ourselves. The poultry industry if carried on properly is a profitable side-line on the farm, and we believe that we have solved a method of marketing by establishing cooperative egg circles that will fill the bill in almost every part

of the several corners of the district where the egg circle is expected to work. These directors appoint a manager. The manager collects and receives the eggs and ships them to the market, where they are paid for and the returns sent to the manager. The manager pays for the eggs on his next round. Each individual member is furnished with a stamp. These stamps cost about 25 cents each. The members stamp their eggs on the large end. The stamp is simply an identification mark. When the eggs are graded if any eggs are not what they should be then they can be readily traced by this identification mark to the member who furnished these eggs.

To give you a concrete sample: a circle was formed at Adolphustown. The farmers in that district had been accustomed to giving their eggs to peddlars who visited the houses. The first shipment of the egg circle after paying all expenses netted the members an increase of seven and a quarter cents. The peddlars realizing that they were losing their trade, raised the price four cents; therefore the egg circle in that case was a benefit to those who were not members of the circle, as well as to circle members.

The Live Stock Branch is ready to organize circles at any point. The eggs from these circles are being received by the consumer in excellent condition. A demand is being created for them and the egg with the little mark on the end has evidently come to stay. We believe that the egg circle will revolutionize the poultry industry.

## Hope Farm Methods

W. W. Lord, Hope Poultry Farm, Durham Co., Ont.

Scores of good articles on the care of the baby chicks have been written, but thousands upon thousands of chickens die on our Canadian farms each season. Perhaps the

greatest cause of this, is in feeding the chicks too soon after they are hatched. Time should be given for the assimilation of the yolk of the egg, which contains enough nourishment to feed the little chick several days. Personally we do not feed our chickens before they are 80 hours old.

A light covering of clean chaff should be sprinkled over the floor of the brooder or coop, in which the chickens are to be placed. Keep a supply of pure water before them at all times. Also let them have all the buttermilk they will drink. For the first feed we prefer a mixture composed of two parts of rolled oats and one part of bran. A little fine charcoal should be added to the mixture. Fine sand is accessible to the chicks from the first feeding. If sand cannot be procured use a good brand of commercial grit, in small quantities; if fed in large quantities it is disastrous to the health of the young chicks.

### Feed at Two Weeks

When the chicks are two weeks old the amount fed may be gradually increased. Hard boiled eggs which have been put through a meat chopper, shells and all, make an ideal food. The infertile eggs which have been taken from the incubator, may be profitably used in this way.

When the chicks are a week old we begin using a little commercial chick feed in the mixture of

(Continued from page 28)



Such Extensive Poultry Culture as This is Not Common in Eastern Canada. Dr. Farewell, of Coburn, Ont., has a poultry house 260 feet long for housing his laying flock of Rhode Island Reds. The illustration herewith shows only a section of this long house. A few are conducting poultry keeping profitably on this extensive scale, but it calls for costly equipment, special situation and, above all, an aptitude for the business. Most of the eggs and poultry of the country will continue to come from the small flocks of the average farmer.

ticular.

Cooperation seems to be in the air. We read of it every day. Governments are appointing men to look after cooperation. Cooperation is as necessary to the farmer almost as the food he eats. He has been bred to work and act cooperatively. In his threshing operations he must cooperate with his neighbors; also when sawing his wood, or filling his silo. We hear of Farmers' Clubs being formed all over the country. These farmers buy their seed, their concentrated feeds, their salt, their twine, and a great many other things cooperatively. We have Farmers' Clubs who are selling all their produce by this method. The cooperative egg circle is simply a method whereby the farmers can cooperate to ship their eggs to a distant market where enhanced prices are being paid and where the people are willing to pay high prices for the strictly new-laid article. The small shipper can join with his few or many neighbors who are in poultry in a small way, and ship his eggs, the few dozen belonging to each of the many making a good large shipment, which can be sent forward often enough to reach the market in first-class condition at a minimum expense for freight.

### How Circles Are Organized

A number of farmers wishing to form a cooperative egg circle join together and elect seven directors, each director being placed in one or

**P**OLTRY men are still under in other words writing high prices are not for dressed p

A dark pig parison. It that through of Western C ticular, reap only in rasp very good, b and eggs fo encing a pou ers were in c

The British to hard tack ing. Turning come hard b cept the pres is still a splen ish Columbia.

Canada's tr tion to one of mixed evil for it. It will eli ered him in t and labor— and poultrymen to done that in l ers of farm po ber. In propo their living sol than in any ot State of the U poultry ferris in province.

With the ma money in poultry a bone to pick.

Po In December ous section of V sand feet above on the ground. as a desert—so grim peaks give Quite by chance "human interest" son finds in a m Irish woman, wh on and was prov

Intelligent Feeding and Early Marketing Make Ducks an Important Source of Revenue on Many Canadian Farms.

## Poultry Conditions in British Columbia

### A Province Where Poultry Keeping is a Specialized Industry

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

**P**OUULTRY men in British Columbia, in common with many in the Prairie Provinces, are still under the cloud cast by the war. Grain in other words continues high, in fact at this writing higher than at any previous time. Egg prices are not particularly high, and the market for dressed poultry is the poorest in years.

A dark picture? Perhaps so, but only by comparison. It must be remembered at this time that through 1911, 1912 and 1913, the poultrymen of Western Canada and British Columbia in particular, reaped a veritable harvest of profits, not only in respect to eggs, prices for which were very good, but in dressed poultry, day-old chicks and eggs for hatching. The west was experiencing a poultry boom and the established breeders were in clover.

The British Columbia poultry keeper is down to hard tacks now. He must work for his living. Turning around on a narrow margin may come hard but it is necessary. To such as accept the present situation in the right spirit there is still a splendid opportunity in poultry in British Columbia.

#### Labor and Land Lower

Canada's transition from an era of construction to one of production, will not prove an unmitigated evil for the British Columbia poultry keeper. It will eliminate two things which have hindered him in the past—high prices for both land and labor—and will make it possible for many poultrymen to grow their own feed. Few have done that in British Columbia except the keepers of farm poultry, and they were slim in number. In proportion to population more people get their living solely from poultry in this province than in any other province of Canada, or in any State of the Union. The one-acre and two-acre poultry farms is everywhere in evidence in this province.

With the man who says there is no longer money in poultry-farming in this province, I have a bone to pick. I know better than he does.

#### Poultry Still Profitable

In December I happened to be in a mountainous section of West Kootenay, close on two thousand feet above the sea-level. Deep snow was on the ground. The country seemed as barren as a desert—so little room for stretching did the grim peaks give the rushing creeks and rivers. Quite by chance I stumbled on as thrilling a "human interest" story as ever an observing person finds in a month's travel. "It" was a smart Irish woman, who alone, single-handed, had fled on and was proving up a homestead close under

a mountain which rose almost "sheer" for hundreds of feet.

The story of her brave struggle is not for this article—only a little of it. Poultry, she told me, gives her a living, and supplies money with which to have land cleared. "Grain," I observed casually, "is pretty high this winter. How do you get profit out of your eggs?"

"Wheat is terribly high—it costs so much to get it up here from town," she answered. "The last bags cost \$11.95 each. But you know eggs always bring good prices in our town. I haven't got under 50 cents this year, and now I am getting 80 cents."

#### Local Market Counts

This woman homesteader, of course, had a wonderful good market, better than all but a few poultrymen in Canada. The point which I wish to bring out, and which investigation revealed to me, is that in the interior of British Columbia, especially in the districts where there has been little agricultural development, it often happens that the local market is very profitable all the year round. Poultrymen at the Coast have always the competition of Washington eggs to face. Throughout the British Columbia inter-

ior there is practically none of this outside competition.

This coming year the poultry industry in this Province will see its greatest development in the interior. Many poultrymen I have met declare the production of the Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island will increase but little, and some say it will not at all.

Just as many prairie farmers are going out of hogs, at the Coast many are selling off their flocks. This is not alarming. When a stiff breeze springs up, the poultry and hog industries are always quick to bend before it. But once it is over they relax into the original position almost immediately.

Poultry raising in the Okanagan Valley is rapidly increasing now, owing to the fruit situation.

#### Extent of the Industry

Here are some figures of British Columbia's poultry industry for the edification of those who desire something concrete. The figures are not strictly up-to-date, but they are the latest available. According to the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture, they indicate the dimensions of the industry on the first of January, 1914. There were then in British Columbia 805,361 head of poultry, distributed as follows:

Islands .....	250,000
Lower Mainland .....	353,261
Thompson Watershed .....	50,000
Northern Watershed .....	10,000
Okanagan and Boundary .....	110,000
East and West Kootenay .....	30,000

Estimated value of these, \$1,054,402.

The percentage of unmixed breeds was unusually low. In the Islands it was 44.4 per cent.; in the Lower Mainland 23.2 per cent., in East and West Kootenay 39.4 per cent., and in the Thompson Watershed 62.7 per cent.

Among the light weight varieties, White Leghorns easily led in popularity. They represented the following percentages of the grand total: Islands, 33.6 per cent.; Lower Mainland, 32.7 per cent.; Thompson Watershed 10.7 per cent.; Okanagan and Boundary 24.4 per cent.; East and West Kootenay 16.5 per cent.

Of the "Leavin'" White Wyandottes were the strongest throughout the province, representing 5 per cent. in the Islands, 10.1 per cent. on the Lower Mainland, 8.6 per cent. in Thompson Watershed, 17.6 per cent. in Okanagan, and 16.8 per cent. in East and West Kootenay.

The small number of ducks, geese and turkeys was very noticeable, and there will likely be considerable development in the raising of these.



The Best American Layer.

This plucky little White Leghorn did not win first place in the great International Egg Laying Competition conducted at Storrs, Conn., last year. She put up a hard winning by Tom Barron. In all this Leghorn Ontario is about 25 eggs. Apparently there is as great room for improvement in the average hen stock as in the average cow stock of the country.









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

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WHEN YOU GET READY to use an Alpha you give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up, give it a pull, and away it goes and saves your wood, cuts your fodder, feeds your cows, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or anything else that you want it to do.

IF YOU WILL INSTALL AN Alpha it won't be long before you come to the conclusion that it is the best investment you ever made, and you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without one. It's a great labor saver on the farm.

## Frenzied Finance with Holsteins

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—As the one farm paper here in Ontario, that devotes its columns to the dairy industry, I would ask you till space to reply to a knocker of the black and white. In the Farmer's Advocate under date of December 24, is an article from a man in Wentworth county, entitled "Frenzied Finance with Holsteins." The writer assails Holstein cattle in general and particularly any of our better class of animals that have been brought in from across the line. He lays special emphasis on King Segis Pontiac Alcarra, and calls every man a sucker who buys a son of him.

The writer has evidently forgotten that scores of our best herds in Canada have secured their herd sires from our United States breeders, or at least their original foundation animals came from that source. Just take for in-

making good and on which the owners are making goodly profit.

Along with three other breeders we bought one of the sons of King Segis Pontiac Alcarra, not because we were suckers, nor on account of this sire's big price, but because he was a good individual, the outcome of careful breeding, selecting, developing and testing at a cost of thousands of dollars by the best breeders of Holstein cattle; because his dam made the highest 7-day record any heifer ever made at just three years, and increased it by over three pounds in a year; because his dam, three of his sire's dams and a sister of his sire's dam, averaged over 36 pounds of butter in seven days; because as Henry Stevens, the great American breeder, says, his sire, K.S.P.A., is an almost perfect animal; because a sire from such breeding and backing is "cheap



King Segis Alcarra Spotted at 8 months

Good Any Way You Take Him

His dam, three of his sister's dams, and a sister of his sire's dam, average over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days. Out of 36 36-pound cows, all were produced by ancestors of King Segis Alcarra. His sire is King Segis Pontiac Alcarra, represents that world famous cow, King Segis Pontiac, on a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. It is the blood in demand to-day. This "King" is heading the big herds of Messrs. Purcell & Leavens at Bloomfield, Ont.

In fact, the big herd of A. C. Hardy, at Brockville, P. J. Salley, Larchyke, A. C. Hallman with his Korndyke Boon, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, Laidlaw Bros. of Aylmer, with their imported sire, R. Bollert, of Tavistock, F. W. McQueen, of Oshawa, Richard Clarke, of Atwood, and in fact big breeders in every section of both Eastern and Western Canada. The young sire at Macdonald College, Pontiac Segis Duplicate Hot Leo, is a son of the now famous King Segis Pontiac Alcarra. It is almost impossible to name any dairy district over the Dominion without finding foundation stock brought in from the big herds of United States breeders.

Best Breeders Buy Them  
Moreover, these fellows are acknowledged as among the best breeders we have, as indicated from the names I have mentioned. It is no doubt aware too that Rag Apple Korndyke 8th that brought \$26,000 in the late E. H. Dollar's Dispersion Sale, was at one time at the head of a herd down near Brockville, but was purchased back when his dam made a big record. Mr. J. Alex. Wallace, the secretary of the Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Club, also bought a herd sire from the United States and he too was taken back at an interesting figure when his dam did particularly well. The point I want to bring out is that the best breeders we have are importing richly bred animals from across the line—animals that are

at any price" to the breeder who has heavy producing animals with which to mate him. Many good judges of Holsteins who have seen our young "King" say that he has as good a back as they ever saw, but we ask the readers of Farm and Dairy to judge for themselves as to his individuality from the photo herewith. It is almost an exact one of him.

Big Prices in All Breeds  
Now as to prices, 59 head of Holstein bulls and heifers were taken from Holland to England, recently (England is the home of milking Shortborns) and were sold for an average of \$1,000 each. In the issue of the Advocate which contains the article from Wentworth, is announced the sale of two Aberdeen Angus bulls, one for \$2,500 and the other for \$10,000. This is just to indicate that big prices are demanded for the best in any breed and that we were justified

(Concluded on page 23)

## CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Sumner Creamery and Cheese Factory: We want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Sumner Creamery, Chatham, Ont.

## FOR SALE

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**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
TORONTO, ONT.

## CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY FOR SALE

TENDERS for the purchase of the Maple Grove Cheese and Butter Factory in Warwick, Lambton county, will be received up till noon on Wednesday, Feb. 10th, 1915. The property includes one and one-quarter acres of land, factory building and all equipment and dwelling-houses. The factory is now doing a good business, and satisfactory reasons can be given for selling. Further particulars on application to M. L. KENZIE, R.R. 4, FOREST, ONT., to whom tenders may be sent.

## Cheesemaker Wanted

For Castleton Cheese Factory Co., Ltd. Duties to commence Spring, 1915. Maker to furnish supplies, etc. Water supply excellent. Tenders received until Saturday, February 27th, 1915. For further particulars apply to  
C. A. GIBSON, Sec.,  
Castleton Cheese Factory Co.,  
Castleton, Ont. Lowest or best offer not necessarily accepted.

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References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

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ing used every day the birds do not thrive I keep in a month.

The young shorts of milk five times a hand. I want and the ground. I to pick it

A White H photograph Bollert, Ont.

quence. I come to this young bird's shibe me d any signs raise more flock. Five each will g

Removing Getting sometimes my hand in the front of bird's breast her well off young birds this twice allow her to find for placing your birds are always

When the weeks old I them to room go to be too in is a mistake ly that a my birds will in the morning touch grain obtain enough during the birds roost in the morning fence around is about the portion of the form a part is 55 inches the young bird early in the are the most Hand feed a free range head from get It is not being but being wet

In the flock Pick out the ing the breed

**The Production of Turkeys on the Farm**

(Continued from page 5)

ing used. The coops must be moved every day. Unless the ground where the birds are kept is clean they will not thrive. The coops are about three feet six inches long by three feet deep. I keep the birds in the coop for about a month.

The young turkeys are fed good shorts or middings mixed with skim milk until real damp. This is fed five times a day at first out of my hand. In this way they eat what they want and none of the food is left on the ground to become sour and ferment. Where any is left they are apt to pick it up and may suffer in conse-



A Showy Breed of Turkey.

