

Sixth Annual Breeders' and Christmas Magazine Number

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

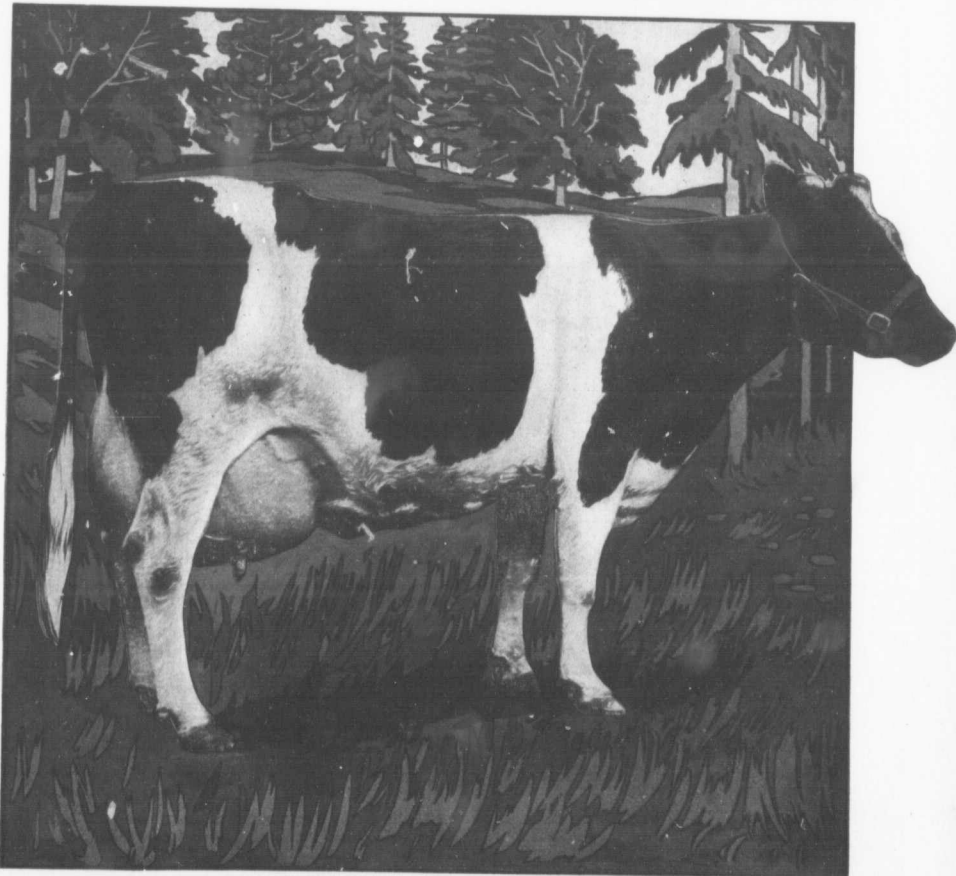


DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Contents - Dec 1st
Dairy & Cold Storage

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 3, 1914

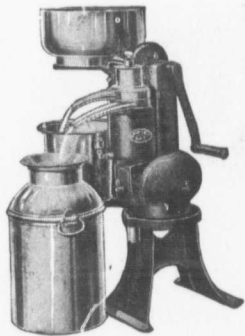


ONE OF THE GREAT COWS IN A GREAT MARITIME PROVINCE HERD. (See Page 31)

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



There's No Time Like The Present

Did it ever really occur to you that none of us have a "leash on life" and that the only way to attain the big things is to take advantage of every opportunity with the least possible delay.

It is said that "Opportunity Knocks but once at Every Man's Door." But we're not selling "opportunities." We're selling labor savers and money makers, our

B-L-K Mechanical Milker AND "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

And if you are not already the owner of either or both of these machines, therein lies the opportunity for an increased output of better dairy products, higher prices and less labor.

What they are doing for others they will also do for you.

Read in previous advertisements what some of our satisfied patrons have to say. Then write us for literature.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

As the Colt Is, So Will Be the Horse

A. S. Alexander, M.D.C.

Every foal should be the product of intelligent, correct breeding; not haphazard, hit and miss mating.

Too many misfits and mongrels are produced. They fail to make high-class horses, even when properly fed and managed. Born wrong, they do not grow right. It is also lamentably true that many colts born right are raised wrong.

Every farrier should aim to mate only suitable sires and dams for the production of ideal horses. For the various purposes, and then should feed and develop the product perfectly.

Only a pure-bred sire can beget a grade horse. He also must be sound, muscular, prepotent, and suitable in type if the colt is to be ideal. This is equally true of his mate. The sire does not necessarily correct, in his progeny, the serious faults of conformation of his mate. He reproduces only those of his features which are stronger or dominant over the corresponding features of the mare.

Then, too, if care is not taken to train the foal's hoofs properly, they may grow crooked and throw the leg bones out of plumb. This will spoil action and ability at maturity. The feet must be made level and true by expert rasping once a month or so during the growing years. Such trimming is all-important. Postponed, it soon becomes too late to help; the mischief is done.

"As the colt is, so will be the horse."

Community Horse Breeding

"Old Country Jock," Grey Co., Ont.

For what breed of horses is Canada most famous? I don't know. I don't think anyone else does. Perhaps the question is too wide. Well, then, what breed of horse is Barton county or Oxford county or Peterborough county best known for? I guarantee there will be as many different opinions as there are different breeds.

Let me ask another question. How



Wouldn't Such an Outfit Appeal to any Horse Lover!

Mr. Jao. C. Brown, Welland Co., Ont., is best known as a Holstein funder. If he may judge from the illustration he also knows and appreciates a good thing in horse flesh. "Better than an auto," said he.

She stamps as surely upon her offspring those of her undesirable traits, which are dominant over the corresponding traits of the sire. To have a colt born right, so that it will develop right, the characters of both sire and dam should be as similar and ideal as possible. Violent crosses should be avoided. The most prepotent pure-bred sire should be used. The use of all other sires is mere waste of time and money.

Rearing the Foal

Given a foal that is born right its development should not be left to chance or luck. It can only materialize the hereditary possibilities of its breeding if perfectly nourished. The inadequately fed, and consequently stunted foal never attains full size or value. At least one-half of its growth and weight of a horse is attained during the first twelve months of life. That is, therefore, the most important period in the life of a foal.

The pregnant mare should be fully fed to ensure adequate nourishment of her fetus and an abundance of milk for its reception. She should be as well fed while nursing the foal.

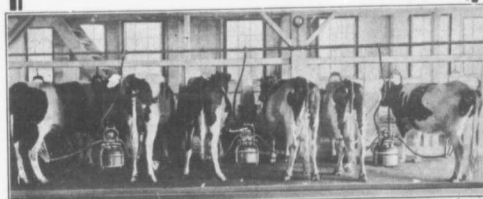
If the foal is to make perfect growth it must, from its earliest days, be provided with oatmeal, then crushed oats and wheat bran, and afterwards an abundance of whole oats, bran, grass, hay and roots. There is no time in the life of a horse when the feeding of oats and bran is so profitable. The foal that is not so fed may lack in maturity 25 per cent. or more of the size, weight, strength, and value possible, through heridity. Overfeeding and pampering must be avoided, however, as they may prove injurious or ruinous.

far will we ever get with horse breeding in this country on the present plan? Scotland has made itself famous by the development of just one breed, the Clydesdale. Sections of England are equally well known for the Shire. Normandy in France has a world-wide reputation as the home of the Percheron. All of these countries have come to the front and attracted buyers from every country of the world because they specialized in their breeding. Not only can they sell to better advantage than we can, but they can breed to better advantage. They have the best of it at both the production and the marketing ends.

Here is a suggestion: Why should not the farmers' clubs, institutes, and so forth in each county get together, thresh it out, decide on a breed, and then stick to that breed? This is only a suggestion. It may not be practicable, but I believe that some way or other those of us who are breeding horses in this country must bring our business down to a community basis.

A Convenient Hearing

The story is told of an old Irishshire farmer who had a habit of feigning deafness when he wanted to avoid answering an awkward question. One day a neighbor said to him: "I'd like to borrow your cart this morning mine is having a spring mended." "You'll have to speak louder," the old farmer answered. "I don't hear very well—and I don't like to lend my cart anyhow."



XMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR

And with it the Heaviest Buying Season.

Our dairy farmers have been prosperous, and now, at Xmas they are in the best mood to buy.

Surely they won't overlook you when making their selections. No certainly not, if you do your part—keep your announcement before them.

Remember we still have 2 issues to appear before the "25th" in which Xmas trade can be appealed to to advantage.

Reserve your space early to secure good placing.

Advertising Dept.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas



& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada



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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1914

No. 49

Some Thoughts on the Future of our Live Stock Industry

Will the European War Hasten or Mar its Development ?

TO what extent will spread the devastation and ruin that is being wrought by the European War no one knows. The cost in human life has already been terrible, and of this loss we naturally think first. But when millions of men march off to war, let us not forget that there tramp with them millions of the best of the country's horse flesh. We know, too, that one of the fundamental facts of modern warfare is that the success or failure of an army may rest on the efficiency of its commissariat. An army travels and fights on its belly, and the feeding of the 6,000,000 men now under arms and the millions that are to follow them, if the war lasts many months longer, may seriously endanger the herds and flocks of Europe.

Already there is a growing conviction in Canada and the United States that the war may result in a greatly enhanced development of the live stock industry in America. Many well-known authorities are already freely predicting a great demand in the years to come for work horses, meat and dairy products. Others well in touch with the situation believe that Europe will even have to call on America to renew its pure bred studs, flocks and herds. So far these glimpses into the future can only be regarded as speculation. There is much in the situation, however, to encourage the breeder to conserve his stock and prepare for bigger business as a result of the conflict. Some lines of industry will be disappointed in the ability of Europe to buy when the war is over. Even if financially crippled, however, Europe will need horses with which to conduct its agriculture, and the people of Europe will certainly need to be fed.

The horse suffers even more than his rider in



Foundation Stock for Future European Herds, Perhaps ?

The duration of the European war will determine whether or not Europe will have to call on America to replenish her breeding stock. If Europe's herds are seriously diminished, Canadian herds, such as this one, will surely be enhanced in value. These pure bred Ayrshires are the property of Wilton E. Dryden, Missisquoi Co., Que.

war time. The world's most skilled surgeons are on hand to care for the wounded soldier, but the wounded horse, unless the wound be slight indeed, is either killed or allowed to die. A prominent cavalry officer estimates the life of a cavalry horse in active warfare at only four months. The casualties among artillery horses are even heavier. A conservative estimate would place the number of horses in active service in Europe as well over one million. Horse experts of the Department of Agriculture of the United States and of the army, estimate that already anywhere from 250,000 to 500,000 horses have perished. This estimate does not seem to be out of the way when we know that in the Boer War Great Britain took over 100,000 horses from the American continent; and the losses to horse flesh in that war are as nothing compared with

the losses in this almost world-conflict.

Already our horses have been bought by the thousand for army purposes. They have been taken where owners are willing to sell. In Europe, however, the owners sell whether they will or not. Cab horses were taken out of the shafts on the streets of London when war was first announced. Stud's of valuable hunting horses were requisitioned. It was the same all over Europe. War knows no greater necessity than its own immediate need, and the fact that horses will be required for the carrying on of industry in the future receives little consideration from military authorities.

There is a big demand now for army horses, but what will the demand be after the war? Agriculture and city traffic will all call for horse power. Russia and America are the two great horse countries of the world. Russia's equine population may be reduced to the limit where they have none for export. The other warring countries may have to depend largely on America to refill their stables. The demand will extend to draft horses as well as the lighter-limbed kind. In this connection the opinion of E. J. Heisel, a United States importer of Percherons on a large scale, is interesting. He says:

"Percheron and Belgian horses are being used for war purposes in Europe, especially for artillery purposes, and a large per cent. of the horse population of France and Belgium is being destroyed. What few horses are left after the war is over will be so high in price that it will be prohibitory for Americans to import them and sell them here. Americans who have a few good draft mares have a great opportunity to make



Will War Affect the Value of This Herd, the Result of Three Years' Diligent Work with Holsteins, by Mr. Jno. Anderson, Grenville Co., Ont.

money, but better care must be taken of the colts than in the past in order to develop them into the highest type of draft horses. The man who has some Belgians is the best off, as war will nearly devastate Belgium of good horses. However, the situation is critical everywhere. America should develop into the greatest breeding ground in the world."

It would seem that farmers may increase their horse stock almost with perfect assurance that there will be a market in Europe for both breeding and work animals

Effect on Beef Cattle

The effect of the war on the future of fat cattle is easier to predict. There was a worldwide beef shortage when the war started. It is reasonable to infer that the production of beef has been seriously interfered with in at least four countries of Europe, owing to the absence of husbandmen at the front. At the same time, breeding stocks will be largely drawn on for the feeding of the army. Peasants may be ill-nourished in times of peace and get along with

little meat, but in times of war good nourishment is a necessity to military success. In Germany and Austria in particular will the native breeding stock be seriously depleted, as the supplies they might get from the New World are practically shut out by a naval blockade. When war commenced, there were 37,000,000 head of cattle in Germany and Austria. This supply must already be seriously depleted. If the proprietors of fancy restaurants in Paris cannot secure fresh milk and cream because the dairy herds of the country have been commandeered to feed the army, what must be the situation in Berlin and Vienna? High prices for beef cattle seem certain for a long time to come, and the clearing away of the war clouds will not be accompanied by a drop in beef prices to the old peace level.

The Future of Dairying

The situation in regard to the dairying industry is a little more difficult to predict, but here, too, the situation is promising from the farmer's standpoint. A good dairy cow has ever

been a more economical producer of human food than the beef animal. The financial stress that will inevitably follow war, as it is accompanying it, will force people to search out the most economical foods, and this must result in an enhanced appreciation of the nutritive qualities of milk, butter and cheese. Valuing foods according to their caloric value, Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has determined the fuel value of one dollar's worth of each of the following foods as follows.

	Calories.
Milk, 8c a quart	10,402
Butter, 30c a lb.	12,000
Cheese, 20c a lb.	10,960
Beef, hind quarter, 14c a lb.	7,563
Sirloin steak, 24c a lb.	4,132
Eggs, 25c a doz.	3,853

These figures speak for themselves. They show, for instance, that milk at eight cents a quart is two and one-half times as efficient a food as sirloin steak at 24c a pound. Comment-

(Concluded on page 18)

The Dairy Cattle Uplift in Sweden

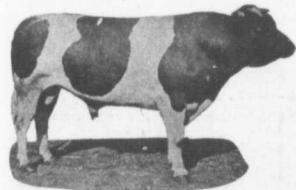
What the People of Sweden are Doing to Improve their Dairy Herds.

AS dairy countries Sweden and Canada have much in common. Both countries are in the north temperate zone. In both the providing of winter feed is the great problem of the live stock farmer. And in Sweden as well as in Canada, the native breeds of dairy cattle are of comparatively little importance. If efficient herds are to be produced it must be by importation and breeding.

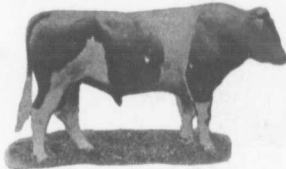
Sweden had the earlier start, and Swedish dairymen have made good use of their time. From the success that has been their dairy farmers of Canada may derive inspiration and learn many lessons. No mere recital of facts, however, could fill one with such appreciation of Swedish methods as is afforded by an hour's chat with such an enthusiast as Paul A. Boving, Root Specialist at Macdonald College, Que. Although he is known only as a field husbandry authority to the Canadian public, Mr. Boving is an enthusiastic dairymen, as I had abundantly proved to me in the course of an interview some months ago. I was on my way to the Chateauguay district of Quebec, so it was natural, when I met Mr. Boving in one of the corridors at Macdonald College, that our talk should drift around to the dairy cow. I had never thought of Sweden as a country in which dairying was carried on with any degree of perfection. Mr. Boving soon set me right.

Wonderful Swedish Records

"In my native province, Scania, in Southern Sweden," said he, "we have 18 herds, numbering from five to 202 cows, that in 1908-09, the last years for which I have definite information,



This One, too, Has Producing Ancestry



A Swedish Holstein Bull of Merit

It is sires such as this that have given Swedish dairy cattle a position of pre-eminence in the dairy world. This fellow's dam had a five-year average production of 17,535 lbs. of milk and 553.77 lbs. of butter fat. He was sold to a breeding society for use in several good herds.

had an average production of over 11,750 pounds of milk, test-g 3.22 per cent. butter fat in the year. One man with 80 cows has had a herd average of over 11,750 pounds of milk for a period of six years."

Such figures were an eyeopener to me. I could not call to mind a single Canadian herd of any size with such high average production. "Were the records official?" I asked.

"These records would correspond for accuracy with those published by the Canadian Record of Performance," replied Mr. Boving, as he ushered me into his office. "The milkings are weighed each day and the inspector visits unexpectedly three times a month to verify the owner's figures."

"What proportion of the dairy cows of the province you mention would have such records to their credit?" I next asked.

"The official cow testing societies include about 60 to 65 per cent. of all the cows in the province," was the answer. "Good cattle are very generally distributed. I doubt if any country, with the exception of Denmark, has a higher percentage of good dairy cattle than Sweden. And we started partly with common scrubs, such as formed the foundation of the dairy herds in Canada." There was justifiable pride in Mr. Boving's voice.

"How did you do it?" I asked.

"By importing good, pure-bred stock from Holland and Ayrshire," was the reply. "The

An Interview with Paul A. Boving

present high excellence of our dairy herds is in a measure due to a process of grading up. We have imported a number of pure-bred females, but the major portion of our imports have been males. And we have bought the best. We are now at the place where we can breed better sires than we can import. A good first-class bull will readily bring \$600 to \$1,200 in Sweden."

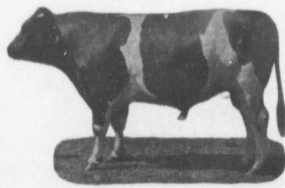
My conception of the Swedish farmer was not of a capitalist with hundreds of dollars to invest in a herd sire. Mr. Boving cleared away this difficulty. "These prices are mostly not paid by individuals," he hastened to assure me, "but by the cooperative breeding societies, who buy the sires for the use of their members. A sale of sires is held at Malmo, in the province of Scania, each year. Every bull offered has to pass a severe test, not only in regard to health, but in reference to its performance pedigree. Its dam and grand-dams must have averaged over 9,000 pounds of milk a year or the bull will be rejected." Stepping over to his bookcase Mr. Boving secured a sale catalogue. Records of production were published along with the name of the animal offered. All of the offerings were home bred.

"If you have imported few females," I remarked, "you must have a small number of registered animals."

Two Registration Books

"Some years ago we kept two distinct herd books," replied he. "In the first book a record was kept of all first six crosses. Starting with common stock—although it had to be of desired type for the breed in question—and using

(Concluded on page 17)



Another of the Type Favored in Sweden

In Fa

THE good or breed respect of the have my favor but I have a cow that can I realize to breeds. No statistics that dairy have im have been as keeping this in a but Ayrshires on admiration for and beautiful and their in agreeable to application w as a breed w as to mating advantage th it may not al to dictate the circumstances,



Canada. Many of the cows in Canada. Several of the

will be obtained to stimulate handling of

With us, I find them pr as an invest herd of Ayrshires proposition t impressed o than I care t in Scotland herd of cow shires, a sys As I was le fairly intima and soon ing herd of herd in ques cow from m erage of onl entire year. This was forced metho spring fresh grain feedin alone and r

*From Kimball

In Favor of the Ayrshire Cow*

GILBERT McMILLAN, HUNTINGDON CO., QUE.

THE good dairy cow, no matter what her color or breed may be, cannot fail to inspire the respect of the sincere, progressive dairyman. I have my favorite breed just as others have theirs but I have always felt a keen admiration for the cow that can make a profit year in and year out. I realize that there are good points in all of the breeds. No one has a monopoly on the characteristics that develop into cash profits, but I naturally have my preference for the Scotch cow. I have been asked to state a few of the reasons for keeping this breed and I shall be glad to mention these in a brief way. In the first place we keep Ayrshires on our farm because we have a genuine admiration for the breed; their symmetry of form and beautiful carriage being pleasing to the eye and their intelligent disposition making them agreeable to handle. Also by years of study and application we have acquired a knowledge of them as a breed which enables us to handle them, both as to mating and general management, to greater advantage than we could any other breed. While it may not always be wise to allow personal taste to dictate the selection of a breed, under most circumstances, it will, as much greater satisfaction

pasture in the fall, and with the cows dry for a good two months in mid-summer.

Later in life when I became better acquainted with American methods and different dairy breeds of cattle I have been much interested in studying the records of the various breeds and their value as a criterion for the economical production of milk and from my own experience and that of others I must admit I have never seen in black and white such economy of production as this herd showed. We have seen herds of cows with a larger earning power, but due entirely to the enhanced value of the product.

I am quite willing to admit that all our Ayrshire herds do not come up to the one mentioned, but it impressed on me forcibly what the capabilities of the breed were, if bred and raised properly.

The next reason in point of importance to us in keeping Ayrshires is their general hardiness or healthiness, our losses due to diseases of an inherent character being practically nil; another point under this head is the very small loss in raising calves. In my own experience in one of the largest pure bred herds in America the loss for four years averaged one and one-half per cent.

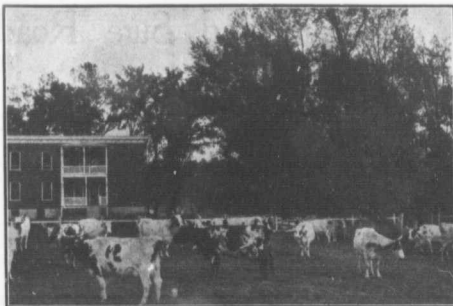
Another reason why we keep Ayrshires is that we get a grade of milk that commands the maximum market price in no matter what form you market it. An instance that happened this spring brought this strongly to our attention. Owing to a difference regarding prices a number of those producing milk for the Montreal market, pulled out, and shipped to the local creameries, where

the milk is paid for by test and much to our surprise we found that after making a fair allowance for skim-milk, we were receiving practically city prices. To us this was a mighty strong argument for our Ayrshires as it places a man where he is not at the mercy of one outlet for his milk.

Another very important reason to us, while not an economic one, is worth considering by any new man going into the pure bred cattle business, namely: the Ayrshire is at present the least exploited of the dairy breeds and presents the greatest field for future development and enhanced values.

Now to summarize we may put it thus. We keep Ayrshires because we like them; because we find them profitable as milk producers and a breeding herd; because they furnish a grade of milk you can market to advantage in any form; because they are healthy and hardy; and finally, of all the breeds of cattle they present the greatest field for future development.

Ellwood, the American sociologist, has declared that "the doubling of the price of bread in any civilized country would be a far greater calamity than a great war. Even a slight rise in the price of foodstuffs brings large numbers in the great industrial nations to the verge of famine. The world is now in the throes of the one calamity—war; it is devoutly to be hoped that the second—the doubling of the price of bread, may be avoided. Conservation of the world's food supplies is now more than ever an absolute necessity. And again let it be said that conservation means a careful utilization, not merely selfish hoarding. It stands for principles which are the antithesis of those that are usually adhered to during a state of war.



Some Quebec Ayrshires and the Home they Have Built
A scene on Burnside Farm, bought, paid for and improved with the profits derived from a herd of pure bred Ayrshires. Is it any wonder that R. R. Ness is in favor of the Ayrshire!



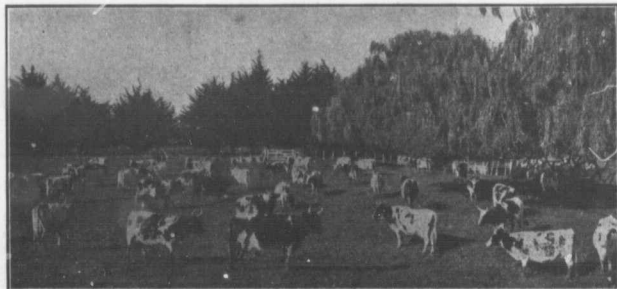
Canadian Ayrshires have their Full Share of World's Records

Many of the greatest producing cows of the Ayrshire breed have been bred in Canada. Several of these great producers were members of the herd here illustrated, that of A. S. Turner and Son, Wentworth Co., Ont.

will be obtained and no effect will be required to stimulate the interest necessary to make the handling of any breed a success.

With us, however, the main reason is that we find them profitable, both as milk producers and as an investment for breeding purposes. That a herd of Ayrshires, properly managed, is a sound proposition from a dairyman's point of view, was impressed on my mind strongly more years ago than I care to look back. At that time I was working in Scotland for a man who was renting a large herd of cows, practically all registered Ayrshires, a system which is still in use over there. As I was learning the business I was allowed a fairly intimate knowledge of the financial side, and it soon became apparent to me that a working herd of Ayrshires was a money maker, this herd in question netting on an average \$110 per cow from milk alone, and milk was worth an average of only \$1.20 per hundred pounds for the entire year at that.

This was accomplished, mind you, not by any forced methods but simply on the old system of spring freshening, entailing only about ten weeks grain feeding, the entire summer on pasture alone and roots or cabbage to supplement the



Ayrshires Have Made Good in Other Lands—A Herd on the North Island of New Zealand

*From Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

A Safe and Sure Road to Greater Dairy Profits

F. E. ELLIS, B. S. A., EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

THE best part of the programme at a recent dairy meeting in Eastern Ontario came when the regularly appointed speakers had had their say. Much of the talk had hinged on the price of cheese. A farmer in the audience, who had been listening with ill-concealed impatience switched the trend of discussion completely in a few simple sentences.

"We seem to have lost our sense of proportion," said he; "we came here to discuss the problems of our business. So far we have confined ourselves to a discussion of prices, whether this cut or that cut was justifiable, why we got only 14½¢ the last board meeting, when Peterboro got 1-16¢ more. This is well and good. We want all the money that is rightly coming to us for our cheese. I myself would like to hear more to guide me on the safer and surer road to dairy profits, that is to be found in increasing the production of our own herds. We can control production. Cheese prices are almost altogether outside of our control. Let's hear more about our own end of the business."

There is a lot of truth stored up in these few sentences. The merchants who handle our cheese are engaged in a business in which there is the keenest of competition. As a result dairy products are handled on small margins, probably smaller than any other line of food stuffs equally perishable. There may be some abuses to be rectified, and we do not want to lose sight of these; but the greatest additional returns improved marketing systems could give us are small indeed compared with the additional profit possible through increased production with better feed and better cows. In the breeding of better cows no one point is of more importance than the sire.

Doubled Dairy Production

What would be the annual value of the dairy industry in Canada if pure-bred sires of good breeding had been in use in every herd in Canada for the last 10 years

and their progeny now filling our dairy stables? I believe it would be conservative to estimate that the number of cows being the same and prices the same, we would have \$300,000,000 annually as the income of our dairy herds, instead of a little over \$100,000,000 as at present. The largest increases in price we can hope for could not so add to our incomes. That extra \$100,000,000 would not represent a proportionately greater outlay. Most of it would be so much "velvet" for the dairy farmers.

