

# FARM AND DAIRY

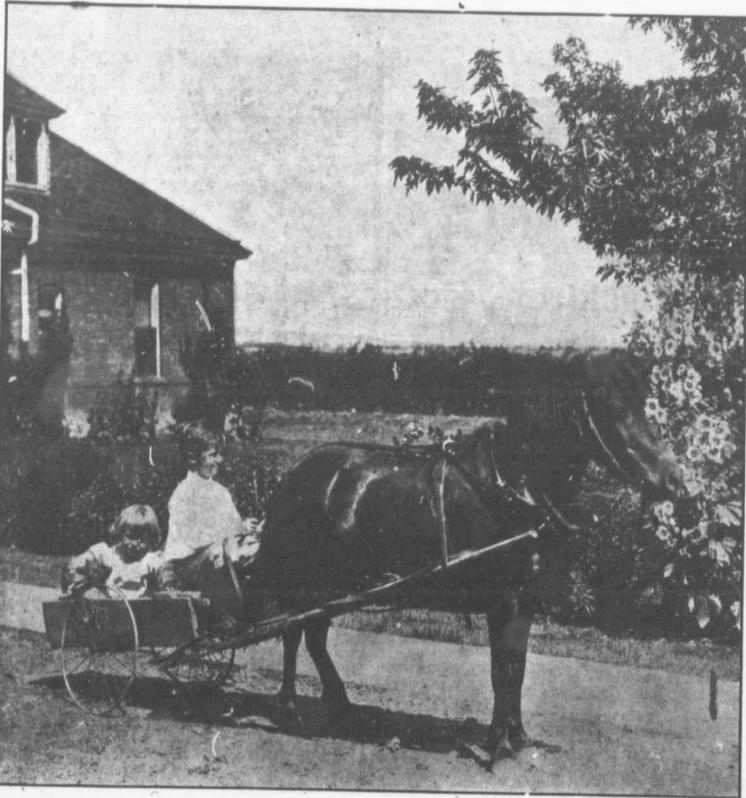
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## RURAL HOME

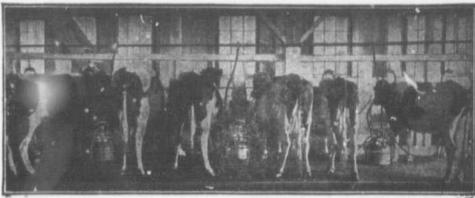
Dairy and Cold Storage  
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PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 25 1913



Lucky the Boy who gets a Pony  
for Christmas



## The B-L-K Milker

### A Description

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

### Each Pulsator Milks Two Cows at One Time

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

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

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

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

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

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## THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO WILL ORGANIZE MORE THOROUGHLY

Two New Organizations to be Formed—Annual Meeting of the Dominion Grange Held Last Week—Important Business Transacted—Delegates from the West.

The various meetings held in connection with the 39th annual session of the Dominion Grange, which took place in Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, were attended by discussions and incidents of outstanding interest. At a closed session held on Wednesday evening, Mr. T. G. Creaser, the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and Mr. G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, both of Winnipeg, were the thrilling accounts of the establishment of the three great provincial farmers' organizations in western Canada and also of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of The Grain Growers' Guide. The success of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is largely responsible for the success of the other organizations as well. The story of how this company, which was started in a small way only some eight years ago, has managed to front and overcome the bitter opposition of the great elevator interests, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the railways, and other interests, until now it has over 14,000 farmer shareholders, a paid-up capital of \$845,000, a reserve of several hundred thousand dollars, and last year made a profit of \$164,000 in spite of heavy losses in certain departments, was interesting in the extreme. The story is told more fully on page three of this issue. It led the convention, at its final session, to decide to endeavor to reorganize the various farmers' organizations in Ontario into two associations similar to those which have proved so successful in the west.

**WESTERN DELEGATES**  
The presence of the western delegates, some ten in all, with their records of the accomplishments of the farmers of the west, added greatly to the success and interest of the proceedings. Each, when called upon to speak, was given a hearty round of applause.

**OFFICERS ELECTED**  
The following were elected: Master, W. C. Good, Brantford; Overseer, Col. J. Z. Frazer, Burford; Secretary, J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Lecturer, Walter Anderson, Essex; Chaplain, F. B. Bainard, Glanworth; Steward, Gordon Deneau, Essex; Assistant Steward, Fred Pettypiece, Forest; Gatekeeper, A. E. Vance, Forest; Ceres, Miss Phelps, Whitby; Pomona, Mrs. John Travers, St. Thomas;

Flora, Miss Thompson, Newbridge; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Hattie Robinson, St. Thomas; Executive, W. L. Smith, W. E. Wardell, and R. H. Halbert; Education Committee; J. J. Morrison, E. C. Drury, and H. M. Chapman; Legislation Committee; Col. Frazer, Jas. McEwing, and W. S. W. Fisher.

In his annual address as Master of the Dominion Grange, Mr. W. C. Good, of Paris, dealt solely with "The Drift Cityward." The modern large city, he said, with its hideous problems, its enervating atmosphere, its inequality, with its crushing and crippling of child life, is in many aspects a blot upon our civilization. Rural degeneration, sapping the very life of future generations, is even worse. The industrial revolution by the centralization of industry has made it possible for the few to exploit the labor of the many. An antiquated political system has allowed legislative bodies to become mere tools in the hands of the big interests, and special legislative favors have been showered upon those who have become masters of the situation. Our country's natural resources of forest and mineral wealth have been largely alienated and exploited for private gain, and in many cases have been wasted. Combinations in restraint of trade have grown up under the protection of the tariff, and are levying a heavy toll upon productive industry. Our national policy has deliberately and persistently fostered urban industries at the expense of rural.

**THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED**  
In concluding, Mr. Good prescribed some remedies. A new ideal is needed. "We must abolish the protective tariff, which is fallacious in theory, vicious in practice, unchristian in principle, and the prolific breeder of political corruption.

"In the second place, we must cease to allow the 'unearned increment' in land values to be appropriated by private individuals. We must modernize our political machinery. Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, is the best immediately available means of doing this.

"We must organize our industries upon a cooperative basis for mutual service, and not for profit. We need cooperative producing associations,"

(Continued on page 7)



### A RIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAGICIANS

QUESTION: In the long run who pays for these C.P.R. Melons?



Trade incre

Vol. XXXII

A Letter from

IN 1880 I saw advertised goods of all sorts of wood, not on dry land in Canada. It was only 12 feet of water and we can easily get this. This was a ca

The silo was matched board with sawdust floor. Five in the top of the cutting box wagon. The horse-power to be turning a coop shovel.

In four days covered the top layer, cut to suit heavy scar down solid. We raise a barn appointment.

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The illustration is by Marg. President, Master, Dominion, J. S. Wood, Vice

# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



*We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas*  
**Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham**  
*The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada*

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25, 1913

No. 52

### THIRTY-TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE SILO

*Thos. B. Scott, Middlesex Co., Ont.*

#### A Letter from the Builder of the First Silo in Canada—Some Early Mistakes—A Commentary on the Silo and Silo Apparatus of Today

IN 1880 I saw Dr. Bailey's book on Ensilage, advertised in "The Country Gentleman." It looked good. We knew a cow would give a full mess of milk on fresh grass, but she would not on dry hay. In 1881 I built the first silo in Canada. It was 32 feet long, 12 feet wide, and only 12 feet deep. With our present knowledge we can easily afford to laugh at our first silo. This was a case of the blind leading the blind.

The silo was boarded outside and in with matched boards, and the space between filled with sawdust. A timber was sunk level with the floor. Five iron rods (1 1/2 inches) extended to the top of the silo. The rods cost \$21. The cutting box was elevated to the height of the waggon. The team was hooked from waggon to horse-power. The corn went rapidly through the cutting box and was elevated with a big cup shovel.

In four days we had our silo plumb full. We covered the top with 12 feet boards in a double layer, cut to slip inside as the corn settled. We put heavy scantling on the rods and screwed it down solid. We had forces enough on the rods to raise a barn. First thing next morning—disappointment. The ensilage had settled and left the screws; \$21 gone; no good. It must be a continuous pressure. We had the remedy at

hand. We loaded the ensilage three feet thick with cord wood. This made everything solid.

No one in our country had seen ensilage before, but we were beginning to smell it. The corn was green, and of course developed a good deal of acid. Still the odor was pleasant. Doubting, anxiously we opened our first silo. The

**To Each and Every One of Our Folks**  
Farm and Dairy extends its Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

news spread—T. B. Scott has opened his silo! We fed about three feet across the end. Our surface was small, but the labor of handling boards and wood was large. However, it pleased the stock if it did get much ridicule from critics, who "smelled sour crot." Prosperous farmers suggested many improvements.

The elevator was not a success. Cobs jumped off the carrier and the wind blew the leaves all over the yard. The blower saves all this waste. A very important improvement is the tube of moveable pipe attached to the mouth of the

blower, reaching within a few feet of the bottom of the silo. The sections can be detached as required. This device completely prevents the separation of lighter and heavier parts of corn and one man can distribute the corn evenly over the whole silo.

We have fed silage continuously for 32 years and with the present improvements we find silage to be the cheapest feed both in winter and summer, and the cheapest to store of any other forage crop. Many new forms of silos have been built since we made our first experiment. One of the best of these is the tub silo hooped with iron. When well built and enclosed, it is a good silo, but open, it is not a success. Enclosed, it will cost as much as a cement silo, and is not so satisfactory or durable. A cement silo properly built is a permanent improvement on a farm.

There have been, in the last 25 or 30 years, very many valuable improvements in agriculture, but of all these, the cement silo holds first place. If the stock farmer is justified in borrowing money to improve his conditions (and he is) then the silo has first claim.

The three most important stock crops are corn, roots, and alfalfa. Grow these largely, not to the exclusion of other crops. If your land is not in condition for these crops, make it so, and grow them. No country in the world will give quicker or better returns for enterprise and energy than Western Ontario. Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou wilt receive it again—in not very many days.



The Men, Representing the United Farmers Associations of Canada, who waited on the Dominion Government in Ottawa Last Week

The illustration shows the following members of the delegation: Front row, left to right: F. W. Green, Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; J. A. Mather, President, S.G.G.A.; R. C. Henders, President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture: W. C. Good, B.S.A., Paris, Ont., Master, Dominion Grange; Jas. McEwing, ex-M.L.A., Drayton, Ont., member Dominion Grange. Back row: Eric Sheppard, Vice-President, United Farmers of Alberta; J. S. Wood, Vice-President, M.G.G.A.; E. C. Drury, B.S.A., Barrie, Ont., member Dominion Grange; G. E. Platt, Tantalion, Sask., director, S.G.G.A.; R. McKenzie, Secretary, M.G.G.A.; E. Carwell, Red Deer, Alberta, Vice-President, U.F.A.

### How I Feed My Dairy Cows

J. W. Ferris, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I keep from 20 to 25 cows the year round. I sell my milk wholesale in the town of Barrie. For this reason I feed my cows more for quantity than quality, my aim being to get the milk, not necessarily the butter fat.

I have a good pasture farm for use in summer, so that I do not need to feed in this season, except in a dry time. I always aim to keep my cattle in good condition, as I think that the most profitable way to handle them.

When I commence keeping my cows in the stable I feed grain; all the grain I can grow goes to them and as much more as I think necessary I buy. I have a silo and feed a considerable amount of corn. My straw is cut, and when feeding I mix the straw and corn about half and half. I also grow some roots.

#### FEEDS I PREFER

In the morning each cow gets a quantity of straw and corn, with a gallon of chop and a portion of oil cake or cotton seed meal (the latter preferred), and roots. My chop is principally made up of roots and barley, about two to one respectively. They get this feed between six and half-past six every morning. About eight o'clock they get clover hay or alfalfa. I grow some alfalfa, and consider it much the best feed, but I have not had time to go into it very extensively. Every year I have fed alfalfa I have had great results. At noon I give them straw which has not been cut, and when they have picked through it, I use it for bedding.

In the evening at six they get the same feed in the morning. You will notice by this that I really feed just twice a day, which I consider enough when properly fed. But they must be fed very heavily when only getting it twice a day.

#### I FEED WELL WHEN DRY

I think it pays to feed my cows exactly the same when dry as when milking, as I do not let them remain dry longer than six weeks. For this reason they are always in good condition when they freshen. I always feed salt night and morning, mixed with the feed. My cows are watered twice a day regularly. While they are let out of the stable to be watered they are never



One of the Happiest Little Farmers in all of Durham County

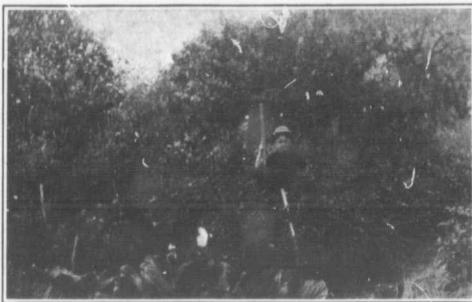
Let us introduce to Farm and Dairy Readers Master Ernest Bames, who this summer won first prize for best plot of oats in his school section. Ernest conducted his plot under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Port Hope. Is it any wonder that he looks pleased? How many of us could grow better oats?

allowed to stand out in the cold longer than just while they drink, as I firmly believe they will not give the milk if left out in cold weather.

Each manger is cleaned out before the feed is put in, as a cow will not eat out of a dirty manger. I have my cows well bedded, as I like to know they are comfortable when they lie down. My stables are cleaned twice a day. In the fall I like to clip the long hairs from the udder and

also the hairs from around the flanks to keep any dirt from accumulating. I endeavor to curvy the cows once a day during winter.

I always have the milking done before feeding. The milking is commenced about five in the morning and the same time in the evening. I believe in being very prompt both in feeding and milking in order to get the best returns.



Potatoes So Good that They Almost Hide the Youngster Who Grew Them

Karl Woolcott elected to grow potatoes on his plot in connection with school garden work in Durham Co., Ont., and by carefully following out instructions and giving the best of cultivation Karl succeeded in winning first prize on his plot. Karl is another of the boys who is getting a new interest in farming through the work in connection with rural school township fairs.