A White Holland turkey and gobbler, as photographed in the barnyard of H. Bolter, Oxford Co. Ont. by editor of Farm and Dairy.

quence. I attribute much of my success to this method of feeding the young birds out of my hand. It enables me to watch how each of the birds are doing and to quickly detect any signs of disease. I never try to raise more than 50 turkeys in one flock. Five hens with one hatching each will give 40 to 50 birds.

Removing the Poult from Nest  
Getting the birds off the nest is sometimes a difficult matter. I run my hand in quickly from the back or the front until it is well under the bird's breast bone, and then throw her well off the nest while I get the young birds out. I usually have to do this twice in the day, after which I allow her to go back for 24 hours before placing her in the coop. See that your birds have grit and that they are always fed in clean utensils.

When the young turkeys are four weeks old let them loose and allow them to roost wherever they wish. Do not be too much afraid of foxes. It is a mistake to confine them too closely at that age. I have noticed that my birds will eat shorts and skim milk in the morning, but that they will not touch grain at night as they seem to obtain enough insects and other food during the day to satisfy them. My birds roost in an orchard that adjoins the house and barn. I put a wire fence around this piece of land which is about three acres in extent. A portion of the barn and of the house form a part of the fence. This fence is 55 inches high. This fence keeps the young birds from getting out too early in the morning when the foxes are the most dangerous.

Hand feeding and giving the birds a free range have prevented black head from getting started in my flock. It is not wet that kills young birds but being wet and cold.

Is the breeding pen selected yet? Pick out the best birds for propagating.

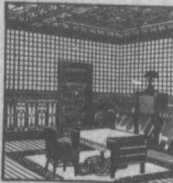
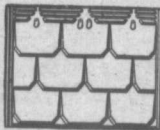


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- " Developing Food
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Every animal will be sold subject to Tuberculin Test. There are no three-year-olds — no kickers, and every animal will be sold to the highest bidder — none

ON  
February 16  
1915

must be left. This herd has been developed on my farm here. Nearly all are young animals with their whole lives before them. Moreover, every animal is healthy. We have never had a case of abortion on the farm. 11 Head are 2-yr.-old heifers. 14 will soon be yearlings—10 of which are heifers. All these are sired by Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maplescroft (13 R.O.M. daughters). The 2-yr.-olds are in calf to the Jr. Herd Sire, Calamity Posch Baron, whose dam is a 3-yr.-old has a 21.64 lb. record. My entire herd is bred for milk production.

Get a catalogue and visit our sale. Our farm is sold so every animal must go. It's your opportunity to get good foundation stock. Sale under shelter if unfavorable weather. All trains met.

TERMS: Cash, or 9 months at 7%.

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PURINA CHICK FEED

Not whole grain—but specially prepared to produce Healthy Vigorous Chicks—the only kind that pay.

Ask our users about it. Always in CHECKER-BOARD BAGS.

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

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**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate lateral, will take care of a care every loaded wagon, or a warily animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS LOCK.

**The Fence That Saves Expense**

It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

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**Benwood Hoax W. & Sons Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba      Hamilton, Ontario



Farm and Dairy Wants a Good Home for Each of These Little Ones.

## Children Who Need Good Homes

H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director, The Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

THE illustration on this page of children, in the home of one of the Ontario branches of the Children's Aid Society, for whom Farm and Dairy is endeavoring to find good homes will, we are sure, appeal to the sympathetic hearts of many of Our Folks. The photograph was taken especially for Farm and Dairy, in order that we might give Our Folks an opportunity to see the need that exists for good homes being provided for many of our Canadian children. We already have applications on hand for children about the age of some of these but have not got applications for children the age of some of the others.

The older girl on the left is named Mary. She is fourteen years of age, of medium size, and has been to school but little. She needs a home where there are no other children, unless it be a baby and a Mother who wants to help a girl make up for lost time. The fact is she needs "mothering." She can sew some, darn, iron plain clothes, sweep, dust and help in other ways around the house. Who will offer Mary the home she needs?

Beside Mary stands Alexander G., eight years old, for whom a home has already been obtained. Beside Alexander is Walter D., also eight years old for whom we also believe we have obtained a home.

The little fellow holding Walter by the hand is Edward D., two years old. He is a sweet little child, with light blue eyes, light hair and seems to have a good disposition. He is a little backward about talking but would soon make good as he is intelligent. The fifth in the line is Willie A. T. He is four years old, healthy, well built, with blue eyes and light hair; he is well behaved. He was born in Canada, his parents being English. He is a bright child. We want a home for him where he will be given kind treatment.

Next to Willie is Charlie H., five years old. He is a bright, healthy, well behaved, well built lad with hazel eyes and light hair. We know that some of Our Folks have a good home waiting for him.

In the arms of the Matron is a six-week-old baby boy, weighing at four weeks of age only six pounds, but the little fellow seems well and certainly has a good pair of lungs. We believe that all these children will do well if given kind, loving treatment. They need real homes and we hope that Our Folks will not be slow in offering homes to those for whom as

already stated, we have not as yet found homes.

Those who desire to adopt any of these children are asked to write us immediately when application forms will be sent to them which it will be necessary for them to fill in and return to us, after which other final arrangements will be made. We are receiving many requests for girls and boys fourteen and fifteen years of age. It is not hard to find homes for children of this age, because they are able to work and make themselves useful. The children for whom we are endeavoring to find homes are more of the age shown in this illustration. Where people want children older than these we would suggest that they apply direct to some of the children's homes for them.

Although we stated in last week's issue that we believed we had a home for Harry Dunn, whose photograph was then published, his bright, attractive, loving disposition, as indicated by the photograph we published, has appealed to a number of people who have written to us wanting to adopt him if he was not already placed in a home. We hope shortly to state definitely the home to which Harry has been sent. This is a wonderful work Farm and Dairy is doing and we know, from the letters we are receiving, that it is being greatly appreciated by Our Folks.

## Things to Remember

Strong germs in the eggs cannot be secured if the fowls and houses are infested with vermin.

Poor feeding is not conducive to high records.

The profit from fowls depends largely on the amount of attention they receive.

The flavor of eggs is largely influenced by the quality of the food supplied to the birds that lay them.

Constitution, laying type, and breed points are the main essentials in mating the best breeding stock.

It is a wise policy to have on hand reserve males for the breeding pens.

The strongest germs are invariably found in eggs laid by birds that have a free range.

Crooked breast-bones are mostly the result of allowing young stock to roost too early.

It is more profitable to keep 20 good fowls than double the number of indifferent ones. If a small flock cannot be made to pay, it is useless attempting to conduct the business successfully on a larger scale.

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**Boom!**  
**Canadian Goods**  
**Wimisor Salt** is  
**"Made in Canada"**

**Pakenham's Silver Campines**

Are not only the best of layers, but have proven themselves equal to any by their winnings at Canada's largest shows. Now booking orders for Eggs.

Write for Mating and Price List

W. E. PAKENHAM, MANAGER 10, HORWOOD, ONT.

**Deafness**

From All Causes, Headaches and Other Ear Troubles, Hoarsely and Permanently Relieved

Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all in new joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been restored by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.

**Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums** often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Thickened Drums, Rotoring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the cause or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and outfit right when worn.

What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 100 page Book on Deafness—prints with color plates.  
**WILSON EAR DRUM CO.** Incorporated  
50 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.



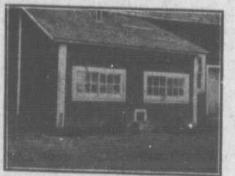
**Breed from the Earliest Layers**

Experiments carried on for three years at the poultry department at Cornell College of Agriculture, New York, and reported recently in Farm and Fireside, show that a group of White Leghorns hens of the same age that began laying at an average of eight months old laid an average of 451 eggs each in the first three years of their production.

The second group, which began to lay when averaging eight and one-third months old, laid 411 eggs each during the three years' period.

The third group did not begin to lay until they had reached an average age of 307 days, and laid 398 eggs each during the three years of production.

Stated differently, the first group, which began to lay at an average age of eight months, laid an average of 123 eggs more per hen during the three years' production than did the group that did not begin to lay until the hens reached an average age of ten and one-fourth months. This



**Common But Not Desirable.**

Not so long ago warmth was considered the first essential of a good henhouse. It was then that the plan here illustrated was adopted. The rear of the house being separated from the cattle stable by wire netting only. Now that dryness is given first as this style of houses is considered altogether undesirable by good poultrymen

means in dollars and cents about one dollar more income per hen each year from the hens that began laying at eight months old than from those that delayed laying until two months later.

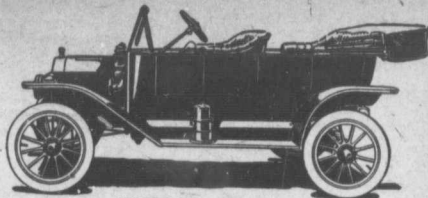
Select your breeding stock from the hens that begin to lay when young.

**Clean Eggs from Clean Nests**

Poultry keepers may easily reduce the percentage of dirty or soiled eggs and loss entailed to insignificant figures, Says Arthur C. Smith. First, an ample number of nests is, of course, necessary, but an ample number means no more than, and probably not as many as, are usually directed by poultry writers. Laying houses are, as a rule, provided with a sufficient number, but where the keeper falls down is in failing to supply enough nesting material and floor litter.

Obviously, the nesting material must be clean, or the eggs become soiled by contact, and it must be sufficient in quantity, or the eggs are often broken by dropping upon the hard floor of the nest. In houses where the dropping boards are above the nests, and the custom is to sand the boards, small stones often drop into the nest, and breakage results when newly laid eggs fall upon them. The condition of nests should be noticed daily, and the nesting material replenished when necessary. Plenty of nesting material prevents breakage and ensures clean eggs.

An ample and clean litter on the floor is also very essential when an all clean product is sought. Particular is this true when the hens are allowed out doors during wet weather. The litter acts as a foot mat for the hens on their way to the nests.



"MADE IN CANADA"

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

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

Ford Tauring Car \$490. Ford Runabout \$540. Ford Coupelet \$250. Ford Sedan \$1150. Ford Town Car \$840. (All cars sold fully equipped f. o. b. Ford, Ont.)

\*Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits. If we sell 3,000 new cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915, I write for catalog.

**Ford Motor Company**  
OF CANADA, LIMITED  
Ford, Ontario



**HARNESS**  
SOLD IN LEATHER  
72  
The HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA  
Prices must go up this spring as leather is advancing rapidly. Buy now before the advance.  
CATALOGUE FREE  
Gives factory to farm prices on Harness, Harness Pans, Hardware and Horse Goods.

**EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY**  
Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advice as to postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.  
Egg Cases and Poultry Cages supplied free.  
**The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

**Price Need Not Stand in the Way!**  
Don't let the question of price prevent you from owning a SPRAMOTOR and getting better crops. We make a SPRAMOTOR as low as \$6 and from that all the way up to \$300. Our \$6 outfit is as good value in proportion as the \$300 machine. There's a

**Spramotor**  
that a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it

for every need—the small farmer and the thousand-acre man. The snap-on outfit at the left is all high-grade and sprays at high pressure. We guarantee it to spray paint, whitewash and screen, automatic plunger, brass ball valves and patent hand valve. The with \$-gal. brass tank.

Barrel outfit consists of all-brass No. 2 SPRAMOTOR with two 35-foot lines of hose, complete attached, patent hand valves, two bamboo extension rods with brass capped ends and patent drip guards, two double-nozzle clusters complete and guaranteed. Price \$35. Can be used for all kinds of work.

**FREE** Write us giving some idea of your spraying needs. In return we will mail you without charge a copy of our valuable illustrated treatise on Crop Diseases also details of a SPRAMOTOR best suited to your requirements.

Made in Canada. No Duty to Pay.

**Heard Spramotor Co.**  
218 King St., LONDON, Canada

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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From 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 one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such loss is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and you will 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."

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

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## The Outlook for Poultry

**B**EFORE starting their incubators for the 1915 hatch, those of our Folks who run poultry as an important side line or as a specialty, are inquiring as to market prospects for their eggs and dressed poultry during the next year. For some months now, markets have not been at all favorable to the poultry producer. Comparing the quotations that ranged the last week of January, 1914, with quotations the same week of the present year, we find that new-laid eggs then sold for forty cents as compared with thirty-six cents to thirty-eight cents this year; storage selects, thirty-eight cents to thirty-nine cents last year and thirty-one cents to thirty-two cents this year. In dressed poultry, fowl were quoted thirteen cents to fifteen cents last year and ten cents to eleven cents this year. Spring chickens, sixteen cents to eighteen cents then, as compared with twelve cents now. This showing is certainly not a promising one.

But what of the future? The condition of the market will be determined by general economic conditions. Poultry products are not staples to the same extent as are wheat or dairy products, and hence more adversely affected by depressed financial conditions. The working man with his pay arriving regularly each week is a good customer for fresh eggs, and his Sunday chicken is a regular weekly institution. With wages reduced, or none coming at all, both eggs and chickens are passed by for other cheaper but equally nutritious foodstuffs. Conditions in our cities at present do not encourage the idea that the market will improve materially if production is on the same scale as in other years, and these local conditions would indicate the wisdom of not hatching to excess, but merely in normal numbers.

In this summary we have considered local conditions only. Foreign markets may affect egg and poultry quotations in a manner totally un-

expected. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Commissioner, summarizes the situation in an optimistic strain. "Because poultry products were cheap last fall is no proof that this is a good time to go out of the poultry business," he said, in a recent address. "Instead it is an indication that this is a good time to go into it. Slumps are generally followed by good times in every business. This, therefore, is a good time to go into the poultry business." Were the low prices of recent months to lead to greatly decreased production this season, this might be, as Mr. Elford states, a good time to go into the poultry business. The safest course, however, is "Business as Usual," but not "Unusual."

## Rural Recruiting

**"I**S rural Ontario losing its Imperial spirit?" asks the Toronto Globe. The Globe, of course, refers to the dearth of recruits from rural districts for overseas contingents. No one will attempt to deny that rural districts have not contributed in proportion to their population with the cities of Canada. Neither will anyone the least bit in touch with rural conditions express surprise that such is the case. For the past thirty years the cities of Canada have been draining the country of its young men until now no more are left than are absolutely necessary to conduct the most necessary operations on the farms. There is not enough labor in the country to work the land as it should be worked. But, suffering as they are from lack of labor, the rural districts are now being urged to increase production. We who live in the country find ourselves between two fires. On the one hand a small army of experts are urging us on to greater production, which can hardly be accomplished without more experienced labor. At the same time it is suggested that the orators of the land invade the rural districts in force, that what little experienced labor there is in the country may be induced to enlist for military service. Which call are we to answer? We cannot answer both. If we answer the call to enlist, who is to feed the armies when we have ourselves gone to the war?

## Why Cities are Ahead

**T**HIS same article which criticizes the dearth of recruits from rural districts, acclaims the fact that in our leading cities lists for the third contingent have been over-manned. Then why act the surplus of the city to complete the rural battalions? Many city industries are closed down, and it appears will remain closed down until the end of the war. The one-time workers in these concerns are not productively employed. If they would help to bring this war to a successful conclusion, it must be by enlisting. Unlike the farmer, they cannot serve in the important capacity of producers of foodstuffs. Another factor that serves to explain the cities' surplus is that the majority of Old Country immigrants gravitate to the cities, and it is from their numbers that the majority of volunteers have come. Of the native-born Canadians who have enlisted, many are boys from the farms, but after their entry the city is given credit. Nor should it be forgotten that many leave the farms to enlist with city contingents. When the situation is thus analyzed, it appears that the showing made by the rural districts is not so unsatisfactory as one would at first suppose.

But underlying the whole situation is the one great fact that the unemployed city man can increase the military strength of the Empire only by offering his services as a soldier. The hosts of city employees engaged in other than necessary productive enterprises, too, can only serve

by enlisting. To call the men away from the farms, however, is to weaken the cause of the Allies. Critics of rural recruiting should remember that

They also serve,  
Who stay behind and sow.