This estimate is, of course, pure speculation. The chances are that instead of keeping as many cows as we do now, we would keep fewer cows and more profitable cows. Such mathematical speculation concerning the influence and value of pure-bred sires, was once popular with dairy instructors. No mining prospectus ever read more attractively than the ar-

ticles and lectures that were once delivered on herd improvement. Here is a sample calculation from a man who is still recognized as one of our best authorities in Canada:

Mathematically Calculated Values

A pure-bred sire whose four nearest dams average 10,000 pounds of milk a year, and costing \$150 is introduced into a herd of 10 mongrel



Is She Pure Bred or Grade?

It would be an expert stockman indeed who could say with certainty that this cow is a grade. But she is. Her good qualities are traceable to a line of pure bred Holstein sires. She is one of several good grades in the herd of Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont.

cows with an average production of 3,000 pounds. At ordinary cheese factory prices the income from this herd is \$300. Ten heifers are raised from the first cross, which average 6,000 pounds of milk in their first season. The income from them is \$600, an increase the first year of \$300, enough to pay for the first bull, and buy another to take his place. But the profits don't end here. Those 10 cows will go on milking for another six years, and their average production is placed at 7,500 pounds a year, an increase over the production of their dams in a similar

will all freshen successfully on each of the seven years they are milked. Other streaks of "breeders' bad luck" may interfere with results. On the other hand, vastly greater results than those indicated by pure mathematics are sometimes obtained. I know of several instances where the progeny of the very first cross milked equally well with the dams of their sires. Taking all in all, it is wonderful how close mathematics does come to actual average results. We have given up the mathematical argument, however, not because it did not tell the truth, but because we can now talk of results in actual breeding practice.

Official Data on Breeding Value

Among all the data being collected by the cow-testing association, none is of more importance, to my mind, than that which bears on the value of the sire. In his latest report, Mr. C. F. Whitley makes some calculations which constitute a telling argument in favor of pure blood in grade herds. In seven herds at Farmers' Union, Ontario, are 83 cows sired by pure-bred dairy bulls. Their average production per cow last year was 7,901 pounds. At the same record centre are seven herds with 84 cows, in which grade sires only are used. Their average production was only 4,712 pounds.

"Even with one cow less," writes Mr. Whitley in commenting on these figures, "the first group of 83 cows where the herds were headed by a pure-bred sire, gave 259,998 pounds of milk more than the second group. This difference, if divided amongst the seven owners, meant a total of \$2,646.87, or \$378.12 additional money for each man."

The United States Department of Agriculture, too, has been looking into the influence of a registered sire on a herd of cows. The Department tells of one man in Michigan who, by using a pure-bred Guernsey sire steadily for seven years raised the profit of his herd from \$13.04 a cow to \$50. A bull of the same breed increased

the average production of another herd from 225 pounds of butter fat a year to 341 pounds, and the percent of fat in the milk from 3.94 to 5.06.

Glengarry Evidence

A couple of years ago I visited the farm of Mr. R. W. Wightman, Glengarry Co., Ont. In Mr. Wightman's herd were 22 milking cows and heifers, a good proportion of them being two and three years old. Individual records are kept of the production of each cow, and the herd average for the previous year had been well over 8,000 pounds of milk. There was not a pure-bred female in



A Herd that Owes its Merit to Pure Bred Sires and the Few Females Purchased

The foundation of this herd, that of F. W. Goble, Oxford Co., Ont., were grade Durham. Pure bred Holstein sires have been used for several generations with splendid results in increased production. A few of the animals here seen are pure bred females, recently purchased.

period worth \$2,700, or a total of \$3,000. All this from an original investment of \$150.

We now know that breeding practice and mathematics will often bring us to a very different result. For instance, there is small chance of getting 10 heifers from 10 cows the first year the bull is used. It is not at all likely that the cows

the lot. Their really wonderful production was due to the consistent use of pure-bred Ayrshire sires of good breeding, for three generations. Mr. Wightman's grandfather having laid the foundation of the herd.

One day this fall I called in on Mr. F. W.

(Concluded on page 18)

Winners of the Grand Championships at the Canadian National, 1909-14



1909-SCITLING SIR FUSCH won the grand championship honors at Toronto. He was bred by Mr. J. W. Fusch, who has never faced a judge, and even lost Fall was close up in the Ontario show. He is a typical Fusch bull, bred at Shornbrook, Kenosha and many Maritime fairs. His offspring carry the strong, blocky type of the sire. Owned by Harding Bros., Windsor, N.E.

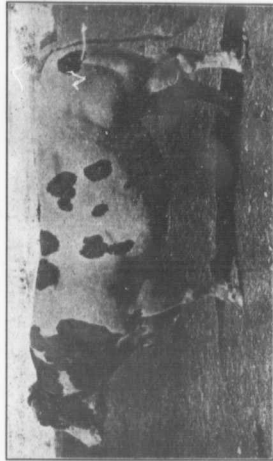


1913-MERCENA VALE won first in his class for three-year-olds and over, and also the grand championship for the same year against keen competition. He was bred by Mr. J. W. Fusch, who has never faced a judge, and even lost Fall was close up in the Ontario show. He is a typical Fusch bull, bred at Shornbrook, Kenosha and many Maritime fairs. His offspring carry the strong, blocky type of the sire. Owned by Harding Bros., Windsor, N.E.

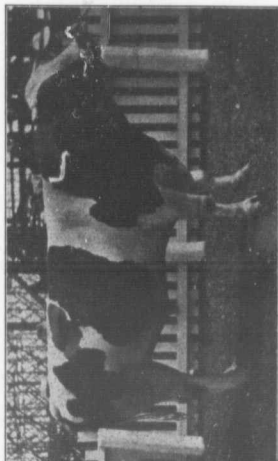


1913-PRINCE ABBERKER MERCENA is a typical Hoatson type, and was bred by Mr. J. W. Fusch, who has never faced a judge, and even lost Fall was close up in the Ontario show. He is a typical Fusch bull, bred at Shornbrook, Kenosha and many Maritime fairs. His offspring carry the strong, blocky type of the sire. Owned by Harding Bros., Windsor, N.E.

Representatives of Herds that through Excellence of Type and Vigor of Constitution have been Prominent in the Show Rings of the Dominion.



1914-In vanguard the grand championship of 1914, LOGAN PRINCE SCHULLING was picked from among a bunch of 26 good ones and received the \$100 prize of that year as a 5-year-old. This splendid sire won out for a new exhibitor on his real merit in conformation and substance. He is still in the hands of Mr. F. G. Wood, of Mitchell. His offspring show the splendid vigor of their sire.



1914-HOMESTEAD COLANTHA PRINCE CANARY (1910), senior champion and grand champion bull, Canadian National Exhibition, last Fall; also senior champion and grand champion bull, Ontario National Exhibition, 1913. His conformation is well worthy of study. Owned by B. & J. S. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.

A Comparison of Champions Have they been Uniform in Type?

Does Type and Production Coincide in our Show Animals?

of the seven
of "breed-
results. On
than those
sometimes
s where the
ked equally
Taking all
mathematics
We have
t, however,
but because
al breeding

ue
ected by the
more import-
ears on the
t, Mr. C. F.
which consti-
pure blood
at Farmers'
y pure-bred
ion per cow
same record
s, in which
average pro-

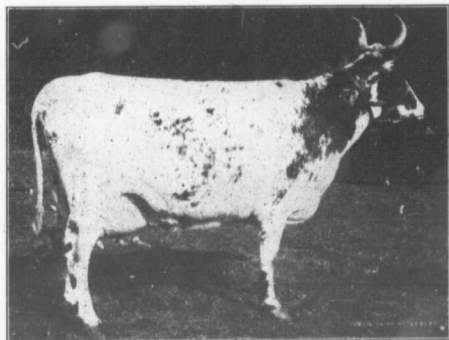
Mr. Whitley
e first group
headed by a
of milk more
ference, if
ment a total
money for

Agriculture,
ence of a re-
The Depart-
who, by us-
sily for seven
from \$13.04
reed increas-
age produ-
mother herd
unds of but-
year to 341
nd the per
in the milk
5.06.

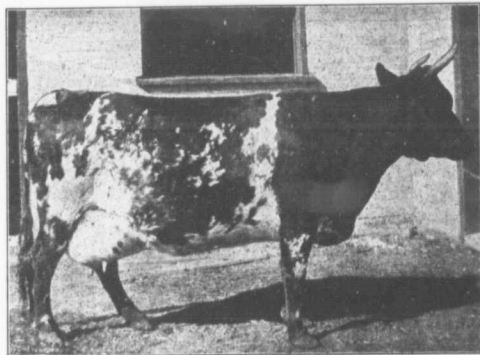
Evidence
of years ago
the farm of
Wrightman,
Co., Ont. In
man's herd
milking cows
a good pro-
them being
ee years old
records are
e production
w, and the
age for the
ar had been
8,000 pounds
here was no
d female in
oduction was
ored Ayrshire
generational
ing laid the

Mr. F. W.

Worthy Representatives That Do Honor to Their Breed

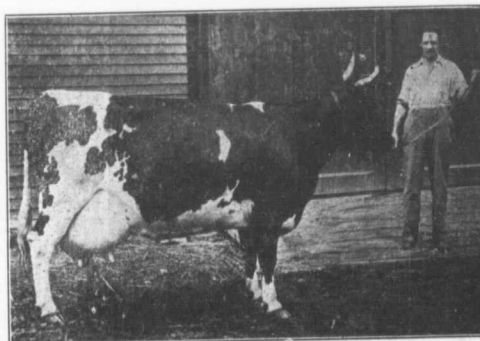


MILKMAID VII (18769)—In the R.O.P. test for Ayrshires in Canada, Milkmaid VII holds the highest honor. Her official record is 16,696 lbs. milk and 729 lbs. butter fat. Her milk averages nearly 4.5% fat. Not only as a producer, but in ideal dairy type, Milkmaid is one of the best. Could the dairy breeder ask for form and constitution better adapted for producing milk and butter. Milkmaid VII belongs to the herd of A. McFar & Sons, Charlottetown, P.E.I.



ANNIE LAURIE (14388)—In the mature class, Annie Laurie stands third highest among the heavy producing Ayrshires in Canada. Her official record is 595.6 lbs. butter fat from 15.14 lbs. of milk. She belongs to the splendid herd of E. Ochoon, St. Thomas, Ont.

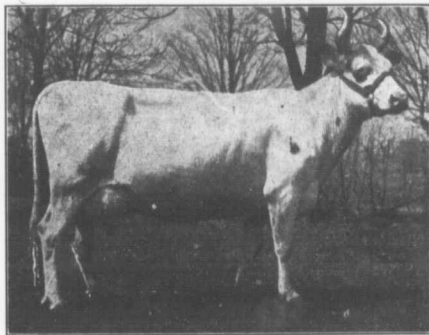
BRIERY 2ND OF SPRINGBANK (32137)—By error the record of Annie Laurie appears on the next page under the out of the herd of Springbank. Readers please make note of this. Briery 2nd, as shown on the opposite page, is one of the outstanding Ayrshires of the breed. As a 2-yr-old she has produced 14,131 lbs. milk and 530.49 lbs. butter fat. This is the world's record for the age. Briery the 2nd was bred and is owned in the Springbank herd of A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.



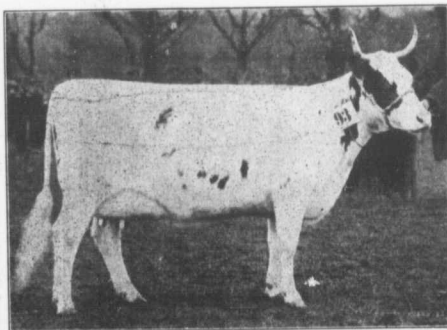
A COMPARISON OF THE TWO TYPES OF AYRSHIRES—UTILITY AND SCOTCH SHOW TYPE—The illustrations herewith are indeed well worth close study by every Ayrshire breeder. On the right we have the typical outline and smoothly turned form of the Scotch show animal. It is a type developed from a close and continuous following of the show ring. Beauty of form is strongly developed. On the left we have the Canadian breeders' ideal of the Ayrshire form as represented in that of Jean Armour. It is a straight utility type. Note particularly the heavy development of the producing end of the animal, yet without sacrificing constitution or quality. Which type will it pay our Ayrshire breeders to adopt as their ideal?

Ayrshires in Canada have already attained a most enviable place in the dairy world. But a greater future is before them. They have proved themselves worthy of this in the wonderful records of the Animals here reproduced. These demonstrate the unlimited possibilities with the breed under the skill and good judgment of the ambitious breeder.

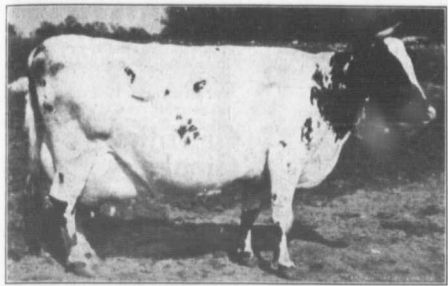
The average cow does well to produce 200 lbs. butter in a year. The average of the animals herewith is considerably more than three times as much. Can Ayrshire men be anything but enthusiasts? Live breeders know, too, that it is the offspring from such animals as these that will make the records of the future. These representatives point out our highest producing blood of the Ayrshire breed in Canada.



SNOWFLAKE (19738)—Snowflake is only one of the many choice Ayrshires produced at the Springbank Stock Farm of A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Snowflake has a record for one year in the R.O.P. of 15,625 lbs. milk and 585.79 lbs. butter fat. She is also a high tester, her milk averaging nearly 4.5%. High producing Ayrshires from the Springbank Stock Farm are known from coast to coast in the Dominion.

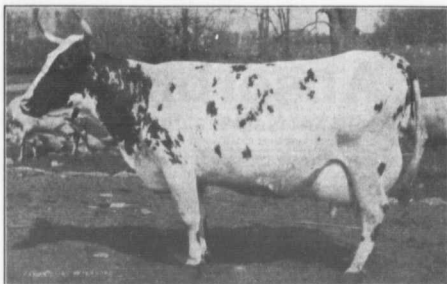


A Few of Canada's Greatest Producing Ayrshires

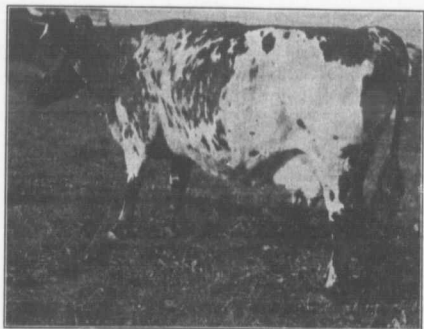


Carrie B.--23658--

In Daisy of Ferndale and Carrie B. Mr. W. C. Tully, of Athelstan, Que., has produced a type of Ayrshire that closely approached the dairyman's ideal. They have constitution, capacity and the make-up of heavy producers. Their official records are evidence of this. In R.O.P. test Carrie B. produced 14,341 lbs. of milk containing 581 lbs. butter fat. Her 21 months' record is 1,622 lbs. of butter fat from 26,293 lbs. of milk. At four years of age Daisy has a 365 day record of 15,534 lbs. milk with 520 lbs. butter fat. In 22 months she produced 1,311 lbs. butter fat from 30,064 lbs. milk. The herd at Beaver Meadow Farm is one of the most uniform in Canada.

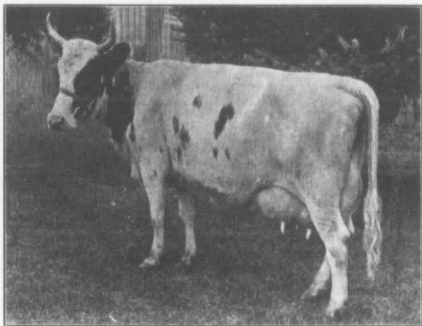


Daisy of Ferndale--26735--



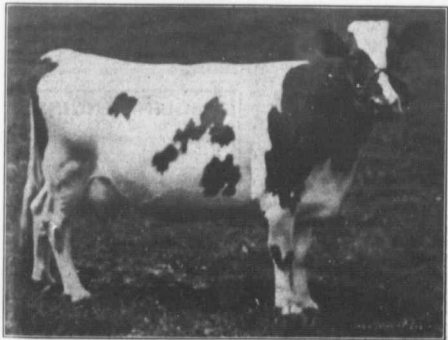
Betsy--15129

Betsy is but one of the good ones in Hon. Wm. Owens' big herd at Montabell Farm. She has an official record of 507 lbs. of butter fat from 15,315 lbs. of milk in R.O.P. Betsy had a previous record of 16,010 lbs. milk, but did not calve within the time required for official record. She is one of the best.



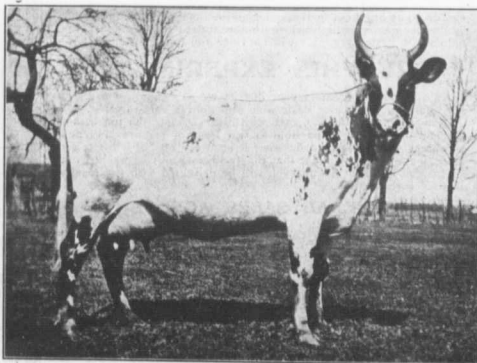
Springhill White Beauty--19739

A worthy representative of the Ayrshire breed in British Columbia. Beauty has produced for her owner, Mr. Edwin A. Wells, of Sardis, B.C., 659.78 lbs. of butter fat from 15,522 lbs. milk in R.O.P. test, the milk carrying over 4 1/2 per cent butter fat. With such blood to draw sire from, our Western dairymen are on the sure road to a much higher standard of production.



Flossie of Burnbrae--24891

Flossie has the inherent powers of heavy production. In her first year of testing, and under ordinary herd care, she produced for her owners, 529 lbs. butter fat from 14,411 lbs. milk. Her near relatives promise even better. She has the blood and type breeders require. This photo by her owners, Wm. C. McPherson & Sons, of St. Ann's, Ont., was taken after Flossie had been milking 14 months.



Annie Laurie--15588--

In the mature class, Annie Laurie stands third highest among the heavy producing Ayrshires in Canada. Her official record is 698 4/8 lbs. butter fat from 15,134 lbs. of milk. She belongs to the splendid herd of E. Cochon, St. Thomas, Ont.



Bruised, Swollen Knee, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Windpuff, Bowed Tendon, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, etc.

Are Promptly and Permanently Reduced with

Absorbine

THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

(TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

It is mild and pleasant to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating, a true discutient and resolvent liniment—strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles and tendons. Always pain promptly and stops lameness—takes out soreness and inflammation. In addition it is an

Antiseptic and Germicide

containing no minerals or acids and therefore harmless to the most sensitive tissue. Effective in Poll Evil, Quitor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises, Cuts, Scratches or Speed Cracks. No danger of infection or proud flesh formations where **ABSORBINE** is used.

ABSORBINE Does Not Blister or Remove the Hair and Horse Can Be Used

It is economical, as only a few drops are required at an application. A bottle of **ABSORBINE**, diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of effective liniment at a cost of 80 cents a gallon. This diluted liniment is also antiseptic and germicidal.

Use **ABSORBINE** to remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to cure any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it. **Horse Book Free.**

Absorbine \$2.00 a bottle, at dealers or sent direct, charges paid, upon receipt of price. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123
LYMAN BLDG., MONTREAL, CAN.
ABSORBINE IS MADE IN CANADA



Don'ts for Swinemem

By Jas. G. Fuller

Don't use a scrub bear.
Don't select brood sows from "twin" litters
Don't have fat, lazy sows; make them exercise. Keep their appetites well "whetted."
Don't feed the brood sow too much corn.

Don't forget to provide dry, warm, well-ventilated hog houses. The colony house is cheap and efficient in case none other is available.
Don't overfeed at farrowing time.
Don't fatten pigs; keep them growing.

Don't fail to provide green forage for pigs. Alfalfa, rape, or rye make first-class pasturage for swine.
Don't let pigs drink from mud-holes and stagnant pools. Provide pure, clean drinking water for them at all times.

Keep floors, troughs, and bedding clean. Disinfect occasionally. Dip to prevent lice; vaccinate to prevent cholera; place worm killing mixtures within easy access at all times. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Oats as Hog Feed

Is boiled oats good for fattening pigs for market? Is it good for brood sows? Subscriber, B.C.

Oats are used extensively in some sections for feeding market hogs and with excellent results. Their chief value is for breeding stock or for growing the hogs, as they contain a large amount of mineral matter and a good balance of protein and carbohydrates. At the Wisconsin Experimental Station, Prof. Henry experimented with a combination of whole oats with corn meal and ground oats with corn meal. The number of pounds of each mixture required to secure 100 pounds of grain is indicated in the following table:

1/2 whole oats, 1/2 corn meal	564
1/2 whole oats, 1/2 corn meal	492
1/2 ground oats, 1/2 corn meal	429
1/2 ground oats, 1/2 corn meal	402

These results indicate that the best results are secured from the feeding of ground oats, and this method of preparing them for hog feed is to be preferred to boiling them. It will be noted that whole oats give poorer results than ground oats, and that a mixture of one-third ground oats and two-thirds corn meal give most economical results in fattening. In finishing the bacon hog as fattening a ration will not be required as would be necessary in the Wisconsin experiments where fat hogs were used. At the same time it would be advisable to mix a little corn meal with the oats even for bacon hogs.

Experiments contrasting oatmeal and corn meal fed separately show that 20 per cent. more oat feed is required than corn meal to produce 100 pounds gain.

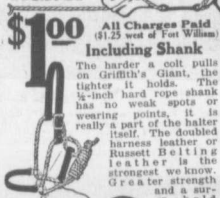
The Advantage of Mixtures

People like variety in their food. They prefer to have one kind of food one day and another the next. Pigs too, like variety, but they prefer to have two or more kinds of food each meal, and to vary it from day to day is apt to be disastrous to best results. Many careful experiments have demonstrated the superior value of

Save A Dollar A Halter

You want strong halters for those husky colts. No use letting them break a halter or pull out of one—and get the habit. Here's the very thing—at half price.

Griffith's Giant Halter



\$1.00 All Charges Paid (1/23 west of Fort William) Including Shank

The hardest a cold pulls on Griffith's Giant, the tighter it holds. The 1/2-inch hard rope shank has no weak spots or wearing points. It is really a part of the halter itself. The doubled Belting is stronger than any other. Greater strength than any other. It is sold in most stores, but we will send you a \$2.00 halter for \$1.00 (\$1.25 west of Fort William). Order and we ready when the horses come off the grass. Every halter guaranteed.

GRIFFITH'S HANDY TIE
Strong as two knots, but you can undo Griffith's Handy Tie with your mitts on. Handy as a snap tie, but won't break. Cheaper than any horse made tie. At most good stores, or, if not, send for \$2.00, (post paid) 20 cents west of Fort William (tie one today).

Get Complete List of Bargains
The good stores have many Griffith specialties for farmers. Write for our FREE look "Hold Your Horses." It will save you many dollars.

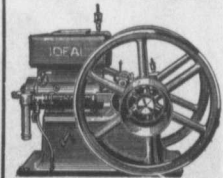
G. L. GRIFFITH & SON Dept. K.
Stratford, Ontario.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they **SAVE COST** feed in one winter." Send address for special literature of inexpensive yet sanitary cow stable to W. L. WALLACE, CRUMB'S PATENT STABLES, 1100-1102, Canadian orders \$100 from Canadian Factory. Write for literature. **Save in money if you prefer booklets in French or English.**

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 to 20 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
DOOLEY, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Banford Winnipeg Regina Calgary

Fertilize Your Grass Lands

The fertilizing of grass lands is practically unknown in Ontario, but no use of Fertilizers is more profitable. If you could keep fifty to one hundred per cent. more cattle on the same acreage, or grow fifteen hundred to three thousand pounds more Hay per acre at a modest outlay, would not this be a good thing?

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

can do so as hundreds of the best Ontario farmers now know. Seek out some man who has farmed in the Old Country and ask his opinion of Basic Slag. He will convince you quick enough.

TRY THIS EXPERIMENT

If we have no agent in your district we will supply you direct with one ton of Sydney Basic Slag and deliver same free at any Station in Ontario for \$20, cash with order. Apply the ton before the end of the year if possible to two acres of pasture land and two acres of meadow, broadcasting it in at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. Take our word for it that the fertilizer won't be washed out of the soil and next Summer you will be delighted with the results of your investment.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

We need a man in each County in Ontario capable of appointing agents to sell these goods. The right kind of man, that is a man with a personal knowledge of the leading farmers in his County, will find this a profitable proposition for about six weeks' work twice a year.

Descriptive Literature will be sent on application to:—

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

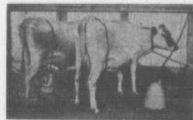
Will add a zest to the friendly argument round the cross-roads stove. Contentment reigns and the world seems bright with the aid of

Chiclets

MADE IN CANADA

HINMAN

The Universal Milker



Has a POSITIVE RELEASE at the end of each PROGRESSIVE suction. NO PARTIAL VACUUM to hold on the cups; thus the blood FLOWS BACK NATURALLY through the udder, it is NOT SQUEEZED BACK.

PRICE \$50.00 PER UNIT
PUMP INCLUDED

H. F. BAILEY & SON

Sole Manufacturers for Canada

GALT, ONT. CANADA
Dept. A

meal mixtures as compared with meals fed singly.

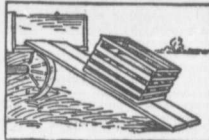
Wisconsin is a great hog state, and Wisconsin experiments with hogs are most complete. In one trial reported from this station in which two lots of hogs were fed on whole meal as compared with a ration of half corn meal and half wheat meal, it was found as the average of several tests that it required 500 pounds of wheat meal to produce 100 pounds of gain and only 485 pounds of the mixture.

In another experiment at the same station three lots of hogs were fed. Lot one, corn meal; lot two, middlings; lot three, equal parts middlings and corn meal. The pounds of feed required for 100 pounds of gain in the three lots were as follows: 637, 522 and 439 pounds respectively. The advantage of the mixture is here very evident.

All virtue, however, does not lie in the fact that it is a mixture. The constituents of the mixture must be right. In another experiment reported from a United States station corn meal was fed in conjunction with wheat bran, half and half of each; 521 pounds of this mixture were required to make the same gain as was attained by 487 pounds of corn meal alone. Bran is too bulky a food for market hogs.

Loading Hogs With Crate

For loading hogs I use a crate without a floor. This I place over the hog or let in through the door in the end. Two planks, ten or twelve feet long are used instead of a chute, one end resting in the end of the wagon



The Easy Way

box and the other on the ground. I then take hold of the crate and slide it up the planks, with the hog walking backwards. As the crate touches his nose he will back up the planks and into the wagon. I then pass a rope over the crate and fasten it down.

If the hog is to be loaded into a car, I set one end of the planks on the wagon and the other in the car door, and slide the crate along the planks into the car. I have loaded hogs alone in this way that weighed 600 pounds. A crate used for this purpose should be made with slats close together so the hog cannot get its nose between.—Fred C. Britt, in Farm and Home.