### Some Cows from Glengarry

C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa  
Among the records collected by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, this season are some from Glengarry that show the average yield of 155 cows to be 4,540 pounds of milk, 3.5 test, 159 pounds of fat. Included in that is the yield of one herd of nine cows, including one three-year-old, that averaged 6,209 pounds of milk, 3.8 test, 205 pounds of fat.

It will be noticed that this herd produced 1,689 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of fat above the average of the 155 cows. Another herd averaged 220 pounds of fat, or 61 pounds a cow above the average; with fat reckoned at 30 cents a pound this is equivalent to over \$18 a cow, indicative of the thousands of dollars extra that might be coming into a district if the cows were keyed up to a higher producing level.

One noticeable feature of this section is the large number of poor yields from two and three-year-olds. But it is not only the heifers that are responsible for lowering the average yield. There are cows from six to 10 years old that gave only 2,800 pounds of milk and 102 pounds of fat, as compared with that average of 4,540 pounds of milk and 159 pounds of fat.

So that instead of a contrast of only \$18, it is found that there is an actual difference of over \$41 in the cash received from mature cows in the same period. This is surely a statement strong enough to cause every dairyman to examine closely into the performance of each cow.

### Show Ring Consideration of Production

M. L. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont.

I have been asked by opinion as to crediting dairy cattle when in the show ring with their milk and butter production.

I would consider the idea impracticable. In order to be a successful dairy judge one must have in his mind the scale of points of the ideal dairy cow, and in placing the animals, whether young or old, should conform to that scale. Did the judge attempt to take into consideration the milk and butter production he would soon become so confused as not to know where he was at.

For instance, an animal comes up before him, a splendid specimen, with all the requisite dairy points but one that has perhaps not been given the chance to make a record. One reason perhaps is that she has freshened on the exhibition circuit. On the other hand an animal may enter the ring with a large milk and butter record, and while some of her dairy points may be to the extreme, yet she may lack others that tend to make up the ideal dairy cow. Had the milk and butter production been taken into consideration in the past the type of our dairy cattle would be far from coming up to the present standard.

I believe it quite possible to have great production along with the ideal type. At one time great emphasis was placed upon the high pelvic arch as being necessary to support the immense udder; but of this we hear very little at the present day. The best breeders of to-day are rejecting sires from the ideal type, with as good milk and butter production.

The most of our great record cows of to-day are much of the type that are required in the show ring; and why is it? It is just because in many cases their sire are ideal animals. If breeders would pay more attention to the selection of sires with strong dairy points as is being practised by some of the most successful breeders, what a transformation would take place in the appearance of our dairy cattle within the radius of the next five years!

"A breed of dairy stock can only survive in the stiff competition of to-day through the authentic tests of its animals."—Prof. A. L. Haecker.

Some have become discouraged with alfalfa because they do not understand the plant. They sow it in the wrong kind of soil. We should stay with it. It is one of the most valuable plants grown on the farm.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

I have used several varieties of corn and find that White Cap mixed with one-third of common corn gives me the best satisfaction. I try to plant my corn by May 24th if the ground is at all fit. I plant it with the grain drill at the rate of 10 quarts to the acre if the seed is good.—Wm. Jull, Oxford Co., Ont.

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# Splendid Lectures at Guelph Winter Fair

THE Guelph Winter Fair has already outgrown, both in number of exhibitors and in attendance, the increased accommodation provided several years ago. This idea was the keynote of several addresses delivered in the Armories on the evening of Wednesday, the banner day of the Fair.

"Speaking for the citizens of Guelph," said Mayor Carter in his address of welcome, "we realize that the Fair has increased in every way except in accommodation. The most outstanding need is a first-class judging arena. If we get assistance in the building of this arena, the city is ready to buy the required land."

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIST

Assistance was then promised from a new quarter. John Bright, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, took advantage of the occasion to announce that the Dominion Government was willing to make a new departure and lend financial assistance to the Fair. "It is now," said he, amid cheers, "up to our friend, the chairman (Hon. Mr. Duff) to build the arena."

Dr. Rutherford, the former Live Stock Commissioner of Canada, and now live stock commissioner for the C.P.R., stated that the Guelph Fair was the first show of its kind organized on the American continent. "And yet," said he, "while the stock is nowhere surpassed, with the exception of that at Chicago, we find that in accommodation a number of the newer shows are leaving it behind. Situated as it is, with the Ontario Agricultural College so close at hand, I would consider it a lasting shame if the Guelph Winter Fair were ever allowed to become a back number."

After such an onslaught, Mr. Duff could not but feel it incumbent upon him to announce what course the Provincial Government would take to keep the Guelph Fair up to its proper standing. He could make no definite promises, he said, but in the past, ways and means had always been found to meet the occasion, and he was hopeful of such being the case in the future.

#### WORK ON GOVERNMENT FARMS

The work being carried on at the farms in connection with the public institutions of Ontario was the subject dealt with by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary. "Although I am doing the talking," said Mr. Hanna, "I want to give credit to Mr. S. F. Todd, who has direct charge of these farms, and to his assistant. To feed the 9,000 inmates of our 11 institutions is no small problem. To meet the demand, we have established ten farms, varying in size from 250 to 1,120 acres.

"A main source of supply is the dairy. We have in all 850 to 1,000 dairy cows, in herds of 40 to 60 cows. Six years ago the yearly average per cow was 4,500 lbs. of milk. To-day in five herds of not less than 40 cows each, we get an average of 8,000 lbs. per cow.

#### GOVERNMENT WILL GROW BEEF

"To supply meat to our Government wards requires 2,000 head of beef a year. In a few years we expect to raise all our own beef. At Port William and Penetang we have large areas of land splendidly adapted to pasturing purposes. Now we are neglecting the smaller things. At London we have a canning plant and can the surplus

## Limited Accommodations Criticized—And Rightly—Mr. Duff's Stallion Inspection Act Handled "Without Gloves" by the Horsemen—Educational Addresses of Value Boiled Down for Our Folks by B. H. C. Blanchard.

crop for use at other institutions. In a few years we hope to handle fruits in the same way."

A high compliment to the Canadian press was that paid by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta. "Our Ontario press particularly," he stated, "has been giving splendid accounts of this Fair. While in Chicago a few days ago, I searched one morning through the daily papers for some comment on that great international show. All I could find was one and one-half columns in one paper and half of that dealt with the daring performances of some lady horseback rider. The American papers, in contrast to our Canadian press, have failed to realize the greatness of agriculture."

To name his farm and to establish a reputa-

tion on as good a footing as the good stallion. The horse is inspected and proved sound and the owner given a certificate. If the horse is a grade, the owner is supposed to advertise him as such. But this is sometimes not done by owners of scrub stallions. The owner merely tells the farmers that his horse has been proved sound and carries a Government certificate. I say it isn't fair to the owner of a good horse."

Mr. Bright stated that the Act needed amendment, and such discussion was just what was wanted to find out exactly what the breeders wanted. Some breeders he knew thought that the inspection fees should be borne by the Government. The Board thought that stallions should be graded according to conformation as well as to soundness and pure breeding.

Others present contended that enrollment every year was unnecessary; once in the lifetime of the horse or in one ownership was sufficient. The meeting finally passed the following resolution: "That the Government be requested to make inspection compulsory, and that stallions be graded in first, second, and third classes."

#### PROF. BARTON ON DAIRYING

The best methods for improving our dairy herds was dealt with by Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College. Pure bred males are necessary to build up our low producing grade herds. To procure these males we need pure bred herds. "Pure bred" itself stands for little. We must breed from the strain of pure bred that will give uniformly high production. The mistakes must be culled harder and the strength of the high-class animals conserved to reproduce high-class offspring. Two great drawbacks have been ignorance of type and speculation in pure breeds.

Comparing hand milking with machine milking, E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, basing his reasons upon experiments conducted at the C. E. F., stated that the production of certified milk was almost an impossibility with milking machines, except at great expense for new tubing, the old being ruined so quickly by the necessary scalding. Ordinary healthy milk, however, can be produced much more cheaply by machine than by hand milking.

#### A DUAL PURPOSE ADVOCATE

"The dairy Shortorn is a reality," said Prof. G. E. Day in outlining the work which the Government is doing to establish a strain of dual purpose Shortorns. "In fact, they are the rule, rather than the exception, in the dairy herds of England. In our own country we can find very creditable milkers among our Shortorns. It lies with the breeders to select from and breed a strain that will produce heifers of milking propensities and steers of really good beef qualities."

Plenty of light, fresh air, and as much outdoor freedom as possible, along with the feeding of more roughage, was Mr. J. H. Grisdale's advice to the swine breeders. There is a great opportunity to realize a good profit on home-grown feeds through the medium of the hog.

#### TO GROW ROOTS

In a nutshell, level cultivation, cross harrowing the rows with a wheel weeder or slanting  
(Concluded on page 17)



Milking Time at the Alberta Government Demonstration Farm at Stoney Plain Alberta regards itself as the coming dairy district of Canada. They have the land. They have the climate. They have the markets. The government is doing much to encourage the industry. One means the government is adopting for the encouragement of dairying is the establishing of pure-bred dairy herds at the Demonstration Farms. One of these herds is seen herewith, being milked by machinery.

tion for it that would be worth living up to was the appeal of Dr. G. C. Creelman, president of the O.A.C. Major Wm. Smith, M.P., suggested the need of a truly national live stock show that would be controlled by the live stock industries of Canada. J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Agriculture for Ontario, concluded the addresses of the evening with an appreciation of the worth of the farm boy.

#### THAT LECTURE ROOM

The rest of the lecture programme was staged in the lecture room of the Fair Buildings. This room is entirely inadequate for the purpose. It is sparsely heated and poorly lighted. It is so situated that the speakers must often exert themselves to their limit in order to be heard above the general din on all sides.

From the point of view of the amount of discussion from the audience, perhaps the most interesting subject was that of stallion enrollment in Ontario. At the meeting led by Dr. Greenside and John Bright, chairman of the Enrollment Board, the present Stallion Enrollment Act came in for a storm of criticism, and these gentlemen were kept busy answering questions.

#### NOT CRITICISM OF STALLION ACT

"The Act," said one man, "puts the scrub



THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO WILL ORGANIZE MORE THOROUGHLY

(Continued from page 3)

cooperative stores and distributive agencies, cooperative credit associations, and so forth.

"We must adapt our schools to our country's needs, revive an interest in nature and country life, and develop wholesome tastes and ideals."

EDUCATIONAL REPORT

The report of the Educational Committee, submitted through the secretary, J. J. Morrison, of Ashbur, was outstanding in his recommendations of Rural education, it is stated, is rapidly passing out of the hands of the people for whom it was intended and into the hands of Government officials. It is losing the sympathy and support of the public. Our educational system is being divided into so-called lower and higher education. The former is

controlled largely in the hands of a clique. Mr. J. G. Leithbridge, of Alliance, was appointed as representative to the London Exhibition.

REPORT ON COOPERATION

The report of the committee on cooperation was as follows:

"Our committee on cooperation and organization would recommend: 'First, that steps be taken to form a provincial organization on the same lines as the provincial farmers of Western Canada, by means of which it will be possible to bring into operation and unity of effort the various farmers' organizations of Ontario, including the Dominion Grange, the farmers' clubs, farmers' exchanges, farmers' associations, etc.' 'Second, that steps also be taken

Resolutions of the Dominion Grange

A Farmers' Organization Expresses Itself on National Problems

"THAT whereas it is undoubtedly true that our protective tariff, as it now exists and has existed for many years, places an unfair burden on the farming industry for the benefit of the manufacturing industries, and whereas these facts are largely responsible for the conditions which are forcing the rural districts into urban centres, and whereas this movement from country to town has now reached a point where rural depopulation threatens the whole national fabric, industrial, social and political, and whereas it is imperative that the tariff be so adjusted as to raise in the hands of the farmer a sufficient margin of labor, to the end that agriculture may be made more profitable and attractive and the balance between city and country restored."

INCREASE IN BRITISH PREFERENCE

"That we recommend a gradual increase in the British preference, such as will lead in a few years to complete free trade with the mother country. Besides serving the economic needs of this country, this would prove of incalculable value to Great Britain and would best express our loyalty and devotion to the motherland."

"That Messrs. William Magee, Adolphustown; Benjamin Hopps, Campbellton; E. C. Hill, York; J. H. J. Venn, Barry's Bay; and John Z. Frazer, Burford, be appointed to determine if some means of amputation can be evolved whereby our force will not be expended merely in individual effort."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM ASKED FOR

"That we believe that the present system of party government has outgrown its usefulness and that it is no longer in the best will of the people. To correct this condition we would recommend that the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum be applied to all legislation proposed as it is now in municipal matters."

"That we reaffirm our belief in the justice of exempting improvements from taxation."

"That we commend the action of the Postmaster-General in taking up the question of parcels post and would recommend that it be of such character as will facilitate the easy interchange of produce between country and town."

REAFFIRM POSITION ON NAVY

"That we reaffirm our position on the navy question, that before any action whatever is taken in the matter in a referendum presenting at least three choices: (a) money contributions; (b) Canadian navy; and (c) to remain as we are, and that the will of the people as recorded by such referendum be followed."

(For a full report of this important convention, see page 3)

being starved, in the matter of Government assistance, for the benefit of the latter.

Attention was drawn to the decreasing power of the school trustee, the declining power of the county council, the neglect of the Government in the neglect of the school trustees any advice in regard to the proper performance of their duties or to arrange for conferences of trustees, and to the fact that only two of the 18 members of the Advisory Council of Education represent the people.