## The Importance of Variety

**T**HOUSANDS of Canadian farmers are planning to increase their production of food stuffs for next year to meet the Empire's needs. Many of us can do quite as much to increase production by changing the varieties of grain we grow as by adding to our acreage. Let us illustrate the point by a reference to oats.

All of the common varieties of oats have been tested on the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada. A summary of this work, conducted in a recent year, shows that the three highest yielding varieties tested on these farms produced thirty-three and a third more bushels per acre than the three poorest varieties tested. Hence the superior commercial value of fifteen acres of any one of the first three varieties of oats exceeds the commercial value of any one of the three poorest varieties by over five hundred bushels, which, at present prices, represents \$950. On a farm of average fertility and receiving average cultivation, the difference in yield of these varieties might not be so great, but it would still be a very considerable factor. If we do not know the standing of the varieties we are growing we would do well to write the nearest Experimental Station for the results of their variety tests and, if possible, adopt the variety that they recommend as the best suited to our local conditions.

## A Suggestion re Unemployment

**A**RECENT issue of Farm and Fireside, one of our esteemed United States contemporaries, describes in detail the method now being adopted by the State of Washington to induce settlers to take up the logged-off lands of the state. The greatest hindrance to settlement in heavy wooded sections in the past has been the cost of clearing the land. Clearing is slow and expensive. At best it is a couple of years before a bush farmer can produce enough to feed himself and his family. This necessitates that each individual settler have capital enough to carry himself for a couple of years; but settlers with such an amount of capital prefer to buy improved farms. Washington officials now believe that they have solved the difficulty. The state clears 10 to 30 acres on each farm of the community-to-be. A big traction engine yanks out the stumps at one-tenth of what it would cost the settler to get rid of them. The char-bred method of burning is then followed. The settler pays the government for this work and enters at once on a farm that is self-sustaining, with neighbors near at hand, because this work is done on a community basis, and with educational, religious, and social opportunities possible from the first.

Why should not Ontario adopt a similar plan in connection with New Ontario? It might be possible through such a policy to solve both the settlement and the labor problems at the same time. The same factor is keeping the settlers off the land in New Ontario as operated in the State of Washington, and who can blame the landless man for shrinking from the undertaking of clearing a bush farm with all the hardships that that involves? At the same time, there are thousands of unemployed in Canada. Why not utilize them to clear away the forests and make farms for some of the immigrants who are bound to come to us at the conclusion of the war? The Washington method is at least worthy of investigation.

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## Notes from our Live Stock Representative

### In Prosperous South Oxford

Milk and Holsteins are the products that have made South Oxford famous. The annual sale at Tillsonburg has placed that town on the map. At any rate, it is no exaggeration to say that Holsteins are the most widely known products of Tillsonburg and district.

The dairymen of this section, on the whole, receive better prices than the milk producers in most counties. Condensers at Tillsonburg, Norwich, Springfield, Beachville, and Ingersoll, handle a great deal of the trade. But not all. The milk powder factories at Wansville and Harrietsville see to it. A good deal of Oxford milk is shipped to Toronto. Springfield is one of the points where the volume of trade is great enough to justify the loading of a special car. This is picked up every morning by the local express.

One would think these outlets for milk were quite sufficient or more than sufficient for the total amount produced. The enormous resources of Oxford county in this respect is shown by the fact that a considerable amount of cheese is still manufactured. True, quite a number of factories went out of business with the advent of the condensers. The output of others has been greatly decreased, but they still handle part of the universal product. In fact, this year they are doing a flourishing business. The war has not aided the canned milk business, and many of the condensers had to shut down. The milk they had contracted for went to cheese factories. The Borden people paid the contract price and pocketed the loss. It would look as if this state of affairs would soon cease. As any rate, the Tillsonburg plant has reopened, and rumor has it that the one at Norwich will soon do likewise.

It is pretty generally conceded that cheese factory prices and the cost of producing milk are about on par. This being so, the condensers prices—\$1.60 in winter, \$1.40 during fall and spring, and about \$1.90 in the summer months—allow only a fair profit to the milk farmer. Those supplying the powder factories and those ship-

ping to Toronto receive practically the same prices as the patrons of the condensers.

The men owning cheese factories have undoubtedly been hard hit. But no one can blame the farmer for accepting a more remunerative price for his milk than the factories can afford to pay. Neither can the operators of the condensers be blamed because they saw that canned cow was more valuable than the pressed

article. The situation is only an illustration of the fact that every industrial change entails a loss for the few if it does mean a gain to the many. The cheesemaker at Springfield is adapting himself to the situation by developing a milk trade with Toronto.

As might be expected in a dairy county, the silo is almost universal. The district around Colloiden is said to have more silos to the square mile than any other section in Canada. That other friend of the dairy cow, alfalfa, is not nearly so much in evidence. For some reason it does not

who breeds splendid Ayrshires in this black and white country, gave his opinion that there was 60 per cent more land under wheat than last year. It looks thick and promising.

### Banks Favor the Farmer

While chatting with Mr. A. J. Kelly, he incidentally mentioned a fact indicative of the prosperity of the dairy farmers. "The papers have had a good deal to say about the way banks discriminate against the farmer in favor of the city business man," he remarked. "The farmers around here have no difficulty in borrowing from the bank, and last year some of them actually obtained it at a lower rate of interest than the townpeople."

The ramifications of the hydro-electric are to be found in many parts of the county. Last fall an outfit was sent out to demonstrate the desirability of electricity as a motive power for threshing and silo filling. It appears to have given satisfaction.

Around Norwich men are busy erecting poles, and the farmers of the district will soon be supplied with white coal. The rate will be \$65 for two horse-power and \$40 for lighting and maintenance expenses. Every farmer will have to purchase his own motor and pay for the wiring. This makes it rather expensive, but Oxford dairy farmers can and will have up-to-date conveniences.



A Pleasant English Farm Scene now Alive with Military Activity

A one-time contributor to Farm and Dairy, Mr. Chas. F. Pitts, now with the First Canadian Contingent at Salisbury Plain, sends us this photo of a farm scene in the vicinity of the camp. Mr. Pitts reports that the soil is a clay loam and very productive.

flourish on many of the farms. Rettie Bros. have plowed up their last field after many unsuccessful attempts to grow it. On the other hand, Mr. Wilber Prouse is an enthusiast for this crop, as the title of his farm, Alfalfadale, would indicate. It would seem that the life of a stand is comparatively short.

Another effect of the war is found in the increased acreage of under field wheat. Mr. John McKee of Norwich,

The following resolution was passed at a recent executive meeting of the Ottawa Winter Fair: "That the Executive Committee of the Ottawa Winter Fair express their appreciation of the spirit in which exhibitors who suffered loss through the explosion at last year's show met us in the settlement of claims and for their forbearance in all cases to throw any difficulties in the way of full settlement. This has enabled a settlement to be made of all claims within the amount of the grants, and we have reason to believe owing to the number of exhibitors who are exhibiting this year, with complete satisfaction to all concerned."



Here is a chance  
to get a silo free

## Ideal Green Feed Silo PRIZE COMPETITION

Open to every Canadian Farm Owner. It costs nothing to enter.

The competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to send a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the **most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.**

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10 x 20 Ideal Green Feed silos, complete, with roof, having a silage capacity sufficient for 7 or 8 cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo or larger size he will be given credit for the list price of a 10 x 20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date of this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of prize silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

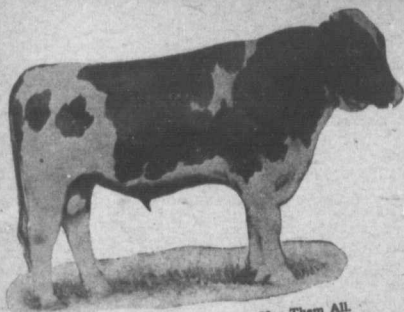
The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and silage information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

114 Park Street, Peterboro, Ont.

# "We are the Sires that are Making



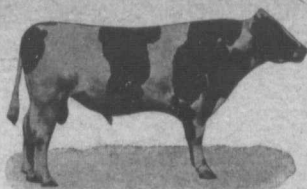
Type, Backing, Character—He Has Them All.

**DOT'S BULLY DOT** won the Junior championship at Toronto last year for Mr. B. J. Kelly. His dam, Dot of Elmwood, is one of the champion daughters of Sir Schuller Pouch, a bull whose daughters have done wonders at the dairy tests. A sire from Mr. Kelly advised us that the dam of his senior herd sire, Kureyke Vesman Pontiac, has just made a 35-lb. record. Unfortunately the photo of this splendid sire was spoiled.



R. J. KELLY  
Culloden

"Send to me for your catalogues"



The Worth of a Superior Sire Determines the Future Herd.

**FINDERNE KING MAY FAYNE** is the successor of King Sigs Peteric in Mr. Light's herd. This son of Washington May (of Ill.) last fall headed his class at Brandon, Regina and London, was champion at Saskatoon and stood second at Toronto.

"No wonder our Youngsters Pro-

MEET  
US  
AT

## Tillsonburg Tuesday

"I Tell You, the Test of a Bull

We Have Been  
Tried, Tested  
and  
Proved Worthy

You are sure our measurement will treat you right. Every one of us had to be carefully examined before they would let us come. You'll think so, too, when you see us.

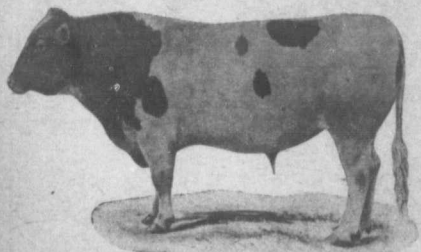


GEO. A. LAIDLAW  
Aylmer

He Combines Size, Constitution and Transmitting Power.

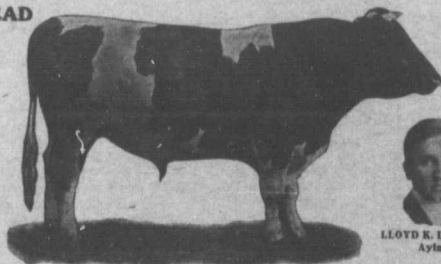
**LEWIS PRILLY ROUBLE HARTOG**—The sire, dam, grand-dam, and great-grand-dam of this richly-bred bull have all produced 35-lb. daughters. He has already 25 tested daughters, two proven sons and three daughters who have produced A. R. O. daughters. Mr. T. W. McQueen is using him as senior herd sire.

80  
HEAD



The Worthy Head of the Notable Laidlaw Herd.

**ROYALTON CANARY ALBAN**—This splendid individual is from a great line of heavy milkers. His mother and three of her sisters averaged 15 lbs. milk in one day and 29.86 lbs. better in 7 days. His grandsire is a son of the world-famous Canary Mercedes



LLOYD K. LAIDLAW  
Aylmer

Strong in Type—From Blood Th. Produces Big Records.

**DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR ABBEKERK**, formerly senior herd sire of the Laidlaw Bros' herd, is one of the famous sons of Colantha Johanna Lad. He has over thirty E. O. M. daughters, including a pair of 35-lb. three-year-olds. Three of his daughters are included for Feb. 7.

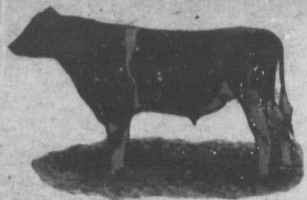


M. L. HALEY  
Springfield

"So if you like the good kind of Holsteins come along to the big meeting of our sons, daughters and relatives in Tillsonburg, next Tuesday, February 9th."



# Famous The Tillsonburg Sales

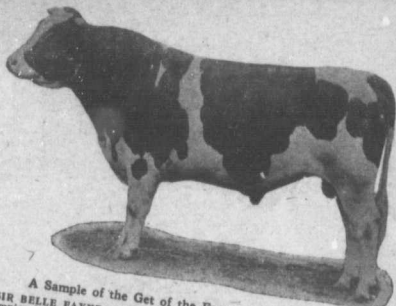


His Offspring Bear the Testimony of His Breeding.

KING SIGIS PIETERTJE, until recently Mr. L. H. Lipsit's senior herd sire, is a son of the great King Sigis and 20-pound Beauty Pietertje. The King's Trilly blood make a combination that is equal to the best.



L. H. LIPSIT  
Stratfordville



A Sample of the Get of the Famous Grace Payne 2nd.  
SIR BELLE FAYNE is the Haley bred bull that last fall carried off the championship at Ottawa. His sire, Grace Payne 2nd Sir Colantha, the well known son of Colantha Johanna Lad, has left many high-class Holsteins in the barns of the Haley Bros.

duce--They're Bred That Way"

## Consignment Sale at 12 o'clock Feb. 9, 1915

is the Kind of Cows He Produces"

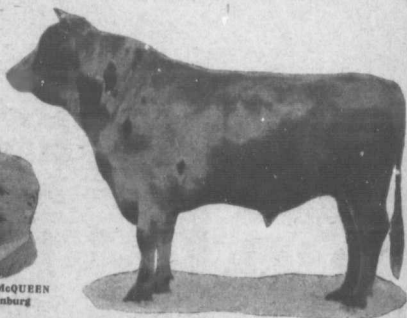
You Don't  
Experiment when  
You Buy Our Sons  
and Daughters



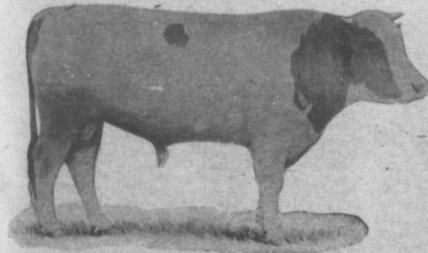
ELGIN A. LAIDLAW  
Aylmer



T. W. McQUEEN  
Tiltsburg



He is Filling the Demand for Richly-bred Holsteins.  
BARON COLANTHA FAYNE, the junior herd sire of Mr. T. W. McQueen, is a son of the great 35-lb. cow, Queen Butter Baroness. His sire is Grace Payne 2nd Sir Colantha. Grace Payne 2nd, the dam of the latter bull, is also the dam of Grace Payne 2nd Homestead with a 25-lb. record.



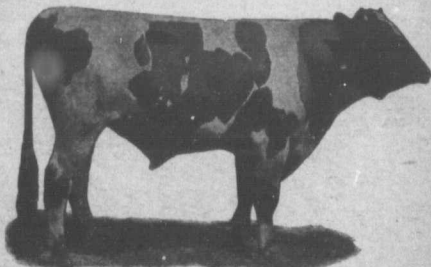
His Sisters are World-famous Producers.

FINDERNE VALDESSA ORMSBY FAYNE combines the sigis blood with that of Valdezza Scott II, the first 40-pound cow. His two nearest dams have together held five world records. He heads the herd of Mr. W. C. Prouse at Allafalds Farm.

80  
HEAD



W. C. PROUSE  
Tiltsburg



His Blood Will Do for Other Breeders What it Has Done for Haley Bros.

BUTTER BARON, at the head of the famous Haley herds, is the only Canadian bred bull whose two nearest dams average 20 lbs. His dam, Queen Butter Baroness, has held the Canadian 7-day record, both as a three-year-old and as a mature cow.

"OUR management promises you'll be comfortable too. A nice warm building with cosy seats is all ready. Get a catalogue from Mr. Kelly, of Culloden. It will tell you all about us. We're the best lot they ever got together. Come early and look us over."



M. H. HALBY  
Springford



WHO does the best his circumstance allows, does well, acts nobly.—Young.

## The Impossible

By JEAN MAHAN PLANK  
(Farm and Fireside)

BEFORE me lies a little circular of invitation. Upon it are the prints of two church buildings; one, straight, oblong box of a "meeting-house," bare and unattractive, with narrow windows and one wooden step in front; the other, the conventional modern temple in which the fiftieth anniversary of the society is being held. I have never seen either of these buildings, yet within their founding is wrapped my whole life's blithe and blissful story.