A Good Hog Dip

An effective dip can be made from crude kerosene as follows:
4 gallons crude oil
16 gallons water
1 pound soap

The soap should be dissolved in the water by heating. An emulsion is then made by adding the oil and thoroughly churning the mixture. Water in different sections differs very greatly in the way it will combine with soap. If this amount of soap does not give a good emulsion simply add more soap. Avoid oily dips in cold weather.

To spend money on blooded stock and then fail to give it proper care is money thrown into the air.

Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high priced gasoline. Will also operate successfully on kerosene, distillate, petrol, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engines made; only three working parts. No cranking, no excessive weights, no combusting, low vibrations, easy to operate.

ELLIS ENGINE

Horizontal Engine Vertical Engine

Have patent thruster, giving three engines in one; force feed oil; automobile type muffler; ball bearing governor; automatic oiler; and other exclusive features. Every engine sent on 30 days approval with freight and duty paid, 10-year guarantee. Write for list catalog, "Engine Plans" showing New Models with specifications. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. ELLIS ENGINE CO., 287 E. Beane St., Detroit, Mich.

FREE!! FREE!! FREE!!

To Farmers and Farmers' Sons

SHORT WINTER COURSES

AT THE

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH

The only expense to you is board at reasonable rates while in Guelph and reduced railway fare.

STOCK AND SEED JUDGING—

JANUARY 12th to JANUARY 25rd, 1915

Judging Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Swine; Slaughter Tests; Lectures on Breeding, Feeding, etc. Judging Grains and Seeds of other farm crops, Selection, Germination, Purity, etc.

FRUIT GROWING—

JANUARY 26th to FEBRUARY 6th, 1915

Varieties, Nursery Stock, Spraying, Fertilizers, Pruning, Marketing, etc. Classes in Apple Packing.

POULTRY RAISING—

JANUARY 12th to FEBRUARY 6th, 1915

Poultry Houses, Breeding and Mating, Judging, Feeding, Winter Eggs, Fattening, Dressing, Marketing, etc.

DAIRYING—

JANUARY 4th to March 19th, 1915

Three months course in Factory and Farm Dairying. Summer Course in Butter and Cheese Making. Courses in Cow Testing and Ice Cream Making.

BEE KEEPING—

JANUARY 12th to JANUARY 25rd, 1915

Care and Management, Swarming, Queen Rearing, Diseases and Treatment, Quality of Honey, Marketing, etc.

For full particulars write for our Short Course Calendar, which will be mailed on request.

G. C. CREELMAN

President

Send for This 264 Page Book Full of Valuable Facts on Silage

HERE'S our new edition of "Modern Silage Methods." It boasts anything we have ever put out herebefore. Index alone covers ten pages, 50 illustrations. Gives full, reliable facts on better made silage, sil silos, cement, concrete, wood sheds, below list, metal, etc., modifications of all kinds. When you read it you will be able to make an unerring choice of the best silo for your needs. We do not make silos—therefore can offer suggestions (unparalelled). We cover different climatic conditions—how to build—suggest best silage—explain how to feed for best results—everything that a month breeder should know. We send this book free. Send for your copy today. Also let us tell you the latest news story on

Silver's 1914 Model "Ohio" Silo Filler

This machine that has driven quality, cutting, spreading and blowing fan all over the Middle West. We send three two books free.



SILVER MFG. CO. 261 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio



DISPERSION SALE

45 Holstein-Friesian Cattle 45

DECEMBER 22nd, 1914

At ROYALTON STOCK FARMS, near TALBOTVILLE
7 Miles N. West of St. Thomas, Ont.

Stock all ages, young calves, last spring calves, 1 yr. olds, 2 yr. olds, etc. A number of young bulls, ready or nearly ready for service, from Royalton Korydyke Major, whose dam gave 111.1 lb. milk in 1 day. This stock is nearly all young and of the large, well developed kind. Just the place to get your foundation stock.

Royalton Stock Farms has the largest and best bred herd in West Elgin.

Write for Catalogues

E. C. GILBERT **DAVID CAUGHEL**
R. R. No. 7, ST. THOMAS, Ont. R. R. No. 8, ST. THOMAS, Ont.

MOORE & LEAN, Auctioneers, Springfield, Ont.

Take Electric Cars from London or St. Thomas, Ont. to Talbotville. Cars run every hour



Biddy's Rightful Home

J. D. Lang, Chateauguay Co., Que. Poultry is essentially a product of the farm, and the farm the rightful home of the domestic fowl. It is there that the hen, especially, can be housed, the easiest, fed the cheapest, and developed the best. Fowls are probably part of the ordinary farmer's live stock, and he is very likely to have some knowledge of handling them. This poultry may not be of the most suitable variety, nor his

It may be said right here that the margin of profit will be found to vary in amount according to the favorable or unfavorable circumstances of the producers. Some are more favorably situated as regards location to a good market than others, some may have feed in greater quantity and at cheaper cost than others, and the climate might influence certain cases. Farmers in the vicinity of a city or town market where high prices are common, or within easy reach by railroads, or the market, have better opportunity to make a larger profit than those in other parts of the country who have to sell to the collector of eggs and chickens or to the country stores.

It must be remembered that to the farmer his poultry is not only one of many different branches of farm work. It would be misleading to in-



A Breeding Pen of Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks

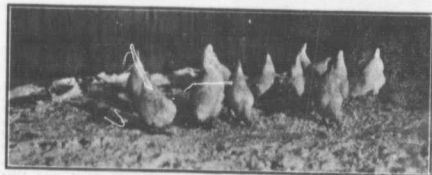
poultry house of the latest design. But these can be easily remedied. He has the grain, the roots, and other essentials in abundance, frequently in the shape of waste. To him the Experimental Farm poultry reports and other publications dealing constantly with farming matters would be a source of great help. He can also, with the knowledge he is already possessed of, take the full benefit of a short poultry course at an agricultural college. His position is generally such that by giving his poultry proper care and attention he can make them a profitable addition to his income.

The farmer is probably the largest producer of poultry in the world, but he is, considering his opportunities, the poorest poultry cultivator. He cultivates his farm with knowledge

and he wishes to keep more fowls or hatch out more chickens than he could successfully manage and rear. But there is no reason, however, why a farmer should not try, if inclination and circumstances allow, to make the most profit out of the hens he keeps, whether they be few or many. From 75 to 100 hens should not be too many for the ordinary farmer to profitably handle, and it should not be difficult for him to hatch out under hens and rear to marketable age as many as 150 chickens.

Wonderful Breeding, This!

All the humor of to-day is not to be found in the Comic Sections. How does this condensed ad. from the "Telegram" strike you?
"Farrred Rock Cockerels, bred to



White Wyandottes are Always a Pleasing Picture

For five years J. D. Lang, Chateauguay Co., Que. has been breeding pure bred poultry in connection with his other farm work. The two illustrations herewith testify to his success. "I find poultry a profitable branch of the farm," he writes.

and profit, but he allows his poultry to run to seed, and consequently they do not give the best account of themselves. The hen and her chickens need care and watching just as much as the horses and cows or the pigs. She knows how to lead a joyous life as long as she has her liberty and plenty to eat, but to become a money-maker she has to be handled with the greatest intelligence, and it is in this respect that some farmers fail.

It is the poultry specialist who is doing the work that the farmer who has better facilities and opportunities should be doing, and would do, if we were alive to the satisfactory rewards that attend successful poultry-keeping.

lay. Guelph College direct, 118 Pearson.

Some birds these!

Not Worth Mentioning
Snoker (fiercely): You fowls have been over the wall and scratched my garden.

Chanks (coolly): Well, there's nothing extraordinary in that. It's their nature to scratch. Now, if your garden were to come over the wall and scratch my fowls, it would be extraordinary, and something worth communicating.

Our advertisers are reliable. Kindly patronize them.

Spring Brook Stock Farms

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE AND TAMWORTH SWINE

Sir Korydyke Boon, one of the best sons of Pontiac Korydyke, still heads the herd, whose dam, Fairview Korydyke Boon has a 217 lb. butter record in 7 days as a jr. 4 yr. old testing 4.8 per cent fat. A few choice sons, 19 and 12 months old, and 2 bull calves, are in the offering. Bargains to quick buyers. Come at once or write. Let your next bull be a Korydyke.

A. C. HALLMAN

WATERLOO CO. BRESLAU, ONT.

Barn Drudgery Abolished
By the

BT Manure Carrier

Throw out the old back-breaking wheelbarrow for barn-cleaning, and install the modern, up-to-date BT Manure Carrier. All the manure can then be carried from the gutters to the shed or pile in half the time, and all the valuable liquid manure will be saved because the galvanized bucket is watertight.

The handwheel windlass makes it easy to raise and lower the bucket, loaded with manure; also serves as a clean handle which you can run out the carrier—your hands do not touch the manure.

Mail coupon for Free Book No. 22 that tells all the facts about the BT Manure Carrier. It gives interesting views of barns where the BT Carrier is working, and tells by methods of installing. Also shows BT Feed Carriers, Food Trucks, Milk Cans, Conveyors, etc.

Send for this to-day. Get your BT Outfit in now and it will save enough work and time this winter to pay for itself.

Mail coupon to
BEATTY BROS., Ltd.
873 Hill Street,
Fergus, Ont.



MAIL THIS COUPON

Beatty Bros., Limited,

873 Hill St., FERGUS, ONT.

Please send me without charge your illustrated book No. 22 about Manure and Feed Carriers. Are you thinking of putting in a Manure Carrier Outfit?..... If so, when?.....

Your Name

P. C. Prov.

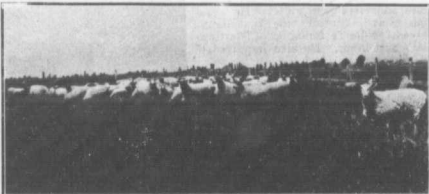
EXTRA

If you are building or remodeling a barn, send us rough pencil sketch of floor plan or proposed plan, for our free advice. We've a barn-plan dept. in connection with our business. We'll make you blue print plans, free, suggesting improvements in the layout.



Silage for Sheep

The value of silage as a green roughage for sheep during the winter months is almost incalculable. The leading dairymen and beef feeders all feed ensilage and maintain absolutely that they could not be without the silo and that they can feed more profitably when silage forms a portion of the ration than when entirely without it. The same will, undoubtedly, eventually be true of the sheepman. The most successful sheep breeders realize that succulent feeds maintain a thrifty flock most always in a prime condition, while sheep on a sole ration of dry hay become constipated and victims of intestinal disorders. Roots are greatly relished by sheep and serve their purpose well, and, where but a few head of sheep and little other stock are kept on the farm, enough roots should be grown so that each sheep may receive from 2 to 4 pounds daily during the winter months.



A Flock that Has Won \$1,000 in Prize Money

This illustration is from a snapshot by Farm and Dairy's British Columbia correspondent on the farm of John Richardson, New Westminster, B.C. There are several breeds represented in this flock, and in the last three years they have won over \$1,000 in prize money at fairs.

On farms that have silos, it will not be necessary that roots be grown for the sheep, as they can be fed the green roughage from the silo. Good silage not only supplies succulence to the ration, but at the same time supplies the animal with considerable valuable food nutrients. It is true that care and judgment must be exercised in successfully feeding silage to sheep, but the same statement might equally apply to all other kinds of feeding.

A New Hampshire Experiment

The result of a recent experiment conducted at the New Hampshire Station goes further to convince the skeptical feeder that silage does have a place in the sheep's ration. While immature sour silage was fed, a quality not recommended, the results are considered very valuable because of the fact that it has demonstrated that by cautious feeding, no noticeable deleterious effects resulted from feeding silage in an immature condition. In outlining the project, the idea in mind was to feed silage that had reached the proper stage of maturity, but unfortunately matured silage was not to be had.

During the period of this experiment, strict attention was given that no mouldy silage was to be fed to the sheep, and as no losses were incurred during the two seasons' tests in the silage feeding to the lambs to be retained in the flock as breeders, it fully convinced that silage has a rightful part in the sheep ration. A summary of the results of this experiment is given as follows:

1. The lambs wintered on a ration in which roots furnished the succulent tone made a slightly larger gain than those receiving ensilage in the ration.

2. The lambs wintered on a ration in which native hay and silage furnished the bulk of the ration seemed to do as well as those receiving alfalfa hay and silage.

3. Although the silage fed during the two winters had been preserved in a premature condition, the lambs did not suffer from any serious digestive disorders. At the beginning of the experiment the bowels of a few of them became slightly abnormal, but by excluding silage from the rations of the affected individuals for a few days they shortly assumed a normal condition.

4. An early maturing variety of corn should be grown for ensilage purposes as sheep relish sweet silage, and besides it may be fed with greater safety than when in the immature acid condition.

5. Silage is a source of cheaper supply of green roughage than roots in the winter ration.

6. Sheep on a winter ration composed almost wholly of native hay did not do well.

7. One pound of roots daily per head does not add sufficient laxative tone to the ration.

Single Tax in Alberta

W. J. Tregillus, Pres. United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

Single tax is working satisfactorily and gaining friends; it has brought many settlers from the States to Alberta, and is consequently causing much discussion.

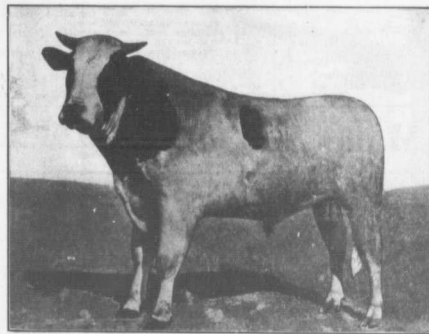
In matter of taxation, Alberta has been called—with good reason—the experimental station of taxation of the Dominion. We are proud of this distinction as we have largely contributed to the adoption of advanced methods of taxation.

Single tax has not been in operation a sufficient length of time for its benefits to be much felt; but when it has, we shall find that money tied up in high-priced land schemes, will flow naturally into legitimate channels of production and industry, and greater prosperity will abound everywhere.

It is to maintain her place in the Empire and to share with the Mother Country the benefits of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

Alfalfadale Holsteins

HEADED BY



Finderne Valdessa Ormsby Fayne
NO DAUGHTERS FOR SALE

Speak now for a Bull Calf sired by him and from one of our best cows. Probably you would like to breed your best cow to him. (For breeding, see gossip page.)

For Terms and Particulars apply to

WILBER C. PROUSE

R. R. No. 3, - - TILLSONBURG

Cost of Living Reduced

that is as far as your livestock is concerned, in fact you cannot only actually reduce the cost of feeding, but in addition, increase the butter fat in the milk from your cows— increase the growth and weight of your cattle, sheep and pigs—and get better work and efficiency out of your horses.

All this can be accomplished by simply feeding regularly GENUINE

MOLASSINE MEAL

Made in England

Remember there are dozens of molasses meal preparations on the market but only one MOLASSINE MEAL which is the original and genuine.

Scientifically prepared and protected by patents.

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Get it at your dealers or write us direct.

Molassine Meal is guaranteed by the makers to keep in good condition for any length of time.



Look for this Trade Mark on every bag.

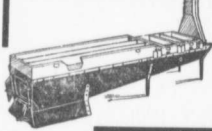
THE MOLASSINE CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.

Montreal St. John, N.B. Toronto

Worth While Cultivating Your Maple Grove Now

The Government's new protective legislation against adulterators of Pure Maple Syrup goes into effect on Jan. 1st, 1915. We advise transgressors after that date! Maple Syrup makers will reap the reward of their honest labor at last! Buyers of Maple Syrup will be greatly multiplied in number, and it will handsomely pay farmers to cultivate their maple groves. The one Evaporator built for the best results is the "CHAMPION" — our pride — often imitated, but never excelled. Write for free booklet giving full particulars.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St., Montreal
Visit our Exhibit at the Fair, St. Jean, Groulx, Dec. 5th-10th.



Make Sure

of protecting yourself against loss, by mentioning Farm and Dairy when writing to advertisers. Note conditions of our guarantee on Editorial Page.



WHEREVER the old wheelbarrow cleaning system is used you find a mussy stable.

It's too much to expect that a man will brush and sweep the passage ways every time he cleans the stable. He hasn't the time for one thing—and it's discouraging work for another.

But nowadays we think more about clean stables.

We know that dirty stables breed disease.

It's up to you, Mr. Farmer, to make your stable easy to clean—then it will always be clean.

You can learn something about how to do this in Dillon's Book on Clean Stables, which is sent free to Farmers. Dillon's make a Litter Carrier that lightens work about the stable. It's an equipment any man can put up, and is adaptable to stables large or small. The free book explains it fully.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON

21 Mill St. South, • • • Oshawa, Ont.



Cooperative Breeders

G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.
The time has come when our farmers are ready to cooperate. In the past the movement has been retarded by ignorance, but our farmers are ready to-day as never before, and are watching the trend of the times. They see the need of working together.

In our Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Club, the spirit of fraternity has grown, until it is a noticeable feature in all our club work. In working together we have found that our interests are mutual, and this has resulted in more and more harmonious work. We have received satisfactory prices and derived benefits that could not have been obtained had we not cooperated. Not only have the breeders been satisfied, but the buyers as well. Through our cooperative sales they have more animals to choose from than would otherwise be possible.

We have found that by dropping our prejudices we have been able to work together to our mutual advantage. Let us extend this movement and hasten the day when "inone are for the party, but all for the State."

The Best Dairy Breed

Institute Lecturer, Brant Co., Ont.

I have before me a letter from a young farmer with whom I talked for a few minutes after one of my Institute addresses last winter. He asks me what I consider the best dairy breed, as he is thinking of starting into pure-breds. He also inquires as to some calves which I have for sale. His is an easy question to answer. I did not advise him to adopt the breed with which I myself have made a success. I told him to take the one most common in his own community—an easy thing to determine in the community in which that young man lives.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of a community breed comes in the marketing. The value of community breeding for this purpose was brought home very strongly to me in Peterboro county a few years ago. An old gentleman who had been in Short horns in the early days of the breed in this country told me of his experience. He had established a good herd, but a market was not to be found. There were no other pure-bred herds within many miles of him, and buyers did not care to come to inspect his stock when other herds could not be inspected at the same time. "I had better stock than some of the fellows down in Ontario county," said this old gentleman "but my venture failed because I did not have neighbors who had good stock. I see that quite plainly now."

I would also advise this young man to go into the breed most common in this community, because he will then have a better opportunity to improve his stock by the interchanging of sires and also by being in closer touch with what other breeders are doing, being in a better position to pick up stock reasonably. Where community breeding is practised neighbors have an opportunity to talk over their problems together and to help each other in the marketing problem.

Had this young man lived in a section where there were no pure-bred stock, this question would have been more difficult to answer. During the last few years, however, a new factor has entered the marketing field—advertising. In that case I would have advised this young man to select the breed that he liked best and then secure his market through judicious farm-pur advertising. I believe so thoroughly in the economy of the pure-bred dairy cow that I would advise getting into a pure breed, even if it were only for the more efficient production of milk or cream.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
E.W.GILLET CO.LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WHITPICK MONTREAL

New COAL OIL Light
Beats Electric or Gasoline
40 Days Free Trial
Send No Money

Costs You Nothing
Twice the Light on Half the Oil
Over Three Million

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

people now enjoy the light of Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic recommendations from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting," "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin," "The grandest thing on earth," "You could not buy it back at any price," "Beats any light I have ever seen," "A blessing to my household," "It is the acme of perfection," "Better than I ever dreamed possible," "Makes my light look like a tallow dip," etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tests and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000
to the person who shows us an all lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given free. Just drop me the best you can. Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin.)

Get One FREE
We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop me your name and you get your full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and see how you can get one free.

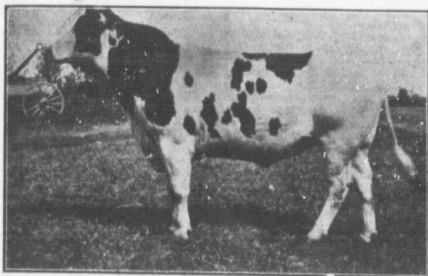
THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
433 Aladdin Building Toronto and Winnipeg, Can.
Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money
delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. We will pay you \$100.00 in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Assistance given. No experience necessary. No money required. We furnish capital and start-up. Ask for our distributor's name—guaranteed to deliver plans quick, before territory is taken.

Some wh...
"erring...
knows...
Poosh...
Orawston...

TI

a pure si...
progeny...
three si...
These s...
bred, an...
lar herd...
duced ov...
know thi...
stock is...
And the...
ported lo...
ceeding...
cows hav...
gular bo...
"Does...
apply to...
shire bre...
We fi...
with bot...
pure and...
calf cro...
fifth cr...
type. Our...
the "fift...
Scotsman...
they did...
generally...
type. As...
not stand...
steins, b...
fat is ful...
I asked...
garding...
Central...
planned...
up to \$30...
years for...
These lo...
annual i...
system...
Through...
cattle of...
ed, and...
for good...
this doub...
kets farm...
of invest...
"By the...
Bovings...
ter that...
belonging...
he gives...
way exper...
breeding...
more sav...
left to pr...
"How a...
bull?"...
"One m...
the bull...
seldom...
is paid a...
These so...
worked, ...
use the...
ing soil...
keeps up...
longer."



One of the Good Ones that Would Have Gone to the Butcher

Some who have the best interests of the live stock industry at heart say it is a "cring shame" that so many good bulls go to the butcher before their value is known. The term is not too strong. This pure bred Holstein, Gano's Favorite Pooch, was sold for beef at \$85. Mr. Neil Sangster rescued him, showed him at Oremtown, and won first on him. Many equally good ones have been slaughtered. And the country has need of all good pure bred sires.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

The Dairy Cattle Uplift in Sweden

(Continued from page 4.)

a pure sire for six generations we had progeny of these crosses with sixty-three sixty-fourths of pure blood. These we considered practically pure-bred, and entered them in the regular herd book. When you consider that the first Dutch cattle were introduced over 200 years ago, you will know that much of the registered stock is as pure as one could desire. And then, of course, the females imported long ago have multiplied exceedingly. After 1910 no graded cows have been admitted to the regular book."

"Does this method of registration apply to both the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds?" I asked.

"We followed the same methods with both," was the response, "except that the Ayrshire was considered pure and ready for registration at the fifth cross, provided the female ancestor was of pronounced Ayrshire type. Our Ayrshires were imported in the fifties and sixties when the Scotsman bred better milkers than they did ten years ago. They were generally of the 'old red Ayrshire' type. As milkers our Ayrshires do not stand quite so high as the Holsteins, but their showing for butter fat is fully as creditable."

I asked for more information regarding the breeding societies. "The Central Agricultural Society," explained Mr. Boving, "grants loans up to \$300 free of interest for five years for the purchase of a sire. These loans are repaid in five equal annual installments. The prize award system is an additional help. Through the agricultural society the cattle of different districts are judged, and free breeding tickets issued for good female animals. Through this double system of loans and tickets farmers do not need to be afraid of investing a good sum in a bull."

"By the way," supplemented Mr. Boving, "if the judge thinks it better that a female be bred to a bull belonging to a neighboring society, he gives a ticket to that bull. In this way expert judges can influence the breeding, and the goal is reached more surely than if everything were left to private initiative."

"How about the care of the society bull?" was my next question.

"One member is appointed to keep the bull and collect the fees. These seldom amount to less than \$100. He is paid a fixed charge for his trouble. These society bulls are well kept, are worked, and live to a good age. We use them for pumping and for hauling soiling crops and milk. This keeps up the vitality of the bull much longer."

"To avoid in-breeding," continued Mr. Boving, "the societies exchange bulls. Hence the initial investment in a good bull may really pay for the services of several good bulls over a series of years. The old bull is sometimes brought back again to be bred to his own granddaughters. This system of line-breeding is practised in preference to in-breeding, and largely explains the success of the societies in grading up the herds of their members. Then we have our milk testing societies, which enable proper selection of the best females for breeding the next generation of milk makers."

"Practically all of our agricultural progress has been made in the last 25 or 30 years," said Mr. Boving, speaking of agriculture in general. "My father kept 100 good cows previous to that, but he was one of a few. The new impetus has been the result of education. People are awakening to greater agricultural freedom. Our success has been the result of a happy mixture of help and self-help. As soon as a bunch of men show that they have something useful to do for the community, they can mostly get grants to assist. Support a man starts an agricultural school. If he shows good results the first year he will be assisted the second. That is the way most of our 'people's high schools' are started. Sometimes it is a cooperative society that decides a school is needed. They get a competent teacher and start ahead. The grant comes later."

Then the conversation shifted back to breeding problems. I asked, "How do your breeders dispose of surplus bull calves?"

Two Bulls From a Herd

"Kill them," was the prompt response. And then to show me just how rigid is their selection of sires, Mr. Boving made mention of the practice at his old home, from which since 1864 had never averaged less than 10,000 pounds of milk a cow. Only four of the pure-bred bull calves were retained each year, and two of these were generally killed before the year was out. Hence the offering of this large herd was only two bull calves. The demand is for the best. I left, a humbler and a wiser man. His tale of the dairy uplift in Sweden had shown me the path on which Canadian dairymen have hardly started to tread. Most of Swedish progress has been made in the past 30 years. Can we do equally well in the next 30? The Swedish methods are clear. Cooperation to make the use of the very best sires available.

(Continued on page 18)

The Eggs You Get

not the number of hens you have in the flock, determines whether your poultry is profitable. Every hen on the sick list or irregular layer means so much money lost.

Pratts

POULTRY REGULATOR

Induces regular laying because it acts directly on the digestive and egg-producing organs, toning up the whole system and improving the digestion. It produces a marked improvement in the birds because it insures perfect condition. "Your money back if not satisfied."

Pratts Roup Penicid is a sure preventive of colds, catarrhs and roup. Use the Tablets for individual treatment.

Poultry Remedies

Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c. 50.
Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c. to \$2.75
Pratts Liquid Liver Killer, 35c. qt., \$1.00 gal.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Roup Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Roup Tablets, 25c. 50c.
Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy, 25c. 50c.

Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.

Pratts Gape Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Croup Tablets, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Croup Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 25c. 50c.



WRITE

your name and address on the margin of this ad., so that we can mail it with 10c. (stamps or silver) to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will send you a copy of "The Poultryman's Handbook," containing 169 pages profusely illustrated.

PRATT FOOD CO.
of Canada, Limited,
Dept. G, Toronto.

Did You See This offer?

We are going to Give Away a Pair of Skates

FREE

To the First Twenty-five Persons sending in

TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FARM AND DAIRY



This offer is good to either boys or girls and you may have your choice of either hockey or spring skates. The skates are of excellent quality nickel steel. We are sure they will please you. Be sure to give us correct size of skate you wish or the size of boot you wear.

If you are interested, send for sample copies.

ADDRESS CIRCULATION MANAGER

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

Choice Holsteins Priced for You

1ST COW—Gave 15,760 lbs. milk one season. She will be 9 years old in December. Slightly more black than white. A square, low set cow. Her dam is sired by Lanark King, and she by Sir Johnnie's Bessie. Due to freshen Dec. 12, 1914.