The consolidation of rural schools in many sections was advocated, and it was pointed out that where a provincial tax on land values to be applied for educational purposes it would tend to lift a portion of the weight of taxation from the rural districts and obtain for the benefit of the country at large a portion of the community values now being created so rapidly in urban centres as shown by the increasing land values. An increase in the tax on railroads for the same purpose was advocated.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION

After considerable discussion, Mr. Wm. McKee, of Guelph, was appointed as a delegate to the Canadian National Exhibition. The view was freely expressed that the exhibition is not managed in a way to inspire the confidence of farmers, and that its con-

to form a farmers' cooperative company on the lines that have proved successful with the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

"Third, that a committee of five members be appointed to make all necessary investigations, and that this committee shall have power to take all necessary action if in their judgment action is deemed desirable."

The report, after being given careful consideration, was adopted unanimously. It is believed that the time is ripe to form an organization on the same lines as the United Farmers of Alberta which might be called the United Farmers of Ontario, and which will embrace its membership the various subordinate granges, farmers' clubs, and similar organizations now scattered throughout the province, and bring them into working unity.

The proposed Farmers' Company may be called the Ontario Farmers' Company. It will arrange for the purchase in car lots of feeding stuffs and other articles purchased by farmers and resell these on advantageous terms to the various local organizations affiliated with the United Farmers of Ontario. It will train farmers as the Ontario branch of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and handle through it western feeding stuffs and

(Continued on page 8)

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

You can save money by using Molasses Meal because it increases the value of other feed by 25% at least. But—be sure it's Caldwell's! Because Caldwell's is the only Molasses Meal that contains 84% of pure cane molasses—the rest of it is an edible moss with amazing therapeutic qualities. Caldwell's Molasses Meal is the greatest concentrated feeding meal on the market. Its systematic use is sound economy. Most dealers handle it. You would oblige us by telling us if yours doesn't.

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Garnet, Ont., Feb. 25th, 1913. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure to kill several jacks, and removed a bunch of long standing, caused by a kick," says G. G. GANAKA. Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, 31—6 for 25. Our book "Treatment on the Horse" free at druggists or Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enoberg Falls, Vt. 25

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THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

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100 Tons No. 1 Clover Hay... 100 Tons No. 1 Timothy Cow Hay... State price f.o.b. Ottawa. Ottawa Dairy Limited, Ottawa, Ont.



Lump Book Bait, gift for ten lots, L. & B. Toronto Toronto Bait Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. OLDF, Manager Toronto, Ont.



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Saves labour enough to pay for itself in a single winter. Built strong enough to last 50 years. Throw out the dirty, back-breaking wheelbarrow and have your BT OUTLET put in RIGHT NOW while the work is slack.

We want you to read about our famous "I-beam" track built so heavy that it will stand long years of wear without wobbling or sagging. It's deep with all the material on edge. And the 3/4-inch rounded surface cannot be slyly clog with ice or snow. These and many other advantages mean a big saving to you. Get the book and learn them all.

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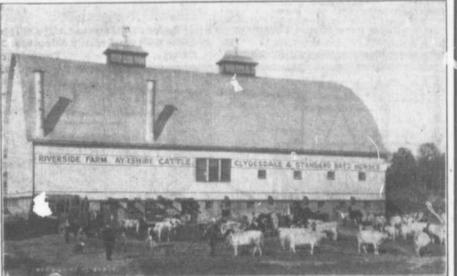
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FARM FOR SALE



The above is photo of stock barn and part of the Ayrshire Herd on Riverside Farm (at Monte Bello Village), property of Senator Owens. This farm comprises 50 acres, of which 300 acres is under cultivation. It is a fine dry loam, free from stones, tile drained, and as the manure from one hundred head of cattle, also hogs and horses, was spread daily upon the land, also heavy dressing of hardwood ashes last season, it is in a high state of cultivation and produces extra heavy crops of timothy, clover hay and grain. The balance of the farm - 200 acres - is in pasture and wood, including a hard maple orchard of over two thousand trees, constituting an ideal stock and grain farm. The barn shown above is 76 by 135 feet. The lower flat or stable is stone and concrete floors and walls, well lighted, perfect system of ventilation, capacity for 40 head of cattle in stalls, with water basins for each animal; box stalls for 30 head calves and young cattle and for over twenty horses and colts. The upper flat or loft is 76 feet wide by 40 feet between the floors and track for carrier of horse fork. No posts or cross beams to interfere with hay and grain getting in and out. Sawn lumber from roof. There are two concrete silos, 16 ft. by 33 and 40 ft. Two hay barns, 30 by 40 and 30 by 120 ft. Suitable buildings for hogs, sheep and storing carriage, implements, etc. All implements and machinery are modern, with the latest improvements. The pure-bred Ayrshire Dairy Herd are heavy milkers, freshmilking in September, October and November, consequently giving the largest flow of milk when price is highest. Cream is shipped to Montreal. Skim-milk fed to the calves and other young stock on the farm. The farm fronts on the Ottawa River at the Village of Monte Bello, within half a mile of O. F. Railway Station, quarter mile from steamboat wharf, port office and a store, long distance telephons and water in private residence and the farm manager's house. Two other good houses on farm for laborers, all buildings and fences are in good order. Under the system of winter dairying as practiced on this farm, with an extra good dairy herd, has proved a paying investment, and enables Senator Owens to capture the gold medal offered for competition by the Provincial Government of Quebec. Unfortunately the Senator is unable to spend the summer season on the farm as formerly, and now offers this farm for sale. This is a rare opportunity for someone to acquire a first class farm upon which all improvements have been made to place it upon a paying basis.

For Further Particulars, write

RIVERSIDE FARM, MONTE BELLO, QUE.



ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

Be sure that the shrubbery is well mulched for the winter.

Begin to plan next year's garden now before this year's experience is forgotten.

Perennials should not be covered with heavy material. Straw or hay is good. Aim to keep them dry without smothering.

The Carrie gooseberry is a heavy bearer, hardy and freer from disease than others, although the fruit is smaller. It is easier to pick since there are few spines. Norway poplar is a quick-growing tree and gives shade quickly, but a good, well-grown, hard maple, elm, or hackberry lasts longer and becomes prettier as it grows older.

Do not use red cedar as a wind-break tree near an orchard. It gives a harbor to one stage of the apple rust which is very injurious to apples, especially the Wealthy.

Keep the paths and lawn leaves free from dust by washing frequently in a tub of water.

Apples wrapped carefully in paper keep better than those unwrapped. Common newspapers may be used. Wrap a pt of parsley saved for window garnishing? It may be easily grown in any light window.

Watch the orchard closely for rabbit injury. A wire tree protector is a splendid protection against both rabbits and sunscald.

Why not devote part of an evening meeting of the Farmers' Club to discussing ways of fixing up the school yard to make it more attractive as well as comfortable?

Hang suit or a bundle of grain out near the buildings so that birds may find them. It pays to feed birds in bad weather when they have difficulty in getting food.

A good windbreak about the buildings is comfortable at this time of year. White spruce is both ornamental and useful for this purpose, although slower-growing than many deciduous varieties.

The Farmers will Organize

(Continued from page 7) send back in return car load lots of Ontario apples, dairy products, honey, and other similar products.

Messrs. J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Henry Gleining, Manila; E. Lick, Oshawa; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro; and E. C. Drury, Barrie, were appointed a committee to deal with the matter further. A resolution was passed authorizing the officers of the Grange to have the Grange affiliate Grange with the new organization should it be formed during the coming year.

CONTROL OF ROADS A committee formulated a number of suggestions to be laid before the Ontario Good Roads Commission, and the meeting approved them.

The report specifically provided that "any aid given to public highways by the Federal Government should be allotted to the municipalities on the basis of assessed value," and concluded by expressing strong opposition to the proposed scheme of large expenditures of public money for the construction of a Provincial system of trunk roads. The report was adopted and the Master of the Grange and Mr. James McEwing were appointed to meet the Provincial Commission at Guelph and lay the views of the farmers before that body. A committee composed of William

Magee, Adolphstown; B. Hopps, Campbellford; E. C. Drury, Barrie; A. E. Vance, Forest; and Col. J. Z. Frazer, Burford, was appointed to interview farmers, club members, Grange members, and members of other organizations to be if some means of affiliation could be devised. Mr. E. C. Drury was selected to represent the Grange on the Social and Moral Reform Council. The Jabel Robinson prizes were awarded to Middlemarch Grange and to Mammoth Grange.

FAVORS TAX REFORM Mr. A. B. Farmer, honorary president of the Single Tax Association, addressed the Grange on the subject of "Bad Taxation and the Cost of Living." Investigations in the state of Kansas had shown that the great cause of the migration from the farms was due to the rising price of farm land. A young man could not afford to tie up his money in an investment which would bring him only three per cent, or less. It had become a tenant farmer or went west where land was cheap and improvements untaxed. The cure for that condition was a higher tax on the land and exemption of improvements. These would make the holding of land out of cultivation unprofitable, and make it easier for a young man to own his own farm.

PROGRESS A committee, composed of Messrs. H. B. Cowan, Peterboro; W. C. Good, Paris; J. J. Morrison, Arthur; G. F. Chipman, R. C. Henders, Winnipeg; W. L. Smith, Toronto, and the president and secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and of the United Farmers of Alberta, was appointed to cooperate with organizations in the United States in reference to promoting international peace.

A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION The convention was one of the most successful the Dominion Grange has held for some years, and favorably impressed the delegates from the west. Delegates were present from many points throughout the province, as well as from a number of farmers' clubs. Several of these organizations reported that they were accomplishing successful work along cooperative lines. It is expected that a marked increase will take place during the coming year in the number of organized farmers in Ontario as well as in the strength of their organization. A list of the resolutions passed is published elsewhere in this issue.

The Modern Gas Tractor. "The Modern Gas Tractor" is the subject of a recent book by Victor W. Page, M.E. It is a complete treatise describing all types and sizes of gasoline, kerosene and oil tractors. It considers design and construction exhaustively and gives complete instructions for care, operation and repair. It outlines all practical applications on the road and in the field. This book consists of 488 pages with 204 illustrations. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.00.

The annual corn exhibition and convention of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association will be held in Chatham on February 3, 4, 5, and 6. The City Council has given very substantial inducements, and if present indications do not fail, the corn exhibition to be held there next winter will far eclipse anything yet held in this county.

B... his fen which of an a proof from F fence i with w Th bines an and w GUAR wov PRI WE SET VOTE TE MEET OU 5-40-01 stays to wire, spaci rod, 3/4 in. 6-40-01 stays to wire, spaci rod, 3/4 in. 7-26 stays to wire, spaci weight per wild, 12 lbs. With 12 lbs per rod. 7-40-01 high 9 ft. steel wire. Weight per freight 1/2. 7-48-01 stays to wire, spaci rod, 3/4 in. 8-40 stays to wire, spaci rod 10/16 in. 8-48 9 stays to wire, spaci rod 11 in. 9-48-01 stays to wire, spaci per rod 11 in. PLEAS un of pri points in these price

# BUY YOUR FENCE NOW

## DIRECT FROM FACTORY

### NORMAL PRICES WILL RESUME

# JANUARY 15TH NEXT

In line with our policy of co-operating with our customers, we are giving every farmer in Canada an opportunity of buying his fence up to January 15th next, at our present cut prices. After January 15th, we will have to go back to our regular prices which will be two cents per rod higher, with the exception of our styles 5-40-0 and 7-48-0, which will be advanced one cent per rod.

To the Sarnia Fence Company belongs the credit of being the first company in Canada that has ever advised its customers of an advance in price and given them an opportunity to buy their fence at the lowest price. This in itself should be sufficient proof that we are offering our customers the best value possible at the lowest possible cost and that in buying Sarnia Fence Direct from Factory you have nothing to pay for but quality.

This year our increase in business has again broken all previous records and Sarnia Fence is today the best known fence in Canada.

It is in the interest of every farmer to not only purchase Sarnia Fence himself, but to use every effort to induce his neighbors to place their orders with us as well. Please remember, that in purchasing any brand of fence other than Sarnia Fence, you are striking a decisive blow at the interests that have lowered the price of fence to where it is today, and helping the fence combine in their efforts to force us from the field.

The only way we can judge whether or not you yourself are a supporter of our Direct from Factory Policy or a supporter of the old method of combines and high prices, is for you to give us your order. It will convince us that you are with us. We want your orders whether for one bale or a carload, and we sell all our fence with the guarantee, your money back, and we pay freight both ways if dissatisfied.

**GUARANTEE**--If you find for any reason that the fence received of us is not of the best hard steel wire, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it to us. We will pay freight both ways and refund your money.

## PRICES FOR ORDERS RECEIVED UP TO JANUARY 15th, 1914

WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS, DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

**5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE** Has 5 line wires, 48 in. high, 5 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 1/2 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid

**6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE** Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 7/8 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid

**7-26 HEAVY HOG FENCE** Has 7 line wires, 26 inches, 16 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spaced 3, 1-4, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2. Weight per rod 9 lbs., per rod freight prepaid. . . . . With 12 stays to the rod deduct 3 cents per rod.

**7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE** Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 5 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 2, 4, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Weight per rod 8 1/2 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid . . . . .

**7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE** Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 5 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid

**8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE** Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Weight per rod 10 1/2 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid

**8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid

**9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 5 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid . . . . .

PRICE Less than Carload in Old Ontario	PRICE Less in Carload in New Ont. Que. Mar. Provinces	PRICE Carload or over in New Ont. Que. Mar. Provinces
17c	19c	18c
19c	22c	21c
25c	28c	27c
21c	24c	23c
22c	25c	24c
26c	29c	28c
27c	30c	29c
27c	30c	29c

CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.

**9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid

**10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE.** Has 10 line wires 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8. Weight per rod 12 1/2 lbs. per rod, freight prepaid . . . . .

**7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE,** has 7 line wires 26 in. high, 30 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9. Piling No. 12 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2. Weight per rod 6 1/2 lbs., per rod freight prepaid . . . . .