It was in the brightest of Januaries, fifty years ago. We as a nation were in the midst of a turmoil that tended to moderate our holiday effervescence, yet the after-Christmas feeling which attacks children of all ages and sizes had descended upon me just enough to make me quarrel, like the spoiled child I was, with my lover, Tom Keane.

A flame warms my cheek even now as I recall how trivial was the first that kindled the matter which brought real suffering to our two hearts. Tom had not been able to account for the spending of some hours of his time, and under a battery of jealous questionings he tried hard to keep his patience; but I was only nineteen, with an inherited temper,—which, thank God, I've since learned to turn into useful channels,—and even Tom's sunny disposition could not withstand my unreasoning words and actions. He flung away from me, uttering a sentence that sobered me instantly with its significant finality. I think I had not known until that moment, when his strong, handsome face darkened upon me with indignant anger, how very dear he was to me.

That night was a wretched enough, but there were blacker nights and days to follow. On the second morning after our quarrel I found my people conspiring to keep the newspaper out of my sight. I shrugged my shoulders tangrily, for it seemed to me that the most disastrous news about my country's struggle could not affect me, encased as I was in icy despair with my own private woe. Curiously, however, is the last concern to be for social items were of quite secondary importance in those days—just half a dozen lines announcing the sudden marriage of Mr. Thomas B. Keane and Miss Eleanor Roberts.

I was not of the faintest sort, but I think when I declared my determination to leave my home in Albany and go west to stay with my father's sister, whose husband was the banker in the little village of Meadow Centre, Illinois, my family must have drawn a relieved breath. There were enough woful scenes about the town

without having to bear up under the depressing presence of a love-lover's maiden.

I went away with the feeling that my life was finished. It was impossible to imagine interest in anything human or even divine. I had counted, however, without the stirring personality of the "Rev. Mr. MacNally," as I have always thought of her through the years. "Elder" MacNally, gentle, kindly old man that he was, seemed ever to drop out of sight in the presence of his paralytically efficient and capable help-met. The Elder was a Baptist home missionary



The Home of Farm and Dairy's Amusement Editor, Miss Marion Dallas.

who was establishing churches in southern Illinois, and it is quite possible that Mrs. MacNally and her type—strong, energetic, quick-tempered, and at times bitter-tongued—were meant to meet the emergencies of those hard and dreary days. Managerly education the type was too, for it was not expected then as now that a minister's wife should be a college woman of high degree.

Fervent in prayer she must be and was, with a trolley of faith which despite many seeming inconsistencies, somehow managed to touch the divine current.

I encountered Mrs. MacNally on the second morning of my stay in Meadow Centre. My aunt and I had ventured out to the one short business street of the village, and with nearly frosted fingers and toes had taken refuge in Kent & Harris' hardware store. By the red-hot stove stood a tall, bony woman who wore a straw bonnet which had been bound with black velvet ribbon in deference to the present weather. She was warming a pair of hapely, cold-roughened hands before the blaze, and she greeted my aunt with a loud, half-familiar: "Law, Mrs. Winston! You're just

come in time!" She glanced a bit suspiciously at my rather fashionable attire and the white fur cape and muff I had received for Christmas. Then she looked keenly into my face.

"Is this your niece? Is she a Baptist too? Oh, I heard you was one, Mrs. Winston—a little bird told me. We're goin' to work all these girls in on our church supper."

At an inquiring look from my aunt, Mrs. MacNally threw back her broche awl and loosened her cheap fur pelarise, then raving the shabby seams of the second-best black silk which was the conventional attire of ministers' wives. She lowered her voice and spoke confidentially to my aunt.

"Yes, we're really goin' to have it." "But where?"

"Oh, of course none of the houses are big enough, but I just been talkin' to Mr. Kent, and he says we can have this store here. He'll push things back for us and we can get tables next door from Sanderson's—I asked 'em just now. Why, there's ten Baptists of us already, and Captain Brand says that every chip we turn over seems to have a Baptist under it."

Mrs. MacNally threw her long body back and opened her mouth in a hearty laugh. "Of course," she added, "we'll have to canvass the town to see if there ain't more, and every place we go we'll just tell about the supper, and that'll advertise it, you see."

She paused, and cast an ominously thoughtful frown at me.

came a swing of her large foot, and crossed her knee over the other. Clapping her hands about the knee she suddenly plunged with equal rest and relief into pungent comments upon the favorite topic of village scandal, the details of which, the end of a fortnight's residence in Meadow Centre, she seemed to have arranged in orderly files in her memory.

The next day the snow was one huge drift of snow. The banks were up to the schoolhouse windows; no mails could come either in or out; report said that a southern-bound train was blocked two or three miles from the little station; pumps were frozen up, and householders were kept busy thawing them out and carrying in wood to keep their families from freezing up also.

Mrs. MacNally, nevertheless, rose superior to snowdrifts and piercing winds. She had set Thursday night for the first church supper, and Friday Thursday night it should be. Early in the afternoon she carried out provisions to the Kent & Harris hardware store, which had been cleared and swept. No business could be self in the service of the Baptist enthusiasts.

My aunt and I, muffled to the eyes and carrying huge loaves of bread, cake and blanc-mange, and small piles of the frozen provisions, congealing on the way. The menfolk had been working all day to clear paths in the middle of the streets, for the board sidewalks had simply to be abandoned until a sharp shove could be given through a miniature canyon of snow all the way to the store.

Mrs. MacNally was already there, and the tables with spotless cloths and huge, round frosted cakes in the centre, gave an air of welcome cheer to the big bare place.

After everything was ready and the coffee had begun to simmer in a large wash boiler, we all—eight women of us—sat down by the stove. The usual feminine chatter was hushed, however, for the bare windows revealed the fact that the sky had darkened and the snow was again falling heavily.

Mrs. Carter, a pretty, dreary woman of forty, gave a plaintive wail: "Oh, what shall we do? Not a soul will come out to-night. That's Meadow Centre! Everything's got to be comfortable if they come to a church supper at all."

"And such a lot of food!" murmured Miss Ayres, the milliner, with a suggestive glance toward Mrs. MacNally who had insisted upon an abundant provision. "Enough to feed the whole town, I say."

Mrs. Pendleton, the grocer's wife, pushed back a pair of heavy brocade from her lean, dark wrists, while the corners of her mouth dropped into some well-worn lines.

"It's just impossible to have any kind of get-ups here. The folks just won't come out."

The minister's wife sat close to one of the oil lamps and swung a shabbily clad foot from her crossed knee while she steadily ran a darning needle back and forth in a coarse gray sock of the Elder's. Her face wore a placidly absent look. Presently, as all the women were looking with varying expressions at her, she spoke, and interpolated her remarks with emphatic orders to various gentle men-folk who were moving about or sitting on the counters.

(To be continued)

An Irishman was on a crowded train. Finally a dude with a dog shared his seat with Mike. Mike opened a conversation, "That's a fine dog y'ave. What kind is it?" "It's half Irish and the fool," the dude answered. "Boggerie and he's relation to us both then," was Mike's reply.

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## The Upward Look

### Possessions that Satisfy Not

"Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity."—Ecclesiastes 1, 2

It is doubtful if there is any book in the Bible about which there is more diversity of opinion than Ecclesiastes, as some have pronounced it most easy to understand, others most difficult.

Into Solomon's life had entered all that is usually considered to count for happiness—honor, fame, wisdom, wealth. Never before and never after did Israel occupy such a position of honor. In Solomon's reign she was able to hold her own with the great monarchies of Egypt and Assyria. The fame of his wisdom had spread so far that the great Queen of Sheba, herself most gifted and famous, came to discuss her soul problems with him.

From all accounts Solomon made such an impression on those with whom he came in contact that he must have had a very winning personality and a noble presence. Any one reading Proverbs must be impressed by his wonderful knowledge of human nature.

So great was Solomon's wealth that the mind is bewildered as one reads of the magnificence of his reign: Ivory, palaces, stately gar-

dens, costly aqueducts, rare tapestry, forty thousand horses, twelve thousand horsemen. With this luxury, as so often happens, came sinning and dissipation.

So in spite of admiration, attainments, possessions, Solomon had never found the most precious possession of all, soul-peace, as the sad words, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," so clearly signify.—I. H. N.

### Brook and Life

Arthur W. Peach

As brooks sing on beneath the winter snow

The same sweet song that gladdens summer days

And makes melodious the meadow ways,

So human lives there are that singing go

Their cheery ways though days of life be drear

Though hidden is their song that might ring clear,

While seasons' changes bring no spring's warm glow.

Brook and life alike—how much they teach!

That darkest days have themes for sweetest song,

That pilgrim lips that sing the way along

By happy miles the Land Contentment reach.

After washing lamp chimneys, try polishing them with dry salt.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### Another Suffragist Speaks

"Another Mother," I am not going to tell you why you should **NOT** have the vote. I am in the heartiest agreement with your stand. We must do all in our power to keep the good cause of woman suffrage before the people, and in contributing this letter to our Home Club I am trying to do my share of the publicity work.

Your letter is in part an answer to a frequent objection that we hear to our cause, that women do not want to vote. But we do not need to talk of theories. Are they voting where they have the opportunity? Any doubt as to whether the women of Illinois wanted to vote was clearly dispelled in the last election. In Chicago alone more than 150,000 declared their intention of voting by registering.

Apparently "Another Mother's" greatest reason for wishing to vote is to hasten moral reform and do away with the bar-room. The last elections in Illinois closed over 1,000 saloons, and both friends and enemies of the saloon attributed the result to the vote of the women. Another interesting aspect of this contest was that the women made less mistakes in filling out their tickets than the men, although it was their first experience in

voting. Proportionate to the number of votes cast more men's ballots were thrown out because of incorrect marking than women's. Surely this is enough to prove that women not only want to vote but when they get the opportunity, know how to vote.

"Sister Suffragette."

### The Land for Our Children

A son of a famous United States divine tells of a dream that once came to him as he sat in his study. He went to Heaven. He was admitted without question through the pearly gates. But when he got inside he found it to those who had got to Heaven before him had monopolized all of the land in Heaven. There was abundance of food there that could be got with very little labor. In fact, there was abundance of everything that makes life worth while. But it was all monopolized by the first arrivals. In all of Heaven he could not find a place whereon to build a house, or to grow a garden. He had a choice between working for the older angels or dying of starvation.

This story has a meaning all its own. We allow the monopolization of land on earth while we recognize in the similar monopolization of land in heaven would be absurd and unjust. In Canada our land is filling up. We are receiving several hundred thousand immigrants every year. Land values are continually rising. When our children come into the world they

(Concluded on page 21)



Why don't some flours behave?  
Why don't they keep good?

Because they contain too much of the branny particles, too much of the inferior portions of the wheat—may be little pieces of the oily germ.

Which act on one another—that's why some flours "work" in the sack.

FIVE ROSES is the purest extract of Manitoba spring wheat berries.

Free from branny particles and such like. It will keep sound, and unset longer than necessary.

Keep it in a dry place, and when needed you find it even healthier, sounder, fresher, drier than the day you bought it. Buy lots of FIVE ROSES.

It keeps.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

# SEPARATORS

Quickly Made  
Sweet and  
Sanitary  
by this  
Hygienic  
Cleanser



Large  
Sifter Can,  
with Full  
Directions, 10c

## AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

### Old Customs with us Still

Dickens' birthday, Valentine's Day, Longfellow's birthday: Such an array of special days coming during the month of February will surely afford the most timid hostess opportunities to entertain in the most delightful way and have her parties not only interesting but very enjoyable.

Dickens' Celebration of Charles Dickens the world over celebrate his birthday which falls on the 7th of this month, and to any of our readers who may come under this heading, we offer the following suggestions: Ask the guests to come in costume representing a character from one of Dickens' books, or the titles. As the guests arrive, take the name of the character. When all have assembled, pass cards and pencils, then allow half an hour for guessing the character represented.

### Dickens' Romance

Another contest is a romance taken from the titles of his books. Each blank represents the title of a book. Pass a copy of the story to each guest and ask them to fill in the blanks: "A young woman by the name of \_\_\_\_\_ is the heroine of this little romance. She was born in \_\_\_\_\_ and was as pretty and as lively as \_\_\_\_\_ For the purpose of educating his daughter, her father \_\_\_\_\_ left his native city and moved into a large city of educational renown where he resided \_\_\_\_\_"

He had arranged that his daughter would become the wife of \_\_\_\_\_ and he expected that she would furnish him with \_\_\_\_\_ However, she refused to marry \_\_\_\_\_, so her father, instead of having his \_\_\_\_\_ realized had for a while \_\_\_\_\_

He entered into partnership with \_\_\_\_\_ and published \_\_\_\_\_ This venture was not successful and they were compelled to open \_\_\_\_\_ This proved more satisfactory and the name of Little Nell and the Marchioness soon became \_\_\_\_\_ Meanwhile \_\_\_\_\_ and her husband had gone on the stage and were travelling in \_\_\_\_\_ Their repertoire was extensive and included \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ In this company was a young man called \_\_\_\_\_ He was very popular and known by all the members of the company as \_\_\_\_\_. Owing to jealousy these three severed their connections and formed a new company, which presented \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Everywhere they met with large audiences and the financial returns appeared their giving up \_\_\_\_\_ and spending their last days in quietness and surrounded by comfort.

Key: "Little Dorrit" — "The Haunted House" — "The Cricket on the Hearth" — "Martin Chuzzlewit" — "Bleak House" — "Nicholas Nickleby" — "American Notes" — "David Copperfield" — "Great Expectations" — "Hard Times" — "Dombey & Sons" — "Pickwick Papers" — "Old Curiosity Shop" — "Household Words" — "Little Dorrit" — "Sketches by Boz" — "The Chimes and a Christmas Carol" — "Oliver Twist" — "Our Mutual Friend" — "Master Humphrey's Clock" — "Pictures from Italy" — "The Battle of Life."

Valentine Parties  
The invitations to a Valentine party must of course be heart-shaped or at

**Powerful White Incandescent Light**

Burns common coal oil. No smoke. Gives better light than gas or electricity of any ordinary lamp at one-third the cost. Fits your old lamp. Unequalled for fine sewing and reading. I want one person in each locality to handle the burner. Write to-day for circular telling you how you can get one free.

**AUG. GAMACHE, Manufacturer**  
GAMACHEVILLE, P. Q.

**Peck, Kerr & McElderry**  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
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**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME**  
OUR SPECIALTY! The decoration of small houses at small cost.  
OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that makes a home beautiful.  
OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00.  
OUR OBJECT: To please.  
OUR KNACK: The buying of things that count.  
Anything you want to know about bring in your home, ask  
115 L.L. HOUSE DECORATING CO.,  
1 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**  
WE REQUIRE parties to knit, we wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand, suitable for winter. Write for information. The Knitting Co., 1000 St. George St., Dept. D, Orillia, Ont.

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

**CHALLENGE COLLARS**  
Adapted to be the finest combination of Water-proof Collary ever made. Adapt to sun and heat. All of Canada, Ltd., 100 PRINCE AVENUE, TORONTO.

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

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

Makes the "daily round, the common task" a thing of joy. It soothes the nerves, sweetens the mouth and aids digestion. In field, lake and woods, your best companion is

**Chiclets**  
MADE IN CANADA



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Date and title your negatives permanently, when you make the exposures.

EVERY negative that is worth making is worth a date and a title. In business farming, with every picture that you take of stock and crops, and machinery and buildings, you can write valuable data permanently on the negative. The places you visit—interesting dates and facts about the children, their age at the time the pictures were made—the autographs of friends you photograph—these notations add to the value of every picture you make.

Just release a stop and a door opens in the back of the Kodak; write whatever notation you want; expose from 1 to 5 seconds; close the door and you are ready for the next exposure. On the margins between the negatives will appear a permanent photographic reproduction of the notation you made. It is not a part of the Autographic plan to reproduce this in the print but that it simply be preserved as a permanent record on the negative. It is obvious, however, that such records can be shown on the prints themselves whenever desired.