2ND COW—Gave 14,630 lbs. milk one season. She is 5 years old. Slightly more white than black. A nice, well set cow. Her dam sired by Lanark King, she by Prince Tuke De Kol. Due to freshen Dec. 16, 1914.

3RD COW—Gave over 12,000 lbs. one season. She is 7 years old. A large, heavy, square cow, about half black and white. Her dam by Lanark King, she by Perfection Posch. Due to freshen March 10th.

The above cows are bred to my stock bull, King Hengerveld Korndyke. His sire and dam, Sir Boote Walker, Hengerveld and Meadowbrook Queen Korndyke, whose record at 2 years old is 15 lbs. butter in 7 days. The grand-dam gave 100 lbs. milk one day, 725 lbs. one week, with 22 lbs. butter. The great-grand-dam, Abby Hartog Clorhide, record 33.39, Regus Angie De Kol Beets, record 32.66, on sire's side, and Bell Korndyke, record 33.77, and Pontise Queen Korndyke, record 32.02, on dam's side. This is a great good individual and his stock are exceptionally fine. He will be 4 years old in March, and as I do not inbreed he is for sale.

These are a very choice bunch, and will be priced well worth the money.

Apply to

JNO. B. WYLIE - ALMONTE

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



What's the Use of Missing

So Much Pleasure that you Could Have?

YES, you can live without music and brightness and happiness and friends. But why should you, when these things cost so little and mean so much?

Lots of people, who said they "could do without an Edison Phonograph" before they owned one, now say they "could not do without it!"—It has brought so much pleasure into their lives.

The Edison appeal is universal. To those who love good music—to those who enjoy most the old airs—to those who prefer instrumental music—to the younger set and even to the children—the Edison is a daily source of pleasure and recreation.

Great singers—famous actors and entertainers—bands, orchestras and instrumentalists—are ready to entertain you when you will.

And the prices for Edison Phonographs and Edison Records are so moderate—the variety is so great—that there can be no question as to our ability to suit you. What's the use of missing so much pleasure? Get

The new EDISON PHONOGRAPH

(THE INSTRUMENT WITH THE DIAMOND POINT) 158

These are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the one nearest you and ask for a free demonstration, or write us for complete information today.

Thomas A. Edison Inc., Orange, N. J.

Safe and Sure Road to Greater Dairy Profits

(Continued from page 5)

Goble on his farm near Woodstock, Ont. We strolled out to the pasture to inspect the herd. They were all black and white, and a good proportion of them would have passed for pure-breds. Mr. Goble informed me, however, that there were less than a half-dozen pure-bred Holsteins in the lot. The uniform markings were due to the use of pure bred Holstein sires.

"We originally had a herd of Durham cattle," remarked Mr. Goble. "The cows were good milkers, but we found that so long as we insisted on using a Shorthorn sire, that the daughters would almost invariably prove poorer producers than their dams. We were unable to solve the problem of how to breed along Durham lines and get good milkers. Finally we purchased a Holstein sire, and have stuck to that breed ever since." Our average production has gone up by leaps and bounds, and from our experience we can recommend the grading up of a herd as a cheap and profitable method of getting good producers.

Mr. Goble has already purchased a few good Holstein females, and will purchase more. That is one of the inevitable results of using a pure-bred sire for a few years. One begins to take more interest in his herd, and soon nothing but the very best will satisfy. If a census were taken of the origin of all the pure-bred dairy herds in Canada, I venture to state that probably three-quarters of them started with the purchase of a pure bred sire to head an ordinary grade herd; perhaps a few ordinary herd.

More Evidence From Woodstock. Almost every progressive dairy section affords unlimited evidence as to the practicability of increasing production by grading. Only a few miles from Mr. Goble is another herd, that of W. E. Thomson, who

increased the yield of milk from about 5,000 pounds a cow to 10,500 pounds in seven years through using a pure-bred sire and selecting the best milkers. Of Mr. Thomson's success I will have more to say in a future issue of Farm and Dairy. A one-time neighbor of Mr. Thomson's, the late A. J. Davis, did some wonderful work in his imprudence before his untimely death. He started with a herd of 20 grade Shorthorn cows of decidedly beef tendency, and doubled the yield in six years through keeping individual records, breeding the best milkers to a pure-bred dairy sire, and then selecting the best heifers from the cross. When this work was started the Davis herd averaged 4,500 pounds of milk a cow. Six years later the herd average was 9,144 pounds.

I have mentioned the experiences of three men, in the vicinity of Woodstock, but there are many others in the same neighborhood who have done almost equally well. It is the same in other districts. I am confident that if a census were taken of all the dairy districts in Canada, those districts having the highest average production per cow would also be found to have the greatest proportion of herds started by pure-bred sires. Thousands of dairymen can testify that herd improvement is the one safe and sure way to dairy products; and they base their argument on practical experience rather than mathematical calculations. With all the evidence available, the fact that confounds one is that thousands have not yet seen the light, and are trying to make a living with cows that do not pay for their feed even when labor and lodging are given free of cost. At the same time, scores of good pure-bred bull calves have to be slaughtered each year for lack of a market. Why should these things be?

Some Thoughts on the Future of Our Live Stock Industry

(Continued from page 3.)

ing on the results of his investigations Prof. Harcourt says: "It is certain that milk and its products used along with the cereals are a cheap source of the nutrients and energy, and that when the two are used together a sufficient supply of all the essential constituents for growth and repair of the tissues of the body and for work can be obtained without the use of the more expensive meats." Meat will always be in demand by a large section of the people, enough to look after the supply and more, but dairy products may find a wider market because of their economy. In addition the demand for the dairy products of America will be enhanced by the cutting off of home source of supply. Imports, except in the case of Great Britain, it must be remembered, form an insignificant proportion of the dairy products consumed in European countries. Who knows but that dairy cattle may be in as great demand as dairy products, and these, too, the American continent may be called upon to supply.

Effect on Sheep and Swine Small meats may not be greatly affected by war. There will be a good demand for pork while the war lasts, but as swine multiplies rapidly, the breeding stocks of European countries can soon be replenished. Sheep are never in very great demand for war purposes, but steady demand for other meats at high prices would strengthen the mutton market. At the same time there is a possibility of wool prices declining, although so far they have held up well.

America founded its live stock industry on imports from Europe. To Great Britain we owe all of our beef breeds and three of the most prominent dairy breeds, to say nothing of horses, the Clyde, Shire, Hackney, and Thoroughbred. From Britain, too, came many of our best breeds of swine and sheep. France and Belgium have supplied us with some of our best horses. It may be that we will be in demand to supply Europe in kind. Who can say? History affords us no parallels on which to base our conclusions. Many, however, are firm in their belief that war will stimulate the development of the live stock industry in Canada and the United States. If the prediction be reasonable farmers will be well advised to "hang on" to the females, especially of young females, and build up the herds."

The Dairy Cattle Uplift in Sweden

(Continued from page 17)

to the very smallest farmer, and cheaply at that; the rigid use of only pure-bred sires of one breed, with inbreeding to still more firmly fix the desired type; and finally, milk records and rigid selection of both females and males. The government aid was merely incidental.

The biggest factor in the dairy uplift was cooperative enterprise on the part of the farmers themselves. Did the results justify their organization? Would not results justify cooperative breeding on this side of the Atlantic as well?—F. E. E.

John Je
placed in
The P
charged w
barn on R
you to say
Prisoners
ship, but
The P
excuses
prevalen
What did
Prisoners
The P
ment)—"I
out costs."
Court
The I
Struggle
ing man
a seat in
The P
What is
Prisoners
your wors
The P
charged
fence and
perty, H
making
your dwe
to say to
Prisoners
have a c
fixing up
no more
do in in
The P
did you?
to do less
after. I
ments co
Prisoners
something
The P
fined \$10
case. S
The I
charged
houses o
Guilty o
Prisoners
ship. I
proved I
not fool
holding
in great
The P
pay for
Sharks
inheriter
it in de
The P
Crown
Prisoners
pose the
original
The P
Prisoners
eral, of
The
have to
guilty
tion.
not to
as othe
for be
stolen
land in
court.
regard
the im
punish
ed com
Court
After
made
novel
had c
accord
the C
business
the pe
the In

Our Tax System and How it Works Out

John Jenkins, 45, dairy farmer, was placed in the dock.
The P.M.—"Jenkins, you are charged with building a new bank barn on Rosebank Farm. What have you to say?"

Prisoner—"I am guilty, your worship, but as this is my first offence—"
The P.M.—"I can't accept any excuses. This sort of thing is so prevalent in Ontario nowadays that it won't do to deal leniently with it. What did the house cost you?"

Prisoner—"£2,500, your worship."
The P.M.—(after figuring a moment)—"I will fine you \$36.25 without costs. Call the next case."

Court Crier—"Thomas Strugglhud!"
The P.M.—"Bring in Thomas Strugglhud."

The prisoner, a respectable-looking man, was brought in and given a seat in the dock.

The P.M.—"Stand up, prisoner. What is your name?"

Prisoner—"Thomas Strugglhud, your worship."

The P.M.—"Strugglhud, you are charged with building a new silo, a fence and a milk stand on your property, Hawthorne Farm, and with making sundry improvements upon your dwelling-house. What have you to say to the charges?"

Prisoner—"Your worship, I had to have a silo, the place really needed fixing up, and I thought I was doing no more than a good citizen ought to do in improving the community."

The P.M.—"Oh, you thought so, did you? Well, I'll have to teach you to do less thinking of that kind hereafter. I am informed the improvements cost you \$500. Is that so?"

Prisoner—"Yes, is that so?"
Prisoner—"Yes, your worship, something thereabouts."

The P.M. (figuring) — "You are fined \$10 or two months in jail. Next case."

Jas. Sharkey was next brought in.
The P.M. — "Sharkey, you are charged with building a row of greenhouses on Oak Farm in this township. Guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoner—"Not guilty, your worship. I have a few acres of unimproved land in this township, but am not fool enough to build on it. I am holding it for a rise; land is getting in great demand just now, you know."
The P.M.—"How much did you pay for the land?"

Sharkey—"I didn't pay anything. I inherited it from my father, who got it in deed from the Crown."

The P.M.—"And who did the Crown get it from?"

Prisoner—"I don't know, but I suppose the Crown first took it from the original owners."

The P.M.—"And who were they?"

Prisoner—"Why, the people in general, of course."

The P.M.—"Well, prisoner, I will have to discharge you as you are not guilty of the charge in the information. I am here to execute the law, not to make it, which is lucky for you, as otherwise I could send you down for being found in possession of stolen property. That is what your land is, according to your own account. The law, however, does not regard that as an offence; it is only the improving of vacant land that is punishable by fine in this enlightened community. You are discharged." Court then adjourned.

After adjournment, your reporter made enquiry respecting these rather novel cases, and learned that they had come before the magistrate in accordance with the recent by-law of the County Council transferring the business of taxation department to the police court.—With apologies to the Industrial Banner.



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

Peck, Kerr & McElderry
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
415 Water St., Peterborough
R. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

Well DRILLING MACHINES

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

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

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Bolting, Rails, Chain, 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.

Western Canada Offers You
150,000
Free Homesteads
On the lines of the
Canadian Northern Railway
For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair
GUELPH, DEC. 5th—10th, 1914
The Last Fair of the Season and the Biggest Winter Fair ever held in Canada.
SINGLE FARE ON ALL RAILWAYS
WM. SMITH, M.P. President COLUMBUS
R. W. WADE Secretary Parliament Bldg. TORONTO

After the War--What?
When the war is over, what then? Are there good times or hard times in store for us? Will the era of high prices continue, with steady work for all, or will we experience a setback that will keep us poor for years?
The answer to that question is very largely in our own hands. It depends on us Canadians—not on the few in high places, but on every one of us.
Every year we are importing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods, much of which could be produced just as well in Canada.
Suppose they were produced here. Think of the number of workmen who would be employed. Think of what it would mean in wages, and money kept in circulation. Think of what it would mean to our farmers, to our shopkeepers—to our builders, to everybody.
Think of what it would mean to you.
They can be produced here, they will be produced here, if you just stop and think every time you make a purchase.
Think, say and see that you get
"MADE IN CANADA"

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES. 12 cents a line per day, \$1.68 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
Chicago Office—Peoples
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including the copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,700 to 15,900 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
Sweepstake detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our noble and advanced subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of our contract that in writing to us as advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Refuses 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 honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

A Glimpse into the Future

IS the pure bred dairy cattle business being overdone in Canada? This is a question often asked and demanding an answer. The great increase in number of breeders, number of registrations and, perhaps more significant than any other factor, the greater frequency with which combination sales are now held, have caused many to doubt the permanence of the "dairy cattle boom," as they are pleased to call it, and to predict an early pricking of the "bubble."

Farm and Dairy is confident that there is no "bubble" to prick. Dairying is developing in conformity with economic demand. A year ago we estimated the population of pure bred milch cows in Canada at one in sixty. The increase in registrations in the various societies this past year will not have materially changed this ratio. From this small proportion of pure bred cattle must come sires to head the grade herds of the country, a demand that is ever on the increase as the advantages of grading become more fully appreciated. From these herds, too, must come the foundation females for the new herds that are being started in every community of the land. The home demand for years to come will be sufficient to offer a remunerative market for the surplus of our pure bred herds.

Just now the all important question is, How will the business be affected by war? The breeder of dairy cattle, so far as we can see, has nothing to fear. He may have much to gain. If war results in the extermination of the pure bred herds of Europe then it will be for American stockmen to supply the foundation stock for a fresh start. Such predictions, however, are pure speculations. At the same time they are within the range of possibility and serve to strengthen our faith in the future prosperity of the man who

is investing his money and time in the development of better dairy cattle for Canada, and, perhaps, the world.

A Place for the Surplus

THE man who holds mortgages against his neighbors and whose wife pumps water in the same old way, has lost his perspective—he is putting first things last and last things first. There are many farmers who are doing this thing—investing their surplus in a neighbor's farm at five or six per cent., while their own homes remain shabby and inconvenient.

What do we work for if it is not a happy home? If we let our minds wander back to courtship days and try to recollect the plans that were then made, did not our chief joy come from the planning for and the anticipation of a happy home together? The realization would be just as satisfying as the anticipation was enjoyable. Why not try it? When the next mortgage falls due or we accumulate another surplus, let us invest it in the home. Running water in the house, a new buggy, perhaps a new driver, a piano for the girls, a coat of paint for the dwelling, and improvements in the surroundings. All of these are ways in which we might invest our surplus at home. Let us take dividends on at least a part of our surplus in happiness.

Cost of High Living

THE high cost of living is a real problem with the majority of people. In some cases, however, it is more the cost of high living. Here are a few incidents, the accuracy for which we can vouch.

A housewife living next door to an editor of Farm and Dairy stepped to the telephone and called up a dry goods firm over a mile away. "Please send me a spool of No. 30 cotton thread right away. The dressmaker is here and we are out of thread." The five cent article was promptly delivered at a cost to the merchant of fifteen or twenty cents. Of course the merchant did not wish to offend a good customer by explaining how unprofitable was the transaction to himself.

On another occasion a daughter of that house, about one hour before dinner, decided that peanut butter would just suit her fancy. Accordingly the grocer delivered a ten cent crock of peanut butter before the meal was served. The delivery cost more than the price of the butter.

These instances are typical. These people do not lack commonsense. They merely do not think. While customers insist on such expensive service, the costs of distribution will necessarily be heavy. These people find it hard enough to make ends meet, but can they blame the middleman? Can they blame the producer? Usually they heap the blame on both instead of their own unthinking selves.

The Overseas Acre League

THE farmers of Western Canada are the originators and propagators of the "Overseas Acre League Idea." A correspondent of The Hanna Herald, Alberta, suggested that each farmer donate the proceeds from one acre of his crop to the maintenance of the Government, and the armies in the field. The suggestion appealed to many of the Alberta grain growers as being a good one and was received with much favor. Some local associations have already expressed their willingness to join in the movement.

It is now proposed to widen the movement to include not only all the farmers of Canada, but of all the overseas divisions of the Empire. If this great scheme be carried to complete fulfillment it would be the equivalent of thirty mil-

lion bushels of wheat in Canada alone, the most substantial gift ever made by any one body of citizens for the cause of Empire. As The Hanna Herald says: "It would lighten the cause of human liberty in every land, even in Germany." What do the farmers of Ontario think of the suggestion of their western brethren?

Foresight or Hindsight

FORESIGHT breeds success. Hindsight may make our old age miserable. A week or more ago we were talking with an old friend of ours who is suffering from the latter affliction. We knew his story well. He had inherited a good farm in one of the best counties of Eastern Ontario. His vision never rose above the immediate dollar. His system of farming was always the one that seemed to offer quickest returns. Crops were sold year after year, and but little manure made to return to the soil. The farm became poorer and poorer, until finally the crops were so small that it was no longer profitable to work the farm. In the meantime, however, by converting his farm into a bank balance our friend had made enough money to keep him in his old age. He would have been better off, however, had he sold his farm when it first came into his possession, invested the money, and worked for some one else all his life. As he looks back all that he can see are unused opportunities.

The gospel of better farming was much the same when that man started out for himself as it is now. It was then that the foundations of some of our best herds of cattle were laid. Had that man had the foresight to invest a few hundred dollars in foundation stock and wait a few years for results, he might now occupy a leading place in our agricultural history. At the same time he would have conserved the fertility of his farm. He missed his opportunity, however, even as farmers of to-day are missing theirs. How many we find of apparently intelligent people who would regard it as foolishness to invest \$150 in a good bull to improve their herd of scrub cows. They go on milking the same unprofitable cows year after year, and seem unable to grasp the possibilities of improvement by breeding. These men lack foresight. They haven't even hindsight enough to learn by the errors of others.

Curb Increasing Land Values

(Hoard's Dairyman)

M. W. J. Spillman, Chief of the Federal Office of Farm Management, makes the statement that that office has completed thirteen surveys of several hundred farms scattered over the country. As a conclusion it is found that the average net income of these farms is about equal to the wages of a good farm hand. About half the farmers get less for their labor than good day laborers would; while the other half get more. With that bold fact staring one in the face, we wonder what farmers are thinking about boosting the prices of farm lands as they have been and are still doing. High prices of land and high prices of labor are the upper and lower millstones between which the average farmer is ground to powder. There has been a fiction, a glamor, about all sorts of farming that must pass away before conditions settle to their true basis on which the farmer can proceed to act. It is quite evident that only men of exceptional ability can make a profit out of farming in this era of such unreasonably high prices for everything, but the products of the farm.

Any man of intelligence, willing and eager to learn and to adapt himself to conditions, will be successful.

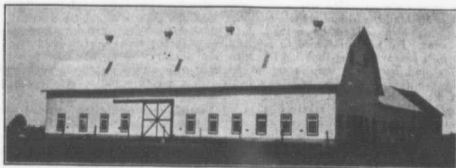
the most
body of
the Hanna
cause of
Germany.'
nk of the

Hindsight
A week
old friend
ter afflic-
inherited
of East-
above the
ning was
rickest re-
and but
oil. The
nally the
nger pro-
me, how-
balance
keep him
etter off,
first came
y, and
As he
of oppor-

much the
self as
ations of
id. Had
few hun-
a few
leading
the same
y of his
er, even
s. How
people
to invest
herd of
ame un-
nable
ent by
by the

Federal
akes the
thirteen
ed over
that the
it equal
out half
a good
alf get
in about
g about
y have
of land
d lower
rmer is
tion, a
at pass-
e basi-
It is
bility
era of
anything

nger to
s, will



McMillan and Leggett's Stables are Light and Well Ventilated

A Highly Specialized Dairy Farm

A Visit to Springburn Farm,
the Home of McMillan
and Leggett



Gilbert McMillan



Matthew Leggett

A FEW miles from Huntingdon, and not far from Trout River, is a farm that has long been known as a breeding ground for good Ayrshires. If we do not miss our guess, it will be still better known in the future as a home of high-class representatives of the Scottish milking breed. Locally, it is known as "the old Stephen place." It was there that W. F. Stephen, the present secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire

Breeders' Association, carried on his present a small field at the back is work as farmer and breeder before in stumps and permanent pasture, but his duties as secretary compelled his retirement from the farm. It is now known as Springburn Farm, the home of McMillan & Leggett.

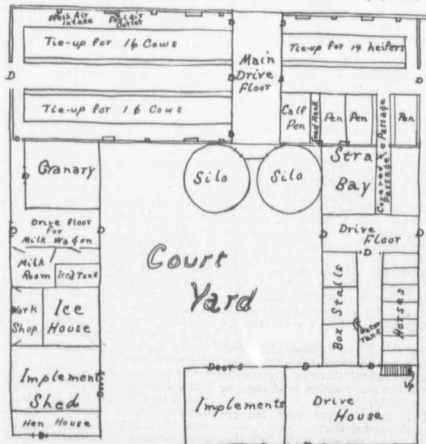
It is the personnel of the management of Springburn Farm that makes us so optimistic for its future as an Ayrshire breeding centre. Both Mr. McMillan and Mr. Leggett are Scotsmen born. They were brought up among Ayrshires. Previous to entering into this partnership, Mr. McMillan had cleared the ground, as it

was, for the establishment of the famous Willowmoor Ayrshire Farms in Washington, from where he had gone to Mr. Pat Ryan's Ryanague Farms. Mr. Leggett was situated with the well known Barclay herd of Ayrshires before he threw up his job and came to Canada. Where could you find a better combination to successfully establish and conduct an Ayrshire herd of their own than we find in these two young Scotsmen?

60 Cattle on 96 Acres
The farm itself is a small one—only 96 acres of rich, level land. At

A four year rotation is being followed; corn on sod plowed down, grain sowed to clover, clover one year and part pasture and part hay the fourth year. The summer soiling crop now being fed is a mixture of oats and barley, one part of peas to six of oats by weight, the seed being four to four and one-half bushels to the acre.

"This may seem to be heavy," said Mr. Leggett on the occasion of the last visit of an editor of Farm and Dairy to Springburn Farm. "We get fine stuff, however, and thick on (Concluded on page 32)



Everything is under One Roof at Springburn Farm

Beath Feed and Litter Carriers

WILL CUT THE "CHORES" IN HALF

Awarded Medals and Diplomas at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, annually since 1905.
You owe it to yourself to know all about the BEATH before you buy.

Exact Cut of the Beath

FEATURES that make THE BEATH the Carrier you'll want FOR YOUR STABLES
Crank Wheelless—Extension handle with Automatic Friction Pawl and Brake for lowering. Simple, quick and easy to hoist.—(See Illustration).
Heavy Steel Frame—the only carrier on the market having such.—They are built to stand the wear and tear of a lifetime—strong, durable, easy-working.
Triple Hoisting Chains—only one-third loss. Lifted—two-thirds hangs on the truck.
Running Gear—Every wheel independently swivelled—it thus rounds the curves with- out crowding.
Every Box is made of heavy galvanized steel—"as tight as a drum." Dumps two ways Made also in endless chain-hoist and worn gear-up.

WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT, we want you to know the BEATH line.
Ask for our new Booklet, "BEATH Sanitary Stabling System and Modern Barn Equipment." A card will bring one.

W. D. BEATH & SON, Limited
TORONTO 20-30 Cooper Avenue CANADA

Free PIGS

HAVE YOU GOT YOURS?

PURE BRED PIGS GIVEN AWAY FREE

Have you won any pure bred Pigs for the securing of New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy? If not you can easily do so now. Read our offer.

We will give a pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, for only Nine New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, taken at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 a year.

We have already this year given away over eighty pure bred pigs. You can secure one also just for the work of securing these nine new subscriptions.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO

Dear Sirs—

Send me full particulars and supplies in order that I may win a pure bred pig.

Name.....

Address.....

OUR FARM HOMES



'TIS not the weight of jewels and plate,
Or the tondle of silk and tur,
It's the spirit in which the gift is rich
As the gifts of the Wise Men were.

The Altered Christmas

BY CAROLINE CRAWFORD DAVIS
(New England Homestead)

"No," said Mrs. Stephens decidedly, as she poured her husband's tea and spread a slice of bread for Gertie, her youngest child; "I don't believe in poor folk like us spending a lot of money for Christmas. Anyway, we can't do it this year because we haven't got it to spend."

"Couldn't we spare just a little?" asked her husband hesitatingly.

"I don't see how we can do it and keep up the payments on this house," she replied firmly.

"Of course you know best, but I thought maybe just a little," he murmured apologetically.

"Then ain't we going to have any Christmas at all—no presents or no, or anything?" asked Laura in alarm.

"You'll have dinner all right, and a good one, too; pork an' beans, and apple pie is Christmas dinner enough for poor folks." Here fat little eight-year-old Gertie began to cry and the White girls looked at Mrs. Stephens' children by a former marriage, for she and Mr. Stephens had been wedded less than a year. At the table also was Marie Stephens, and while the two little White girls kept up a lamentation regarding the decree of "No Christmas," she preserved a silence that made Mrs. Stephens uncomfortable.

"Hush," she said, not sternly, but firmly. "Think of last year and be thankful that you are so much better off than you were then." Her eyes rested on Mr. Stephens' commonplace figure in unvoiced tenderness. "Last year," she said simply, "we were living in two rooms, and we were glad to have a fire and enough to eat. Some of the time there wasn't a bite left after a meal, but I always managed to get something before the next one. Do you wonder, though, that I look after those payments before anything else?"

"No," replied her husband, "and you're right about it. I'm glad you're so practical-minded. But we'll all feel so proud when we get a home paid for that we ought to be willing to go without other things. I guess we're all more comfortable than we were all last year. Marie and I was boarding with ol' Mrs. Green, and it wasn't much like this, was it Marie?" He did not pause for any reply from the child but went on: "I ain't going to work to-morrow, and we'll do something to have some fun—go a-sliding on the hill while Ma's getting dinner, and maybe she'll let us make candy and popcorn in the afternoon."

Mrs. Stephens smiled her consent, and the children looked glad again. Mr. Stephens put on his overcoat and kissed them all around before he went back to his work. The children donned their outdoor garments, and each kissing her hastily ran off to school. Mrs. Stephens dreaded to have Marie kiss her. She fancied that the child hated it, and only did it because her father told her to. She was always in fear that some day Marie would refuse, and then it would be harder for them both if the habit had not

been begun. He was a shoe cobbler by trade, and had a little business of his own where he earned good wages. He never referred to his first wife's extravagances, but his life with her had been one long struggle to keep out of debt. She had been dead a little more than a year when he asked Mrs. White to marry him, and in the country town everyone expressed satisfaction at the suitability of the match. She had been well established in comfort in the house they would soon own, and the worries that they had each had were gone.

Sometimes it seemed almost too good to be true to Mrs. Stephens that he and she should be so well cared for, for like many extravagant women, Marie's mother had been a careless and untidy housekeeper. She was subject to long fits of sulks, too, when she neglected her child altogether. If his wife now seemed almost too practical regarding Christmas, he thought of his former troubles and concluded to let her have her own way.