**15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE.** Has 15 line wires 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9. Piling 12 Hard Steel wire, spacing 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod freight paid

**WALK GATE** 3/2 x 48 Freight paid. . . . .

**FARM GATE, 12x48, Freight prepaid. . . . .**

**FARM GATE, 13x48, Freight paid. . . . .**

**FARM GATE, 14x48, freight paid. . . . .**

**FARM GATE, 16x48 Freight paid. . . . .**

**STAPLES GALVANIZED 1 1/2 in. per box of 25 lbs., freight paid . . . . .**

**BRACE WIRE No. 9 Soft, per coil 35 lbs. freight paid . . . . .**

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**STRETCHER, All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and applicator, the best stretcher made at any price, freight paid**

PRICE Less than Carload in Old Ontario	PRICE Less than Carload in New Ont. Que. Mar. Provinces	PRICE Carload or over in New Ont. Que. Mar. Provinces
29c	33c	32c
31c	35c	34c
20c	23c	22c
35c	38c	37c
\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.50
3.75	4.00	3.75
4.00	4.25	4.00
4.25	4.50	4.25
4.75	5.00	4.75
.75	.80	.75
.75	.80	.75
2.25	2.50	2.40
7.50	8.00	7.50

**PLEASE NOTE** The first column of prices in the above advertisement is for the fencing and gates, freight paid in less than car loads to all points in Old Ontario. The second column of prices is for fencing, freight paid in less than car loads to all points in New Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The third column is the price, freight prepaid to all points in car loads in New Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. We prepare the freight on all Railroads, with the exception of Electric lines and Steamship lines. Remember these prices are not permanent and will be raised again shortly. Place your orders to-day, Place your orders to-day, Item by P. O. order, money order, or draft.

# The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

WRITE DEPT. F.

Fence Put Up in 20, 30, 40 Rod Rolls Only

Tack this price list up in a conspicuous place that your neighbors may see it.

## FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations and of the Canadian Society of Milk Producers Association.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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

6. **UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES** FROCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY, Chicago Office—People's Gas Building, New York Office—15th St. 10th Ave.

7. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceed \$1,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000. All subscriptions are accepted at less than full rate, subscription rates.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable and is able to do the business 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 refund the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. If it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuge 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 honourable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

### PEACE ON EARTH

"Peace on earth, goodwill to men," was the first Christmas greeting sung by the angels over the Judean hills almost two thousand years ago. That simple greeting sounds true and strong the spirit of the man Christ Jesus. Peace and goodwill was His message. And to-day, many hundreds of years after that lowly but wonderful birth, the return of Christmas, His birthday, unloosens our heart strings and our pure strivings, and we feel kindly to all mankind. And while this wonderful spirit of goodwill is brooding o'er us, let us ask ourselves if we have fulfilled the Master's purpose. Have we manifested toward all our fellow men the love that Christ has for us? What would Jesus find did he come into this world on this Christmas Day, nineteen hundred and thirteen? He would

find the world an armoured camp. Instead of peace and goodwill he would find an international distrust and envy. He would find Christian nations with great armies in camp and great fleets upon the sea to protect themselves from other Christian nations. He would find great poverty in our cities, and even in our pleasant country districts, and this poverty side by side with such wealth as was unknown in the days when He trod the roads of Galilee, a poor preacher, despised by the wealthy of the land, but One whom the poor people heard gladly.

Would we have cause to congratulate ourselves did we hear that Christ would be among us to-day? Can we claim that we are animated by that spirit of goodwill in all our personal, national and international relations when militarism is dominant and intense poverty is on every hand? True, we have accomplished much. Arbitration is rapidly gaining popular favor as a method of settling international disputes. We in Canada are about to celebrate one hundred years of peace. But there are many radical reforms yet needed before we will be ready for a second coming of the Master.

To-day, as we commemorate His birth, let us take stock of our accomplishments and resolve that hereafter our influence will ever be on the side of peace and goodwill to all men and the accomplishment of His kingdom on earth.

### INSIDE OR OUT

Many of the big, well-painted, imposing-looking barns that we see in our drives throughout the country are akin to that class of men that we designate "white sepulchres." All of their good points are on the outside, both in the case of the men and the barns. It would seem that the builder of those barns was very well aware that the new structure would be an object of interest to every passer-by, and planned to please them. Many builders, however, entirely forgot that cattle and horses were to live inside these buildings and that the owner and his men would spend many hours each week working there.

When driving in Leeds county a few months ago, an editor of Farm and Dairy stopped to photograph an especially attractive barn. It was nicely painted in red, with white trimmings. At the end was a large concrete silo. When we entered the barn, however, our pleasure turned to disappointment. The stable was poorly lighted. The partitions between stalls and calf pens were constructed of cull lumber. The walls were not even whitewashed; they were well covered with cobwebs. The whole layout was most inconvenient. It was evident at a glance that very little thought had been devoted to interior planning.

A few weeks later we had occasion to call on a noted Holstein breeder. The disappointment that we felt at seeing the rough unpainted exterior of his building was changed to pleasure when we got inside the stable

door and found the cattle living in a home that was well lighted, well ventilated, and constructed with cement floors, steel swing stanchions, and all conveniences for doing the most work with the least trouble. In short, this stable was everything that the former was not.

The ideal, however, would be a combination of the two. An attractive exterior may not, from a dollars and cents standpoint, be an investment to recommend, but from the standpoint of satisfaction is well worth while. A desirable interior however, is absolutely necessary if one is to get the best results from the dairy herd.

Why not a combination of the two? We are pleased to note as we travel through the country that the number of farm barns desirable both inside and out is rapidly increasing.

### "FREE FOOD"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's "free food" policy is being widely criticized; in some cases favorably, in other cases unfavorably, generally according to the previous political convictions of the critics. One of these critics, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, voices his opinions on Sir Wilfrid's policy in this issue of Farm and Dairy; and Mr. Macdonald's criticisms are worthy of more than passing notice in that they come from a staunch free trader of long standing. Mr. Macdonald agrees that free food is desirable, but he does not think that the Liberal policy goes far enough. He regards the "free food" policy, so-called, as a bait hung out for the consumers' vote.

"Free food" as defined by Sir Wilfrid in his Hamilton address is food free from the exactions of a customs tariff. This is a consumer's definition. "Free food" to the farmer is food that is produced under conditions that are free from tariff obstruction. We farmers do not wish to see the working man taxed on the necessities of life. We fail, however, to see the justice of taking the duties off food and making them free to the consumer when our crops are being produced with implements taxed all the way from seventeen to forty per cent, these implements being worked by men whose clothes have cost half as much again as they should because of tariff obstructions. Every way in which the farmer turns he finds his efforts to produce cheap food obstructed by the exactions of the tariff. Not only the clothes that he wears and the implements with which he works, but the very seed and fertilizer that he must use to produce crops have to pay toll either to the Federal treasury or to the exactions of the manufacturer or dealer sheltered by the tariff wall.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's "free food" policy is all right so far as it goes. But what we farmers want is real "free food," food that is as free for the farmer to produce as it is for the consumer to buy. Will Sir Wilfrid Laurier please define more clearly what he means by "free food"? Our Folks would like to know.

### An Antiquated Institution

An American writer, discussing the question of school organization in a recent work, says of the district school system as he has adapted to a time of isolation, limited vision, and to the day of small things and petty interests. It is unadapted to the business or educational needs of the present or of the future, it is inefficient, inconsistent, unintelligent, unprogressive and expensive. The natural eye, jealously and ultra-conscientism of the different districts stand as a block in the road of educational progress.

### A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

"The Preservation of our Forests is a National Responsibility." This was the keynote of a recent address by Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester of the United States. Private land holders, as Mr. Graves pointed out, do not care to undertake the growing of a crop that requires all the way from 30 to 200 years to reach maturity. Land changes hands frequently, and even were private individuals willing to plant for the good of their children and their children's children, they could not be sure but that long before the timber would be available for use the land would have passed into other hands. Lumber companies operating extensively almost always have present profits for their object. They do not manage their lumber limits for permanent results; hence lumbermen are in no better position than are private individuals to cope with the forestry problem.

But it is the part of the Government to administer our natural resources for the good of future generations as well as this one; in fact, it is one of their first responsibilities. There are many directions for forestry activity. First, there is the preservation of our present timber limits by the regulation of judicious cutting and the fighting of fires. Reforestation, also, is ever becoming more and more of a national problem. There are large areas of land in Canada now cleared that could be used to much better advantage for the growing of pine timber using our heritage to the best advantage until much of this land has been reforested. The need of lumber is one of the greatest needs of future generations and governments, both federal and provincial, should have our utmost support in their efforts to preserve our forest wealth.

### --- OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME

All of "Our Folks" have read of that mythical character who traveled the world over looking for a four-leaf clover, and finally found it growing beside the well crib in his own back yard at home. We may question the existence of that mythical globe trotter, but he is nevertheless a type of many farmers to-day who feel that there are greater opportunities in almost any other county or province than in their own home districts.

Farm and Dairy heard of such a case just a day ago. This discontented one was located on a splen-

did dairy farm. He had been looking on the farm and saw only the state and the agents in the line came into his mind. He had heard of the farm and the state agent took him there. He had heard of the farm and the state agent took him there. He had heard of the farm and the state agent took him there.

Of course great care to feature of that had adv. began to see. He began to see other ads. He began to see other ads. He began to see other ads.

And now solves you a you jotted down mory yet us. "Let us of those who worn for our dairymen care to heart for opportunity to handle adeq. our surplus.

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did dairy farm that he owned free of debt. He had a habit, however, of looking on the gloomy side of things and saw only the bad points of his farm. He followed all of the real estate and farms for sale advertisements in the various papers that came into his home, and almost any of the farms offered looked better to him than his own homestead. At last he decided to sell. The real estate agent was called in, an agreement made as to the division of expenses for advertising, his farm was written up in a neat little ad. two inches long, and appeared in the papers.

Of course the real estate man took great care to advertise every good feature of the farm. The farmer read that ad. over and over again. He began to see his farm in a new light. He began to compare that ad. with other ads. that had formerly appealed to him, and he found that they suffered by comparison. He talked the matter over with his wife. Finally

### AD. TALK

CXXI

1914

And now for all those good resolves you are making for 1914. Have you jotted them down in your memory yet? Here's one for most of us. "Let us endeavor to climb out of these old business ruts we have worn for ourselves in 1913." We dairymen can take this particularly to heart for there is a great big opportunity ahead of us, if we can but handle adequately the distribution of our surplus pure bred stock.

What? You say we have already too many pure bred, or that the supply is overdone? Listen! At present in Canada only one cow out of every six is a pure bred. The rest are grades and inferior animals. We have 3,000,000 milk cows altogether—only 50,000 of these are pure-bred. Surely this is margin enough to feel that we have not by any means even approached the overdoing of the pure-bred industry.

According to Mr. Whitley of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, we are slowly but surely raising the standard of milk production per cow. The chief factor in this advance is the testing of individual animals, and our experience shows us that this is being done almost entirely where pure bred or at least high grade animals are kept.

Yes, there is a great need and a large demand for high-class dairy cattle—a big opportunity. If our dairymen can only take advantage of the scattered market. Quite a number of our prominent dairymen are doing this—speaking to the 17,000 live fellows who are in the dairy business. And they are securing excellent results. The selling of your surplus stuff is simply making the other fellow think as highly of your animals as you do yourself.

Note how Gordon S. Gooderham is doing this in our issues, and our other big dairymen, A. C. Hallman, A. C. Hardy, Allison Stock Farm, E. H. Dollar, Woodsee Bros., and other breeders of high-class dairy cattle. If you have the goods, watch these men are doing, you can do. It takes nerve, but it has proved it to be profitable. They don't leave business to take care of itself. They go after it. It's up to you, in 1914. These big dairymen have faith in you as a purchaser, and faith in the advertising columns of FARM AND DAIRY,

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

he decided that he was on the right place after all. He is still there, and a more contented man than he ever was before.

Contentment is a state of mind. If we look for the undesirable points we will find them on the best farm in Canada. If we look for the good points and look on the undesirable only as small difficulties to be overcome, we can be contented anywhere. Let us make the most of our opportunities right at home.

### The "Free Food" Slogan

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

"The time has come," says Sir Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Canadian Liberals, "when it is the duty of the government at Ottawa to establish a free food policy, food free of customs duty."

Again, Sir Wilfred says in the same pronouncement at Hamilton, "The condition of Europe to-day is a disgrace and a shame to civilization of the twentieth century. Europe to-day is an armed camp. The leading nations of Europe, England, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy, each of these nations are spending upon its armament one-third to one-half its revenue."

As to the latter statement I have only this to say, that notwithstanding the fact that these nations are spending one-third to over one-half their revenues upon their armaments, not one of them—England, Germany, Russia, France or Italy—is as highly taxed as is our own Canada to-day; and we spend very little on "armaments." The average pure tax paid by Canadians in customs and excise this present year is \$20 per family, while the total tax, including the concealed tax in the form of a protective tariff to manufacturers, amounts to \$256 a family in addition, making a grand total per family tax of \$366. I claim that no country in Europe pays such a tremendous per family tax as do Canadians.

WILL TAXES BE UNBEARABLE?

The question naturally arises: If we pay \$366 taxes now, what amount of tax shall we be forced to pay when we emulate the European powers and have a navy of our own? The funny thing about this is that we are under tariff of 1897 for our present proud (?) status of being the most highly taxed country in the world and the most expensive country in the world to live in to-day.

This brings us to the first part of Sir Wilfred Laurier's pronouncement, viz., "Free Food." Sir Wilfred has been an adept in inventing "policies" for his party from continental union, unrestricted reciprocity, free trade as it is in England, etc., but when he took control himself he did not adopt any of his various policies. He simply did nothing but adopted, with few changes, the Foster protective tariff which he found when he took office. This protective tariff he maintained throughout his tenure of office.

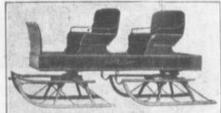
Now Sir Wilfred has a new slogan, "Free Food." Why not "Free Clothing" as well? Oh, no; that would get the manufacturers after him. He does not want that. But what about the manufacturers of food—the farmers. He is not apparently scared and frightened that the farmers be the goods, while other manufacturers continue to be protected? Will Ontario farmers stand for this?

To reduce cost of production, and still maintain quantity of production and the quality of the product, is the great problem of the farm.