The greatest photographic advance in twenty years.

Autographic Kodaks now ready in a score of styles and sizes from \$9.00 up.

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## NEW GOAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE 10 Days FREE. Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a wonder, burns electric, gas, or gasolene. Lights up in just one like oil lamp. Burns at a number of leading Universities here in

### Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

consumes and oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simply clean, won't vibrate. These qualities make it already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, guaranteed to burn 70 hours on one gallon of kerosene. **\$1,000.00 Reward** will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp that will burn 70 hours on one gallon of kerosene. Write for details of offer given in our prospectus. Would you like to see the picture of the Aladdin? GET OUR FREE PAPER. It will tell you the good best. Why to whom we can supply customers. So that you may see how it is made. Write for our Prospectus and learn how to get one free. **MANLEY LAMP CO., 435 Adelaide St., Toronto and Montreal, Canada**

SEEK WITH ME. MAKE HIM TO "BLEAK HOUSE" "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" "AMERICAN NOTES" "DAVID COPPERFIELD" "GREAT EXPECTATIONS" "HARD TIMES" "DOMBEY & SONS" "PICKWICK PAPERS" "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP" "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" "LITTLE DORRIT" "SKETCHES BY BOZ" "THE CHIMES AND A CHRISTMAS CAROL" "OLIVER TWIST" "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND" "MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK" "PICTURES FROM ITALY" "THE BATTLE OF LIFE."

**FAR**  
East half  
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Farm com  
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A. J. KEAR

**O. A. G.**  
Grows on  
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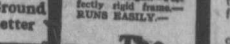
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least decorated with hearts. On the invitations this verse could be written: "Cupid will distribute letters, On St. Valentine's night; Love has bound you in his fetters, Come and loose the knot that night." For amusement have a supply of bits of colored and lace paper, water color pictures and all sorts of material from which to construct a Valentine. When all the guests have arrived, place them at tables provided with paste and scissors. Allow an hour for the preparation of Cupid's missives, take the Valentines on exhibition, and put a vote. Award a little prize for the best work. Place all the Valentines in a box, blindfold each person in turn and let them draw one out. These may be kept as souvenirs.

A Fortune Hunt is another form of amusement in a Fortune Hunt. Provide each player with a heart-shaped card of a different color. On the cards will be found false in a book on the table. "Find your color in a book on the table." When the player gets there he finds another card of the same color which bids him "Look in a vase on the mantle." The only explanation the hostess gives is that "at a given signal start to hunt and every one must follow where their card leads." As each card punning leads the way to another bearing a scolded and go scurrying all over the house. The end of each hunt reveals a fortune wrapped around a candy apple. The originality of the fortunes adds much to the fun. This game requires a little preparation, but it repays the hostess for her trouble.

The Stakes of Fortune This is a game for either children or grown up people. Make heart-shaped cards (four for each player). These may be made of paper or cardboard. Each player is given a ring and covered with gift to represent Wealth. Every time a ring goes over this stake it counts five. The second stake is a laurel. This represents a wreath of counts ten. The third is a pink stake and covered with pink roses, to stand for "Love." This counts fifteen. "Goodness" is the fourth and is made of white and counts twenty-five. The stakes are placed in different positions of course, wealth being the most accessible position. The player takes turns in throwing the rings, and upon. The player winning the number first is the winner.

**The Land for Our Children** (Continued from page 10) will find all of the land taken up and earning their living by working for someone else. How are we going to reserve the land for our children? I was reading the other day of a band of Indians in the state of Oklahoma who were required to sell their land to the United States Government. These Indians did not believe that they had any right to sell that land and take the price for themselves, as they said that the land belonged as much to their children as it did to them. Accordingly they sold their land for an amount that would be divided annually among all the tribe and the children of the tribe for ever. These Indians showed a finer conception of justice than do the majority of the citizens of the so-called civilized white races. That does not, however, recognized that the land belonged to future generations as well as the present, and he provided that the land should be kept within the family from generation to generation. Henry George, an American philosopher, has voiced a similar truth. He says that the annual value of the land, in other words the rent, belongs to the

whole people and should be taken by the state for the use of the whole people. I believe he is hitting very nearly the truth. What do readers of this department think? As mothers, do we wish to think of the good things of the earth monopolized before our children come to manhood and womanhood?—"Mother."

**A Chery Budget from Dot** It is a popular saying that "It is never late for good wishes," so I bring to the Home Club my heartiest greetings for a happy and prosperous new year. But I sometimes wonder where all our Home Club members are. I hope this may help to remind them that they are all needed and all are missed from their accustomed places when they fail to appear.

Speaking in a general way, the outlook for 1915 is not very bright, but this is just the time to catch the optimistic spirit of J. Whitcomb Riley, who says: "Whatever the weather may be, my dear, Whatever the weather may be; It's the song you sing, and the smile you wear, That maketh the sunshine everywhere."

We all recognize the truth of this, even if we do not practice it as hard as we might. We should have some of this song spirit in our hearts though, if we are going to accomplish anything worth while. Because the rest of the evil spirit that is abroad, there is no reason after we have contributed what we can to help those who are in distress, why our literary societies, social meetings and all kinds of helpful enjoyments should not flourish in our peaceful prosperous country life. This kind of relaxation and recreation is needed even more at this time to counteract the depression and morbid tendencies that follow the constant reading and talking of war, war, war.

I was much interested in Mrs. McIntyre's letter in the January 7th issue of Farm and Dairy where she asks if farmers' families plan enough on recreation. She advises getting out and away from the work and the sameness of things. Meeting other people gives new thoughts and makes us broader minded. I agree with Mrs. McIntyre. Get clear away once in a while to different surroundings and different environments and see what a different view one will have of people and things when we come home. We would not like to have to look out of one window all the time. Neither should we be obliged to look on life always from one side.

Nothing can altogether take the place of travel, but a good literary society takes second place, I think, and many a boy has formed his ideas and got his inspiration just from having been chosen to help on a debate. And how many of our best debaters in Parliament and elsewhere found their talent in the little debating society in the home village. Another good thing which is certainly filling a long felt want in the country is the Women's Institute, and every mother and daughter should be a member. How it broadens one's ideas of even setting a table or making a flower bed and from home affairs the tendency is to broaden out into all kinds of topics of general interest. With the motto of the Women's Institute is "For Home and Country," the keynote is "Self-Improvement." What a noble combination—and is not each one who works for self-improvement the better able to work for home and country? I hope that such societies as I have mentioned, may flourish all through the country this year, as we who are older know so well the good that they can do.—"Dot."



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## Smart Effects from Simple Outlines

*Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Page. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the popular patterns. It is, however, Farm and Dairy's order please to be careful to state best or worst seasons for adults, age for children and the number of buttons desired. Price of Patterns, 50 Cents. For each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Detroit, Ont.*



This is just the season to take stock of the family wardrobe and decide what part needs replenishing. There may be dresses on hand which will make over to good advantage and it is well to investigate carefully before purchasing new goods. It is a good plan also to look over the summer clothing as oftentimes one can do a little work on the summer clothes during these slack months, which will avoid a rush in the spring, when there are so many calls on the housewife.

By all appearances the narrow tight skirts are gradually giving way to the flaring circular and plaited designs. The blouses too are being shown with long tight sleeves and high collars. These however, may not meet with immediate popularity as many will hesitate to give up the freedom of the open throat and low collar.

**1063-Girl's Coat:** Styles of coats this year are unusually pronounced and many attractive designs are shown for the young girl. In the style illustrated here, the coat may be fashioned with or without the cape portion. If made from serge, cheviot, broadcloth, corduroy or other material, this design should make a serviceable outer garment for the young girl. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

**1013-1063-Lady's Costume:** Designs such as the one here shown made from contrasting material are still receiving much prominence. The comfortable sleeve running up to the neck is also a feature of this costume. The tunic with yoke effect is new and the tunic may be put on slightly full or plain as preferred. This design calls for two patterns, No. for 22 to 24 inches bust measure and the skirt from 22 to 24 inches waist measure.

**1066-Child's Dress:** This simple little

dress for the small child is easy of construction and does not require much trimming. If a more dainty outfit is desired, the smaller view may be followed, which shows beading and ribbon at the waist line and shirring to make a yoke effect. Four sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years. It requires 5/8 yards of 36-inch material for 4-year size.

**1064-Lady's Apron:** In this desirable model the skirt portion is joined to a princess panel and are finished with a belt at the waist line to which the waist portion is attached. This model is good for gingham, saten, cambrie, lawn or percale. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

**1073-Costume for Misses and Young Women:** Serge and broadcloth combined with satin make some of the smartest combinations of the season, and this style is well adapted to such a combination, although figured material could be used for portion of skirt, trimming of blouse and ruffle. Notice the style of collar as shown in the back view. This design also shows the yoke effect to which tunic is attached. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

**1074-Lady's Home or Home Dress:** Here is a most attractive, though simple, home dress. No style seems to meet with so much favor for wearing while doing the house work as the dress with high waist effect. It is always neat in appearance and easy to slip on and off. Six sizes: 22 to 42 inches bust measure.

**1075-Girl's Dress:** This smart frock has unique detailing in front, with open neck and square collar. If preferred the high neck may be used as shown in the back view, although this contrasts more of the style are shown. Contrasting material for lower portion of skirt, collar and cuffs will make an attractive costume. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

## Wages of Women on the Farm

J. A. Macdonald,  
Carleton Co., Ont.

THE wages of women for domestic labor on farms was first investigated by the United States Government in 1902. In hiring by the season the wage rates of domestic labor of women on farms are higher than in hiring by the year. The monthly rate by the season was \$9.71 in 1902; \$11.95 in 1906, and \$12.02 in 1909.

This is about the average wages of women in Canada also. Since 1909 wages have still further advanced, so that the average monthly wages of women on the farms in 1913 was \$13, as near as can be arrived at. The western provinces have an average rate far above the average of the country. In 1910 the average rate in the western division of the States was \$1.55. In 1913 the rate in the western provinces averaged about \$25.

The foregoing rates are with board and room. When domestic labor of women was employed by the day the average wage rate for Canada was about 80 cents, differing, of course, according to locality; though in this regard the difference is much less than in the United States for the older settled parts.

In farm household matters the situation has become acute with regard to the supply of hired labor. Country girls, as well as city girls and immigrants, seem to regard household labor as undesirable. Joined with this fact is the other one, that the women of the farmers' family are neither able or willing to repeat the manual labor performances of their grandmothers on the farm. Besides this, the farmers' standard of living has risen. In a perceptible degree, the women of the farmers' family have engaged in social functions which are beginning to be incompatible with the performance of household labor without the aid of a servant, which it is almost impossible to possess. The social obligations undertaken by them are for the Women's Institutes, the Women's Clubs, Women's Glee Clubs, C. T. U., the local church and Farmers' Clubs. This list might be much extended.

## DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES PASSING

The old-time domestic industries are all but forgotten. The women of the farm make no more soap, candles or lye. They neither spin or weave, and so on with a long list of domestic products of former days. It is rarely that one of the younger of the women know how to knit. Throughout large areas the pride of the household in its home-made cheese supply, its home-made soap supply, its hand-woven rugs, blankets and wearing material,



Its Sweetness Guaranteed.

are no longer produced to the neighborhood visitor. Instead, the visitor is entertained with club gossip, and in so many cases the visitor has to sit in the kitchen to be entertained by the hostess while she carries on, if in a perfunctory way, her regular labor for the reason that she cannot obtain domestic help. There has been a lot said about the scarcity and high price of male help, but little is ever said about the scarcity and high price of female help on the farm.

## That Reminds Me of the Story

When he had carefully examined the shoes the physician had brought in for repairs the German cobbler handed them back, saying: "Dem shoes ain't worth mending, Doctor."

"Very well, Hans," said the Doctor; "then of course I won't have anything done to them."

"Well, but I charge you feefty cents already yet."

"Why, what for?"

"Vv, then I came to see you de udder day you charged me tree dollars for telling me dot dere ain't no dings der matter mit me."

An Irishman just landed in New York cast a wisp sitting under its nest and called to his brother who had been here some time longer to know what it was. Reaching at once for the object of his curiosity he caught the man in his fingers. Quickly he called, "Dear me! How hot his little foot is!"

A young housewife was showing a new and very inexperienced colored maid around the house, explaining the various duties that would be hers. In an upper hall they came suddenly to the head of the back stairs, and the lady said:

"Nancy, you will go down this way, always," and with that the little maid tumbled and slipped, going all the way down with many lurches and bumps.

The new maid was aghast.

## POCKET POULTRY PUNCH FREE

This is one of the several premiums contained in our offer to be found in our 1915 Catalogue. Now is the time to select your seeds—no matter what space you cultivate it will pay you to use varieties that have been proved to "Produce More." You will find them described in our catalogue. Write for it today.

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## Patriot

The farmers produce and are launching a patriotic movement. The following is a list of the names of the patriots at home:

"The nation at home is dying in at home."

"When the nation at home is dying in at home."

"Since the nation at home is dying in at home."

"Cattle production is the basis of our life."

"Conservation of our resources is the key to our future."

"Let the world know that we are not dependent on foreign goods."

"The world is a better place when we are self-sufficient."

"We must be prepared for any emergency."

"Our strength lies in our unity."

"We must be prepared to defend our country."

"Our duty is to our country and our fellow citizens."

"We must be prepared to sacrifice for our country."

"Our country is our home and our life."

"We must be prepared to die for our country."

"Our country is our life and our soul."

"We must be prepared to give our lives for our country."

"Our country is our God and our Father."

"We must be prepared to love our country as ourselves."

"Our country is our life and our hope."

"We must be prepared to live for our country."

"Our country is our life and our glory."

"We must be prepared to die for our country."

"Our country is our life and our honor."

"We must be prepared to sacrifice for our country."

"Our country is our life and our pride."

"We must be prepared to live for our country."

"Our country is our life and our joy."

"We must be prepared to die for our country."

## Patriotic Pointers for Farmers

The campaign to encourage the farmers of Canada to increase their production of foodstuffs, which is being undertaken by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was formally launched at the Winter Fair held recently in Ottawa. The principal speakers were Hon. W. P. White, Minister of Finance; Robt. Miller, of Stouffville; and Dr. C. C. James. The following extracts are taken from their speeches:

Hon. W. P. White: "The true patriot is often the man who remains at home and works for his country."

"The true economic policy of a nation at war is to increase production at home."

"When our men are fighting and dying in the trenches, we should put forth corresponding efforts to increase production at home."

"Since 1861 manufacturers in Canada have doubled, but production has tripled. City population has increased 62 per cent, and rural population by only 17 per cent."

"Cattle production in Canada has not kept step with other lines of production."

"Cattle production is the very basis of successful agriculture."

"Conserve your brood animals and rear your calves to maturity."

"Let those who can't go to the war put forth a supreme effort to increase the supply of the Empire for anything that increases our resources will correspondingly strengthen our position as it relates to that of our foes."

"I don't believe that any country in the world has come through the financial crisis catyed by the war better than Canada."

"We have spent millions upon our railways, canals, harbor, and other national undertakings. This has been to facilitate transportation. Now we have reached a new era in which increased production must be the slogan."

"The national policy to-day is increased production."

"It is the duty of Great Britain's colonies to see that she does not suffer from a lack of food supplies."

Robert Miller, Stouffville: "There will be no limit to what our young men at the front will do to achieve their end because they know that their end is right. There should be no limit to what we will do to keep them and our Allies fully supplied with the necessities of life."

"What will it be worth to us all when this war is over if we are able to say that we made sacrifices on behalf of the Empire? We will be able to do this if we put forth an effort to increase the production of those things which are necessary for our country in this time of war."