As she cleared the table, Mrs. Stephens looked thoughtfully at a piece of cold meat that was left. "I could make a bit of mince-omelet out of that," she thought, almost guiltily, "and surprise 'em with a mince pie, instead of apple." "Won't do no harm to give 'em that much extra for dinner." When one has taken a stand it is sometimes hard to back down, but her husband's lack of opposition helped her to give in this much.

Sometimes to try and please the children were talking. There was a rule that there should be absolute quiet as soon as the lamp was out, a rule that Laura and Gertie often broke, but

"Mamma! just as plain as anything. And she got me a cab to wheel it in. And one year she got me a toy piano, only it got broke awful quick, and a set of furs. And the last year she was with us she bought me a bracelet and a locket—you've seen 'em, you know."

Gertie was completely carried away by the recital of this splendor. "Oh, my!" she gasped, "wasn't that just lovely. I wish I could have things like that! I wish—I wish your ma was alive now!"

"So do I!" echoed Laura. Mrs. Stephens' heart gave a great throb of pain at this apostasy of her own children. What had she done that they should wish her dead? For so their words struck her. Evidently they impressed Marie the same way.

"Why, that's just the same as wishing your own mother was dead!" she cried in passionate tones. "You wicked girls! I think she's the very best woman that ever was, and I don't see what I think. She takes care of us, and don't hardly ever buy anything for herself."

"I didn't mean it that way at all," waived Gertie.

"Well, she did I," sobbed Laura. She was a year older than her step-sister, but seemed much younger, and never more so than now.

"My mother meant to be good," went on the irate Marie; "but I've heard Pa say she isn't any more judgment than a child. When she bought me the big doll, I didn't have a warm dress; and when she bought me the bracelet, I needed shoes and she didn't see she did we had an awful time boarding. I guess my Pa and me appreciate your mother, if you don't. She always has good warm meals for us, and a clean house, and mended clothes. I love her if you don't, but I never had all the time so that I can be like her when I grow up." Here the speaker, convinced by her own eloquence, wept unrestrainedly.

Mrs. Stephens, with tears in her eyes, stepped back in the sitting room, closing the door softly so that the children might never know that she had been eavesdropping. The sting of her own children's words had been momentary, for she understood their impulsive, affectionate natures too well to be deeply hurt by them. So Marie loved her! She had sat in judgment, but the verdict was favorable, and the stepmother knew that she could take the motherless one to her heart, as she had often longed to do, and that all would be right between them. Her heart was big enough to mother them all.

But the words of her own children had thrown a new light on her decision. Was she in danger of becoming too practical and penurious? Christmas seemed to the children the natural time of expressing love to each other, and she had no right to cheat them out of it, for down a her heart she was conscious of a tiny bit of cheating. She had more than enough for three payments on the house "paid for."

She put her shoes back on, and then her outdoor wraps. "After all, Christmas is Christmas," she reflected, and going into the bedroom quietly she unlocked the little upper drawer of the dresser and took a ten dollar bill from a worn old purse. It was by rigid economy that she had saved this money for what she called her rainy day payment.

"Sweetens," she thought, as she hurried down the street; "red ones—that'll take the most of it. And then a pretty hanky apiece; they always need 'em. And then some candy and oranges; and a game that they can

(Concluded on page 39)

Keeping Christmas

(By Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke)

Are you willing to stop and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that older people have to bear in their hearts; to try to understand how they can live and carry it to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings; to ask yourself: Are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas. And if you keep it for a day, why not always?

But you can never keep it alone.

been begun. Marie seemed to her stepmother to be always watching and judging her. The child was quiet and docile, but underneath her docility Mrs. Stephens was aware of a great strength of character. She wanted to love her husband's child, and already favored her more than she did her own, but she could not seem to win the child's open confidence. In one thing only had Marie opposed her stepmother. Mrs. Stephens, intensely practical as she was, considered the name "Marie" as fanciful, and sometimes addressed her as "Mary." Marie, with the utmost politeness, always corrected her. "My mother called me 'Marie,'" she said each time until Mrs. Stephens adopted that pronunciation.

In her first matrimonial venture, Mrs. Stephens had been very unfortunate. The neighbors spoke of her as "a good manager, but married to a poor provider." Mr. White had rapidly drunk himself into the grave, and for three years his wife had had a hard struggle to provide for herself and her two children.

Mr. Stephens, on the other hand, had been a good provider married to

never before had Mrs. Stephens known of Marie's doing so; this time, however, she was the offender. With a consequent reluctance to reprove her, the mother stood there for a moment thinking that perhaps she had happened to go to the door just as the child spoke, and that it would be quiet again in a moment. But no, Marie was telling them about her former Christmases. When she was six years old her mother had made her a pink silk dress, with spangles all over it, and had taken her to reel green-up parties where folks danced all night.

"And did you have a perfectly grand time?" inquired Laura.

"Not after the first," admitted Marie. "I was sleepy and cried to go home, and Pa took me; and then Ma was mad and wouldn't ever take me again."

After this bit of intimacy, Mrs. Stephens hated to speak more than ever, so she still stood there in doubt waiting for the conversation to change, or stop entirely.

"Tell us what else your Ma got you," demanded Gertie.

"One year she got me a doll that was a yard long, and it could say

The Upward Look

Our Influence

"She hath done what she could," —Mark xiv, 8.
 Though read over many, many times, the full depth and beauty of the thought, in Tennyson's "Blow Bugle Blow," had never seemed so impressive as it did in the last reading.

First he dwells on the echo of the bugle clearer farther going, the purple glens replying, then dying, dying, dying. Then he touches on the sunset colors, fading away in the rich sky, and their reflection on hill or field or river.

The fading away of the bugle-sounds and the sunset glow is true in the natural world, but in the spiritual it is vastly different.

"Our echoes roll from soul to soul, And grow for ever and for ever."
 Our echoes mean the influence that one person has over another. As each one influences another, so that one does someone else, so that this influence, whether for good or evil, goes on in our lives, in those that come after us, and for ever.

Some feel that they can do very little for others, they have not the time, the means, the strength. But it is what we are, our character, that counts for more than all. As we cannot have the slightest idea how much

another is watching and studying us, intending to take us for an example, it is a sacred trust for each of us, to so act, speak and think, that we are helping instead of hindering others for the pure and the right.

The poor widow gave only two mites, yet the Saviour praised her. That act of loving self-denial has been told, down through the ages, influencing countless others. The disciples and others were indignant with the woman that poured the precious contents of the alabaster box on Christ's head. Yet He said, that that would be told throughout the whole world, wherever the gospel would be preached, as a memorial of her.

Wordsworth has fittingly expressed this same thought:

"We men, who in our morn of youth are defied,
 The elements, must vanish—be it so!
 Enough, if something from our hands have power

To live and act and serve the future hour;

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
 Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower,

We feel that we are greater, than we know." I H. N.

The man who succeeds above his fellows is the man who early in life clearly discerns his object and toward that object habitually directs his powers. Even genius itself is but fine observation strengthened by fixity of purpose.

AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Christmas Gaieties

Merry Christmas to every reader of Farm and Dairy.



'Tis true that our hearts are saddened with the thought of the awful war, but when old Father Time brings the Christmas season with all its happy memories, don't let us turn that glorious day into a dark and gloomy one. Let us remember that Christmas is the children's time, and this year especially the grown-ups must enter into the play of the younger set and make the day and season gladome in remembrance of the dear child Jesus.

DON'T CUT OUT SOCIAL GATHERINGS
 If economy must be practiced this year, don't do away with the social gatherings in the home, which mean so much to the young people of every community. Simplify your preparations. Get away from the idea of feasting and of "give and take." Let us be satisfied with the gifts and pleasures within our means, then our joys of Christmas will not be clouded by a dread of the January bills. Re-

member there are gifts and pleasures you can give that money could not buy, if you will but give them.

THE KINDNESS GAME

Christmas night usually finds all the families gathered in the old ancestral home having a jolly time, but in every community there are those who have no home and those who are too far separated from their own people to anticipate very much pleasure from the Christmas season. For the sake of these lonely ones play the kindness game.

A CHRISTMAS GREEN PARTY

Make the gathering of greens for trimming the church and school room a neighborhood affair. Let the party go to the woods in one or more big sleds or wagons, and after the greens are gathered, have a cup of hot coffee around a bonfire. Then go to the church or school, and while the wreaths and garlands are being made some one can read Dickens' Christmas Carol. Let all the young folks help and make this a service of real pleasure.

A HOLIDAY PARTY

One of the jolliest Christmas party games is called "Filling the Stocking." Cut paper in the shape of stockings, and write as many numbers thereon as there are guests. Pin on the back of each guest the name of some toy found on a Christmas tree: baby doll, lamb, orange, ball, Noah's ark and so on. The object is to keep as many numbers as possible on your back. As soon as one sees the name she writes it on her list. The one hav-



Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.
 Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.
 Golden - tooth - teasing - able - bodied nuts of dough.
 Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.
 Use **FIVE ROSES** flour.
 Get that *Individual toothsome-ness of Manitoba* wheat kernels.
 Doughnuts with a *Palate-Pleasing Personality*.
 See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.
 A hole entirely circled with *Light Digestible Food*.
 Fat without being fat—for **FIVE ROSES** is the sturdy *glutinous flour that resists fat absorption*.
 Just enough to *brown deliciously, to crisp quickly*.
 No greasiness, heaviness, cogginess.
 Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with *new or outraged stomach*.
 Like these make **YOURS**.
 Use **FIVE ROSES**.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended





Warm the Cold Corners

"I DECLARE," said Mrs. Comfort, "I thought no one ever would use that upstairs room. And you couldn't blame them—it certainly was chilly, and there didn't seem to be any way of heating it. Finally I got this Perfection Heater and

now it is as good as an extra room. With a Perfection to keep it warm it is perfectly comfortable." The Perfection can be carried anywhere, where there is need of extra heat. In five minutes it will warm any ordinary room.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is solid, good-looking, easy to clean and rewick, and burns without smoke or odor. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Toronto Ouebec Halifax Montreal
St. John Winnipeg Vancouver



ing the most toys and objects in her "stocking list" receives a little Santa Claus pack of sugar plums as a reward.

CHRISTMAS FEES IN MOORS.
Another novelty in Christmas parties comes from the Scandinavian custom of placing in a row all the shoes of the household on Yuletide night, as a symbol that the whole family will live in peace and harmony during the year. A friend was giving a children's party, so she placed tiny red doll's shoes, filled with bon bons, at every place. In the centre she put a big red shoe and a white pussy cat peered out from the top and round its neck was a string of bells. From the boot red ribbons led to the small pulled the ribbons. When the children pulled. After supper they played "Pussy Wants a Corner," and then the hostess produced a game—which was to pin a paper pussy cat on the top of a red boot which was fastened to the wall. The children were blindfolded in turn.

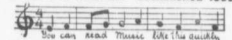
RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
In far away Russia, the peasants have a beautiful ceremony which they call the "Festival of the Evening Star." It begins just as the evening star appears over the horizon. From this festival have originated many of our Christmas customs. One very pretty one is to make a large evergreen star, for a centre piece, and outline it with candles, a tall candle in the centre and silver stars scattered all over the table.

Q-U-I-Z OF TURK CONGRUUMS.
Provide each guest with a card on which is written the following questions, the answers to which must refer to the most talked of turkey.
1—What part of the turkey is used in music?—Feet.
2—What does the dressmaker do to the turkey?—Bastes it.
3—Why has the turkey five reasons for being sad?
(1) He gets it in the neck.
(2) He gets a roasting.
(3) He is much cut up.
(4) We all pick on him.
(5) And after all this he is in the soup.
4—When is a turkey like a small boy who has eaten too much?—When he is stuffed.
5—What feathers find a place on my lady's table or dresser?—Pin feathers.
6—What part of the turkey is a part of a sentence?—"Claws" (clause).
7—What part of a turkey is an Oriental?—First part (Turk).
8—What part of a turkey appears in battle?—Drumstick.
9—What part of a turkey opens the front door?—Last part (key).
10—What part of the turkey assists my lady in making her toilet?—"Comb."
11—What part of the turkey is a story?—"Tail" (tale).
12—When a turkey is cooking in what country is he?—"Greece."

JINGLES FOR YOUR GIFTS
Every one appreciates a touch of originality or individual thought; the writer does not claim those jingles as original, but I know how tired we get of the same greeting "with best love and so on." To begin with if you are sending a box of home-made candies for example, put this on the card you enclose:
"The shops I have hunted through and through,
For a dainty gift to send you,
But could not find a gift more meet.
Than this, of sweets unto the sweet."
Books make pleasing gifts, and here is a sample of a jingle:
"May this book serve to while away,
Your time some dreary winter day,
And when you open it, you'll see
Your Christmas greetings there from me."

Real Music TAUGHT FREE IN YOUR OWN HOME

By the oldest and most Reliable School of Music in America.—Established 1895



In order to introduce our Home Study Music course in your locality, we offer you, absolutely free, a lesson in Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Harp or Organ. After your lesson you will receive positive that you will receive the lessons of the American School of Music, for either beginners or advanced pupils, my lessons are so simple and easy that any person who can read English can learn to play. We send out lessons weekly, and with our free lessons offer you only expense for postage and music you use, which averages about 2 cents a day. Thousands of pupils all over the world write—"With I had known of your wonderful school before." Write today for our convincing free booklet which explains everything in detail. Write now to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
76 Illinois Bldg. Chicago, Illinois

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Free time may be used.
—International Bible Press, 122 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Powerful White Incandescent Light

Burns common coal oil. No dirt. No smoke. Gives better light than gas or electricity or five ordinary common lamps at one-sixth the cost. Fits your lamps. Unusually for fine sewing and reading. I want one person in each locality to handle the burner. Write today for circular telling you how you can get one free.

AUG. GAMACHE, Manufacturer
SAWYERVILLE, P. Q.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAWNAS, S.C. WHITE LORNSHNS
Over 20 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for sale.
Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammonston, N.J.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.
OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.
OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$20.
OUR OBJECT: To please.
OUR KNACK: The buying of things that count.
Anything you want to know about fixing up your home, ask the man at the SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO., 1 LIBERTY ST. - NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Most Popular Premium

The semi-porcelain forty-piece tea set that we have been offering for four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy has become one of the most popular ever offered.
We have given away a large number of these, but the supply is limited.
Write us today sending four new subscriptions with four dollars. We will express the tea set to you.
FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

Richards QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

What a Fine Christmas Gift!

Here is a chance for the Boy and Girl readers of FARM AND DAIRY to give their Mothers a fine present this Christmas.

BOYS AND GIRLS, all you have to do to get this Fine Chest of Silver is to send us in Twelve New Subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY.



This chest contains 26 pieces of silver—six solid handled knives, six flat handled forks, six teaspoons, six tablespoons, a butter knife and a sugar shell. The chest is hardwood and is fitted with a drawer and handles.

On receipt of only Twelve New Yearly Subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY, we shall immediately send you one of these sets.

Send for them early as our supply is limited

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

The Transformation of a Home

There is something comforting and restful about the old home. You don't like to part with it, inconvenient and unattractive though it may seem to others. And yet you are not satisfied with it. You sometimes wish that it did look a little more attractive from the outside and

of the transformation that has been wrought. A second story has been added to the fore part of the house. It was attractively finished in semi-bungalow style with the gables finished in half timbered cement stucco, the roof stained a soft green and a sleeping porch built out to the front. In



The Old Home as it was Before the Transformation

the women wish more often that it had a few conveniences inside. The change desired are so numerous that the only way out seems to be to build a new house.

But wait a minute. Is the old house altogether hopeless? Old houses have been transformed before now at less than the cost of building anew, and at the same time made to retain all the comfort and homeliness of the old one. One such transformation, and the most successful I have ever come across, was that made by Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Moore, of Guelph. I visited the old home frequently during my college days. Like thousands of old homes in both country and city, it was warm and comfortable in winter, cosy all the time, but minus exterior attractiveness and inside conveniences. The upper view on this page will give a fair idea of Mr. Moore's home as I then knew it. This illustration was taken from the side lawn. It shows the low roof on the front por-

the place of the old veranda was a new and broader one with brick and timber pillars supporting a somewhat massive roof. I have never seen a more attractive semi-bungalow home, and yet on the second look I knew that the main structure of the old home had not been interfered with.

Inside the transformation was even greater. On the first floor the parlor and the small parlor had been combined into one fine big living room, with a grate at one end. A bay window seen in the illustration had been substituted for the single window. In the new upstairs was a bedroom, a sleeping porch screened with wire in summer and with glass in winter, and a bathroom, a convenience the house had before lacked.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are justifiably proud of their new-old home. It is better than new for it fits into its surroundings as a new house never would. "How much did it cost?" I asked.



The New Home—More Comfortable—A Thousand Fold More Attractive

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Wellington Co., Ont., planned this wonderful transformation of their home. More particulars are given in the article adjoining.

tion of the house which did not leave space enough for rooms upstairs and the solitary upstairs bedroom at the end of the back.

I had occasion to visit the Moore home again last summer. I knew that Mr. and Mrs. Moore had been planning some changes, but when I came to the old place I hardly knew it. The lower illustration will give one an idea

"Altogether the change cost us about \$1,200," said Mr. Moore.

I have seen dozens of houses no better and no worse than the old Moore home torn down to be replaced by a big two-story modern house that looked neither attractive nor home-like. Why not follow the example set by Mr. and Mrs. Moore? Do as they did and rebuild artistically.—F. E. E.

5% DEBENTURES

INTEREST PAID EVERY SIX MONTHS

Paid Up Capital \$2,000,000
Assets \$5,000,000

We Issue 5 Per Cent. Debentures for sums of \$500 up to \$5,000 for periods of five years up to ten years, as desired. This is the safest, most convenient and most profitable investment that can be found. Write for full particulars and our Annual Report.

STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office, 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

This Fine Lamp will keep



CHRISTMAS

memories bright year after year
300 Candlepower

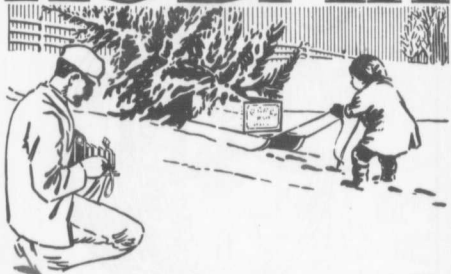
Clean, odorless, inexpensive. Get "Sun" Light Catalog, liberal terms to agents and details of

PREMIUM OFFER

Eastman Kodak FREE to buyer of 6 lamps in one year. No. 3 Premo Jr. Photo 3 1/4 x 4 1/4.

SUN LIGHT CO., 1509 Market St., Canton, O.

KODAK



Of all the gifts at Christmas

none is appreciated more than a Kodak or Brownie Camera.

The pleasure of taking pictures—the delight in developing and printing them yourself, at home—the joy in showing them to your friends, is slight in comparison to the comfort they are in recalling pleasant incidents that have passed.

KODAKS, \$7.00 and up
BROWNIE CAMERAS, \$1.00 to \$12.00

Catalogue free at your dealer's, or by mail

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED

588 King St. W., TORONTO

SWEET CREAM**WANTED**

Highest Prices paid throughout the year.

Write for Particulars to

S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.
TORONTO

PURE MILK WANTED

Best Prices Paid by the
PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO., LTD.
402 Parliament St., TORONTO, Ont.

WANTED

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

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM

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

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars
Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discounting shippers patronize us.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
319 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

The Makers' Corner

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

Mechanical Refrigeration Plant

This is not a general article on the pros and cons of mechanical refrigeration. It will be a brief description of the plant that was installed by the Guelph Creamery Company of which we made mention in a previous issue of Farm and Dairy. Their new refrigeration apparatus was the first thing to which Mr. Taylor called our attention on the occasion of our last visit.

Their apparatus consisted of a 15 h. p. electric motor, which drives an eight-ton ammonia machine. A small 2 h. p. motor forces the brine through the pipes to the refrigerator and to the Wizard cream vat. This refrigerating apparatus, along with the brine tank, is all located in a small lean-to to the rear of the creamery. This economy of room is the most noticeable

feature of the only one made of the old refrigerator is for keeping sweet cream and buttermilk for retail customers who may ask for it. When leaving we chatted for a few minutes with Mr. Stratton on their new system of refrigeration.

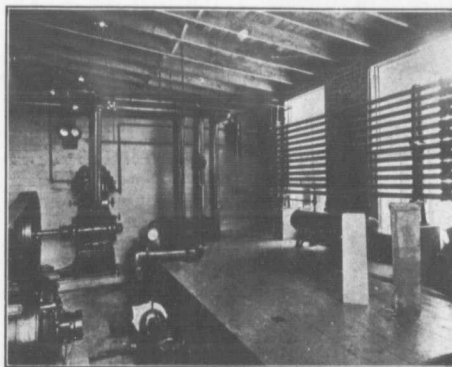
"We like it fine," said he. "It has exceeded our expectations in the ease with which we can control temperature. Hot weather has no terrors for us now. As a labor saver, it is splendid; no ice to handle, and hence no heavy work."

We inquired as to comparative costs. "We have not yet been running long enough to say anything definite on the comparative costs of mechanical refrigeration and ice refrigeration," answered Mr. Stratton.

"Labor taken into consideration, however, we do not believe that the statement, when it comes, will be unfavorable to our new system."

The Winter Cream Test

Jas. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.
In Farm and Dairy of Nov. 19th, under the heading of "Test of Cream Will Vary," by Prof. C. E. Lee, the Professor seems to take it for granted that cream always tests higher in

**Mechanical Refrigeration Has Many Advantages**

Compressed ammonia furnishes the refrigeration required by the Guelph Creamery Co. The plant may be seen herewith. To the left is the motor and ammonia compressor. To the right is the brine tank and sitting on it is a block of ice, frozen in the brine, for tempering wash water. The small motor beside the brine tank pumps the brine through the pipes to refrigerators and cream cooler. The system is described more fully in the article adjoining.

able difference between the mechanical system installed in the Guelph creamery and the ice cooling system in vogue in most of the other creameries of the province. Ice for tempering the water is made by dropping a deep receptacle full of water into the brine tank.

Mr. Taylor then took us to see their cream vat. A special coil runs through the cream. The cream is cooled to 70 degrees by water. The brine is then turned into the coil and the cream can be cooled to any point desired. The cream is pasteurized by surrounding the same vat with hot water and pumping hot water through the coils.

We then went over to the cold storage. The first room entered was at a temperature of 33 degrees. This is only an ante-room to the cold storage proper which, we noted by the thermometer, was at 18 degrees F. Here the prints are kept.

The creamery still has the old Eureka refrigerator, which did service before the new one was installed. They expect to make use of this when ice-cream is added to their list of manufactured goods and a hardening tank for the ice-cream has been fitted with brine pipes. At present

winter than in summer because the milk is richer in winter. I expect he has reference to cows which have been milking for several months, whose milk is generally supposed to be richer in fat as the period of lactation increases and the flow of milk decreases. Taking it for granted that this is the case, we would naturally expect a richer cream as winter comes on.

But do the creamery men who make butter from gathered cream find this to hold good as a rule? As the writer of that article is a Professor of Dairying I would imagine that his experience might be limited to conditions obtaining in government institutions, where milk is skimmed under very different conditions from those on the average farm during cold weather. Where milk is taken to a factory or dairy school, to be skimmed there under the very best conditions, either at a high animal temperature or at a pasteurizing temperature, 160 to 200 degrees. Under those conditions the milk is usually skimmed very clean, and the amount of butter made from a given amount of milk will, under such conditions, generally measure up to the test of the milk, be it winter or summer.

STEVENS FIREARMS**"THE BULL'S-EYE KIND"**

"Visible Loading" Repeating Rifle No. 70. The Safe Repeater. You see each cartridge as it enters the chamber.

You know when it is loaded and you know when it is empty. This rifle cannot be fired until the action is locked. Made to use 22 Long Rifle, 22 Long or 22 Short Cartridges without change or adjustment. List Price \$10.50.

Accuracy is the distinguishing feature of every STEVENS Rifle.

REPEATING SHOTGUNS

List Price \$30.00.

Both 12 and 20 gauge furnished with 26, 28, 30 or 32 inch barrels. Full choke, modified or cylinder bored. 12 gauge chambered for 2 1/4 inch shells. 20 gauge chambered for 3 inch shells but will use shorter ones as well. 12 gauge weighs 7 1/4 pounds. 20 gauge weighs 6 1/2 pounds. Either gauge suitable for wild fowl, small game or trap shooting. For FREE Catalog of all STEVENS Firearms write to

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY

27 Broadway
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., U. S. A.

A \$1.50 D.K. CANADIAN STANCHION FOR

Increase output and more milk production with this portable stall to offer three at \$1.50 each, with each stall. These stanchions are of the standard C. Canadian standard design, high hinges and secure lock, and are fully guaranteed. Order at once and shipment will be prompt.

Tell us how many cows you keep and we will be glad to quote you prices on auxiliary material.

CANADIAN PATENT MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
 Dept. F, GAIT, Ont.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Near Big Ray, Mich., is a herd of thirteen purebred Holsteins. Last year the average milk per cow of this herd was 18,812 pounds of milk, and 628.7 of fat, or 3.3%.

Do you realize the money there is in such cows? The average milk yield of all cows in this country is under 10,000 pounds. These thirteen cows produce as much milk as sixty-two cows of the 1,000-pound country. It would require four or five hundred cows giving 8,000 pounds to equal their output.

Why feed milk, and shelter cows?

Send for FREE Illustrated Description Booklets

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
 Box 103, Brantford, Ont.

COTTON SEED MEAL \$50.00 PER TON

Good LOOK Brand guaranteed 41 per cent Protein. Cash must accompany order.

H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, FOREST, Ont.

Also dealer in Flax Seed, Linseed Meal and Poultry Feeds.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and how to feed

Mailed Free to any address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.
 118 West 31st St., N.Y.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

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

Egg Cases and Poultry Cows supplied free.

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

Learn to Stuff Birds

Do you ever hunt or fish? Do you wish to make a record of your birds? Do you wish to have a fine collection of birds for study and pleasure? Do you wish to have a fine collection of birds for study and pleasure? Do you wish to have a fine collection of birds for study and pleasure?

Write Today! Every trophy you take is valuable. We will send you a complete course of instruction for stuffing birds. Write today and get the book. Ask one.

Prof. J. W. ELWOOD, Truro, N.S., Canada, N.B.

Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot" on axles or on truck, will take care of all your churning, pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.

Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery! Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goose Like Batts" is a high quality engine at a low price. **WHITE FOX CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS, ALL SIZES.**

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



My experience as a creamery operator, both on the factory separator and the cream gathering plan, convinces me that where the milk is separated on the farm, the average cream test will go down when cold weather comes on. Admitting that the milk becomes somewhat richer as the season advances, there must be a reason for the average cream test going down. Those who have had the opportunity of separating milk under varying conditions and temperatures and noting results by accurate methods will admit that in order to get fairly even results, milk must not be allowed to go down much below the normal temperature before separating, and all other conditions must be kept normal. On the average farm, conditions change as the weather changes, and the temperature of the milk will often be down to 60 or 70 degrees before separating. The cream in such cases looks thick and rich just because it is cold, while in reality it is not rich, but there has been a heavy loss of fat gone off in the skim-milk.