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SKIM CLEANEST  
TURN EASIEST  
ARE SIMPLEST  
MOST SANITARY  
LAST LONGEST

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.  
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg



### DON'T DECIDE

On Your Steigh

until you get our Pocket Catalogue No. 33, and then you will say "skidoo" to all other prices and sleighs, for we sell direct to you.

GIDLEY CARRIAGE CO.

Sales Dept. 2  
PENETANG, ONT.

HUNDREDS of farmers are proving to their own satisfaction that

## Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal



is a good business proposition any way like to figure it out. The Meal is precisely what the name implies—a substitute for Cream or Whole Milk. You can veal up or raise just as good calves on Cream Substitute as you can raise on whole milk and at a cost which is trifling in comparison. You owe it to your bank account to find out all there is to know about Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal.

Ask your Feedman about it or write to us for full particulars. 40

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.

Say

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

## YOU DAIRYMEN

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

—IN—

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

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

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

Farmers' Day - - - - Jan. 7th  
Cheese and Butter Makers' Day - Jan. 8th

These Speakers will address our Convention:

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; Prof. H. H. Dean, Senator Derbyshire, J. A. Ruddick, Hon. Jas. Duff, Prof. Harcourt, Dr. T. Torrance, Live Stock Commissioner, and many others of recognized authority on dairying.

These should be your best spent 3 days of 1914

Come along and be one of us

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

G. A. GILLESPIE, President  
Peterboro

T. A. THOMPSON, Secretary  
Almonte

EASTERN ONTARIO  
DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION



WHENEVER the Bethlehem Babe is born anew, in a sense of the nearness of God and of the sanity of childhood, there Christmas is kept indeed.

## Cupid in a Christmas Card

(Farm and Ranch Review)  
By BESSIE MOORE DOLBIER

IT was Christmas week. The usually quiet streets of the peaceful old town of Fairfield were very much alive. Town folk and country folk alike, burdened with innumerable packages, showed their way good-naturedly through the happy, chattering crowd.

A gray-haired uniformed mail man with his mail-bag filled to its utmost capacity, hurrying up the front steps of a small neat looking house; hastily dropped a number of letters and cards into the convenient box at the door, pressed the bell and was on.

Patricia Weston laid aside the dainty bit of embroidery she was finishing and rose from her comfortable seat among the cushions.

"I'll bring the mail, Aunt Beth; then I shall have to go down town for another skin of blue silk." A few moments later she returned with the contents of the mail box. "Here are letters and cards galore, Auntie; if you don't mind sorting them, I'll just run and get ready for the last article I have to finish and I would like to mail it to-day."

The perusal of the morning mail was evidently very pleasant. The pleased expression on Aunt Elizabeth's gentle face gradually deepened, especially as she finished reading a letter written in clear manly type.

"I have a letter from Nephew John, and he expects to spend Christmas with us, Patricia," the girl had entered ready for her errand down town.

"That will be nice, Aunt Beth. When does he plan to arrive?" Patricia's tone was pleasantly sincere, yet it carried no touch of eagerness.

"To-morrow night, if he has no delay. Here is his letter."

A little later Aunt Elizabeth stood at the window watching the trim girls' figure pass down the street. A close observer might discern a half shadowed look on her face—not of real anxiety, yet something akin to it. Auntie, as he wrote your letter from the girl whom she had reared from infancy was in Aunt Elizabeth's opinion, nearing the parting of the ways. Would she follow the path where love's pure flowers bloomed, or would her youthful eyes become blurred by some fitting vision she might deem higher until the tender blossoms faded, leaving the pathway desolate?

If anyone had suggested the term "matchmaker" to Aunt Elizabeth, that worthy lady would have held up her hands in horror at the grim thought. Yet here were these two young people whom she loved as her own perfectly fitted for a life of loving harmony together. Surely the fates must decree it so. Thus half unconsciously, yet prayerfully, the woman sought to pierce the hidden years and to assist in guiding aright those two whom her heart yearned over.

The clear December day closed keen and starry. The bright illumination from the street lamps alone

An hour slipped by. The echo of happy voices rang merrily on the clear December air. Aunt Elizabeth heard and smiled softly. Presently she laid aside her work as the sound of a shrill whistle heralded the approach of the three o'clock Western express. The seven o'clock express would bring John.

Sudden's a quick peal from the door bell summoned her. Hurrying through, she opened the front door. There, smiling down at her from his height of six feet, stood John.

"Why, my dear boy, is this really you?" Aunt Elizabeth's voice overflowed with pleasure and glad surprise.

"It is really me, Aunt Beth." John Stanton's arms closed tenderly about her; she was the only mother he had ever known.

"Patricia is out for a little while, down on the creek; but she will soon be back. We had no idea of your coming before evening, John."

"Of course you hadn't; I didn't matter when the heart is thinking so myself when I wrote. My little agen people with but it certainly seems good to be back with you again, Aunt Beth." John sat down in an easy chair by the fire all himself in a motherly figure, joyful, restless, care-free, hovering near him.

"Patricia is as devoted to her music as ever, I suppose? The touch of Aunt Elizabeth and Patricia were wastefulness in the question did not escape Aunt Elizabeth.

and Patricia's slight confusion changed to shyness.

"Are you glad to see me, Pattie?"

"Of course, silly boy." She had released her hand and reaching, pressed the electric button. Flooding the room with light.

Later as she was going to her room to dress for the evening, Aunt Elizabeth appeared in the hall.

"I thought you might like to wear your blue dress to-night, Patricia, so I laid it out ready for you." The girl bent for an instant over the balustrade and pressed a light kiss on the soft white hair beneath, then vanished up the stairway.

"I suppose I shall as well," she murmured, picking up the dress. Suddenly she paused, meditated for a few moments, then reluctantly yet firmly she opened the closet door and hung the blue dress in the remotest corner.

"You haven't sung for me to-night," John's tall figure stood beside her. "Aunt Beth was telling me of how you had taken the town by storm."

"I fear Aunt Beth over-estimates my good qualities and forgets my poorer ones," laughed the girl as she allowed him to lead her to the piano. A few moments later soft strains of music filled a wonderfully clear, sweet soprano voice filled the room. Patricia sang, not merely with her lips, but with her heart and soul. John Stanton stood entranced. When the last lingering note died away she arose.

"That is my good-night song," she said lightly.

"Not yet, Pattie." Firm yet gentle hands prevented her escape. "Sweet heart! won't you give me the promise now that I asked for two years ago?" The man's voice thrilled with tenderness. The delicate color faded from the girl's face, yet her answer was quite steady.

"I am sorry, John, but I have decided to devote my full time—firm and unhampered—to the study of music."

Aunt Elizabeth heard the light step on the stairs, but she listened in vain for a firmer one. An hour passed; then another; still no firm step on the stair. Rising, she put on kimono and slippers and passed down the dim stairway.

"John!" The man sitting with bowed head started as her light step sounded beside him. "My poor boy! You must not look that way." Aunt Elizabeth's voice was filled with pain and sympathy. The flickering fire revealed John Stanton's face, strangely haggard. "You must go to bed, John—and—try to sleep. It is one o'clock."

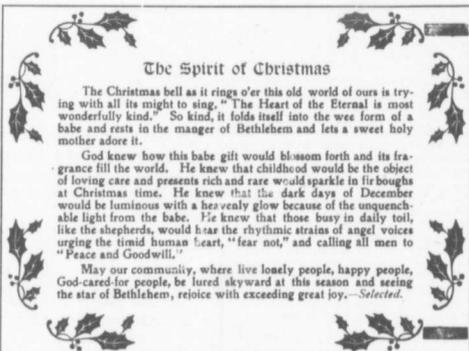
"Is it, Aunt Beth? I didn't know that's the hour, but I'm glad you came." For a moment his head rested against Aunt Elizabeth's faithful heart, where in boyhood days trouble vanished. Then he rose, tall and composed.

"You must go back, Aunt Beth, and rest—don't worry about me." With misty eyes Aunt Elizabeth climbed the stairs; her boy was in deep trouble and she had no words of comfort for him.

The next day as Patricia was arranging the scattered mail on the writing desk, a Christmas card with a few words in John's handwriting attracted her attention.

Dolly; wish you were here to spend Xmas." Unthinkingly Patricia read the words. Then she picked up the card and re-read them, slowly, carefully, and laid the card back in its place.

The moments dragged, or at least Patricia thought so. She forgot to water the bright blooming geranium in the south window, and her pet canary hopped back to the flitting; even his wings in vain for his daily bath; even her hour of practice held its slurring charm.



open fire in the Christmas decked living room.

"It will seem very pleasant to have you with us again. I hope nothing at the window watching the trim girls' figure pass down the street. A close observer might discern a half shadowed look on her face—not of real anxiety, yet something akin to it. Auntie, as he wrote your letter from the girl whom she had reared from infancy was in Aunt Elizabeth's opinion, nearing the parting of the ways. Would she follow the path where love's pure flowers bloomed, or would her youthful eyes become blurred by some fitting vision she might deem higher until the tender blossoms faded, leaving the pathway desolate?"

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Strange to say, the cause of it all was a Christmas card—a little ordinary inexpensive affair—with a few hasty written, unfinished words. In Patricia's mind there appeared an imaginary, elusive picture of a girl, blue-eyed and flaxen haired, whose name was Dolly.

It was Christmas Eve; the star-spangled heavens shed a calm and peaceful radiance over the white earth.

Patricia Weston, dressed in dainty clinging blue, stood looking thoughtfully down at the blazing Yule-logs.

"What is the trouble, little girl; can't you tell me?" John Stanton's deep voice spoke close beside her. "Tell me," he repeated tenderly, clung fingers closed nervously over his coat sleeve.

"Who is Dolly?" The question was low yet firm.

"Dolly! What do you mean, Patricia?"

"I mean the girl you sent the Christmas card to. You said you wished she were here."

"My little girl, what have you been thinking?" Strong arms imprisoned her. "Dolly is a nickname for my old chum Harold Dolliciere. You are the only one who has ever held a place in my life, sweetheart. But, if there had been someone else would you really have cared—just a little, Patricia dear?" The answer was highly satisfactory, and half an hour later a very radiant young couple received Aunt Elizabeth's Christmas blessing.

## The Upward Look

### Resolutions on Christmas Giving

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."  
I wonder in our heart of hearts how many of us really feel the truth of this, at this time of the year, when it should be truest of all.

One of the most recent books by Hauptmann very forcibly and realistically presents the thought: "What would we do with Christ to-day if He should visit our homes? How far are we now from understanding the true gospel of Christ's ministry?" As our great at this time, His own birthday, is He touched or hurt, pleased or grieved with the spirit in which our Christmas presents are given?

When nerves are normal, tempers are restored and bodies are rested, do we use as our need to make some good resolutions for next Christmas now that the time for doing so is so near?

Let us commence early so there will not be a wild, despairing rush at the last moment. I heard a lady say to a shopkeeper last week, "Next year I am going to begin my Christmas shopping in January, so as to have every present wrapped up by the first of December." "Please don't begin until February, madam," was the earnest protest. "Because we want one month in which to get rested." This suggests another resolution.

Make it as easy as we can for the shopkeeper and clerks. How tired and weary they must get!

Never give anything just because someone else gives us something. Let every present represent careful thought as to the recipient's likes and dislikes, and not be given with the sigh of satisfaction. "That is another off my list." I will never forget a distracted Christmas eve's shopping expedition with a friend with a long list and a small purse, who did not, on starting out, have a single present planned. Never give more than we can afford.

Never do more than our strength permits. That means a very dear Christmas gift. A friend remarked yesterday, "I have sewed on presents until I could not see and was so tired I wanted to cry. Then I put everything away and they will stay there until I am rested, because I will not have nerves."

Finally, never give a present unless it can be given with our love and in the spirit of Christ as a Christmas gift to Him.—I. H. N.



### The Happiest Day

H. Georgina Toole, Ontario Co., Ont.

What a delicious sensation stole over our small being when we awoke in the gray dawn and knew it was Christmas. First came just that wonderful recollection as "Christmas" followed fast by the remembrance that surely Santa Claus must have paid his magic visit and there must be a

bulging stocking down by the stove. All the calls of the other 364 days of the year combined into one great shout should not have made us scramble to our feet more eagerly than that thought. A rush across the room, a scuttle down the stairs, a hasty push at the dining room door and the familiar room was revealed with father reading before the glowing fire and beyond—the stocking in all its knobby mystery. That always was the beginning of a happy, happy day.

Then came the years when Santa's deer passed unheeding our chimney, but there was the tree. All the autumn had our ponies been heard and the week before the day saw the conclusion of great transactions wherein a dollar purchased no fewer than eleven presents. Such an air of secrecy pervaded the house Christmas eve as one or another member was missed from the family circle and mysterious sounds proceeded from the region of the Christmas tree. What fun it was in the morning to peep and peer around trying to guess what was in each queer shaped package! The smell of Christmas delicacies that lent their aroma to the air lingers yet in memory.

At length the sound of bells announced big brother and his family.

Thus the years roll by, but each brings another Christmas and leaves another pleasant memory. For the children to whom it is an unequalled delight and for the elders who catch the reflected glow of childish rapture, surely Christmas is the happiest day.