Dr. C. C. James: "The seven millions of people of Belgium have had their land devastated, their homes ruined, and hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed in order that they might defend the great principles involved in this war. In doing so, they defended France and Great Britain and Canada. Let us show our gratitude by putting forth the effort necessary to increase the production of the farms of Canada."

## Frenzied Fiance in Holsteins

(Continued from page 10)

in paying a couple of thousand dollars for our sire, and resent being called suckers by a writer who is ashamed to sign his name. Even at the recent big \$100 sale, the animals sold the first day averaged nearly \$1,000 apiece. So it is absolutely absurd for this Wentworth writer to pretend that our Canadian readers have been paying exceptionally big



A Red Ribbon Bird.

This cockerel was first in sweetpeas for best male in show at the East Toronto Poultry Show in 1914. He is a pure bred White Wyandotte, owned by H. O. Bunde, of Northumberland Co., Ont.

prices. They have paid good prices but they are receiving good value for the money.

The biggest "stucker" we know of is a man from Wentworth County who bought at a long price an under-sized grey; that did not weigh as much as two years old as our "King" does at ten months. We have it on good authority that the same man sold this runt of a bull here for \$25. He has a hair-lip and crooked nose, and although his dam gave over 100 lbs. of milk a day, together with his sire's dam, yet there is nothing else of importance in his pedigree. It looks to me as a pretty sure indication of the sourness on the part of this Wentworth breeder that he is not able to command anything like such good prices for the animals he is turning over to Canadian Holstein breeders. I feel quite satisfied we would be only too glad to accept \$1000 or \$2000 for the best sire that ever came to his farm, but not being able to do so he seized the opportunity of stirring up a feeling against any of the good sires that are being brought in from across the way. This same writer, we are told, has been one of the heaviest spenders on blood from the United States. Maybe he has been stung several times. Experience is a severe teacher. However, we are not hog breeders, and are willing to admit that possibly the Wentworth writer knows more about the sharp practices of those hog men than we do. At the same time it is an injustice that we to our American breeders that any breeders should be permitted to work such a prejudice. No wonder our brother breeders across the line blame a certain Wentworth man for not having our Canadian breeders recognized in the United States.

These Sires Appreciated

In conclusion the Wentworth man says: "The ultimate effect on the breed is bound to be disastrous. We appreciate his kindly warning but Canadian breeders would accept it more kindly if it came from a different source. With blood from the American side in practically every herd over the Dominion, it seems absurd to ask Holstein men to refrain from securing even better sires for our herds. Before this same writer goes much further, we would be glad to have him see each of these four sons of King Sella's Patriotic Alcaraz. What our fellow Canadian breeders think of them is indicated by the large number of cows that are offered to breed to them. Only the other day a group of Michigan Holstein breeders visited the home of one of these sires and couldn't be put off until they secured an option on his first male calf."

We believe in the Holstein as the premier dairy breed; we believe in the best Holstein; we believe in the best sire who can possibly secure for

the Canadian breeder. No sire's too good—no matter where secured. We surely have not yet reached the climax of production.—Purtell, & Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.

## How Many Hens on the Hundred Acre Farm?

(Continued from page 3)

This statement shows a profit over and above feed of \$96.83, from a laying flock of 100 hens; a good showing but not exceptional as Prof. Reynolds is free to admit. He is just getting started. I have met poultrymen who have estimated their results much higher, but perhaps careful accounts, such as Prof. Reynolds keeps, would reduce their estimates somewhat. But this fact has always impressed me—the men who spoke in praise of their poultry side lines, always had enough poultry to give them an interest in the work and very seldom did they have many over the "hen to the acre" standard.

Not More Than 100 Hens

A flock 100 hens, if given good, ordinary attention, and kept down to that number, will give returns highly satisfactory. A flock of 1,000 hens or more in the hands of a specialist, receiving all of his attention with all the equipment necessary, has been proved profitable many times over. But between the small flocks for farm use and the commercial flock of 1,000 birds, lies a gap that offers a field in poultry keeping that is hard to fill. Between these two points, output is very apt to exceed income. The difficulty is the same as the one of the man on a 75-acre farm.

## A Choice Wyandotte.

At the East Toronto Poultry show, 1915, first and second Wyandotte pullets were the property of the same man. The one here illustrated is the second pullet. The two birds of Mr. Bunde's illustrated on this page form a fine pair of Wyandotte type at its best.

The same equipment is required for the 75-acre farm as for the 100-acre farm, practically the same horse power and much more man power an acre. Increasing the farm flock from 25 to 100 hens does not materially increase the labor of caring for the poultry. Any increase above the 100 mark, however, immediately calls for closer supervision of the poultry department, more time and more skill in management. Soon the farmer finds himself with a flock that requires more time than he can spare from his other farm operations, and yet not large enough to justify him in giving all his time to poultry, or in hiring a skilled man to do so.

## Poultry Mathematics

One hundred hens will give a profit of \$100. Therefore, 500 hens will give a profit of \$500. It looks as easy as A. B. C. Merely a question of arithmetic. But it doesn't work out that way. I am as strong an advocate of keeping the flock down to that number.

I realize that I have stated this case in the manner of an advocate

rather than that of an impartial investigator. But such have been the results of my experience and observation. Perhaps some of Our Folks may disagree with me. Let us have your experiences and conclusions. What we want is more light on all subjects that will assist in the income of the diversified dairy farm.

## Hope Farm Methods

(Continued from page 8)

rolled oats and bran. The chicks should now be encouraged to scratch for their food by throwing it in a clean litter of fine straw. If straw cannot be had, use clean earth; by wish to have strong healthy chicks. Wheat screenings and the scratch which are separated from the grain for cleaning, make a good substitute for the artificial feed, though we prefer the latter for the first few weeks' feeding.

At the age of two weeks we eliminate the rolled oats and bran from the diet and commence feeding a dry mash in quantities, which are well-feeding. These can easily be constructed with waste ends of lumber or small boxes. These hoppers should be so constructed that the supply of feed is continuous. The mash is composed of coarse part of wheat, bran, shorts, and corn meal, one-half part of oatmeal and, if possible, the same amount of alfalfa scraps. On the farm where the chicks are not confined to a small space, it is not absolutely necessary to feed the beef scraps and alfalfa, though no harm is done by their presence in the mash.

Best Attention is Required

It pays to give the young chicks the best care possible, as the first three weeks after hatching is the most critical period of their life. When they are a month old and are placed in the colony house, they will require much less attention. Have the food, dishes, and coops kept carefully cleaned, and spray the pens strongly with a good disinfectant. A good remedy for the cure of a reliable number of these diseases as white diarrhoea, etc. The curing of disease is much more difficult when the chicks are in the more convenient for using. Earthen or enamel drinking vessels should be used. Feed the chicks at regular intervals, often and in small quantities, and avoid the use of wet and sloppy foods.

We do not claim the above described method of feeding baby chicks is the ideal one; perhaps other breeders have superior methods. We have, however, found it to be a good one, and can strongly recommend its use for the successful raising of healthy chickens.

Experiments have proved that a hen in good condition will eat, on an average, three ounces of mash in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon, and four ounces of grain at night.

The best results cannot be obtained without some extra effort. The treatment a bird receives during chickenhood has an important influence on its after-life.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KING'S CO. F. E. I.

MONTAGUE, Jan. 25.—We are having one of the mildest winters here yet, not so much snow yet for good sleighing. The heavy thaw of last week has nearly all the frost out of the ground. Most people got their year's wood cut, but no hauling has been done yet. Our egg circles are running full steam; eggs are getting plentiful, 80¢. Pork, 75¢ to 80¢; beef, 75¢ to 80¢ by the quarter.—G. A.

## QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO. QUE.

DANVILLE, Jan. 25.—After the heavy rain on the 6th, which took away all of the snow, we have had to use the wheels instead of sleds. The weather is now more reasonable. Farmers are glad to see snow, for very little work has been done in the town. Beef is selling at 80¢ to 85¢; pork, 85¢; eggs, 80¢; butter, 30¢ potatoes, 60¢ a bushel, and not very plentiful.—M. D. B.

## ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO. ONT.

DOXVILLE, Jan. 25.—We are shipping the milk from Charterville factory to Ogdensburg, N.Y., and also to Montreal, paying the patron's tax for January. There are a few new milch cows. Hay, \$18; straw, \$10; oats, 50¢ to 60¢; potatoes, 35¢ to 40¢; bran, 85¢; shorts, 45¢; clover, 45¢; cottonseed, 85¢; eggs, 40¢; chickens, \$125 to \$150 a pair; pork, 87.50 live, \$10 d.w.—G. W. C.

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Weather conditions are ideal for all kinds of farm work, with plenty of snow. Feed is holding out fine. Prices are good for everything. Lots of cattle being shipped.—J. K.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Very cold weather prevails, but the ground is well covered with snow to protect meadows and fall grain. The Institute meeting held at Hogies School House was one of the best ever held in this section. Farmers' Club is being organized as a result of this meeting, and promises to be a success. A meeting is being called for next Thursday to organize.—J. K.

HALTON CO. ONT.

MILTON, Jan. 25.—Great interest in being taken in the short course judging class held at Milton during the month of January. Over 30 members are enrolled.

Twice a week the class goes to nearby farms to judge stock. On January 15th the class went to Gresham to hear the lectures at the annual meeting of the Educational Union. On January 17th they went to West Toronto to visit the district farms, and then out to Kilgour's farm for the rest of the day. The course concludes on January 22nd at 1000 Main Street, Toronto, B. L. MacIntyre, Wellington Co., Ont.

ELIHOA, Jan. 18.—Lovely winter weather. There is plenty of snow for sleighing. Turkeys are selling at 80¢. All kinds of grain are dear, but still hope can be fed at a fair profit, though selling locally at 77.5¢. Cattle are not so good a proposition, some of which were bought too high, and price still on the downgrade. Unless improvement comes soon, the prices paid will not be realized, which will mean loss to the feeder. Hogs are being sold already at a loss. Farmers would be safer to feed only the stock raised on the farm. This would not be speculation, and could not result in serious loss. While buying for a rise in the market is speculation, pure and simple, and would be better left to dealers and financiers.—G. W.

ELMIRA, Jan. 23.—There are considerable quantities of corn forage years ago on account of high price of cattle in fall and high price of grain. Quite a few horses are fed. Dairying is being boomed and the raising of young cattle. Horses are rather cheap and plentiful. Turpin shipping is on the go, and prices are low, 30¢ being paid delivered. Butter and eggs B. C. Ont.

ATK. Jan. 25.—We had another fall of snow, making good sleighing again. It has given a nice covering to the wheat, protecting it from the weather. We are having it frosty again. Dairymen are busy putting in their lot. Many are busy getting up their year's supply of wood. Others are busy drawing out manure. Wheat at the local mill is 45¢. The local Farmers' Club has been buying considerable for its members two cars of cottonseed meal and a car of feed corn so far.—J. G. S.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 25.—We are having some fine winter weather, with some sleighing and very cold days, but recently the weather has been very fine. Stocking is a rule are doing well. Sales are commencing again. Cows are selling very high, and are bringing a good price. In good price, cows will bring a good price also. Hops \$75.00. All kinds of feed are high: Bran, 85¢ by the

## The Poultry Department is an Important One at Macdonald College.

The individual production of a hen is small. The aggregate production of the industry is great. Hence the importance attached to the poultry departments of our various agricultural colleges. In this illustration of the main building at Macdonald College, Que., is seen with pens for representative breeds at both sides.

car load, oats, 50¢; wheat, \$1.18. I think cottonseed meal is the cheapest feed just now, selling at \$2 a ton, and it is very good feed by using it carefully feeding it with lighter grain. Quite a number of new silos will be built in this section this coming summer.—J. M. M.

NORFOLK CO. ONT.

HEMLOCK, Jan. 25.—The weather conditions so far this month are fine. Everybody you meet comments on the fine mild month of January. The roads have been in excellent condition until a recent snowfall made hard travelling. Farmers are busy hauling summer's wood. Hogs are selling for \$7.50; butter, 30¢ and 35¢; eggs, 35¢. Stock is coming through the winter in good condition where they receive care and attention: Hay is selling \$13; bran, \$12.0 a cwt. Agricultural lectures are in the order of the day.—J. B. J.

BRUCE CO. ONT.

PAIRLEE, Jan. 25.—The Farmers' Institute meetings, which were held last week, were unusually well attended. Great interest was taken in the address of Mr. Murphy, of Alliston, on the "Dual Purpose Cow," showing it to be a live subject. The address of Mr. Johnston, of London, Ont., on "Corn and the Silo and Alfalfa," was also well received. Miss Susie Campbell, of Toronto, addressed a large meeting of the Ladies' Institute in the afternoon, and a joint meeting of the Institutes was held at night.—J. N. T.

ESSEX CO. ONT.

HARROW, Jan. 25.—The farmers are busy putting in their supply of log, taking advantage of the splendid sleighing. Heavy shipments of corn prevail! The

price now is 60¢ a bushel, of 72 lbs. care. All kinds of spring-grains are in keen demand. Oats are 50¢. Quite a number of horses were purchased for army purposes during the past few weeks. Contracts are being taken for next season's crop of

ALBERTA

EDMONTON DIST. ALTA.

EDMONTON, Jan. 25.—We are having fine weather and we have enough snow to make good sleighing. Everybody is taking advantage of it, especially the farmers as they are doing a lot of their hauling now and filling up the elevators. Our district is doing its share in increasing the grain crop for next year, as I think I am safe in saying that the crop will be increased one-third on every farm in this district, and this will mostly be in wheat and barley. I wish all readers of Farm and Dairy a prosperous and happy New Year.—G. E. T.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

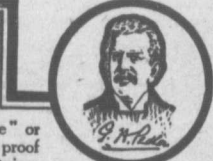
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST. B.C.

CHILLIWACK, Jan. 25.—We are having lovely weather for January, which as a rule is our coldest month. There has been no snow as yet, and very little frost, the lowest temperature being 18 degrees of frost. The agents for the Government are now canvassing the district for oarley horses. Many farmers around here have started to plow again, while others are busy stumping. Eggs are selling at 35¢; the chickens (hens) 12¢ live weight. The chickens are the only buyers of the chickens; the white ones afraid to risk their money at these prices.—J. C.



## "Pedlarize" Your Barns and Other Buildings

YOU can rest easy if your barns and dwellings are roofed with "George" or "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. A roof that is "Pedlarized" is proof against fire, wind and weather. It is absolutely protected against lightning.



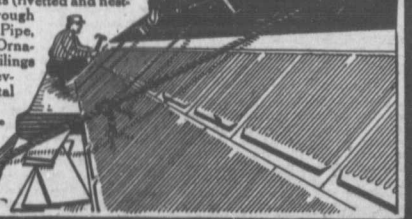
For more than 25 years we have studied the effects of fire, lightning and tempest—sun, rain and snow—upon our metal shingles on thousands and thousands of roofs in all parts of Canada. From time to time we have seen fit to make an alteration—every alteration has been an improvement—until now we can honestly say that the "George" and "Oshawa" Steel Shingles are as perfect as human brains and experience can make them.

## Pedlar's "EGGE" Shingle

is the best roofing material we know of for barns and big buildings. It is a great, big generous shingle (24 in. x 24 in.). Every "George" Shingle is made to lock on all Four Sides, making a roof that is, to all intents and purposes, one solid sheet of steel, which affords absolute protection against snow, rain, fire, lightning, sun or wind. In one day you can lay a roof of "George" Shingles that would take three days to lay in cedar shingles. To cover 100 square feet of surface with cedar shingles would require 1,000 shingles and a small keg of nails. 25 of these big "George" Shingles will cover the same surface as 1,000 cedar shingles and you have only 75 nails to drive.

For your dwelling and smaller buildings, use our "Oshawa" (16 in. x 20 in.) shingle—all the special features of the big "George" shingle, in a more convenient size.

Write for quotations on Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding or Roofing, Corro Crimp Roofing, Silo Covers, Culverts (riveted and nested), Eaves Trough and Conector Pipes, Finales and Ornaments, Metal Ceiling anything and everything in metal products.