To get fairly even and satisfactory results, milk must be separated at a temperature of 95 or over, and the farther the temperature gets below this the thinner the cream becomes. In my own creamery during the month of October it took nearly one-quarter of a pound more cream to make a pound of butter than it did in September, and the average test went down from two to three degrees. Because of their test going down several patrons have withheld their cream. Have any other creamerymen like troubles?

Where the Trouble Lies

"Factory Man," Prescott Co., Ont.

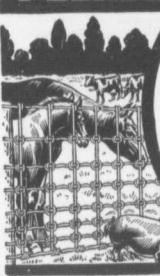
It is directly in the interests of factory owners to encourage more dairying among the patrons. I myself make every effort possible to get farmers into cows. The more cows there are in the vicinity the greater is the milk supply, the bigger the make, and the more satisfactory the returns to myself.

There is another result that is of first importance. The biggest trouble that makers are up against is to get the right quality of raw material with which to make the best cheese or butter. I find that the more cows a farmer has the more interest he takes in the quality of his product. I have never yet had any trouble to get good milk from a farmer with 20 cows or more. My chief troubles have always been with farmers who regard dairying as merely a side line and could get along without it if necessary. It is the man who sends in the dirty milk or cream who is responsible for the poor cheese and butter.

A difference of a cent a pound in cheese or two cents in butter makes quite a difference in the revenue of the purely dairy farmer, who keeps cows for a living. The dairyman by chance does not care; variance in price is only a few dollars a year to him, and you cannot interest him. I find that the best thing to do in a case like this is to boost dairying until you have the careless one producing to such a point that he has to be interested.

Cheese makers are making a mistake in installing large vats. One man cannot stir curds as well in a 10,000 lb. vat as in a smaller one.—G. G. Publow, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

PEERLESS-PERFECTION



Fencing for All Purposes

There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates carried by any one company in the Dominion.

Every Rod Fully Guaranteed

PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.
 Limited
 WINDSOR, MARIBORO HAMILTON, ONT.

Ship your **FURS** FREE

Our Trappers Guide Supply Catalog and Price List.

Write today, address

TO JOHN HALLAM LIMITED
 DESK E87 TORONTO

100 POST CARDS FREE

SEND US ONE FOR 25 NEW YEAR OR CHRISTMAS CARDS

Choose from 100 different designs in gold and silver, and in every color. In every style, including the very latest. Great variety of designs. Money back if not highly pleased.

EMPEROR CO.
 Box F BEEBE, QUE.

When writing to advertisers say you saw their advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

Dairy Farmers

Our **CANUCK DAIRY** Feed is a ready to use concentrate for heavy milk production, to be fed with usual roughage.

Crescent Feed is excellent for young cattle.

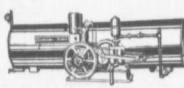
Eureka Feed (with Molasses) supplies a complete and safe grain ration.

We have a feed for every result you desire.

Write for Prices and Particulars.

THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO. Ltd.

No. 1 West Market Street, TORONTO



A Fairbanks-Morse Water System can be quickly and easily installed on any farm.

It will furnish you with an abundance of running water in the house, stable, creamery or wherever wanted. At the same time it affords you ample protection from fire.

Many styles—hand or power operated.

Write for Booklet "Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems."

- Farm Scales
- Engines
- Tractors
- Grinders
- Feed Mills
- Windmills
- Pumps
- Lighting Systems
- Spraying Outfits

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

Montreal Quebec St. John's Ft. William Toronto Ottawa St. Catharines Windsor Sault Ste. Marie Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

HOTEL CARLS-RITE Opposite the Union Station **TORONTO** | American Plan - \$2.50 per day | European Plan - \$1.00 per day

"The House of Comfort" This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada.

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Frozen Beets Dangerous

By David Robert

The danger of feeding frozen vegetables or fruit cannot be realized until the loss of a valuable animal is experienced. This will prompt the most careless person to be careful not to feed their stock frozen roots, or permit them to come in contact with them anywhere around the farm.

In the first place, there is great danger of an animal being choked upon them owing to the fact that they cannot chew or break up the frozen root small enough to swallow without some danger of the root lodging in the throat or gullet. However, if the animal succeeds in swallowing enough of these frozen vegetables, the heat of the body soon thaws out the vegetable and it then gives off a poisonous gas, which, if it does not kill an animal by bloating and suffocation, is liable to do so by direct action upon the heart.

In this way the animals often die suddenly, even when they are not as greatly distended with gas as they are by eating young alfalfa or clover. If an animal does not consume enough roots to cause death they are very apt to consume sufficient to cause a great disturbance of the entire system, and especially the diges-

tive organs. There is great danger of causing a partial paralysis of some parts of the stomach or bowels, and this is oftentimes manifested by either constipation or diarrhoea. The animal has an anxious look and sometimes manifests its discomforts by a grunt at each respiration.

There is usually a drooping of the ears, horns are cold, if animal has horns, and, in fact, the animal is very much disturbed, and if it be a milking cow she drops off considerably on her flow of milk, which indicates the importance of keeping the digestive organs in order, to obtain the best results.

The Feed that Makes Profit

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.
They were supposed to be 3,000-pound cows. For three years that was all they had produced in the hands of their first owner. When the new tenant moved on to the farm he bought the cows from the outgoing tenant. At the end of the first season his milk cheques from the factory showed an average production of 4,500 pounds a cow, but the cows were not ready to dry off as they had previously been. They were not dry until well into the winter, and by that time they must have given well on to 6,000 pounds of milk. What made the difference? Just the additional feed and care that they received. Their former owner had neglected to add the last half.

At least one-half of the feed given to a well-fed cow goes to the maintenance of her body. Then a cow must have more comfort in cold weather in order to keep alive. This



Every one of this String Has Made 100 Pounds a Day

These Holstein cows were bred by V. B. Staudlich, Lyons, Ohio, who judged the Black and Whites at the last Canadian National Exhibition. Mr. Staudlich also bred the dams and grand-dams of all six. Since he first started with Holsteins, this breeder has never added to the female portion of his herd except by breeding purely a breeding record worth while!

one-half of feed and one-half of comfort was about all that the previous owner had given them. The first move of the newcomer was to fix up the stables for winter. His spring planting included soiling crops for summer feeding and corn and roots for the winter. Instead of selling the grain grown on the farm he fed it to his cows after they were stabled. In other words, he gave his cows the other half of the feed, the half that returned profits to himself.

There are lots of 3,000-pound cows in the country that come in that class because they have 10 cent owners. A little more liberality at the feeding end will soon be repaid at the milking end.

Heredity of Twin Births

Is the tendency to twin births more prevalent in some families of cattle than in others? Mr. E. Uhlmann of Germany has investigated a herd in which the birth of twin calves has been very frequent. He found two sisters which had borne twins two out of seven and four out of nine times; the dam of these cows (as well as the two other sisters) never had twins, but the maternal grand-dam once gave birth to twins. Two daughters of the first cow have also given twins (each one out of three times), while two daughters of the second cow have calved two and four times respectively without producing twins. Bulls used have been of various strains.



PERFECT PROTECTION

From rain, snow, lightning and wind for your crops and stock is assured by covering your barns, stables and large buildings with the

BIG "GEORGE" SHINGLE

SIZE 24" x 24"

Rain, which rots wooden shingles, cannot penetrate the patent four locked "GEORGE" Shingle. Lightning cannot harm a "GEORGE" shingled roof. Fire cannot burn it, and the fiercest windstorm passes by the "GEORGE" roof and leaves it undamaged, as it is securely locked.

The "GEORGE" Shingle is simplicity itself to lay—just hammer, nails and snips required and it is very rapidly erected.

Farmers! Your perfect protection lies in the "GEORGE" Shingle for your barns—the "OSHAWA" Shingle for your houses and smaller buildings, and Pedlar's "Perfect" Corrugated Iron (Painted or Galvanized) for your siding.

No greater cost but better service and satisfaction

"MADE IN CANADA" by

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

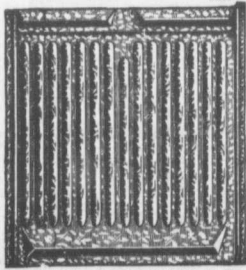
ESTABLISHED 1861

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, London,
Chatham, Ottawa



G. M. Pedlar



Mr. Dav
his home
week. In
of her mo
ticularly v
of the Ca
ers. When
ment of th
ten, Mr. I
most pl
he kept
Jersey,
breeding

Don Jer
place at
where th
years.
The
his life
regarded
men of
district
bears ro
down to
is pract
What be
that "hi

Every
will be
of Hols
our fron
of the
graced
the pic
ening,
udder v
girthed
same h
that big
great b
well kn
grand
the We
there i
sired b
being
time.

As fa
there
form h
New B
straight
wonder
Hardin
ers and
every
had th
the fal
has be
revel
of the
lic tes
over 5
promi
der 4
Farm
ford S
always

David Duncan, the Don

Mr. David Duncan passed away at his home at the Don, Ont., last week. In his death Canada loses one of her most prominent farmers. Particularly will he be missed in the lists of the Canadian Jersey cattle breeders. When the history of the development of that breed in Canada is written, Mr. Duncan will be given a foremost place. On his farm of 300 acres, he kept 80 to 90 head of pure-bred Jerseys. Utility was aimed at in the breeding of this herd, but in addition

will be pleased to meet such by appointment at any time to visit the herd in which either sex is available on hand for sale.

The Boy who Stayed

H. J. Denyes, well-known dairyman and Institute member in Hastings Co., Ont., is in partnership with his son. At an Institute meeting last winter an editor of Farm and Dairy heard Mr. Denyes tell how it happened. Mr. Denyes is one with which many of Our Folks may have to contend, we will tell Mr. Denyes' story in his words:

"My son had reached the age," said he, "where he had to decide what his life work would be. He was wavering in his decision. I, of course, wanted him to stay on the farm. He wanted to go to college and fit himself for some other line of work. The farm did not seem to interest him. I decided that we would make things more interesting.

"I liked my plans over with the boy. We started to weigh the milk produced by each cow in the herd, then started to get better stock. Finally we decided on better cattle for our better stock. I got a good team of horses for the boy to drive. In short, I tried to make the farm more of a going concern, and the boy began to get interested so interested that we are now partners, and the boy is with the farm for good.

"There was a secondary result to our improvements that was also valuable. The hired boy not interested in the dairy herd. He had been with another farmer the previous summer, who had considered him no good. We gave him charge of one row of cows; my son took charge of the other row. I tell you there was some competition between those two boys to see which could get the most from their cows. You could see it in that boy's face that he was interested in our farm."

Items of Interest

In view of the recent serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the United States, with its subsequent serious losses and necessity for stringent measures, Canadian stock owners should acquaint themselves with the particulars of this disease. A seven page pamphlet, prepared by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Veterinary Director General for Canada, outlines the symptoms and appearance of the disease with its treatment and preventive measures. In view of the fact that it is one of the most infectious diseases known, attacking nearly all species of farm animals, and that the many different ways in which its germs can be conveyed from place to place render it very difficult to prevent its spread once it has made its appearance in a community, preventive measures are of the utmost importance. In this pamphlet a number of such measures have been outlined by Dr. Rutherford, a knowledge of which should prove of great value should the disease make its appearance in Canada. Copies of this pamphlet, which is No. 9 of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, can be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

He who has the wellbeing of Canadian farmers at heart will regret to learn of the death of W. J. Treagus, President of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mr. Treagus passed away in Calgary quite suddenly. The previous week he conducted the conference between representatives of the farmers' organizations and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Typhoid fever was the malady that caused his end.

Don Jerseys always took a foremost place at the greatest Canadian fairs, where they were exhibited for many years.

The late Mr. Duncan spent all of his life on the one farm, and may be regarded as one of the pioneer dairymen of Canada. He has seen his own district develop from the time when bears roamed at large over the farms, down to the present when the country is practically all under cultivation. What better can we say of him than that "his work will live after him."

The Front Cover

Every lover of the black and whites will be interested in the splendid type of Holstein we produce this week on our front cover. It is of Blizzard, one of the greatest show cows that ever graced a show ring. As she stood in the picture, she weighed before freshening, she weighed 1960 lbs., and her udder which was a perfect shape, girthed almost seven feet. In the same herd is a daughter of this cow that bids fair to equal her dam, and a great bull, a son of hers sired by the well known Schilling Sir Posch, twice grand champion sire at Toronto. At the Welsford Farm of Harding Bros., there is a grand lot of young stuff sired by this latter bull and which is being offered for sale at the present time.

As far as type goes it is doubtful if there is in Canada to-day a more uniform herd than this one at Welsford, New Brunswick. They are all the straight, square, blocky build, with wonderful constitution and capacity. Harding Bros. have been close followers and big winners in the show rings every fall and for this reason have had their best animals fresher in the fall. So far little official testing has been done, but future work will reveal some splendid records. Some of the yearlings in this herd at a public test away from home have gone over 57 lbs. a day. Surely this is a promise of something extra good under favorable conditions. Welsford Farm is just two miles north of Welsford Station on the C.P.R. Visitors are always welcome and Harding Bros.

**Stick to the Best, it Pays
OWL BRAND
COTTONSEED MEAL**

41% protein guaranteed
(Not less than 41% There's a difference)
We tag our meal as we sell it. You can expect to receive what you buy in Owl Brand. If your dealer can't supply you, we will name you one who can.

F. W. BRODEN & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1875

MEMPHIS, TENN.

OWL BRAND C.S. MEAL FOR SALE BY
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZER LTD.,
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

**LARGE
Improved Yorkshires**

Bears and sows from 8 weeks to 8 months old, sows in pig. Prices reasonable. Write
H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.
L. D. PHOST

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED TO HEAR of Good farm or unimproved land for sale. Send description and price. - Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**HOW ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND
Your Winter Evenings?**

Isn't there something you would like to "read up"? Then why not get our Catalogue of Rural Books? You will find it covers practically every farm subject. You can have this catalogue merely for the asking. Send a card for it to-day.

**Reading Broadens
Your Knowledge**

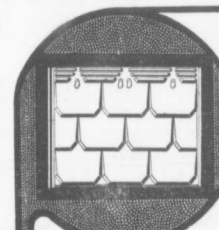
Why not do some studying this winter on your own line of business?

Our best farmers are almost invariably heavy readers, at least 75 per cent. of our information comes through printed matter—papers, books, etc. Get our Catalogue of Books. Select something in which you are interested and "Make this winter count."

If you can put into practice what you learn, it should mean many dollars to you next summer. Book Department.

**FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.**

WHY not sell your Surplus Stock now? Write our Ad. for Farm and Dairy tonight. Tell our 15,000 readers what you have for sale



**From Factory
direct to
YOU**

Freight paid to any point in Old Ontario. Biggest value in high-grade, all-British-made roofing ever offered to Canada's farmers.

For Quick Buyers Only

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, throughout its 30 years' business, has always sold direct to farmers and given them marked price advantages, whenever they wished to buy in this way.

In publicly announcing this fact and in order to encourage farmers to place their orders for British-made goods at this time, we have decided to make a special price concession.—We will ship to any point in Old Ontario an order for not less than 8 squares of

**"EASTLAKE"
Galvanized Shingles**

at \$5 per square less 5% for cash with order. The famous "Eastlake" Steel Shingle has earned a splendid reputation in the last 30 years. Superior construction gives them wonderful storm, rain and snow resisting qualities.

No "Keystone" or other foreign-made sheets used—we prefer to use British materials unless you should say.

You make no mistake using "Eastlake" Steel Shingles, as thousands of farmers all over Canada can testify—especially when you can get them at this very special price.

\$5 per square less 5% for cash
freight paid in Old Ontario

This offer open for a limited period only. If you don't know just what quantity you want, write us promptly, giving us the dimensions of your barn or building and we'll advise you. Write us to-day—we can save you money NOW.

Corroated Iron, Steel Ceiling and Wall Plates, also Rock and Brick-faced Metallic Siding at very special prices.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers, TORONTO

Premier

The Premier is all British, and is the Separator which

PAYS YOU TO PURCHASE

because:

- 1 It improves the quality and increases the quantity of cream from your milk;
- 2 It is constructed of the very best material only and will be doing good work when most other makes are only a memory;
- 3 It is simple of construction, easily taken apart and assembled, easy to operate and easy to clean.

Let us send you further particulars and a selection of statements by other people.

The Premier Cream Separator Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

AGENTS WANTED—Our buyer has just returned from New York with novelties and specialties that will make good money for you. We aim to give agents profitable merchandise and a square deal. Write us, Hollinrake Specialty Company, Toronto.

HAY WANTED

Parties having Pressed Hay for sale in Canada, please communicate, state quality and quote price f.o.b. your station.—Fred E. Wilson, Springville, Ont.

When writing to advertisers say you saw their advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

A Highly Specialized Dairy Farm

(Continued from page 21)

ground. Last season it grew up four feet. We feed in the stable twice a day. The cows are easier tied when there is feed awaiting for them, we find. We give the fresh cows all the green stuff they will consume."

A Serious Food Problem
Even with a small area in pasture and soiling crops to help out, it will be quite a problem to raise enough roughage to carry their heavy stock through the year. The partners have this year 18 acres in corn and they are planning to add six feet to the top of their two big silos.

"In seeding down," explained Mr. Leggatt, "we have a mixture of one-quarter flint corn and three-quarters Leaming, planted one-half bushel to the acre. Where early cutting is necessary on account of early frosts the flint corn gives the ensilage more quality as it is nearer ripe. Last year, for instance, the frost hit our corn hard. We cut it and threw it in bunches and put in the silo later. The flint did not bulk up too much, but it made good feed of the whole mixture. Finally, we plan to feed ensilage the year round. This will mean more silos as well as higher silos."

The buildings are arranged around a courtyard, the cattle barn on one side, the straw and horse barn on another, the granary, milk room, and so forth on a third, with the drive and implement sheds on the remaining side. It will be noted from the diagram that the young cattle and milk cows are in separate stables. This is considered to be better for both the cows and the young stuff, and the driveway between makes a most convenient feed room for both stables. The silos, it will be noted, are in the courtyard and both open into the drive floor.

Full provision has been made for



Interior Arrangement

the health of the herd. One-third of the linear wall space is in window glass. The King system of ventilation has been installed and last winter gave first class satisfaction, the air being pure and the stable dry all winter. There are five intakes and four outlets in the cow stable and three intakes and three outlets in the stable for young stock. The stable is made still lighter by substituting three inch boiler pipe for the heavy wooden posts that are commonly used.

A Frame Wall Stable

Neither Mr. McMillan nor Mr. Leggatt favor stone or cement walls in the cow stable. The foundations and floors of their new barn are of cement, except directly under the cows, where the floor is of clay. The walls, however, are of frame construction, with matched sheeting outside, a ply of tar paper, one ply of rough lumber, then the studding and two ply of lumber with paper between inside. All of the windows are provided with double sashes. This means an air-tight wall which is warm and at the same time enables the ventilating system to work to the very best advantage. Mr. Leggatt mentioned only one change that they would make in building over again. Their overhead water pipes and open bowls in the young stock barn, were subject to freezing during the coldest part of last winter. He believes that a continuous trough in this part of the barn which could be emptied when there was danger of a freeze-up might be preferable. The bull stalls, it will be noticed, are in the horse stable.

These new buildings have represented a considerable expenditure. Wherever possible, however, material from the old buildings and in some cases sections of the old buildings entire as well as the drive sheds, have been incorporated in the new set of buildings. McMillan & Leggatt have contributed considerably to the building themselves and in this way expenses have been cut down to a minimum.

Just a word about the stock. These two Scotchmen value beauty in the Ayrshire as much as any. At the same time they have made utility another of their watchwords. One of their cows, the female champion of the breed at the last Ormstown show, is the very picture of Auchenrain Brown Kate 4th, the champion Ayrshire producer of the world. This is the type for which they are breeding, a combination of beauty and performance, fine lines with great capacity. McMillan & Leggatt have proved a valuable acquisition to Ayrshire breeding circles in Canada.—F.E.E.

Let US Build Your Barn

We have made arrangements with barn framers all over Canada to erect barns for us. Every man is an expert and employs expert men. These men have erected all types of barns and have been building Steel Truss Barns for farmers during the past two years. For these barns we have supplied complete plans, all the materials, Steel Trusses, Acorn metal covering, hardware, lumber, etc.

The barns stand up under all weather conditions and look well.

You have absolutely no work to do on the building. We plan it to suit your needs, furnish all materials and erect it ready for your grains, and do the whole thing with a crew of six to eight men in two weeks' time.

Don't go into the bush to cut timber for your building until you have investigated our plans.

We are able to supply well seasoned lumber suitable for barn building at a very close price. Any timber you might cut, such as oak, maple, birch or elm, could be sold for

furniture and other uses and bring you better prices than good lumber.

With our plan you have no large crew of men to feed—no cooking for days to feed a raising bee—no work—no worry. We take the job right off your hands and complete it in record time to your every satisfaction.

You get a lightning-proof, fire-proof, weather-proof building which will, a lifetime, one that is well lighted, well ventilated, and one that you will always be proud of.

For those who want a lighter and cheaper barn, we are able to supply all material and erect the latest type of Plank Frame Construction.

Farmers who have used Steel Truss Barns for housing two crops write and tell us that they have saved money each year in the handling of their grains.

We want to show you plans of several hundred barns which we have actually erected. We will put you in touch with farmers who own our best barns and you can get their first hand opinion of our building and our methods.

Send your name to-day for plans and references.

Steel Truss Barns

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Ltd., PRESTON, ONT.

Factories at MONTREAL, TORONTO,
PRESTON, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON,
CALGARY, REGINA.

Empire Prosperity Depends upon the Demand for Empire Goods

Are You Doing Your Share?

EVERY dollar you spend for "Empire-made" goods, is increasing the wealth, the resources, of the Empire. It is giving employment to Canadian and British workmen. It is contributing to Canada's welfare, and thus helping to supply the sinews of war for the Empire to fight her colossal battle. Are you helping?

Below we again list some of our big Canadian Industrial Institutions whose products have set a standard of QUALITY in our home markets. They are known Dominion wide. Quality and price considered, our duty is plain.

PETER HAMILTON CO.

LIMITED

Mowers Rakes
Disc Drills Hoe Drills
Spring-Tooth Cultivators
Stiff-Tooth Cultivators
Harrows Ploughs
Root Pulpers Feed Cutters
Silo Fillers

PETERBORO, ONT.

International Stock Food Co., Limited

TORONTO

Manufacturers of International Stock Food Tonic, International Poultry Food Tonic, International Louse Killer and a complete line of Veterinary Preparations.

Sold under spot cash guarantee that they will do all we claim for them, or your money back. By dealers everywhere.



Reindeer Flour

Our Standard

Other Brands

Chariot, Peach Blossom

Five Thistles

Gold Crow, Mikado

Trem Valley, Renown

Saskatoon

For Bread

Perlwais and Delight for Pastry
Peterborough Cereal Co., Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

Page Wire Fence

Canada's First—and Finest—Fence

Sold direct "From Factory to Farm" at lowest cash prices—freight prepaid.

Costs less—lasts a lifetime. Write for Price List and General Catalog showing hundreds of articles used on farm and in home.

PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY

1137 King St. West TORONTO Dept. 3 87 Church Street WALKERVILLE

McClary's

Is a Purely Canadian Organization

Buy McClary's goods and your money stays in Canada

Everything in Stoves, Furnaces, Enamelware, Tinware, etc.

LISTER GASOLINE ENGINES

Electric Lighting Systems, Milking Machines, Grain Grinders, Etc.

"ALL BRITISH"

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED

88-90 Stewart St. Toronto, Ont.
Branches: WINNIPEG, Man. ST. JOHN, N.B.

HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



MADE IN CANADA
"Complete" by Canadian People, under Hinman Patent.
H. F. BAILEY & SON - GALT, ONT.
Sole Manufacturers for Canada

TELEPHONES

Made Specially For Local and Municipal Rural Systems.

For Factory and inside Private Systems.

For City and Town.

Quality Guaranteed
CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., Ltd.
TORONTO - CAN.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING 20TH CENTURY

Pianos from Factory to Purchaser direct at a Saving of \$100.00

Over 1,000 Sherlock-Manning Instruments being sold yearly to Canadian people who are looking for the greatest value for their money.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO COMPANY

(No Street Address Necessary)

LONDON, CANADA

The PREMIER Cream Separator

has the Largest Sale of any British-made Cream Separator. Sold by

The Premier Cream Separator Co.

TORONTO and ST. JOHN, N.B.
See ad. on page 32

Canadian Potato Machinery Co.

Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers. Potato Cutters and Planters, Sprayers, Hillers and Diggers.

THEY ARE CANADIAN Ask for them when you buy.

GALT - - - ONT.

WILSON'S FARM SCALES

Guaranteed against wear or breakage for 20 years. Check your weights in 1915 in the Wilson way.

C. WILSON & SON

40 Eglantine St. E. TORONTO - CAN.



Standard

The Cream Separator that has interchangeable capacity, 22 main features. Made in Canada—easy to get repair parts.

Write for Catalog

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.
RENFREW, ONT.



Redlar's Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA LONDON CHATHAM WINNIPEG

Shingles Roofing Siding Ventilators

EVERYTHING IN SHEET METAL

MILK DEALERS

Creamery and Cheese Factory and Farm Dairy Machinery, Apparatus and Supplies made in Canada in the largest factory of its kind in the Dominion.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.
PETERBORO, ONT. Limited

Keep the Wheels Turning

in every Canadian Factory by buying goods

MADE IN CANADA

thus giving employment to Canadians.

The 1900 Washer Co.

357 Yonge St. (Factory 79-81 Portland St.) TORONTO

"Harab-Davies"

Fertilizers

Poultry Foods

and

Animal Foods

Made in Canada by

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
WEST TORONTO, ONT.
Ask for the "Harab-Davies" Brands

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited

MAKERS OF THE

Brantford Gasoline Engines and Brantford Windmills Also, Grain Grinders, Water Tanks, Force Pumps, Concrete Mixers and Power Spraying outfits.

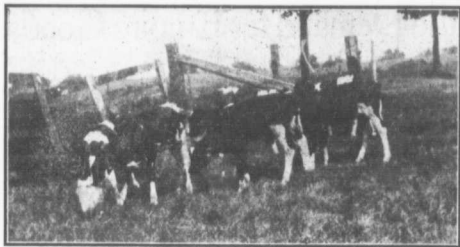
BRANTFORD, ONT., Regina Winnipeg Calgary

A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF

"EMPIRE-MADE GOODS"

Will appear in coming issues of Farm and Dairy CATALOGUES FROM ABOVE FIRMS WILL GLADLY BE FURNISHED TO READERS ON REQUEST

Ask to see "Empire Goods" every time you make a purchase



A Stunted Calf Never Makes a Thrifty Cow

Richly-bred Friesian fellows such will be offered at the big sale of Colver V. Robbins, Wellandport, on Dec. 30. They are the kind that grow into big producers and producers of producers.