"Listen, Rose."  
Bud reads:  
"Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES."  
"For nearly one mile it travels through hygienic automatic processes—more and more spotless."  
"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into clean new packages, filled full-weight by infallible machinery—sewed automatically."  
"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.  
Bud reads eagerly:  
"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest bit of machinery is bright—polished like those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is healthy flour, wholesome, none like it."  
"Unbleached, too."  
"Nobody touches my flour—but me," said Rose.  
Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

MADE BY THE FIVE ROSES MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

THE TEA SETS ARE GOING FAST



PHOTO OF SET Names of Some Who Have Already Received Sets

- 1—Mrs. Grant Smuck, Dorchester, Ont.
- 2—Mrs. Albert Kockett, R.R. No. 2, Burgonville, Ont.
- 3—Mrs. G. Wildong, R.R. No. 1, Hespler, Ont.
- 4—Mrs. Jack Cameron, South Mountain, Ont.
- 5—Mrs. Arthur Bridger, Ont.
- 6—Mrs. Helen Sall, R.R. No. 1, Norwich, Ont.
- 7—Mrs. Arthur Hulbert, Burketon Sta., Ont.
- 8—Mrs. Geo. F. Donaldson, Stanbridge E., Pakenham, Ont.
- 9—Mrs. O. E. Spinney, R.M.R. No. 1, Eastman, Ont.
- 10—Mrs. Eli White, Portland, Ont.
- 11—Mrs. W. C. Godd, Brantford, Ont.
- 12—Mrs. John R. Almont, Silverdale Sta., Ont.
- 13—Mrs. Nelson Dominion, Stanbridge E., Ont.
- 14—Mrs. Sam Hodgman, R.R. No. 1, Huntindon, Ont.
- 15—Mrs. Thos. Fillingham, Hiller, Ont.
- 16—Mrs. L. H. Schneider, Sebringville, Ont.
- 17—Mrs. Harry Kingston, Eldorado, Ont.
- 18—Mrs. W. H. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont.
- 19—Mrs. John A. McLaren, Russell, Ont.
- 20—Mrs. Thos. W. Donnan, Stirling, Ont.
- 21—Mrs. Jas. Cleary, Angus, Ont.
- 22—Mrs. James Boyd, South Mountain, Ont.
- 23—Miss Lorette Forrestal, Madoc, Ont.
- 24—Miss Flossie Arkwright, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
- 25—Miss Alice Presby, Pendleton Sta., Ont.
- 26—Miss Ethel Fallowfield, Woodstock, Ont.
- 27—Miss Nancy Eno, Brunner, Ont.
- 28—Miss Jessie Hiecock, Lyndhurst, Ont.
- 29—Miss Amy K. Hales, Herwick, N.S., Ont.
- 30—Mrs. James Gordon, Hawick, Que.
- 31—Mrs. Samuel Talbot, R.R. No. 5, St. Mary's Ont.
- 32—Mrs. T. Fitzpatrick, Cordova Mines, Ont.

You, like the rest, can have one of these Sets free of charge, by sending us four new subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT. NOTE—Express paid in Ontario, and allowance made to parts outside.

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY JANUARY 14 and 15, 1914

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Baby's First Christmas

By Margaret G. Hoyt. What funny people my folk are! They've got a great big tree, And filled it up, from top to toe, With glittery things for me.

I'm goin' to cry-an' cry-an' cry. Jus' now I'm being played with—Oh, Such lots of things that please me so. A funny man 'at dances ay,— 'Pull this string, Baby dear,' 'ey say.

But I jus' laugh an' erow an' see The children dance my toys for me. I sit all warm on mother's lap,— Ar when I'm pleased, my hands I clap.

My little sisters laugh an' sing, "See, Baby, see this pretty thing!" My little brothers bring me toys— They're prairie pies,—those little boys. I've had my nap an' bath an' milk, So now Life seems as fine as silk: (If I don't get those balls, though by-my,

I've goin' to cry-an' cry-an' cry.)

Billy Weaver's Christmas Reward

Billie Weaver stuck his cold hands into his pockets and strode away in silence. The other boys went on with their Christmas talk and Billy didn't like to hear of the good things of which he had no share. He remembered the last Christmas and how he had hoped for presents for Santa Claus always brought presents to good boys. Billy knew he had been a good boy but the last Christmas morning he had gazed wistfully out of the uncurtained window and seen the little Smith children come out of their house with a new cherry stained sled.

"Well," muttered Billy Weaver to himself, "it ain't any use of thinking about Christmas when no presents ever come."

He turned the corner abruptly and nearly bumped into old Deacon Johnson of the village church.

"How do do," drawled the parson. Billy nervously kicked the snow drift and grunted his assent.

"Well," continued the deacon, "You had better come over to Sunday School next Sunday and hear about the preparations for the Christmas exercises. Going to have a big time over there and they have a dandy young lady teacher for the boys about your size."

Billy said, "Thank you," and spent the rest of the week in speculating on the advisability of going to Sunday School. The next Saturday night he saved the old shoes a good rub with a sock and a banana peeling and was ready for the service bright and early on Sunday morning.

He had a guilty conscience about going to that Sunday School, boys and girls always feel that way when they start in just about Christmas time. Billy reported, however, and was given a rude shock at the opening exercises. The teacher introduced him to all the other boys and instead of asking questions told them about a poor family living down by the railroad that were badly in need of food and clothing.

"Povs," said the teacher, "I want each of you to tell what you will do for these poor little children." "A new wrinkle," thought Billy. "Our folks have always been on the charity list and here these Sunday

School folks want me to begin supporting that family down by the railroad."

"How much will you earn next week that you can give to their Christmas basket?" interrupted the teacher.

"Twenty-five cents," said the boy and the rest not wishing to be outdone by his generosity, all chimed in with the same amount.

Billy Weaver was in a quandary. The first day at Sunday School had proven fatal. He had promised twenty-five cents to some other poor folks when his own mother did not have that much money to meet the household expenses.

"Kind of tough luck," murmured Billy, as he kicked his way home through the ever-increasing drifts of snow.

"Got to get that quarter, got to get that quarter," were the thoughts that went rumbling through his head.



"You're Just the Man We've Been Looking For."

all the way home and Billy Weaver was up against a financial proposition that taxed his ingenuity beyond comprehension.

The next day he remembered the snow shoveling job in front of a big office building and Billy was on the job before the sun had scarcely peeped over the low factories down by the railroad. He earned ten cents from the first man and kept on down the street until he had collected all of thirty cents for his work of shoveling snow. Then temptation came and Billy Weaver wondered if he really had to give that twenty-five cents to the teacher for the basket.

It was a hard pull but he thought, "No Weaver ever went back on his word," and he trudged down to the teacher's home and deposited his twenty-five cents. The night before Christmas was a lonesome time in the Weaver home. The mother and four little Weavers were not anticipating a Merry Christmas and Billy's three little sisters knew that Santa Claus would surely stop and see them. Billy was not so sure but like a little stoic he sat by the old stove and talked of what he would do for them when he grew to be a big man.

Christmas morning came and when Billy opened the door a large basket trimmed with holly and lightly sprinkled with snow was the first thing that met his gaze. Billy brought it in and they all assisted in opening it before the stove. There were dolls for the little sisters and skates for Billy and there were nuts and candy and a fine yellow chicken. Way down in the bottom of the basket Billy heard a jingle and peking up a Christmas bag emptied ten shiny silver quarters.

That was just the number of boys in the Sunday School class and Billy sat and thought for a long, long time. His little friends had never known Christmas like this. He was going to light and Billy Weaver's glasses and come directly home.—The Slanderer

\*\*\*\*\* A Conduct \*\*\*\*\* New Year

After M Santa City of the



remains sleighing gatherings

LOOKING

An old Looking B invitations backward. Little Sam a with a ridd and another head. In front door and receive Bow back through the ice reel L trifling soap couple, and every couple to the nut Reverse this Have the are one of Little Sam a correct? a book; tell would do how a boy him. This ANS

Just as a knock he b one come long white is written, perly plan New Year merriment

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papers ar then draw in turn re has drawn "I resolve before rich honest I'll chow ported v smoking i walk with side." Th to indefin

AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

New Year Games and Pastimes

After Merry Christmas is passed and Santa has retired to his obscurity of the North Pole, the world, notwithstanding, still wears a festive appearance. Our homes are still gay with scarlet bells and holly wreaths, and a few bits of mistletoe slyly hidden under the lights. With New Year's yet to come the holiday spirit remains and finds expression in sleighing parties, and all sorts of gatherings for the young people.

LOOKING BACKWARD MASQUERADE

An old yet ever jolly party is a Looking Backward Masquerade. The invitations should be written out backward. The guests should be asked to wear their costumes backward, with a ridiculous mask over the face, and another over the back of the head. Instead of entering by the front door, use the back entrance, and receive the friends in the kitchen. Bow backwards. If possible, go through the lancers or an old-fashioned reel backwards. Award some trifling souvenir to the most graceful couple, and demand a forfeit from every couple who unconsciously revert to the natural way of doing things. Reverse the order of refreshments. Have the forfeits written out. Here are one or two: Sing "Mary had a Little Lamb" in operatic style; draw a correct picture of a cow; try to sell a book; tell a sad story; tell what you would do with a million dollars; show how a boy cries when a hornet meets him. These could be added to.

ANSWER THE NEW YEAR

Just as the clock strikes 12, let a knock be heard at the door, have some one come in dressed as a baby in a long white dress and a sash, on which is written, "Jan. lat. 1914." If properly planned the appearance of the New Year baby will cause shouts of merriment.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Pencils and paper are brought out and every guest is asked to write five resolutions for the New Year. The

A Mistletoe Doubt

By W. B. Holland

"Sweet Beanie was there 'neath the mistletoe. An alluring picture in pink and white. Her eyes were inviting, her cheeks aglow. Her lips were puckered and arched just right. She knew, of course, when I found her there. That she was caught in the kissing trap. I got the kiss—she played the game fair. But I think she expected the other chap."

papers are folded and collected and then drawn out by the players; each in turn reads aloud the resolution he has drawn. For example, one reads, "I resolve to walk around the block before rising." "If I can't be honest I'll be as honest as I can." "I'll chew no more taffy with my imported taffy." "I must stop smoking in my sleep." "I must stop walking with my right foot on the left side." This last also could be added to indefinitely.

The Tie that Binds All Hearts

They lived down on the south side, where Louises were cheap—in more ways than one—this big family.

Seven children, father and mother—and very little else.

It was within a day of Christmas—John was a watchman in the town dry yards—but the strike had thrown him out of employment. He now worked at what he could get.

Too proud to beg John tried to keep the wolf from the door. Thank God, as yet they were in good health.

It was the last crust—without butter. It was the last can of condensed milk—and no sugar. Bread and milk—and health—

And the day before Christmas, John did not drink. He was a kind father and loving husband. He simply couldn't get work enough to save much ahead.

Mary looked squarely into her

Women May Vote

It is not often that women get an opportunity to express their opinions on public issues of the day. Farm and Dairy, however, values the opinion of our readers, and we are giving you an opportunity to vote on Farm and Dairy's referendum as published on page 13 of this issue. A special ballot for women will be published in our issue of Jan. 29th. We trust that every one of the 17,000 or more women readers of Farm and Dairy who are registered in their ballots properly filled out. The subjects dealt with in our referendum will be fully explained in this and succeeding issues on the editorial page.

father's face that night and asked: "Papa, are we going to have any Christmas presents?"

What an agonizing moment! John's heart ached at the inquiry. His wife looked away in dread. How her heart bled for the little ones! How well she knew that not a penny could they spare. But listen:

"Yes, dear girl, your children will all have Christmas presents."

"Why, John!" exclaimed the mother in astonishment. "You know—"

John left the table, swallowed the lump in his throat and went out into the night.

Snow was falling. He would sweep walks and earn money, but everyone would wait until the morning. He tried to get work. "Nothing available!"

He would not go back empty-handed. He was discovered, followed, arrested and jailed.

"You are charged with robbing the quarter meter. What have you to say?" The police judge was not unkind that Christmas eve.

Then John told of how he had lost his job because of the strike, how he had hunted for work in vain, how he had promised his children some Christmas presents, how he had stolen from the meter to fulfill that promise.

The judge had children, the big policeman had children, the reporter had little kids at home—

And tears trickled down their cheeks at the tale.

"Dismissed!"—said the judge, and added—

"Here's a dollar. Come and shovel my walk in the morning."

"Here's another," said the policeman.

"I want a man to tend my furnace," said the reporter.

And John's children awoke on Christmas morning to find the promised toys. And the good wife was busy preparing a real Christmas dinner out of the supply that John brought home that night.

And yet some say there is no Santa Claus.—Western Farmer.

CRUBBING is well begun and half done when you start it with —

Old Dutch Cleanser

FOR SALE—2 Sons of King Payne Serpis Clothville, from R. O. P. cone. Also three Clyde, Pills and 3 Sixtons, Youclines. —R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

FREE cataloguing descriptive list of rural books for farmers, stock raisers, poultrymen, etc. Write for it. Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

MORE and BETTER WHEAT. Hundreds of Farmers are growing it by the use of Davis Special Fertilizers. YOU can too. Send for Free Booklet. THE DAVIES COMPANY WEST TORONTO, ONT. We have an agent near you.

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Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Souring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums "Little Wonders Phonos for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 164-page FREE BOOK DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials. WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated, 189 West Southern Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Lakeview Holsteins

The Second PUBLIC SALE from this Herd will be held at the farms, near BRONTE, ONT., on

JANUARY 20th, 1914

There will be offered some

35 HEAD OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

Among which will be found daughters of COUNT HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL, and females in calf to him. This is not a dealer's sale, but is to be held in order to dispose of the natural increase and most of the stock offered will have been bred here. All females of milking age are in the Record of Merit.

Write for Catalogue and Remember the Day—January 20th

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.



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you like best for your white Sugar and buy St. Lawrence's Pure Cane Granulated white, in original bags—Fine grain, medium or coarse. Each the choicest sugar.

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

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Sixty Thousand traps now and so their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay the highest prices and express charges. Charge no commission and send money next day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trap skins every year. Deal with reliable houses. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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Book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Law revised in detail—tells you how, when and where to trap, but not traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also over 100 traps—minute for questions, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the making. Write to-day—address JOHN HALLAM, Limited Mail Dept. 309 111 Front St. East, TORONTO

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### Cream Wanted

Highest prices - unlimited markets. Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 15,000 cows and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We want your cream and your neighbors'. Write

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

### What Every Dairyman Needs

A Clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milker many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full instructions on how to use them, upon receipt of 50c (fifty cents). Address

**R. A. CHAMBERLIN**  
81 BAYSWATER AVE., OTTAWA, ONT



**SELDOM SEE** a big knee like this, but your horse has a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

### ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Beware of cheap imitations and Book 8 for free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, bird, animal, insect, gland, sore, burn, bruise, varicose veins, venereal disease, etc. **ALYRA PAIN**, Price \$1.25 a bottle. **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 123, Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can.**



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Creamery in South-Western Ontario, doing increasing business. Worth \$5,000. Will be sold for good reason. Good reasons for selling. Good chance for live man. Particulars on application to those who mean business. BOX 363.  
**FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.**

### Creamery Department

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

### The Cream Producer Responsible

The cream producer is responsible for the quality of our butter from his cream. Of course, a poor buttermaker will not make the highest grade of butter from even the best quality of cream, but the best buttermaker in the world cannot make the highest quality of butter from a poor quality of cream.