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Never more than this have the period now has paralysis. And no people and playmen and me extraord... How to without juring of which c... investigation we apply. Should ism in this methods, mine the... Is not the but not the have con... war. Can land was for miles staked on... sive buyo the figur... who wish it to its... not affo... With th rents ros reducing workers, and iche... quently r... the manu... houses

A W... Editor, traordin... Christian the anniv... Christ, th... jour of M... by being... slaughter... is an ann... of the l... gion, the... called Ch... serve, may... the heart... Chan and... Christian... toward m... uphold s... He is not... hung his... Would it b... better fo... spend \$40... gelation, ... nations, th... amount... months a... of the ene... of the destr... If the amo... Christian... military r... world evan... tion along... philanthrop... men that... faster inter... tary strife... to the pro... dition of... be ready d... is. Had th... patriotism... men of the... port of a... ternational



# War and Taxation

By W. A. Douglas

Never did the people of Canada face a more serious financial situation than that which prevails to-day. We have run through the revelry of a period of wild speculation, and now has come the day of judgment—paralysis and depression of trade. And now, with a great number of people on the verge of bankruptcy, and a host of women out of employment, we are called on, suddenly and most unexpectedly, to provide extraordinary expenditure for a war.

How to restore our prosperity, and how to provide means for the war, without further embarrassing and injuring our industries, is a question which calls for the most careful investigation. Patriotism in the field we applaud with our loudest huzzah. Should we not show equal patriotism in striving to adjust our financial methods, so that we do not undermine the very source of our strength.

Is it war to blame for our financial breakdown? To some extent, but not wholly. The catalyzing would have come even if there had been no war. Around every growing town the land was bought by speculators, often for miles beyond settlement. It was staked out in lots and each successive buyer added to the price, till the figures ran so high that those who wished to get the land to put it to its proper productive use could not afford to pay the price.

With this increasing price in land, rents rose higher and higher, thus reducing the purchasing power of the workers. This reduced consumption and checked production. Consequently enterprises were stifled, and the manufacturers, seeing their warehouses overstocked, either closed

down or ran their factories on short time.

Before we can expect a recovery of good times the price of land must come down, until it becomes profitable for people to use it for productive purposes. With the revival of prosperity, the speculator, if not stopped, will come to life again, the mischievous process of booming will be repeated, followed by the same disaster of bankruptcy and unemployment.

Could there be a wider contrast than that between the methods adopted by all our business enterprises, and the methods adopted in our legislation. Wherever men work, in the factory or on the farm, we expect them to do their best, to use the best implements, to work in the most efficient manner, at the right time and in the right place. What could we think of the man who would say to his workmen: On the men who do their best, who raise the best crops, or who make the best goods of the best quality, I will inflict a punishment, but to the men who do their worst, who waste away their time and produce nothing but useless weeds or rubbish, I will give the chance of a fortune.

The usefulness of a horse depends on his training as a colt. Study to develop the intelligence of the colt and you have an asset that will pay dividends as many years as he is with you.

The world's total wheat crop, according to recent estimates, shows a decrease of 164,000,000 bushels in 1914 as compared with 1913, being reduced in Europe, Canada, Argentina and India.

## A World Revival of True Religion Needed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The extraordinary anomaly of so-called Christian nations having celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace and Saviour of Men, in the year 1914 A.D., by being engaged in the worst slaughtering war known to mankind, is an unmistakable indication of the need of a world revival of true religion, that the Christ which the so-called Christian nations profess to serve, may become really enthroned in the hearts of the people. How can men and women really possess the Christian spirit of love and goodwill toward men, and at the same time uphold such wholesale murder?

Is it not time that every militarist hung his head in the deepest shame? Would it not be very much wiser and better for the Christian nations to spend \$40,000,000 a day for the evangelization, and Christianization of the nations, than to waste that amount of wealth each day for six months and more in the misdirection of the energy of millions of men to the destruction of life and property? If the amounts spent by the so-called Christian nations in recent years for military rivalry had been spent for world evangelization and Christianization along educational, missionary and philanthropic lines, and the energy of men that have been misdirected to foster international jealousy and military strife had been rightly devoted to the promotion of harmonious cooperation, peace and goodwill, the condition of affairs in the world would be vastly different and better than it is. Had there been half as much real patriotism displayed by the statesmen of the different nations in support of a world federation of the nations for amiable adjustment of international matters (as has been ad-

vocated by the peace societies of the world since 1838 A.D.) as the statesmen are now displaying in their appeal for citizens to become soldiers to defend their homeland from invasion, the necessity for a call to arms would have been entirely obviated.

Is it not high time that every true Christian all the world over bowed down in earnest prayer to God for the complete overthrow of all militarism? If there ever was need for earnest revival effort on the part of Christian people to get people in general converted to right ideas of religion and of citizenship, it is now. And there probably had never been a more opportune occasion than the present time of world distress and seriousness for the promotion of such a revival effort. Let all the pastors and Sunday School superintendents and teachers and other Christian workers of every church congregation and Sunday School, therefore, unite with one accord in prayer to God for the promotion of the much-needed revival, and may all Christians, of every age, race, creed, denomination, politics and social standing, to win to Christ all ranks, classes and conditions of men.

Ministers of churches and others desiring help in promoting or conducting special revival services, please communicate with the undersigned for valuable help that can be rendered. All persons interested in world peace and evangelism are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned for information how they may help the cause. Start the New Year right by getting right with God, that the year 1915 may be indeed a happy year.—Wm. E. De Forest, Field Secretary and Organizer for The Canadian Peace Society, Springfield, Ontario.

## O. A. C. No. 72 OATS

FOR SALE  
Grown from hand-picked seed, carefully weeded while growing, pure and as free from foul seeds as is possible to have them.  
Government Test Report: Not one nucleus weed seed in eight samples tested taken out of a composite sample of forty drawings by Inspector from about 1,000 bushels.  
This variety has a great record as a heavy yielder of excellent quality of oats.  
O. A. C. No. 72 Oats, which wherever they have been grown for the last three or four years.  
Sample yields and further particulars on application.  
A. FORSTER - MARKHAM, ONT.

## ABSORBINE

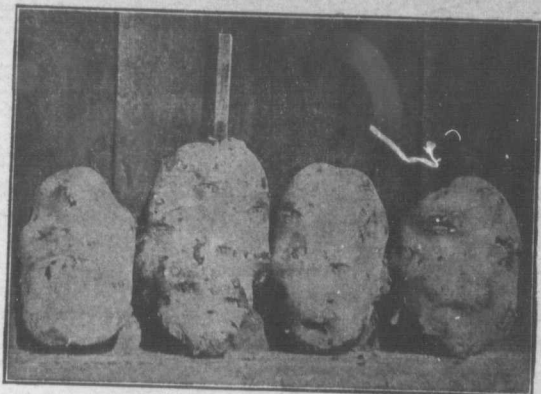
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Split, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for anti-inflammatory and Book 2 K Free.  
ABSORBINE is the antiseptic liniment for manking. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Scours, Ulcers. Always pain. \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. "Endorse" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 123 Lyman's Bluff, Montreal, Can.



**Canadians**  
are loyal to the colors, loyal to their citizenship, loyal to business enterprises of the Provinces; every patriotic appeal finds a ready response in a Canadian's heart.  
We are Canadian manufacturers; we have been doing business in Canada for many years, making Canada's fence, and we are grateful for the patronage accorded us during these years from our Canadian friends.  
Now is the time to stand by Canada's interests. We are doing our part to maintain a business regularity, and are manufacturing such a good line of fencing that it is worthy of special mention in connection with Canada's future relations to the Nations of the world. Read this interesting letter, observe the illustration, and then ask yourself this question: "Is not a fence made of material good enough for such an important purpose the kind that should be used by every Canadian?"

Kingsport, Ont.,  
Barnwell's 1914,  
Wire Fence Co.,  
Ltd.,  
Hamilton, Ontario  
Gentlemen—  
I thought you would be interested in the fact we are putting your wire fence, The Engineers, Queens University, in the field this year, under the supervision of the Engineer of the Military Department, and I have taken the trouble to build a  
The stretch is 110 feet and the bridge is 20 feet wide. They used 240 rods. They laid the mesh 5 within side by side, and 5 between, making in all 23 lengths of 18 wires each, 200 wires in all, binding them up together at every two or three feet, and then putting the openings in sections. They are now at camp time, when the horses come into camp, march estimate is capable of carrying a load of 50,000 lbs., or a body of soldiers, or of any material you wish. You can use this fence in any way you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negative. Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. A. Mitchell.

**Why Poorless Fence Gives Such Good Results**  
We build it twice as good and strong as is necessary under average circumstances. We build it all heavy (then thought steel wire with all the important brass end and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a positive clamp. All wires used in making Poorless Fence are of heavy iron wire—extra strong. Constantly tested and found to be the best. Poorless fence can't rust—can't get out of shape—can't hold water—absolutely perfect. Describes our fence briefly on our circulars and prospectus. Also Poorless Fence is made of heavy iron wire.  
Agents wanted in all unoccupied sections of the world.  
The Barnwell-Holzer Wire Fence Co.,  
Limited  
Windsor, Ontario,  
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## Potatoes Averaging Over 2 lbs. Each

"The potatoes in the accompanying photograph were grown on the farm owned by a member of the staff of 'Canadian Farm.' Harab Fertilizer was used, and although the field was neither rich nor clean when the potatoes were planted, the results have been a yield which, for size, number and quality, shows a handsome net profit after paying for the cost of fertilizer and cultivation. The four potatoes seen in the photo weigh 8 lbs. 6 ozs. Their size can be judged by a comparison between them and the 12-inch ruler clearly shown in the photograph."

(From "CANADIAN FARM," November 6th, 1914.)

# Harab Fertilizers

are scientifically exact fertilizers. The guaranteed analysis and Government registration number are shown on tag attached to each sack. You know what you're getting when you buy Harab Fertilizers. And there's a Harab Fertilizer to suit every soil condition and crop—and make money for you.

*Saves for bumper crops  
Progressive Jones*

## Davies' Fertilizers

Many people have used Davies' Fertilizers and swear by them. If you prefer them to Harab, The Ontario Fertilizers Limited will supply you. It is merely a matter of choice. Both are excellent, reliable fertilizers.

Free

Write for the Harab Fertilizer Booklet or the Davies' Fertilizer Booklet.



The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, West Toronto, Canada

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest in Holstein breeding for publication in this column.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED**  
Hiram Belch, complete dispersion sale, Collingwood, Ont., Feb. 15.  
Chas. Fierco, Ontonagon, Ont., Holsteins, Feb. 24.  
McDonley's sale of Holsteins, R.R. No. 1, Stratfordville, Feb. 25.  
Lakely Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont., Holsteins, Feb. 27.  
Richard Clarke, Atwood, Ont., pure-bred and grade Holsteins also registered Oldenbalds, March 2.  
C. W. Chaland, R.R. No. 8, Simcoe, Holsteins, March 10.  
John McCrae, Howick, Que., dispersion sale, Holsteins, March 21.  
W. F. Elliott, Unionville, Ont., dispersion sale of 43 head of Holsteins, Feb. 5, Southern Ontario Owington, O. sale, 80 head Holsteins, Tillamook, Feb. 5.  
East Elgin Holstein Breeders' Club, Aylmer, Feb. 10.  
Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Sale, Simcoe, Feb. 21.  
A. O. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., Avondale Farm Holsteins, May 26th, 1915.  
Brant District Holstein Breeders' Owington Sale, 60 head, Brantford, Ont., Jan. 27.

### SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM DEC. 1ST TO DEC. 31ST, 1914

**Mature Class**  
1. LadySmith Dairy, 14100, 7y., 23,596 lbs. milk, 721 lb. fat, 501.25 lbs. butter, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.  
2. Lagger De Kol Schilling, 7666, 7y., 17,281 lbs. milk, 521.50 lbs. fat, 625.45 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter, Aylmer.  
3. Pauline Brook, 8793, 6y., 14,227 lbs. milk, 418 lb. fat, 598.33 lbs. butter, Dr. S. F. Tolmie.  
4. Earl's Farms, Beryl, 7811, 5y., 14,042 lbs. milk, 417 lb. fat, 511.54 lbs. butter, A. B. Marshall, Dunbar, Ont.  
5. Janka Oshliska, 1386, 7y., 13,114 lbs. milk, 426 lb. fat, 557.50 lbs. butter, W. T. Winkler, Galt, Ont.  
6. Madam Hartop, De Kol, 8782, 7y., 11,593 lbs. milk, 406 lbs. fat, 507.80 lbs. butter, G. M. Winsor, Aylmer.

**Four-Year-Old Class**  
1. Ems Netherlands De Kol, 2nd, 14,666, 4y., 10,234, 11,850 lbs. milk, 429 lbs. fat, 522.19 lbs. butter, Colony Farm, Emsdendale, B.C.  
2. Jilly Hengerveld, 1386, 3y., 9,262, 12,877 lbs. milk, 439 lbs. fat, 580 lbs. butter, Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.  
3. Connors Maid Pieterje 2nd, 12,813, 3y., 2062, 12,277 lbs. milk, 423 lbs. fat, 528.75 lbs. butter, Walter Kitch, Ladysmith, B.C.  
4. Blisto, 12,749, 3y., 1924, 11,849 lbs. milk, 393 lbs. fat, 463.25 lbs. butter, W. N. Peterson, Koksilah, B.C.  
5. Woodland Yumen Johanna, 1942, 3y., 1419, 10,779 lbs. milk, 366 lbs. fat, 481 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter & Sons.  
6. Mercedes Calmish, 1702, 3y., 2264, 11,264 lbs. milk, 341 lbs. fat, 426.25 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter & Sons.

During the month of December, the records of 14 cows and heifers were recorded and entered into the Record of Performance and entered into the Record of Performance. LadySmith Dairy also won Vancouver Island in the lead with the largest year's milk record of any cow in the world in this test. Her 23,596 lbs. milk and 901.25 lbs. fat are indications of what can be done with good Holsteins in the favorable climate of British Columbia. In the four-year-old class another cow owned in this province breaks the Canadian record for butter. This is Ems Netherlands De Kol 2nd, with 871.8 lbs. butter and 12,813 lbs. milk. Another cow record in this test is that of Jilly Hengerveld, with the lead that she was obtained from Ontario, she would probably have stood second. Lulu Lake Mercedes tops the three-year-old class with 528.75 lbs. butter and Connors Maid Pieterje 2nd the two-year-olds with 527.75 lbs. butter.

An illustration of what may be done with a good class of Holsteins under favorable conditions, it may be pointed out for this whole record for entry in the Record of Performance, and the average for this whole record are as follows:  
Four-year-old class—average milk, 14,067.25 lbs.; average milk, 14,388.00 lbs.; average butter, 549.37 lbs.  
Three-year-old class: 106 cows—average milk, 12,114.42 lbs.; average butter, 512.45 lbs.  
Two-year-old class: 215 cows—average milk, 10,680.1 lbs.; average butter, 440.11 lbs.

### THE SIRE

The sire is dead now universally acknowledged to live up to his reputation in their walk-high class in the late at cards while at the head of the conformation producing all the best sires. The commissioner's signments.