Part of One of the Big Herds of Southern Ontario

On Dec. 30 Mr. Colver V. Robbins, Wellandport, will offer dairy breeders the opportunity of bidding on these animals at public auction. See next week's issue of Farm and Dairy for fuller information.

In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Farmers' Movement Progressing in Eastern Ontario

Secretary J. J. Morrison, of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, is enthusiastic about the way the farmers of Eastern Ontario are rallying to the support of the co-operative movement. Last week Mr. Morrison addressed a series of meetings of farmers' clubs in Hastings and Northumberland counties, and met with success at every point.

At the meeting of the Springbrook Club, of which Mr. Heath is secretary, there were over 50 present, and they strongly voiced their sympathy with the movement, and ordered a carload of salt through the company. They had previously subscribed for stock in the company. Many thousands of dollars worth of business has been done by this club during the year. A few of the very progressive members of this club are Geo. Shortt, S. S. McComb, president of the club, and Philip McConnell.

Minto Farmers' Club is probably the pioneer club of Hastings county. It has aided in the organization of several others. Its business for the last 12 months amounted to \$65,000.00. It sold live stock to the value of \$16,000.00; the poultry sales during the fall of 1913 alone amounted to \$1,800. During the year 34 committee reports were rendered and 17 public addresses,

by outside speakers, were delivered to the club. Mr. T. W. Solmes is president and Mr. B. C. Tucker, secretary. Their good men are too numerous to mention. At the meeting that Mr. Morrison attended over 75 were present. It is unnecessary to say that this progressive club endorses the United Farmers Cooperative Company and holds stock therein.

Live men were also in evidence at the Anson Farmers' Club meeting. Over 50 were present at the meeting addressed by Mr. Morrison. They subscribed stock, ordered three cars of feed and strongly endorsed the farmers' movement. This club did an \$8,000 business last year. Mr. G. T. Spencer is president and the secretary is Mr. R. L. Hoard.

A meeting was called for the organization of a farmers' club at Eldorado. Over 75 turned out. The Reeve of the Township, S. Fox, occupied the chair, and addresses were given by several. Mr. Fox was elected president of the new club, and L. O'Hara and Fred. H. Blakley became secretary and treasurer respectively. On motion, B. C. Tucker, of the Minto Club, was invited to address the club on Nov. 30.

There are live men at the head of the new Ivanhoe Farmers' Club, and it is sure to be heard from. Nearly 100 were present at the organization meeting, and Henry Wallace was

elected president and Morley Reid secretary. The Cooperative Company was endorsed and stock subscribed.

Lady Cooperators

A number of ladies were present at the organization meeting of Union Club, and they seemed even more enthusiastic for cooperation than the men. Pithy remarks were made by G. Silby, Ben. Savers, Jas. Phillips, P. Caverly and others, and stock was subscribed in the United Farmers' Company. Mr. Savers is the president and P. Robson was made secretary. There is no doubt as to the future prosperity of this club.

Northumberland Club

One of the most progressive clubs in the province is English Line Club. It is composed of the right men, and

no fear can be entertained as to its future. At least fifty turned out to a meeting addressed by Mr. Morrison, and great loyalty to the farmers' movement was expressed. Mr. Ben. Honps is president and Mr. Gordon Salisbury secretary.

About 50 responded to the call for an organization meeting at Patrick's Corners. Stock was subscribed, a carload of dried brewers' grains purchased and a large order placed for coal oil. This is a good locality, and there is no doubt as to the prosperity of the club.

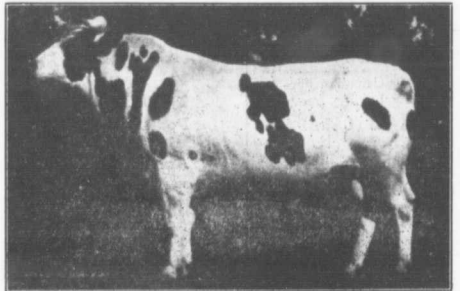
With such results as these being obtained all along the line, it is apparent that the leaders of the farmers' cooperative movement in Ontario have good reason to be pleased over the progress that is being made.

Farmers and Manufacturers at Ottawa

A DEPUTATION representing the farmers' organizations of Canada and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, waited on the government at Ottawa last week to present their views on the present industrial situation and asked that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate agricultural conditions in this country. The deputation crewed out of the joint conference held by the farmers and manufacturers at Winnipeg some weeks ago, the conference being first sought by the manufacturers. The grain growers were represented by R. C. Henders, Culross, President, and Roderick MacKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, M. Cumming, Truro,

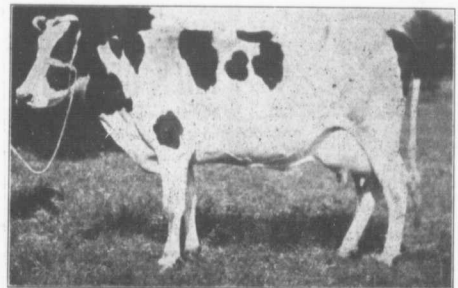
N. S.; and W. C. Good, Paris, Minister of the Ontario Grange. The manufacturers were represented by Col. T. Cantlie, New Glasgow, President; G. M. Murray, Toronto, Secretary; J. H. Sherrard, Montreal; E. G. Henderson, Windsor, N. S.

The chairman was introduced by Mr. Henderson, chairman of the joint committee. Mr. Murray then read the memorial. An awkward pause followed, which was broken by W. C. Good, who stated that as he had taken no part in the Winnipeg conference he was perhaps free to express his views on the subject matter of the conference. He confessed that the memorial was rather colorless and disappointing and, as the premier said humorously afterwards, more remarkable for what it did not say than for what it



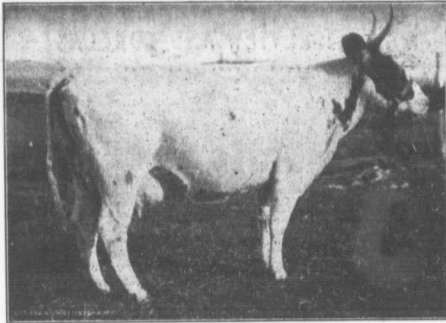
The Type of Sires that Should Head More of Our Herds

Sir Pontiac is at the head of the herd at Maplehurst Farm of M. G. Gibson, Vank-leek Hill. Note his great constitution and the strength of his lines. He is transmitting these to his offspring. He comes also of richly-bred parents, being out of Queenie L, with 25.6% fat butter, and his sire is Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke, a son of the famous Sir Pontiac Korndyke. Sir Pontiac is to be replaced as he has been used at Maplehurst for several years. Breeders should make use of this opportunity to secure a choice mature sire.



If Like Produces Like, Her Offspring Should be Good Ones

Helene Hengervold Keys in the herd of Mr. Jas. O'Belley, of Ennismore, Ont., ranks among our best of Holstein producers. As a 4yr.-old she produced in 12 months in the B.O.P. test 19,753 lbs. of milk containing 761.25 butter. This record is the second highest for the age in Canada, only being beaten by another good one in Mr. O'Belley's herd. Helene is also a show cow. At the Peterboro Industrial she won the dairy test, first in the show ring over some of the finest Holsteins in Canada, the De Leval Cup for the best dairy cow of any breed, and the Association prize for most milk and butter in the test. A young sire from her is being offered at High Lawn Farm.



If the Average Canadian Cow Stood Up to this Standard!!

White Rose (26518) is one of the prevalent milkers at Montebello Farm. Every year she averages from 11,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk. She holds a record of 12,556 lbs. of milk with 492 lbs. butter fat.

did. Mr. Good pointed out that the difficulty and the western farmers stagne in agriculture, which even- would cooperate and try to make it successful. Mr. McKenzie dealt with one now admits to be a national men- the need of the farmers for cheaper which agriculture had been placed, money. The Premier suggested that

The increasing cost of produc- tion and normal social develop- ment, he claimed, had been handicapped in rural commu- nities by land gam- bling in the west and by the lands held out of cul- tivation by rail- way companies, and so forth. A great burden has been placed upon industry by the rapid expansion of our railway systems, which now threatens to be a burden upon agriculture, un- less the govern- ment devises some new sys- tem of taxation. To this latter end

Mr. Good suggested that some of the unearned increment in the character- land values, which he character- ized as a "social product," might properly be appropriated by the state to replenish falling revenues. This kind of taxation would not burden in- dustry, and the initiative had already been taken by Great Britain.

Mr. Good went much deeper into the vital problems of the situation than did the memorial itself, which as he said, did not seem to touch vital questions at all. In regard to the appointment of a commission, the speaker remarked that the farmers were somewhat sceptical as to its value, but would be disposed to give it favorable consideration were they given the privilege of nominating their own representatives on such a commission. Otherwise they could not endorse the idea. He also suggested that should anything be done by a commission, it should be made sure beforehand that the commission would actually report, and that their report would not share the fate of that of the commission lately appointed to enquire into the high cost of living.

Short addresses were given by Messrs. Henders, McKenzie and Messing of the Western Farmers' Organ- ization. Mr. Henders did not look so much to the proposed commission as to the work of the subsidiary com- mittees which might collect and pre- pare evidence. The plan proposed was apparently the only way out of

the menacing financial situation, and gave it as their opinion that a revival in agriculture was the one thing ab- solutely necessary to save the situa- tion.

Premier Borden congratulated the two organizations on getting togeth- er, and assured early consideration of their request. He, however, stated that the Government was already dealing with the most of the matters, particularly better roads and transpor- tation, and some method to give fi- nancial assistance to agricultural in- terests.

The attitude of the organized farm- ers of Canada towards the whole plan of investigation by commission is voiced in the opinion of an Ontario farmer who has closely watched pro- ceedings from the first. "Whether or not it is a game on the part of the manufacturers to get rid of an un- pleasant duty or shelve an awkward situation, I do not know," concluded this gentleman. "At the same time I am prepared to give them the bene- fit of the doubt, and for the present put them at their face value. If the manufacturers are in earnest over the matter, something may be done."

Apparently Satisfied

The other day a dairy company's complaint clerk was called to the telephone.

"This is Mrs. Mixin," said a woman's voice. "I want to know if your cows are contented?" "What?" asked the amazed clerk.

The woman then repeated her question. "I see that your rivals advertise that their cows are all contented," said she. "I will begin to take their milk unless I am assured that your cows are all happy."

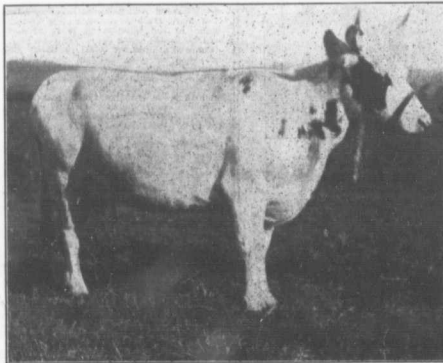
The clerk told her to hold the phone a moment. Then he went away and gnawed a corner of his desk. Returning he said: "I've just been looking up the books, madam, and I am happy to say that we have not received a com- plaint from a single one of our cows."



Such a Sire Begets Good, Vigorous Offspring

"Stonehouse Belbovy" (31829) is well known among Ayrshire breeders. He is at the head of the Ayrshire herd on Riverside Farm, Montebello. At many leading fairs he has carried off the red ribbon. As a breeder he has already proved his worth as a breeder of producing offspring.

the whole matter should more properly be taken up by the provincial govern- ments. Messrs. Sherrard and Cantley, on behalf of the manufacturers, spoke



The Conformation for Big Records When She Matures

Bertha (3486) is a first prize three-year-old at Montebello. She has too a large milk record but has not been under official test. Farm and Dairy readers will hear from Bertha again.

Will You Help The Hospital for Sick Children, the Great Provincial Charity?

Dear Mr. Editor:— Thanks for the privilege of appeal- ing through your columns on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children. The Hospital is the home of sick and de- formed children, not only in Toronto, but in the Province, outside of the city. This coming year, of all the years in the Hospital's history, has a more serious outlook, as regards funds for maintenance, than any year that has passed its calendar.

So many calls are being made on the purses of the generous people of To- ronto and Ontario, to help the soldiers of the Empire, that as I make my daily rounds through the wards of the Hospital, and see the suffering chil- dren in our cots and beds, the thought strikes me as to whether the people will be as old, with all the demands made upon them, answer our appeal and help to maintain the institution that is fighting in the never-ending battle with disease and death, in its endeavor to save the stricken little ones in the child-life of Ontario.

Last year there were 394 in-patients from 210 places outside of Toronto, and in the past twenty years there have been 7,000 from places in the Province other than Toronto.

It costs us \$2.34 per patient per day for maintenance. The municipalities pay for patients \$1 per patient per day; the Government allows 20 cents per patient per day; so deducting \$1.20 from \$2.34, it leaves the Hospital with \$1.14 to pay out of subscriptions it receives from the people of Toronto and the Province. The shortage last year ran to \$18,000. Since 1880 about 1,000 cases of club feet, bow legs and knock knees have been treated, and of these 300 had perfect correction. Nearly all these were from different parts of the Province outside of the city of Toronto.

Remember that every year in a war year with the Hospital; every day is a day of battle; every minute the Hospital needs money, not for its own sake, but for the children's sake. The Hospital is the battle-ground where the Armies of Life have grappled with the Hosts of Death, and the life or death of thousands of little children is the issue that is settled in that war. Will you let the Hospital be driven from the field of its battle to save the lives of little children for the lack of money you can give and never miss?

Every dollar may prove itself a dreadnought in the battle against death, a flagship in the fleet that fights for the lives of little children.

Remember that the door of the Hos- pital's mercy is the door of hope, and your dollar, kind reader, may be the key that opens the door for some- body's child. Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secre- tary-Treasurer, or

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Toronto.

DISPERSONAL SALE

OF

Registered Holsteins

At Sunnyside Farm, Lot 28, Concession 2, Pickering, on December 15th, 1914

- 8 Females
- 4 Males
- 25 Head of High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

This offering are a very choice lot, having made good yearly records. Our herd bull is Sir P. Ormsby Colantha, 14070. Look up his records. A large percentage of his offspring have been heifers.

Write for Catalogue to

J. S. HONEY, CHERRYVALE, ONT.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE ADVERTISE

in these popular columns which others find so profitable. It costs you only \$1.65 an inch

One bred by King Pontiac Arnie Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Pletje, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as junior 2-year-olds have records of over 2 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young B.M. Cows, due in Oct.

BROWN BROS. LYN, ONT.

Morningside Holsteins

\$800 will buy a son of Riverside Sir Aggie Echo, born Feb. 25, 1914, a champion cow at Ouel's Winter Fair 2 years in succession. Calf's dam is a jr. 2-year-old gave in 8% mos. 10.50 lbs. milk, R.O.M. at 1 yr. 11 mos. 29 days 192 1/2 lbs. milk, 14.05 lbs. butter. He is light in color, excellent type, and weighs 650 lbs. Also a limited number of females bred to Hillcrest Orms by Sir P. in whom are combined strength, capacity, vigor and production. Phone or write

P. B. NELSON, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

HOLSTEINS are both sexes. Various ages. Sons and daughters of King Slegia Count De Koo No. 3738 (F.F. 12) (Imported). Sire's dam a 25-lb. cow that has produced a 30-lb. daughter. She has several 30-lb. sisters. Grand dam a 31-lb. cow that has produced a 30-lb. daughter, a 27-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter, and a son with a 30-lb. daughter (Canadian champion). 30-lb. sister has produced a 30-lb. daughter that has also produced a 30-lb. daughter—Blooded Cows and worth of write your wants to-day. Tabulated pedigrees and prices sent on request. **GEORGE J. NORTHCOTT, CLARUM BRAS, BOLINA, ONT.**

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 28 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of milk and will price them as low as taken soon. **DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop., GORDON M. MANHARD, Mgr.**

Don't Slaughter Those Calves

Raise them on **CARDINER'S CALF MEAL** along with your separated milk. Sell your cream and use our **CALF MEAL**. It will cost you less than two cents per calf, per day, which is good economy. Our **CALF MEAL** gives **SATISFACTION**. Ask those who use it. Give preference to goods "MADE IN CANADA." For sale by all wide-awake dealers. If yours does not handle it write direct to us for prices. **NO ORDER TOO SMALL. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** Manufactured by **GARDINER BROS. - SARNIA, ONT.**

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 30.—Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, warns its readers that unless the Made in Canada campaign be made permanent, it may do more harm than the value of the goods it manufactures to increase their facilities for output while the value of the industry is large, and then to find that those facilities were made unnecessary by a loss of trade later on. The position taken by Industrial Canada is sound. Sentiment will not hold trade for all time to come, and the manufacturers will be forced to study economy in production and distribution, and if they do that, the Made in Canada campaign will result in permanent benefits. The tendency in grains has been to lower levels, but however, are up and other lines of produce hold firm at the old levels.

light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6; heavy sheep and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$3 to \$4. **GRAIN**—Wheat—\$1.15 to \$1.18 for hogs, and at the close of last week packers were buying actively at \$7.15 f.o.b. country points.

SALE DATES CLAIMED
The Southern Ontario Cattle Sale Company's Fourth Annual Sale of Holsteins, at Tillsonburg, the first Tuesday after the first of December, at the Ontario Breeders' Association.
The Southern Ontario Cattle Sale Company's Club Cattle Sale, Dec. 30.
E. C. Gilbert, St. Thomas, Ont., Holsteins, Dec. 22.
W. F. Elliott, Unionville, Ont., first day after Annual Meeting of Holstein Breeders' Association.
A. Kennedy & Sons, H. R. No. 3, Paris, Ont., pure-bred Holstein, Jan. 20, 1915.

ONTARIO FIELD CROPS OF 1914
The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1914:
Fall Wheat—665,692 acres yielded 14,333,548 bush, or 20.9 per acre, as compared with 1,866,717 and 24.7 in 1913. The annual average per acre for 35 years was 21.1.
Spring Wheat—116,677 acres yielded 2,104,823 bush, or 18.0 per acre, as compared with 2,068,951 and 17.7 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 18.0.
Barley—679,473 acres yielded 18,096,765 bush, or 26.6 per acre, as compared with 18,555,962 and 29.3 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 27.9.
Oats—2,176,983 acres yielded 10,564,228 bush, or 4.8 per acre, as compared with 9,626,900 bush and 3.6 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 4.8.
Rye—138,913 acres yielded 2,315,532 bush, or 16.7 per acre, as compared with 1,979,775 and 16.1 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 16.5.
Buckwheat—17,227 acres yielded 432,421 bush, or 24.9 per acre, as compared with 4,012,438 and 17.6 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 17.6.
Peas—177,856 acres yielded 2,609,585 bush, or 14.7 per acre, as compared with 3,106,363 and 17.9 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 17.9.
Beans—51,149 acres yielded 638,995 bush, or 12.3 per acre, as compared with 1,021,343 and 19.8 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 19.8.
Mixed Grains—456,631 acres yielded 16,854,216 bush, or 36.9 per acre, as compared with 15,113,440 and 36.5 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 36.9.
Potatoes—57,091 acres yielded 36,717,587 bush, or 159 per acre, as compared with 15,025,115 and 119 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 119.
Mangel—50,663 acres yielded 23,439,920 bush, or 463 per acre, as compared with 21,533,847 and 401 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 401.
Clover—2,448 acres yielded 767,079 bush, or 213 per acre, as compared with 592,016 and 242 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 242.
Sugar Beets—16,354 acres yielded 7,460,219 bush, or 460 per acre, as compared with 4,825,000 and 295 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 295.
Strawberries—52,371 acres yielded 4,536,108 bush, or 466 per acre, as compared with 41,889,894 and 429 in 1913. Annual average per acre for 35 years was 429.
Corn for Husking—290,817 acres yielded

WHEAT
Wheat quotations fluctuate but slightly. The possible entrance of Idam into the market has not greatly strengthened the market. In fact quotations have dropped a cent or two in a week: No. 1 Northern, \$1.22 1/2; No. 2, \$1.19 1/2; Ontario wheat, \$1.11 to \$1.12.