The world is demanding a better quality of butter in the general market. This demand is becoming more and more insistent. It will not be long before it will become imperative, so that all manufacturers will begin to see the necessity of taking steps to meet the demand.

A word of explanation is necessary so that the ordinary cream producer may fully understand why the responsibility for the quality of the butter produced rests with him. The peculiar flavor of June butter, which is so much desired and so much appreciated by particular buttermakers, is due to the presence in the butter of a certain kind of bacterium. In like manner the peculiar flavor of appetizing cheese is due to the presence in the cheese of a certain kind of bacterium that produces that particular flavor. To kill these bacteria destroys the particular flavor that they produce.

### BAD BACTERIA KILL GOOD

Now, in cream, besides the bacterium already mentioned, there are other bacteria, some of which are insidious to the last degree. In "rotten cream" the number and variety of these bacteria are multiplied indefinitely. In order to make the butter produced from such cream sanitary, it is necessary to kill the bacteria. This is done by the process of pasteurizing. The cream is then inoculated by adding to it a substance containing certain of these bacteria that are necessary for the production of butter, mainly lactic acid bacteria. This inoculating material is called a starter.

Scientists have been able to isolate certain of the bacteria found in sweet cream, and from the cultures of these bacteria the starter is made. But no scientist has been able yet to isolate all the bacteria that are found in sweet cream, and especially those that give to butter made from sweet cream that peculiar June flavor so much appreciated and desired. The result is that when "rotten cream" is pasteurized and inoculated with bacteria which does not contain the bacteria which give the peculiar, desirable June flavor, the butter has a flat, insipid taste, which to many users of butter accustomed to the June flavor is neither palatable nor palatable. All such pasteurized butter is perfectly sanitary, because all the disease germs in it have been killed. But to some tastes it is not palatable, because it lacks the peculiar flavor mentioned.

### PASTEURIZED OR CLEAN CREAM

It is contended by some health food enthusiasts that all cream should be pasteurized before making it into butter in order to kill all the disease germs that may be in the cream. This undoubtedly is true from the standpoint of sanitation. But the market demand present now shows that a great many people are willing to run the chance of disease germs being in butter in order to secure the palatable flavor. The highest market price is paid, other things being equal, for the butter that has this flavor.

There are some creameries to which cream is delivered in such conditions that they are able to make this high quality of butter without pasteurizing the cream. These creameries command the highest market price for their product. Such a product cannot be made from "rotten cream." A perfectly sanitary butter may be made from such cream; but its sanitary character is gained at the expense of the appetizing quality. If, then, every cream producer would see to it that his cream is delivered at the creamery in first-class condition, it would ensure the possibility of the creamery turning out the very highest quality of butter.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

### Establishing a Factory

When planning to organize a creamery it is desirable to have present a man who fully understands the requirements for success, and if possible an officer of some successful plant. The chairman of the meeting should be the creamery turning out the very highest quality of butter.

At this preliminary meeting the location should be decided upon, also the amount of necessary machinery and whether it is available, and the size of shares. An organization agreement can be drawn up and signed by those present with the understanding that it will not be a condition of becoming a member of the creamery. The amount of capital and the number of cows required are secured.

The amount of capital needed varies from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for a creamery and from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for a cheese factory. To get a creamery successfully about 40 cows will be needed and for a cheese factory from 100 to 200.

### Splendid Lectures at Guelph Winter Fair

(Continued from page 5)

spike harrow before the plants come in, in addition to thorough preparation of the ground and the selection of home-grown seed, constituted the methods of growing rods practiced by P. A. Brown, Macdonald College. Speaking of the kind of ensilage corn best suited to Quebec and Eastern Ontario, Prof. Kinch stated that what is needed is a corn of small-sized kernels, that is, one of early maturing for ensilage. The large kernels will not produce a sufficiently early corn.

### ARE LIGHTNING RODS RELIABLE?

Based on his extensive experience upon data which he has this year obtained on a trip through the states of Iowa and Michigan, Prof. W. H. Day, O.A.C., stated that properly installed lightning rods will give 98 per cent of protection. What is the best starter that does not contain the bacteria which give the peculiar, desirable June flavor, the butter has a flat, insipid taste, which to many users of butter accustomed to the June flavor is neither palatable nor palatable. All such pasteurized butter is perfectly sanitary, because all the disease germs in it have been killed. But to some tastes it is not palatable, because it lacks the peculiar flavor mentioned.

"The fact that last year Canada imported 13 million dozen eggs shows in itself be proof, enough that the poultry industry is capable of great development," said F. C. Brown. "What we need most is greater knowledge on the part of both producer and consumer and the detection of poor quality eggs and thus prevent the enormous annual loss from this source."

"For the general farmer," said Prof. W. R. Graham, of the O.A.C., "dual purpose poultry pays best. Our breeding should be directed to the production of birds of good constitution from strains of average high production, rather than from exceptionally high producing individuals."

The most profitable time to feed the dairy cow is when she is fresh. She then gives larger returns in butter fat and milk, proportionately to a nutrient consumed than later on.

### CREAM WANTED

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

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### SHIP US YOUR CREAM

WE Supply Cans and Pay All Express Charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a Statement of Each Shipment. Pay Every Two Weeks.

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### NEW COAL 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 for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put just like the old oil lamp.

### BURNS 7 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Give us a powerful light that burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode, guaranteed.

### \$1000.00 Reward

Who will give us the name of the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (the Aladdin makes such a challenge to the world if there were no reward) for the next 100 days? We want one person in each locality to do this. We will give \$1000.00 to the person who shows us the lamp for 30 Day Absolute Free Trial Period. No money to be paid until the lamp has been used for 30 days. Write for our FREE.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

GREENVILLE, Dec. 18.—On Friday and Saturday of last week we had a short course in stock judging under the guidance of Dr. Reed of Georgetown, Md. C. Stewart, of Ottawa, spoke on Winter Egg Production and Cooperative Marketing. As a result of this address, a local egg circle may soon mature. Mr. E. O. Haynor conducted a course in seed judging, and G. A. Brecher, of Norwich, discussed dairy cattle and conducted a judging class. The attendance averaged about 30.—E.

LEEDS CO. ONT. BROOKVILLE, Dec. 18.—We had a fine Live Stock Judging Course here Dec. 18th and 19th. Mr. Brethen conducted the course in dairy cattle, while Dr. Reed, of Georgetown, gave instruction on the judging of light and heavy horses. The convention was arranged by the Ontario Farmers' Institute branch, through the agency of our district representative, The Holstein cattle and horses, and property of A. C. Hardy, Brookville, and the Ayrshire came from the Piersville herd at Forbush.—W. B.

HASTINGS CO. ONT. CHAPMAN, Dec. 13.—The ground remained open through the first week in December, but has frozen up this week. The long period of open weather has given farmers a good chance to complete their fall plowing. A great many cattle of all ages have been shipped out this week, and most farms are now in good demand for winter stock. The following were good prices.—H. S. T.

OXFORD CO. ONT. WOODSTOCK, Dec. 15.—We have very fine winter weather, and the roads are excellent; some frost at night and fine in day time. Our milk goes to the City Dairy Woodstock. They pay \$1.60 a cwt., so it counts up, but buying cows is out of the question. There are a great many sales. Ordinary cows go for \$100—the highest I ever knew. Very little grain is sold. Most farmers buy a lot of oat bran, oats and cottonseed meal are the principal feeds bought.—A. M. McD.

MIDDLESEX CO. AFRIN, Dec. 15.—Fine open weather prevails and has for some time, and gives opportunity for gathering up odds and ends of work. This is very acceptable, as these have gathered on most farms on account of labor shortage. Seed for threshing is in progress. Seed is fair in quality, good color, but generally small; yield about half a bushel to one bushel an acre. Cattle are going out still and the temptation of the market is depressing the herds. It is time for move in the horse market here now.—C. M. D.

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITORS The following are some of the prizewinners at the Winter Fair in the Standing Field Crop Competition. Oats: Foster Bros., Oarkburg, Lincoln variety; W. G. Bennie, Elmcrest, Lincoln. Barley: Alex. Morrison, Smithdale, O.A.C. No. 2; F. A. Legg, Jefferson, O.A.C. No. 21. Spring wheat: James Bennie, Milliken, Goose; L. Summerfield, Unionville, Goos. Fall wheat: J. A. Gillespie, Ayr. Dawson's G. Chaff. Joe Taylor, Galt. Dawson's G. Chaff. Potatoes: Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, Canadian Standard; Sherman Polminter, Gravenhurst, Empire State, Cora; S. J. Shepley, Amherstburg, Wisconsin No. 7; John Park, Amherstburg, Wisconsin No. 7; Peas: Abe Meinhousen, Lion's Head, Golden Vine; Rossad, Cameron, Spry, Golden Vine.

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRES Editor, Farm and Dairy.—My Ayrshires are doing well. Cows are milking well, a number having been treated and are giving from 4 to 5 1/2 lbs. a day, testing from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. butter fat. I have on hand for immediate sale nine bulls. One was a year old last spring. His dam is Briggs Lassie, who gave 4300 lbs. of milk and 20.79 the butter fat in one year as a two-year-old heifer. She has given me this past summer an 8700 lbs. of milk a day. She is a big cow with large teats and a splendid shaped udder. This bull should produce great milking stock. Another bull for sale was one year old last month. His dam is Holobone Flirt, who gave 10,358 lbs. of milk and 43.72 the butter fat in one year as a two-year-old. At present she is giving 89% the milk daily, testing 4.6 per cent. butter fat. I have a bull 10 months old for sale from White Flies, who gave 10,630 lbs. of milk and 43.72 the butter fat in a year as a cow. All the dams of these bulls are large cows with good udders and large teats, and their sire is Holobone Flirt (Imp.) a breeder of heavy milking stock. I am

offering these bulls for half their value to sell at once as I am crowded for room. Any one wishing a high quality sire at half price should buy within 30 days. I can spare six bulls from one to two months old at \$25 each, all sired by Holobone Flirt (Imp.), and from R.O.P. dams. Some are from dairy top winners at Gravelly. Have a few choice females also for sale, about 50 head to choose from.—Wm. Thorn, Lyndoch, Ont.

CANADIAN PRINTED PEDIGRES Dairymen in general, and Holstein breeders in particular, will be gratified to learn that there is now in Canada a place where extended printed pedigrees of purebred Holsteins can be secured. Gordon S. Gooderham, of Bedford Park, Ont., has recently undertaken a line of work. Previously we have always been forced to send to our friends across the line to obtain the Canadian Holstein Pedigree Company. Mr. Gooderham will be able to send his wide and practical experience as a successful breeder or high quality Holsteins to the carrying on of this new line of work. One of our few dairy breeders have complete lists of the herd books, and are thus enabled to supply the Canadian industry of their herds. Moreover, in the sale and transfer of animals it will save an endless amount of writing and trouble. This Pedigree Company is also open to those who wish to purchase pedigrees. Here, too, practical experience as a successful Holstein breeder should insure good service to Canadian dairymen.

THE SHANTZ HOLSTEIN SALE The following prices were realized for purebred Holsteins, the sale of M. Shantz, Berlin, Ont., on Nov. 27th: Sir Koradyk Gerben De Kol \$355, Huber's White Bull, 6 mt.; Cornelia Statesman, \$55, Norman Snyder, Berlin; Corlotta Cornelia, \$25, E. L. Kobb, Berlin; Pezzy Nanna, \$50, Aaron Bowman, Berlin; Daisy Meckthilde Peggy, \$195; George Milnes, Berlin; Beatrice Meckthilde, \$250, Markle Bros., Hoopler; Paterij Nanna, \$30, Allan Hart, Berlin; Pearl Meckthilde, \$23, Ian Harvet; Bianche Clothilde, \$150, Neil McLean, Red Bank, Berlin; Pearl Meckthilde, \$140, Neil McLean; Heifer calf, \$55, Aaron Bowman, Berlin; heifer calf, \$50, Jno. Howling, New Dundas, Berlin; calf of Pearl Meckthilde, only a few days old, sold for \$37. Mr. Shantz writes us re his sale as follows: "The purebreds, as will be noticed, are nearly all staying near home which I think is a lively interest in the purebreds for this community. The purebreds brought higher prices accordingly than the registered ones. The highest price paid for a grade was \$234, she being a purebred for which no pedigree could be given. She was only \$150 and one of the all grade cows averaged \$125 a head. The young of the cows brought good prices. The heifers did well compared with other sales. "Altogether the sale was a great success, it being considered the largest sale ever held in this county. It was estimated that 150 persons attended the sale, thanks to Farm and Dairy as an advertising medium. The total receipts amounted to \$5,000."

PERCHERONS IN DEMAND Many of us are persuaded that breeders and importers of pure-bred live stock, horses, cattle, etc., do a community but little service except in the embellishing of their own fancies. But such is not the case. The privilege of being able to secure higher quality animals than what we now possess should not be undervalued by our farmers. In fact the raising of a number of animals kept on our farms can be traced largely to the introduction of choice ones from outside sources. One of our importers who is doing excellent service in this respect is F. J. Sullivan, of Windsor. During the past few years he has brought into Ontario a great many Percherons that are credit to our Ontario farms, and are proving quite as popular with our farmers as they are with our neighbors across the line. The demand for good Percherons for breeding and raising is so great that our Ontario farmers, as denoted by the following note from Mr. Sullivan: "My Percherons are now in fine shape, and the mares are all showing in foal. A lot of enquiries for horses are coming in, and the outlook at present is very encouraging, so that I am sure we will have last two weeks—in fact so much so that I have instructed my buyers in Illinois to purchase for me another band of good home-bred mares all showing in foal. They have just sold an excellent pair to a buyer from a W. W. Adams of Wooler, Ont. Although just off the grade, the pair—No. 100, and another splendid black registered mare to Mr. G. G. Germana, and another one weighing over 2000 lbs. to Mr. L. G. Bennett, of Port Hope."