Finders V heads the A. Both his sire Finders King Hungers binds the fame and the fame therefore, broods, Payne, the sire occupied the title for a year's broods and clods, a delfer heifer butter from sister, Finders world's record with 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

Finders King was King Segin and Beauty P. is his daughter of age 30th, as her record average was 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

Finders King was King Segin and Beauty P. is his daughter of age 30th, as her record average was 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

At Ivy Lodge is Ponton Vase strong length, with a pedigree ability to trace the sire. His sire at Sir Ponton Vase, Beatrice P. has dam, has a two-year-old heifer daughter of Hengerveld, average 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

Mr. Kelly's Justice Bull, Dot's Justice one of the best cows in the East, she looks for in place at Galt cow that is in lactation period. Her record is 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

De Kol, a son of one of the best cows in the East, she looks for in place at Galt cow that is in lactation period. Her record is 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

Mr. Kelly's Justice Bull, Dot's Justice one of the best cows in the East, she looks for in place at Galt cow that is in lactation period. Her record is 107.17 lbs. of excellent Four C. Frouse is called to "Finders" before the sale, chosen of any prize of the Farm is only point.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH \$13.90**

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

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, Minn. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls and air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and coils, self-regulating, burners under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Remittances paid in national coins showing the best grade California Redwood lumber used—no lead in material showing the best. If you will compare our machines with others represented in national colors showing the best grade California Redwood lumber used—no lead in material showing the best. If you will compare our machines with others represented in national colors showing the best. If you will compare our machines with others represented in national colors showing the best.

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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 210 RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.









## Bulls Fit for Immediate Service

Would you not like a bull to head your herd from such sires as the noted King Lyons Hengervold and a grand dyke, and out of dams with 2 1/2 yrs. and 14 months old in prime condition for immediate sale in any condition low value. Don't miss this fine lot and miss these bargains. All bulls set in the game and write at once or better come to the Maple Hill Farm, only 20 minutes drive from Stobroville Depot.

**WM. J. BALD**  
MITCHELL, R. R. No. 2, ONT.

### A GRANDSON OF KING SEGIS

The calf I am offering is sired by the great \$1,200 North Toronto bull, Sir Lyons Hengervold Segis, out of a grand-daughter of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy. His dam is also running in R.O.P. milking. This calf is priced reasonable and is a very desirable individual. Will meet you at Peterboro by appointment.

**JOSEPH O'BRIEN** - ENNISBORO P.O., ONT.

## FOR SALE

3 Pure Bred Holstein Cows, 5, 6 and 7 yrs. Vigor Korndyke De Boer (7610). Write for details.

LOCK BOX 15, ST. GEORGE

### FAIRMONT FARM

Offering 1st Young Bull, 9 months old, from R. O. M. dams, combined with heavy persistent production and good individuality. Prices low. Write or come and see.

**PETER S. ARBOGAST**  
Railway Station, Stobroville, R. R. No. 2

### A SPECIAL OFFER

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

**WM. HIGGINSON** - ONT.  
INKERMAN

### THE FAMOUS TENSEN BLOOD

Noted for size, constitution and production—Florida Tensen, full sister to Idaline Tensen—a world record cow. Others with 3-year-old records up to 25.5 lbs. butter in a week and 92 lbs. milk in a day. 25.5 lbs. butter in a week and 92 lbs. milk in a day. 25.5 lbs. butter in a week and 92 lbs. milk in a day. 25.5 lbs. butter in a week and 92 lbs. milk in a day. 25.5 lbs. butter in a week and 92 lbs. milk in a day.

**WALLACE H. WASON, R. R. 4, SIMCOE, ONT.**

### Villa View High-testing Holsteins

Here headed by King Segis Arcarria Calamity—10 dams—2 to 4 years old, averaging 3.93% fat. Several Young Bulls for sale—every one from a R.O.M. dam. Prices from \$50 to \$100. Write us.

**ARBOGAST BROS., SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.**

### BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

One sired by King Pontiac Arcarria Canada, another by Prince Hengervold Pietje, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as junior 2-year-olds have records of over 1 1/2 butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 3 Young R. M. Cows, due in Oct.

**BROWN BROS., LYM, ONT.**

### Avondale Farm

Still breaking records with three over 30 lbs. cows this season, one over 70 lbs. and 100 in 30 days. We have six Young Bulls fit for service, all from dams 2 to 30 lbs. must make room for coming year. Every thing guaranteed satisfactory or returnable.

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

**A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.**  
N.B. Do not forget our Treat Sale, Feb. 26th.

### THE EAST ELGIN SALE

The young breeders behind the East Elgin sale have their reputations at stake. They realize that at an annual sale can only make a successful institution when everybody Farm and Dairy's representative, who called on the consigners, saw a splendid collection of young cows and promising heifers.

One of these is broad, low set, Lady also consigning her two-year-old daughter. This heifer and John Netherland are in calf to Judge Hengervold, a Kol 2 1/2 yrs. parentage. Mammoth Aggie Judge Hengervold, a Kol 2 1/2 yrs. parentage. Duchess Hengervold Korndyke who finished at the American three-year-old championship at 2,277 lbs. milk and 1,129 lbs. butter.

Ruby Pusch Pieterte is offered by Frank Leeson and Son. She has never been tested, but her sister, Vera, has 20,721 lbs. record, and her sire has 12 R.O.M. daughters and one proven son. Her These cows have never had a bull calf, and are bred to Earl Korndyke Hengervold. He is a grand sire of the sire is the son of 20th. Her other sire, Margie John is the daughter of a sister of May Icho.

### Gordon Newell's Consignment

In Gordon Newell's consignment is big, try Four Johanna E. Kol, 2nd her daughters of Earl Hengervold Johanna Wayne, first prize cow at London in 1911. She had 15,900 in 10 months.

Miss Minna Duvrath is a real show cow, capacious udder from a sister of the famous show cow, a sister of the other splendid heifer is Johanna Pieterte seven lbs. The majority of Mr. Newell's Witkido boy, whose dam is Woodland average 25 lbs. milk a day, and nearly 25 lbs. of butter in seven days. All these King Segis Pontiac Netherland and three-Pontiac Adams are in calf.

His neighbor, Mr. Harry Mann, is also putting seven head under the hammer. His girls are a pair of type five-year-olds possessing good length and capacity. Aggie divisional, big, capacious, straight-backed, an excellent handler.

### Harvey Chalk's Offering

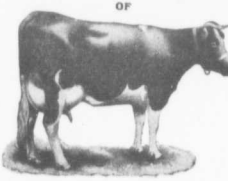
The largest consigner is Mr. Harvey Chalk. Among his good ones is Netherland Lady Dolly Forest, a low set, capacious Dolly Forest Pieterte. Her sister, she is a big, capacious, straight-backed, a day on grass alone, giving 60 lbs. milk of Cairnmore is a type cow with a nice balance made. She has a 19,511 lbs. record. Another 19-lb. cow with great udder development in Cow of the Old Farm. She has an 11,200 record at two years of age. Her type, fashionably set. Sunside offering. Another large, capacious cow with a big udder is Madolra cows that always yields heifer calves. Mercedes has all been bred to Saracento, who held the Canadian four-year-old record, with a responsibility of 27 lbs. She is a sister of Netherland Aggie, who has 21 1/2 lbs. a three-year-old.

Joe Neville and Sons are also offering some excellent females. Mary T. Netherland is a show cow. She has plenty quality. Her record of nearly 15,000 lbs. a June freshening. Her sister has a 23,04 lbs. in a type cow with a Junior 2-year-old record of 125. Glenwoods Dairy Butter Kol with 20 R. O. M. daughters. Aggie Ford are a large brood and Molly De Kol of Watlington pair. A young bull from a 26-lb. cow, and King Segis, a two-year-old, make up an excellent sire. This Pieterte is a sister of King Segis senior herd sire is Idaline's Paul Veeman, a daughter averaging 32 lbs. milk in 7 days. Idaline De Kol who has a record of 24,75 lbs.

### ENGLISH HOLSTEINS SELL HIGH

The British Holstein cow, Torling Munk Boy, Show at Shrewsbury has been sold for \$10,000 to Mrs. G. West of Tomshonsh. The record price for the breed. The ton \$500, paid by the Duke of Marlborough. The whole trend of this great milk breed is upward in England at present.

# First Annual Sale



HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS

## Registered Holsteins

By EAST ELGIN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

To be Sold by Auction at  
**Aylmer, Wednesday, February 10, 1915**

All sold subject to Tuberculin Test. No cow over 2 years of age will be inspected by a competent herdman before being catalogued. Absolutely no majority of stock are from or bred to such sires as Woodland Whitely Boy, Mercedes Lad, a son Aggie Mercedes—two time Canadian 3-yr. old champion. Trion Aggie with a 20,000 lb. on both sides of his pedigree, Judge Hengervold De Kol 2 1/2, brother and son of 30th. cow; Idaline Paul Veeman, brother of a 33-lb. cow.

Sale at One o'clock  
**GRAVE'S FEED STABLE**

Splendid Accommodation  
**MERRITT MOORE**  
Auctioneer

Good Cattle  
**GORDON NEWELL, Sec'y.**  
Springfield, Ont.

Terms—Cash, or 6 months at 7 per cent. on Bankable Paper.  
Write for Catalogue

## Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Annual Sale

One of the Snaps of Last Sale

**50 SIMCOE, EB. 11 50**  
Tuberculin Tested  
Every Animal Inspected

### MERCEDES LADY MECHTHILDE

Grand Champion Dairy Cow at Ottawa Dairy Show, and WORLD'S RECORD 3-yr.-old in PUBLIC TEST.

In 3 days made 203 lbs. milk, testing 5.3 per cent. of fat, and scored 326 points. Her fat production of 10.76 lbs. in 3 days is a WORLD'S RECORD for any Age or Breed in Public Test.

### This Cow was Sold at our 1914 March Sale

Also Netherland Favorit, sold for \$445, made a new record, and with her heifer calf sold to the Colony Farm for \$1,000.00.

This year there will be much blood of the same breeding offered, including a 5-yr.-old sister (and her two daughters) of the Guelph champion, **ROXIE POSCH**.

No Three-teaters. No Shy Breeders will be Offered.

For Catalogues and full information write:

**W. H. CHERRY or J. ALEX. WALLACE**  
Advertising Manager  
HAGERSVILLE, ONT.  
Secretary  
SIMCOE, ONT.

# 1,500 New Subscribers Wanted by Farm and Dairy!

**We Will Pay You to Help**

**GRAND PRIZES--EFFORT WELL REWARDED**

**If You Help We Will Pay**

**FARM AND DAIRY** begins the New Year with a hustle that can be shared in by the boys and girls, youth and maidens, and older folks as well. **FARM AND DAIRY** offers rewards for energetic work. All you have to do is to ask your friends to subscribe to **FARM AND DAIRY**, get the money, send it to us, and we will send the paper and mail you your prizes.

Read the list and then start immediately and pitch in. Do not be afraid of bothering people, as you are offering them good value for their money, and they will realize that. Be respectful and your effort will be respected. Get out and be a business driver. You'll never make a start younger.

## Ice Skates



Are wanted by every wide awake boy. As for his sister, let her slide too. A pair of the finest steel and polished skates are ready for any boy who sends in TWO subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Only \$1.00. These are the Hockey Club skates. To screw on the boot. Send length of shoe or boot.

**SPRING SKATES.** Are adjustable to any reasonable width of shoe. Will stand a lot of work. Finely finished and durable. Concave runners. Who will have a pair? **HURSTLE** before the season is over. With TWO subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

## Carpet Sweepers



The finest make. **THE BISSSELL.** Others are not worth bothering with. Get the Bissell Champion and be sure. With FOUR subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

Some prefer the Grand Rapid Sweeper. Ball bearing. With FIVE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

## Fruit Choppers

A very handy kitchen accessory. The very latest make and ever so useful. Small size with TWO subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

A larger size with THREE subscriptions. The very largest with FOUR subscriptions.

## Handsome and Efficient Carving Sets

Such as would grace any dinner table. All in handsome cases, plush lined. From a stock of the very finest cutlery. Three pieces, knife, fork and steel. A fine set with FOUR subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

The very best set we can procure and with ivory handles for SIX subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

## Stevens Rifle

That is the thing the boys are longing for. Every boy should learn to shoot. Learn with your own rifle. Your own, because you earned it. Any boy can use and take care of a small beauty of a rifle, once he gets it in his hands. Why not have one? A Stevens, they're the best make. Reliable at all times. All small game can be secured and your spare hours put in at a fine pastime. Walnut stock. Quick action. Never gets out of order. Simple to use. No complicated machinery about it. Given with SEVEN subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

## Kodak and Folding Cameras



Every boy or girl loves to have a camera. Your trips, excursions, play hours and all the incidents of farm life furnish subjects. Favorite animals are fine to practice on. Skill will come with practice.

As the years roll on you will value the pictures you have taken and which can be had in no other way. They are your very own, secured by yourself.

Why not make an effort and secure one? Just go to work and get subscriptions for **FARM AND DAIRY**.

We offer several sizes. All are standard. No possible failure in operating. The very best that are sold.

**NO. 3 FOLDING BROWNIE.** Picture, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2. FIVE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**NO. 2A BROWNIE.** A perfect gem. Picture 2 1/2 x 4 1/2. FIVE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**THE PRIMOITTE.** A dandy for good work. Very popular with tourists. Picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2. With SEVEN subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**VEST POCKET CAMERA.** A perfect jewel. The smallest yet, but very effective. Picture 2 x 2 1/2. Goes in your vest pocket. With NINE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**NO. 1 KODAK.** A great favorite. Picture, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2. With TEN subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

## Boys' Tool Sets

That is a set of working tools. None of your pot metal blades, but the kind your father works with. Handiest tools. No use giving a boy tools that are of no use. He will know that just as well as any one.

Make your own awls, bows and arrows, carts, boxes, hook shelves and hundreds of articles that you cannot afford to buy. Tools that are tools. These are assorted and put up in a neat box.

See what you get. Saw, chisels, screw drivers, gauges, spokeshave, key hole saw, hammer, pliers, etc. Ready for work. Pitch in for a set. Do it now. Given with EIGHT subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

Smaller sets (not smaller tools but fewer of them) with FIVE subscriptions.

## Pocket or Jack Knife List

EVERY BOY needs a jack knife. No one gives you just the kind you really want. Here is a chance to get one. Your very own for you will care it.

With ONE subscription to Farm and Dairy we send a fine durable knife with two stout and handsome keen blades. A choice of three blades, if preferred.

With TWO subscriptions to Farm and Dairy we send a splendid four-bladed knife. Fit for any man or boy to carry and use. None of your boy friends will have one like it.

**BOY SCOUT KNIFE.** Just the knife and tool for a real live boy. Has three blades and several small and useful tools. Handy on a camp or tramp. You would feel lost without it. Sent with THREE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

## Silver-Plated Table Ware

Every woman likes nice table ware in the way of knives, forks and spoons. Every girl that expects to be a woman likes such things. Nice to handle and good to look at. Helps the housekeeper to take a pride in her table. Read over the list. Make up your mind what you will try for and go out and get it. Quick, persistent work will sell every time.

**Beautiful Solid Set.** Rogers' 1847 goods. All guaranteed. With SEVEN subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Handsome Bitter Knife.** A shapely pattern and looks well on any table. With TWO subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Gold Meat Fork.** With TWO subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Tomato Spoon.** This is the very latest. A handsome addition to the table service. With FIVE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Pie Server.** Makes serving a pie a perfect joy. You should have one. Guaranteed to wear for years. With THREE subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Berry Spoon.** A spoon made easy to serve a purpose. An ornament on any table. With FOUR subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Coffee Spoon.** One dozen of the nicest and finest silver plated spoons you could wish for. Handsome and shapely pattern. With SEVEN subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Gravy Ladle.** A piece of the table service that makes for convenience and comfort. With FOUR subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

**Thermos Bottles.** If you have never used one you have not learned that it is a positive comfort.

Keep things hot for the baby. Handy when travelling. Better try for one. The house will appreciate it. Give for FOUR subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

The quantity of the quarter size with SIX subscriptions. All neatly encased in imitation leather.

If you have not seen here the premium you want, write us for our Premium Catalogue. It contains a large number of useful and expensive articles. You are sure to see in it exactly what you want.

Our "Circulation Dope" is a small booklet, giving many hints and advice on securing subscriptions. It will be forwarded to you on request.

Address CIRCULATION DEPT.

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Peterboro, Ont.