Mr. Sullivan is a keeper of the choice kind, and should be able to suit any of us who may be looking for a choice Percheron stallion, or a good brood mare.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



We made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Tanks, Water Basins, Stationhoes, Well Drills, and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know. Make Your Cows as Comfortable as You Like to be Yourself. Stand her in the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Stanchions. Permit her free action of the head when she eats—perfect comfort when she sleeps, and yet keep her in place. Water her in O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Basins. Automatically keep fresh and pure water before her, and be sure of her health. The Individual Basin is the only sure method of preventing the spread of disease. Get our Catalog showing complete stable equipments. We also have engine catalogs and other suitable literature that is yours for the asking. Write to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited Head Office: TORONTO Branch Houses: Winnipeg, Montreal, Calgary. Illustration of a wind engine and pump.

The Call of the North Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile these rich agricultural lands, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that obtainable free and at a nominal cost are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world? For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, home-stated re-ventures, settler's rates, etc., write to: H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

GASOLINE ENGINES 1 1/2 to 50 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Traction. Illustration of a gasoline engine. WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA JANUARY 20-21-22-23, 1914 Additional Classes, also Increased and Extended PRIZES for HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, DRESSED CARCASSES, SEEDS AND POULTRY. Over \$12,000.00 in Prizes A series of Lectures dealing with important and practical Agricultural Subjects will be conducted. These Lectures will deal with Live Stock, Field Crops, Seeds and Poultry. SINGLE FARE ON ALL RAILWAYS For Price List and Programme of Judging and Lectures, apply to the Secretary. JOHN BRIGHT, President Ottawa, Ontario W. D. JACKSON, Secretary Carp, Ontario



# Farm and Dairy's Referendum

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

What do the people of Canada think upon these vital questions? That is what our Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is almost the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot to be published in the issue of next January 29. These questions concern the whole Dominion, so we want our Folks to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live.

Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Our Folks will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

## THE QUESTIONS

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

**1. THE OFFICIAL BULLETS** will be published in Farm and Dairy once on January 29, 1914. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured since this Referendum is for Farm and Dairy readers only.

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

**3. The ballot will be absolutely secret.** Readers must sign the ballot otherwise it will be rejected as a man's ballot. Names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No."

**4. The ballot should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.**

**5. The ballot will be absolutely secret.** Readers must sign the ballot otherwise it will be rejected as a man's ballot. Names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No."

**6. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Farm and Dairy, P.O. Box 102, Toronto," as soon after January 29 as possible.**

**6. Letters to Farm and Dairy** are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposing Farm and Dairy's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be as short as possible.

**AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN**

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Our Folks will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points in their own columns of Farm and Dairy during the next few weeks and make up their minds long and deliberately, free from all outside influences such as party leanings or the personalities of the candidates. We want everything about these eight national questions. Here is a splendid chance for you to learn more about them from each other.

**HALF A BULL SOLD**

It has been brought to my notice the report of the recent sale of one of the greatest Holstein bulls in Canada, namely Prince Household of the Hon. Thomas, senior herd sire at Manor Farm, Bedford Park, Ont., to Mr. Fred Hamilton, Hamilton Stock Farm, Ontario.

Mr. Hamilton secured a half interest in him, paying a sum well into four figures, and when you consider the future of this bull by being placed at the head of two of our big and well known breed-breeding herds, it is not surprising that he was not far wrong in his judgment, but made an investment which his money will give him good, as well as impart new blood into his herd.

Mr. Hamilton bred all his pure-bred cows and heifers, about 40 in number, to him, most of which are recent importations from the best herds in the U.S.A. and as he has a lot of high-testing animals he should get great results from this line of breeding.

Mr. Gooderham, of Manor Farm, will continue to use him at the head of his herd, which now contains some 30 of his daughters, none of them old enough to freshen, but he will be producing them at the rate of the \$10,000 one to King Legis Pontiac Alectra, and from a cow at home with a world record for age. This breeding ought to produce some excellent grand-daughters for "Prince," several of whose sons are now heading some of the best herds all over Canada.

Miss Hengerveld of the Pontiac's future looks bright. May be live yet to tie the 50-lb. cow which we are all striving so hard to produce, be a second or third Kornydyke, for the benefit of Messrs. Gooderham and Hamilton, and the Holstein industry in Canada.

### THE WOODSTOCK SALES

That Oxford county maintaining its reputation as a breeding centre of good Holstein cattle was evidenced at the recent Woodstock sale. Over 300 farmers gathered in the curling rink, where 90 odd pure-bred Holsteins changed hands for nearly \$100,000.

The bidding started rather quiet, but soon warmed up, and at times was as excited as one could expect. Mr. R. V. Kelly, of Syracuse, N.Y., one of the auctioneers, remarked to the Farm and Dairy representative that the Canadians are a bit slower in getting started than our breeders, but when you get started they keep a going. "The business of selling pure-bred cattle in your country is just beginning as yet. The stock sold at Woodstock would have brought \$25,000 at least in any U.S. sale."

Some good heifers were picked up, and more than one man went home with one or more animals that would make good foundation stock. One of the best was a two-year-old with lots of milk, and the highest priced animal at the sale, going to Wm. Bald, Sebringville, for \$450. Two grand four-year-old heifers, one 400 mark, the three and four-year-olds such as a lot would be hard to beat.

Among the females, two sets of four years and over averaged \$250; eight three-year-olds, \$275; nine two-year-olds, \$285; 13 yearlings, \$165; 21 calves, \$115. Thirteen males, eight of which were calves, averaged \$75. A number of calves were detailed with their dams. The following is a detailed list of sales made during over \$175:

Queen Lyons Sales, \$200. Wm. Bald, Sebringville; Queen Nancy, \$190. E. W. Nesbitt, H. P. Wagner, Sebringville; Queen Peggy, \$225. J. M. Glino, Mapleton; Dutch-Dee De Kol, Calamity, \$190. Harry Wain, Sebringville; Edith, H. P. Wagner, Sebringville; Adam Knox, Bright, Niagara; Netherland, \$180. F. W. Hamilton, St. Catharines; Bright, Fanny De Witt De Kol, \$215. H. L. Zwalin, Thorold; J. Lesurier, Bright; Lady Zwalin, \$260. J. Lesurier, Bright; Lady Zwalin De Kol, \$270. W. G. Bailey, Hamilton; Centre View, \$260. Ed De Kol, \$240. P. Prouse, Tillsonburg; Ruth Aberkrek De Kol, \$375. A. M. Schaver, Ancaster; Mary Lou, \$200. J. Lesurier, Bright; De Kol was sold for \$240 each to Wm. Bald, Sebringville; Pieter's Heifer \$190. Jacob Lesurier, Greigul Hengerveld Keyes, \$436. Jacob Mogk, Tavistock; Olantha Hengerveld and Keyes, \$465. Wm. Bald, Sebringville; Inka Mercedes Hengerveld, \$380. Jacob Mogk, Tavistock; Samantha Bright, Sebringville, \$375. E. P. Oliver, Bright; Mercedes Thorne, \$370. Geo. Oliver, Bright; Colantha, Sebringville; Emma Pauline, \$370. C. W. Culp, Vineland; Mercedes Priddy, \$370. Wm. Bald, Sebringville; Daisy Asza De Kol, \$255. S. Kneubecker, Berlin; Rosalie De Kol, \$260. \$235, Schaver, Ancaster; Daisy, \$235. Wm. Bald, Sebringville; J. Lesurier, Bright; Oxford Daisy De Kol, \$245. W. C. Bailey, Hamilton; Fernida De Kol, \$210. Wm. Bald, Sebringville; Countess Pouch Mercedes \$210. David \$200.25. Improved, \$200. J. Lesurier, Bright; Flora May De Kol, \$250. J. H. Dyer, St. Catharines; Linda Honig, \$250. J. Lesurier, Bright; Stamford; Daisy Olantha and Bull calf.

\$250. H. Akroeg, Stamford; Lydia Korn-dyke De Kol, \$215. J. Lesurier, Berlin; James 2nd Lady, \$410. J. A. Smith, Quesnel; John Akroeg, Stamford; Hengerveld, \$200. A. Lesurier; Aargie Vale, N. H. May De Kol, \$175. A. M. Schaver; Olivia De Kol, \$175. H. Law, \$175. W. F. Highland; Beaufort Dorothy, \$340. R. F. Armstrong, Tillsonburg; Mary Schelling, \$310. Olin Bright; Bright; Traceland Minnie Belle, \$345. C. Ruby, Sebringville.

### SALE TALKS CLAIMED

G. H. McKennis, Thornhill, Ont. March 11th, 1913. Disputed by E. D. P. Holstein.

The Southern Ontario Consignment Sale will hold their third annual sale at Tillsonburg on the first Tuesday after the annual meeting of the Holstein Association.

J. A. Stewart, Menie, Ont. Dec. 30th Holstein.

Oxford District Holstein Breeders, Woodstock, March 18th, 1914.

George H. Gooderham, Bedford Park, May 26th, 1914. Holstein.

Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont. Jan. 29th, 1914. Holstein.

### United Farmers ask for Reform

(Continued from page 6)

and had not acted, and the Government that had a hard time explaining.

This was the case with another delegation bobbed up, including the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, whose presence and apparent opposition to the wishes of the larger delegation naturally created a "surprisable" situation. As was later stated that the members of this second delegation had met in Ottawa for other purposes, but hearing of the first delegation, decided to act on their own account as a count deputation, although they had not been formally appointed to do so by any of the associations they appeared to represent. Numbers of the first delegation were "surprised" by the second delegation showed a lack of courtesy in acting as they did, which was all the more surprising in view of the fact that they were men of standing and were known, and not inclined to fail in this respect.

### THEIR REQUESTS

The members of this deputation were present in the morning when the other farmers were presenting their case, and returned again later in the afternoon, and presented their own case. None of the members of the first deputation went back to hear what they had to say.

The members of the second deputation admitted that they had not appeared before the Government with a prepared case. They contended that the farmers of Canada do not want to see the tariff decreased, especially as it pertains to fruit, nor do they want to see the British Preference abolished. They did not believe that foodstuffs could be brought into Canada to help the consumer without injuring the producer. They agreed with one request that had been made by the first deputation, and that the Dominion Government should enact legislation that would facilitate the establishment of cooperative enterprises among farmers. Premier Borden promised to give their views consideration.

## AYRSHIRES

**FOR SALE**

Ayrshire Bull Calf, 13 months old, 1100 lbs. (1100). 3557 (8770). Dam, Rosella May, 3415 Record in two-year-old class, 7546 lbs.; milk, 10 lbs. 10 cts. in a three-year-old, 1150 lbs. milk, 650 lbs. fat.

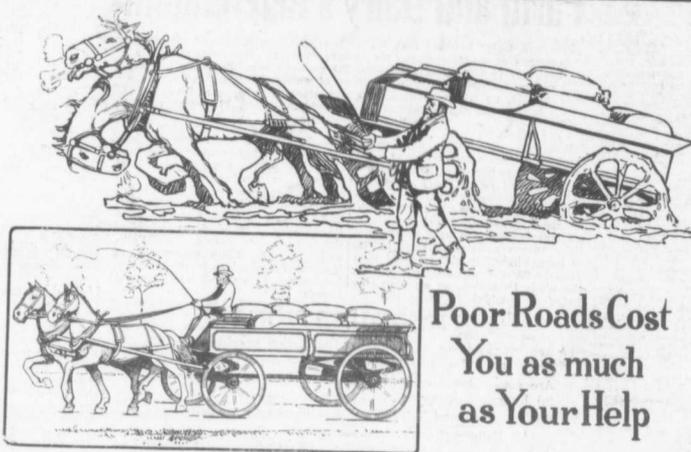
JAMES ELDER BROTHERS, CORNHILL, ONT.

## Burnside Ayrshires

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

Patricia, Honig, \$250. J. Lesurier, Bright; Stamford; Daisy Olantha and Bull calf.

R. N. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.



## Poor Roads Cost You as much as Your Help

SEVERAL thousand Minnesota farmers figured up the various losses they suffered in a year as the result of poor roads. They made the astonishing discovery that *these losses came to a total large enough to pay for all their hired help!*

The roads in this Minnesota district are not by any means the worst roads in America. They might be called good roads if compared to some that are only too well known. But they are bad enough to cause the loss of more than half a million dollars yearly to the farmers who have to use them.

### Read The Story These Figures Tell

Loss because of longer routes to town .....	\$61,994 01
" " " slow progress in hauling .....	75,627 64
" " " extra trips .....	158,607 34
" " " specific reasons (perishable goods spoiled, good markets missed, horses ruined, etc.) .....	220,574 16
Loss because of inability to haul manure .....	91,925 00
<b>Total Loss .....</b>	<b>608,728 15</b>

The average loss to each farmer was found to be \$150.

He lost \$1.70 for every acre farmed. He lost 13 cents every time he carried a ton of produce over one mile of bad roads.

He lost one-tenth of his total crop. *He paid as much for bad roads as he did for his hired help.*

He paid enough to pay off his mortgage in three years and leave something over—

And all this in addition to his regular road tax, which was spent in the hopeless task of making a poor road good by repairing it.

Have you figured up what poor roads are costing you?

Try it, and in the meantime write for information about

## Concrete Highways

CONCRETE has solved the good roads problem—solved it in a way that means neither high taxes nor make-shift methods. Write to-day for the booklet "Concrete Highways," and other free literature that fully explains why concrete is the best and most economical material, for country highways as well as for city streets.

Address:

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When you buy Cement for use on the farm, be sure to get Canada Portland Cement. You will know it by this label on every bag