COARSE GRAINS
The tendency is to weakness, but generally price cutting has not been serious. There is a good market for buckwheat and also for peas. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, \$20.50; No. 3, \$19.50; No. 4, \$18.50; No. 5, \$17.50; No. 6, \$16.50; No. 7, \$15.50; No. 8, \$14.50; No. 9, \$13.50; No. 10, \$12.50; No. 11, \$11.50; No. 12, \$10.50; No. 13, \$9.50; No. 14, \$8.50; No. 15, \$7.50; No. 16, \$6.50; No. 17, \$5.50; No. 18, \$4.50; No. 19, \$3.50; No. 20, \$2.50; No. 21, \$1.50; No. 22, \$0.50; No. 23, \$0.50; No. 24, \$0.50; No. 25, \$0.50; No. 26, \$0.50; No. 27, \$0.50; No. 28, \$0.50; No. 29, \$0.50; No. 30, \$0.50; No. 31, \$0.50; No. 32, \$0.50; No. 33, \$0.50; No. 34, \$0.50; No. 35, \$0.50; No. 36, \$0.50; No. 37, \$0.50; No. 38, \$0.50; No. 39, \$0.50; No. 40, \$0.50; No. 41, \$0.50; No. 42, \$0.50; No. 43, \$0.50; No. 44, \$0.50; No. 45, \$0.50; No. 46, \$0.50; No. 47, \$0.50; No. 48, \$0.50; No. 49, \$0.50; No. 50, \$0.50; No. 51, \$0.50; No. 52, \$0.50; No. 53, \$0.50; No. 54, \$0.50; No. 55, \$0.50; No. 56, \$0.50; No. 57, \$0.50; No. 58, \$0.50; No. 59, \$0.50; No. 60, \$0.50; No. 61, \$0.50; No. 62, \$0.50; No. 63, \$0.50; No. 64, \$0.50; No. 65, \$0.50; No. 66, \$0.50; No. 67, \$0.50; No. 68, \$0.50; No. 69, \$0.50; No. 70, \$0.50; No. 71, \$0.50; No. 72, \$0.50; No. 73, \$0.50; No. 74, \$0.50; No. 75, \$0.50; No. 76, \$0.50; No. 77, \$0.50; No. 78, \$0.50; No. 79, \$0.50; No. 80, \$0.50; No. 81, \$0.50; No. 82, \$0.50; No. 83, \$0.50; No. 84, \$0.50; No. 85, \$0.50; No. 86, \$0.50; No. 87, \$0.50; No. 88, \$0.50; No. 89, \$0.50; No. 90, \$0.50; No. 91, \$0.50; No. 92, \$0.50; No. 93, \$0.50; No. 94, \$0.50; No. 95, \$0.50; No. 96, \$0.50; No. 97, \$0.50; No. 98, \$0.50; No. 99, \$0.50; No. 100, \$0.50; No. 101, \$0.50; No. 102, \$0.50; No. 103, \$0.50; No. 104, \$0.50; No. 105, \$0.50; No. 106, \$0.50; No. 107, \$0.50; No. 108, \$0.50; No. 109, \$0.50; No. 110, \$0.50; No. 111, \$0.50; No. 112, \$0.50; No. 113, \$0.50; No. 114, \$0.50; No. 115, \$0.50; No. 116, \$0.50; No. 117, \$0.50; No. 118, \$0.50; No. 119, \$0.50; No. 120, \$0.50; No. 121, \$0.50; No. 122, \$0.50; No. 123, \$0.50; No. 124, \$0.50; No. 125, \$0.50; No. 126, \$0.50; No. 127, \$0.50; No. 128, \$0.50; No. 129, \$0.50; No. 130, \$0.50; No. 131, \$0.50; No. 132, \$0.50; No. 133, \$0.50; No. 134, \$0.50; No. 135, \$0.50; No. 136, \$0.50; No. 137, \$0.50; No. 138, \$0.50; No. 139, \$0.50; No. 140, \$0.50; No. 141, \$0.50; No. 142, \$0.50; No. 143, \$0.50; No. 144, \$0.50; No. 145, \$0.50; No. 146, \$0.50; No. 147, \$0.50; No. 148, \$0.50; No. 149, \$0.50; No. 150, \$0.50; No. 151, \$0.50; No. 152, \$0.50; No. 153, \$0.50; No. 154, \$0.50; No. 155, \$0.50; No. 156, \$0.50; No. 157, \$0.50; No. 158, \$0.50; No. 159, \$0.50; No. 160, \$0.50; No. 161, \$0.50; No. 162, \$0.50; No. 163, \$0.50; No. 164, \$0.50; No. 165, \$0.50; No. 166, \$0.50; No. 167, \$0.50; No. 168, \$0.50; No. 169, \$0.50; No. 170, \$0.50; No. 171, \$0.50; No. 172, \$0.50; No. 173, \$0.50; No. 174, \$0.50; No. 175, \$0.50; No. 176, \$0.50; No. 177, \$0.50; No. 178, \$0.50; No. 179, \$0.50; No. 180, \$0.50; No. 181, \$0.50; No. 182, \$0.50; No. 183, \$0.50; No. 184, \$0.50; No. 185, \$0.50; No. 186, \$0.50; No. 187, \$0.50; No. 188, \$0.50; No. 189, \$0.50; No. 190, \$0.50; No. 191, \$0.50; No. 192, \$0.50; No. 193, \$0.50; No. 194, \$0.50; No. 195, \$0.50; No. 196, \$0.50; No. 197, \$0.50; No. 198, \$0.50; No. 199, \$0.50; No. 200, \$0.50; No. 201, \$0.50; No. 202, \$0.50; No. 203, \$0.50; No. 204, \$0.50; No. 205, \$0.50; No. 206, \$0.50; No. 207, \$0.50; No. 208, \$0.50; No. 209, \$0.50; No. 210, \$0.50; No. 211, \$0.50; No. 212, \$0.50; No. 213, \$0.50; No. 214, \$0.50; No. 215, \$0.50; No. 216, \$0.50; No. 217, \$0.50; No. 218, \$0.50; No. 219, \$0.50; No. 220, \$0.50; No. 221, \$0.50; No. 222, \$0.50; No. 223, \$0.50; No. 224, \$0.50; No. 225, \$0.50; No. 226, \$0.50; No. 227, \$0.50; No. 228, \$0.50; No. 229, \$0.50; No. 230, \$0.50; No. 231, \$0.50; No. 232, \$0.50; No. 233, \$0.50; No. 234, \$0.50; No. 235, \$0.50; No. 236, \$0.50; No. 237, \$0.50; No. 238, \$0.50; No. 239, \$0.50; No. 240, \$0.50; No. 241, \$0.50; No. 242, \$0.50; No. 243, \$0.50; No. 244, \$0.50; No. 245, \$0.50; No. 246, \$0.50; No. 247, \$0.50; No. 248, \$0.50; No. 249, \$0.50; No. 250, \$0.50; No. 251, \$0.50; No. 252, \$0.50; No. 253, \$0.50; No. 254, \$0.50; No. 255, \$0.50; No. 256, \$0.50; No. 257, \$0.50; No. 258, \$0.50; No. 259, \$0.50; No. 260, \$0.50; No. 261, \$0.50; No. 262, \$0.50; No. 263, \$0.50; No. 264, \$0.50; No. 265, \$0.50; No. 266, \$0.50; No. 267, \$0.50; No. 268, \$0.50; No. 269, \$0.50; No. 270, \$0.50; No. 271, \$0.50; No. 272, \$0.50; No. 273, \$0.50; No. 274, \$0.50; No. 275, \$0.50; No. 276, \$0.50; No. 277, \$0.50; No. 278, \$0.50; No. 279, \$0.50; No. 280, \$0.50; No. 281, \$0.50; No. 282, \$0.50; No. 283, \$0.50; No. 284, \$0.50; No. 285, \$0.50; No. 286, \$0.50; No. 287, \$0.50; No. 288, \$0.50; No. 289, \$0.50; No. 290, \$0.50; No. 291, \$0.50; No. 292, \$0.50; No. 293, \$0.50; No. 294, \$0.50; No. 295, \$0.50; No. 296, \$0.50; No. 297, \$0.50; No. 298, \$0.50; No. 299, \$0.50; No. 300, \$0.50; No. 301, \$0.50; No. 302, \$0.50; No. 303, \$0.50; No. 304, \$0.50; No. 305, \$0.50; No. 306, \$0.50; No. 307, \$0.50; No. 308, \$0.50; No. 309, \$0.50; No. 310, \$0.50; No. 311, \$0.50; No. 312, \$0.50; No. 313, \$0.50; No. 314, \$0.50; No. 315, \$0.50; No. 316, \$0.50; No. 317, \$0.50; No. 318, \$0.50; No. 319, \$0.50; No. 320, \$0.50; No. 321, \$0.50; No. 322, \$0.50; No. 323, \$0.50; No. 324, \$0.50; No. 325, \$0.50; No. 326, \$0.50; No. 327, \$0.50; No. 328, \$0.50; No. 329, \$0.50; No. 330, \$0.50; No. 331, \$0.50; No. 332, \$0.50; No. 333, \$0.50; No. 334, \$0.50; No. 335, \$0.50; No. 336, \$0.50; No. 337, \$0.50; No. 338, \$0.50; No. 339, \$0.50; No. 340, \$0.50; No. 341, \$0.50; No. 342, \$0.50; No. 343, \$0.50; No. 344, \$0.50; No. 345, \$0.50; No. 346, \$0.50; No. 347, \$0.50; No. 348, \$0.50; No. 349, \$0.50; No. 350, \$0.50; No. 351, \$0.50; No. 352, \$0.50; No. 353, \$0.50; No. 354, \$0.50; No. 355, \$0.50; No. 356, \$0.50; No. 357, \$0.50; No. 358, \$0.50; No. 359, \$0.50; No. 360, \$0.50; No. 361, \$0.50; No. 362, \$0.50; No. 363, \$0.50; No. 364, \$0.50; No. 365, \$0.50; No. 366, \$0.50; No. 367, \$0.50; No. 368, \$0.50; No. 369, \$0.50; No. 370, \$0.50; No. 371, \$0.50; No. 372, \$0.50; No. 373, \$0.50; No. 374, \$0.50; No. 375, \$0.50; No. 376, \$0.50; No. 377, \$0.50; No. 378, \$0.50; No. 379, \$0.50; No. 380, \$0.50; No. 381, \$0.50; No. 382, \$0.50; No. 383, \$0.50; No. 384, \$0.50; No. 385, \$0.50; No. 386, \$0.50; No. 387, \$0.50; No. 388, \$0.50; No. 389, \$0.50; No. 390, \$0.50; No. 391, \$0.50; No. 392, \$0.50; No. 393, \$0.50; No. 394, \$0.50; No. 395, \$0.50; No. 396, \$0.50; No. 397, \$0.50; No. 398, \$0.50; No. 399, \$0.50; No. 400, \$0.50; No. 401, \$0.50; No. 402, \$0.50; No. 403, \$0.50; No. 404, \$0.50; No. 405, \$0.50; No. 406, \$0.50; No. 407, \$0.50; No. 408, \$0.50; No. 409, \$0.50; No. 410, \$0.50; No. 411, \$0.50; No. 412, \$0.50; No. 413, \$0.50; No. 414, \$0.50; No. 415, \$0.50; No. 416, \$0.50; No. 417, \$0.50; No. 418, \$0.50; No. 419, \$0.50; No. 420, \$0.50; No. 421, \$0.50; No. 422, \$0.50; No. 423, \$0.50; No. 424, \$0.50; No. 425, \$0.50; No. 426, \$0.50; No. 427, \$0.50; No. 428, \$0.50; No. 429, \$0.50; No. 430, \$0.50; No. 431, \$0.50; No. 432, \$0.50; No. 433, \$0.50; No. 434, \$0.50; No. 435, \$0.50; No. 436, \$0.50; No. 437, \$0.50; No. 438, \$0.50; No. 439, \$0.50; No. 440, \$0.50; No. 441, \$0.50; No. 442, \$0.50; No. 443, \$0.50; No. 444, \$0.50; No. 445, \$0.50; No. 446, \$0.50; No. 447, \$0.50; No. 448, \$0.50; No. 449, \$0.50; No. 450, \$0.50; No. 451, \$0.50; No. 452, \$0.50; No. 453, \$0.50; No. 454, \$0.50; No. 455, \$0.50; No. 456, \$0.50; No. 457, \$0.50; No. 458, \$0.50; No. 459, \$0.50; No. 460, \$0.50; No. 461, \$0.50; No. 462, \$0.50; No. 463, \$0.50; No. 464, \$0.50; No. 465, \$0.50; No. 466, \$0.50; No. 467, \$0.50; No. 468, \$0.50; No. 469, \$0.50; No. 470, \$0.50; No. 471, \$0.50; No. 472, \$0.50; No. 473, \$0.50; No. 474, \$0.50; No. 475, \$0.50; No. 476, \$0.50; No. 477, \$0.50; No. 478, \$0.50; No. 479, \$0.50; No. 480, \$0.50; No. 481, \$0.50; No. 482, \$0.50; No. 483, \$0.50; No. 484, \$0.50; No. 485, \$0.50; No. 486, \$0.50; No. 487, \$0.50; No. 488, \$0.50; No. 489, \$0.50; No. 490, \$0.50; No. 491, \$0.50; No. 492, \$0.50; No. 493, \$0.50; No. 494, \$0.50; No. 495, \$0.50; No. 496, \$0.50; No. 497, \$0.50; No. 498, \$0.50; No. 499, \$0.50; No. 500, \$0.50; No. 501, \$0.50; No. 502, \$0.50; No. 503, \$0.50; No. 504, \$0.50; No. 505, \$0.50; No. 506, \$0.50; No. 507, \$0.50; No. 508, \$0.50; No. 509, \$0.50; No. 510, \$0.50; No. 511, \$0.50; No. 512, \$0.50; No. 513, \$0.50; No. 514, \$0.50; No. 515, \$0.50; No. 516, \$0.50; No. 517, \$0.50; No. 518, \$0.50; No. 519, \$0.50; No. 520, \$0.50; No. 521, \$0.50; No. 522, \$0.50; No. 523, \$0.50; No. 524, \$0.50; No. 525, \$0.50; No. 526, \$0.50; No. 527, \$0.50; No. 528, \$0.50; No. 529, \$0.50; No. 530, \$0.50; No. 531, \$0.50; No. 532, \$0.50; No. 533, \$0.50; No. 534, \$0.50; No. 535, \$0.50; No. 536, \$0.50; No. 537, \$0.50; No. 538, \$0.50; No. 539, \$0.50; No. 540, \$0.50; No. 541, \$0.50; No. 542, \$0.50; No. 543, \$0.50; No. 544, \$0.50; No. 545, \$0.50; No. 546, \$0.50; No. 547, \$0.50; No. 548, \$0.50; No. 549, \$0.50; No. 550, \$0.50; No. 551, \$0.50; No. 552, \$0.50; No. 553, \$0.50; No. 554, \$0.50; No. 555, \$0.50; No. 556, \$0.50; No. 557, \$0.50; No. 558, \$0.50; No. 559, \$0.50; No. 560, \$0.50; No. 561, \$0.50; No. 562, \$0.50; No. 563, \$0.50; No. 564, \$0.50; No. 565, \$0.50; No. 566, \$0.50; No. 567, \$0.50; No. 568, \$0.50; No. 569, \$0.50; No. 570, \$0.50; No. 571, \$0.50; No. 572, \$0.50; No. 573, \$0.50; No. 574, \$0.50; No. 575, \$0.50; No. 576, \$0.50; No. 577, \$0.50; No. 578, \$0.50; No. 579, \$0.50; No. 580, \$0.50; No. 581, \$0.50; No. 582, \$0.50; No. 583, \$0.50; No. 584, \$0.50; No. 585, \$0.50; No. 586, \$0.50; No. 587, \$0.50; No. 588, \$0.50; No. 589, \$0.50; No. 590, \$0.50; No. 591, \$0.50; No. 592, \$0.50; No. 593, \$0.50; No. 594, \$0.50; No. 595, \$0.50; No. 596, \$0.50; No. 597, \$0.50; No. 598, \$0.50; No. 599, \$0.50; No. 600, \$0.50; No. 601, \$0.50; No. 602, \$0.50; No. 603, \$0.50; No. 604, \$0.50; No. 605, \$0.50; No. 606, \$0.50; No. 607, \$0.50; No. 608, \$0.50; No. 609, \$0.50; No. 610, \$0.50; No. 611, \$0.50; No. 612, \$0.50; No. 613, \$0.50; No. 614, \$0.50; No. 615, \$0.50; No. 616, \$0.50; No. 617, \$0.50; No. 618, \$0.50; No. 619, \$0.50; No. 620, \$0.50; No. 621, \$0.50; No. 622, \$0.50; No. 623, \$0.50; No. 624, \$0.50; No. 625, \$0.50; No. 626, \$0.50; No. 627, \$0.50; No. 628, \$0.50; No. 629, \$0.50; No. 630, \$0.50; No. 631, \$0.50; No. 632, \$0.50; No. 633, \$0.50; No. 634, \$0.50; No. 635, \$0.50; No. 636, \$0.50; No. 637, \$0.50; No. 638, \$0.50; No. 639, \$0.50; No. 640, \$0.50; No. 641, \$0.50; No. 642, \$0.50; No. 643, \$0.50; No. 644, \$0.50; No. 645, \$0.50; No. 646, \$0.50; No. 647, \$0.50; No. 648, \$0.50; No. 649, \$0.50; No. 650, \$0.50; No. 651, \$0.50; No. 652, \$0.50; No. 653, \$0.50; No. 654, \$0.50; No. 655, \$0.50; No. 656, \$0.50; No. 657, \$0.50; No. 658, \$0.50; No. 659, \$0.50; No. 660, \$0.50; No. 661, \$0.50; No. 662, \$0.50; No. 663, \$0.50; No. 664, \$0.50; No. 665, \$0.50; No. 666, \$0.50; No. 667, \$0.50; No. 668, \$0.50; No. 669, \$0.50; No. 670, \$0.50; No. 671, \$0.50; No. 672, \$0.50; No. 673, \$0.50; No. 674, \$0.50; No. 675, \$0.50; No. 676, \$0.50; No. 677, \$

132,500 bush. (in the acre), or 80 per acre, as compared with 123,904 and 74.1 in 1913. (basis average 71.7).
 Corn for Blue-Backs cows yielded 4,511.20 tons (green), or 1.30 per acre, as compared with 4,029.20 and 40.46 in 1913. Annual average 11.22.
 Hay and Clover (including Alfalfa)—1914 record was 1,000 tons, or 1.33 per acre, as compared with 3,750.50 and 1.14 in 1913. Annual average 1.44.

JUSTICE FOR FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The last annual meeting of the Western-Frisian Association of Canada is by my great pleasure to present to you the views of the organization a very important amendment to the constitution. In Volume 16, on page 57, of the amendment of the Western-Frisian Association of Canada you will find the reasons for the action taken by the association on my amended suit.

The minutes of the general meeting of the association, held in the Temple building, Toronto, on February 5, 1914, remaining to my amendment, read as follows:

"That in order to ensure the highest standard of conduct on the part of the members of the Western-Frisian Association of Canada in the exhibition of diseased cattle, by hiding at public sales and the sale of diseased cattle, he who moves to amend Article 2 of the Constitution by adding a new section to be numbered four and to read as follows: 'Section 4. To prevent by hiding at public sales, to punish the sellers of diseased cattle; to prevent by hiding at public sales or the exhibition of cattle not properly transferred. Any breeder guilty of the violation of the letter and spirit of this section shall forfeit his privilege as a breeder. Any breeder who moves to amend should have received the hearty and unanimous approval of every member present. The same amendment with similar conditions has been unanimously approved by the Western-Frisian Association of America at the last annual meeting held in Chicago June, 1914.

Why Laid Over?
 Every honest Holstein breeder in the Dominion of Canada favors rules that will prevent by hiding at public sales. Every reputable breeder will not punish the sellers of diseased cattle. All who advocate honorable competition favor the prohibition of fraudulent practices at fairs or exhibition of cattle not properly transferred.

There was not a little surprise and indignation among the reputable Holstein breeders of Canada when they learned that a motion had been adopted to lay my amendment on the table. There is no question but that the great majority of the Canadian breeders of Holsteins believe that any breeder guilty of the violation of the letter and spirit of my amendment should forfeit his privilege as a breeder. It is to be hoped that in the interest of honesty and fair dealing the Holstein-Frisian association of Canada will take this action into its constitution.
 Gallivans v. 14 and 15: "For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this: Thou shalt not lie. But if ye hate and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another."—James 3:10.

GUELPH WINTER FAIR STILL GROWING

The phrase bigger and better than ever is chronic in the vocabulary of some people. It is the condition rather than the thing which is chronic with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Twelve months ago when every exhibitor was busy overhauling the fair was expressed that many exhibitors would be unwilling to come back another year but not only have practically all the old exhibitors made entries again but there are hosts of new ones.
 The seed entries exceed those of last year by about 30. There will be 50 more beef cattle than last year, and 10 more cows in the dairy test. Sheep will outnumber last year's. Swine will outnumber last year's contingent by 150. The poultry show will number some 500 birds, and will be the greatest poultry show in America.
 The dairy test will commence on Friday evening, Dec. 4th, at 8 p.m. and close on Sunday evening, Dec. 6th, at 10.30. Commencing Monday morning at 10.30, horses will be judged every morning, afternoon and evening, concluding Thursday evening. Beef cattle will be judged after Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The judging of sheep and swine will commence Monday at 9 a.m. and will continue every morning and afternoon until completed. Judging poultry will commence Thursday morning at 10.30 and will be completed by Tuesday afternoon.

The carcass competition will be in charge of Prof. W. E. Beak, of the Ontario Agricultural College. After the winning time will be placed in separate pens and cards indicating the prize awarded will be placed over each lot. So that visitors will be able to compare the judge's decisions before and after a programme of addresses has been ar-

anged as follows: Monday afternoon—Dairy cattle, in which prize-winners in the dairy test will be shown in the Lecture Room and the lecturers will make use of them in demonstrating the various points of merit in the dairy cow, as well as special breed characteristics. Monday evening the growing of field, root and vegetable seeds will be dealt with by authorities from the different provinces. On Thursday afternoon, the outlook for the live stock industry will be reviewed under the following headings: Horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

From stations in Ontario, Kingston, Charlottetown, the lecturers will not West of Annapolis, the general public may purchase round trip tickets for the winter season, for the period from December 8th to 10th, 1914, inclusive, good to return up to and including December 10th, 1914.

The Guelph City Council has taken up the question of accommodation, and has passed a competent man in charge of the work. He will have a large hall, close to the Fair Building. Persons wanting accommodation should see him at once upon arriving at Guelph. Any person wishing to arrange for accommodation before hand should write to the City of Guelph, or to J. J. Moore, City Clerk.

FALL WHEAT HEAVILY PLANTED

The monthly crop report of the census and statistics office, issued last week, deals with the area, yield and value of potatoes, with the area, yield and value of winter wheat during the last season, with the area and condition of this year's winter crop, and with the progress of fall plowing and winter fallowing.

The winter wheat crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, maniocos, corn, hay and alfalfa, and other crops and sugar-beets, occupied this year a total area of 3,070,700 acres, as compared with 2,940,000 acres in 1913, and their estimated value is \$25,525,000, as compared with \$22,500,000 in 1913.

The compilation of the results shows an area estimated in the five fall wheat provinces of 1,194,000 acres, compared with the area sown in 1913 of 1,194,000 acres, and the area harvested this year of 973,000.

W. C. FROUSE'S HERD SIRE

Finderne Valdeosa Ormsby Fayne heads the herd at Alforddale Stock Farm, owned by W. C. Frouse, Tillsonburg. The dam of this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of Valdeosa Scott 2nd, the first cow of the breed to produce 42.8 lb. of the breed to 7 days, a record for a cow of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2. A full sister to this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of the same bull, which produced 44.4 lb. of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2. A full sister to this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of the same bull, which produced 44.4 lb. of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2.

The real sire of this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of Valdeosa Scott 2nd, the first cow of the breed to produce 42.8 lb. of the breed to 7 days, a record for a cow of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2.

The real sire of this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of Valdeosa Scott 2nd, the first cow of the breed to produce 42.8 lb. of the breed to 7 days, a record for a cow of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2.

A well-known racehorse owner said to a veterinary surgeon: "How is it you haven't called on me for your account?" "Oh," said the vet., "I never call a gentleman for money."
 "Indeed! Then how do you get on if he don't pay?"
 "Why, after a certain time I conclude he's not a gentleman, and then I ask him."
 —Trib. B.

AYRSHIRES
OUT OF CARRIE B. FOR SALE—A bull calf born May 15th, 1914. His dam gave 14,311 lbs. milk and 301 lbs. butter fat in 305 days. He weighs 235 lbs. and 1022 lbs. butter fat. Come early if you need the best of Ayrshire blood.
W. C. TULLY, Athlerton, Que.

THAMESVIEW AYRSHIRES
 Imported and Home-Bred. All of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Yearling Bulls offered this fall, bred by Northern Hill, Goodtime—5564—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various sires, for sale at 1 year, in 2 months. 2358 lbs. milk.
L. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q.
 (Phone in house). 1-61.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES
 Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
 Long Distance Phone in house.
R. R. NESS, CHATHAM, ONT.
 When writing to advertisers mention Farm and Dairy.

JERSEYS
Two Butter Bred Jersey Bulls For Sale
 Dam Millie, 2155, record 2 year old 6,791 milk, test fat 5.7, butter 45.5. Dam of No. 2 bull, Foxy Butter, 1944, record 4 year 5,862, test 5.1, 35.2 lbs. of butter. Both bred by Rosettes Empire Breeder, Ltd., 101510, Axhale, sired by best bred.
GEO. LAITHWAITE, MAPLE LEAF FARM, GODERICH, ONT.

HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE
 Choice Holsteins of all ages and sex. Out of such sires as Locco, Pride's King, Bora Dot, Cornucopia, Johanna Lad and Cliff of Pleasant Valley.
 Write for particulars and prices, which are reasonable.
ANDREW BOA & SON
 RURAL NO. 1, LACRUCHE, QUE.

A SPECIAL OFFER
 Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 30 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to
WM. HIGGINSON
 INKEMAN - - - ONT.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERS
 A Grand Young Show Bull, perfect individual, from Pride of Orchard Hill, make 21.7-day record averaging 39.2. A full sister to this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of the same bull, which produced 44.4 lb. of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2. A full sister to this bull is a 24-month-old cow, the daughter of the same bull, which produced 44.4 lb. of the breed to 7 days records averaging 39.2.
 Also several others, six to twelve months, at lower prices. We want clear shows for new crop of calves and are offering at special prices.
A. C. HARDY, AVONDALE FARM, BRIDGEVILLE, ONT.

WILD ANIMALS
 Eat certain roots, herbs and barks, having medicinal qualities, that domestic animals cannot obtain. In addition, domestic animals are really overfed to force rapid growth, or other production. Result—overtaxed digestion, wastage of feed, liability to disease.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
 MADE IN CANADA
 is a prepared mixture of such herbs, roots, barks and seeds as they need, properly combined.
 It is fed in tablespoon doses, with their regular feed. It purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation and decreases liability to disease. Its results are immediately noticeable in increased production of flesh or milk and generally higher standard of health. Its cost is little—three feeds for one cent.
 It is sold in 25c, 50c. and \$1.00 packages and 25 pounds and any quantity, "spot cash, money back" guarantee, by dealers everywhere.
FREE—Write for our new book "International Veterinary Digest," giving cause, symptoms and remedies for diseases of stock and poultry. We will send you one—absolutely free of cost, postage paid, if you write and request it and mention the number of head of stock you own.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Ltd.
 TORONTO, ONT.

SONS OF KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA

Most of our breeders have already heard of the \$5000 bull that heads the Fairmont Holsteins of Jno. Arimann, but not all of us may be aware that we have Canada at present four sons of this noted sire, all but one being from dams that have 30 lbs. or more to their credit. To Gordon S. Gooderham, of Manor Farm, goes the credit of introducing these high-priced sires to the Holstein breed of Canada. A year ago Mr. Gooderham brought in King Segis Pontiac Power to the Ontario Farm and Dairy readers, to cross on the daughters of Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. King ALCARTRA was at that time known as the \$1000 bull, but his analysis has since enhanced his value that lately \$5,000 has been paid for a half interest in him. In the same way these new sons of this in Ontario have consequently become much more desired.

Another son is in the herd of Arbogast Bros. at Sebringville. These young breeders are gathering together much richly bred stock, and already King Segis Alcartra Calanity has been bred to a number with good records, western Ontario breeders are evidently appreciating the richness of the breeding of this sire, as many demands are being received for his services. He is a splendid type of animal, running over 900 lbs. at 18 months and with plenty of constitution and quality.

The son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra owned by Allison Bros. is King Segis Alcartra Field. This bull has been used on the high record dams that are in the Allison herd. These, as many breeders know, include Mary Verbeke, John Verbeke and Netherby Queen Jane, all having records of over 100 lbs. of milk a day. May Echo and May Echo Verbeke give considerably over the 20,000 lbs. in 365 days. A cross with such fine females should throw something particularly good.

King Segis Pontiac sired the fourth young sire in Ontario, to be found at Prince Edward Co. in conjunction with the fields of Adams, Leavens and Furest. An these fields were at present one female giving 100 lbs. of milk in a day and losing one to eight months. There is also a senior two-year-old with 88 lbs. milk per day to her credit, and 21 lbs. butter in seven days. In addition there are daughters and grand-daughters of the King, 200 lbs. of milk in 30 days and 29 lbs. butter for the week. Four daughters of King Segis Waker Pontiac that averaged 78 lbs. of milk in a day with two to three were two-year-olds. This is the right kind of stuff to mix with their richly bred young sire, who at eight months old runs over 500 lbs. Adams, Leavens and Furest are at present at the top of the list, 100-lb. cow, and another cow, all, respectively, together with the sire of the heifer, the descendants of these sons and King Segis Pontiac Alcartra over Ontario give an opportunity to breeders to secure in a few years a popular line of breeding, as the sires are all young only a limited number of females can be accepted, many of the owners during the present season.

A COMPARISON OF CHAMPIONS The criticism has frequently been made in various circles that the type of animal that carries away the ribbons at the Canadian National varies greatly from year to year, while it is impossible to get these sires together for comparison. It is instructive to us to look back over the winners of the past six years as representatives of another part of the issue, does the same type persist? The answer is that it has, and it is a pity that it is not demanded by every judge through these years was strength of constitution as revealed in depth and thickness through the heart. A study of the illustrations will make this point very clearly, and it is decidedly that this one desirable feature has been kept uppermost by every judge in the ring. That grand old sire, Schulling Sir Poch, who has the grand old sire, produced both in 1909 and 1910, all show the great strength of his constitution in being a close runner up against so many younger bulls at the Ottawa Fair this year. Schulling Sir Poch is at present in the hands of Harding Bros. at Welford, N.B., and has carried the ribbon at many an Eastern fair. He is a bull of wonderful vigor, and his size combined with the very best of quality, and as one breeder has said, "one of the finest that ever faced a judge." He is sufficiently powerful to transmit these virtues to his offspring. Welford Farm, a number of both males and females of which are being offered for sale by Harding Bros.

The next sire is Logan Prince Schulling, who has a three-year-old record of the coveted ribbon for his owner, Mr. Tig Wood, of Mitchell, Ontario, against the \$200 prize, given for the first bull that year. This sire also won out largely on the strength of his constitution, combined with lots of substance. He is still a splendid old sire, and yet stands at the head of Mr. Wood's herd.

The 1912 championship was carried off by Marsden Yale, another fellow almost identical in type with the two former. He is a low down fellow, strong in the sire, and was bred by James Betty, of Norwich, used for a time by Logan Bros. of Amherst, N.B., but the good judgment of

the Colony Farm people carried him off to use with their British Columbia stock. He was a massive, clean, wonderful capacity, yet fairly evenly balanced and of smooth and excellent quality—just the kind that adapts to the judge most desirable for a herd leader.

Almost the same type sire came to the front in 1913. This was Prince Abbecker Mercena. Not only particularly a strong show bull himself, but a heavy body and strongly constituted character, but unfortunately he was a poor sire, and probably has more sons and daughters winners at Toronto and other shows than any other sire. Prince Abbecker Mercena is in the herd of the owner, Mr. Marsden, at Welford. He has sired a number of his offspring of the choice dams are on the list for sale. He is still being a show bull, but his record for milk production, his sire being the sire of Marsden's family, with a record of 12,000 lbs. of milk in 5½ months, and who is now at Colony Stock Farm. Prince has also sired 22,000 lbs. of milk in 365 days, and who is 22.66 lbs. butter in seven days at three years and one month of age. The breeder securing this line of breeding is not only strengthening the constitution and vigor of his herd, but he is also adding to his milk producing power.

It is not every day that breeders can remember that Homestead Colanitha Prince Canary carried off the honors at Toronto this year. He is a splendid sire of the type of the other winners. As well as being a sire of the highest production, he was found some of the highest producers. His seven nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in seven days, and his sire, a two-year-old his dam made over 10 lbs. of milk in 30 days. His sisters in B.O.M. and 8 sisters in the R.O.P., running as high as 15.35 lbs. milk and 47 lbs. of butter in a two-year-old. He is by Colanitha Prince Johanna, 27.45 lbs. of milk in 30 days, and 10 lbs. of butter, and who is also the sire of the two highest producing two-year-olds in the world, his having records of over 100 lbs. of milk. Prince Canary is also the sire of the first sire of the Canadian National, 1914, in a class of it. It goes to show that his offspring are the sire of the sire, and who is bred for this sire are always in demand, and who are testing in his herd. He is a male from R.O.P. dams should write B. & J. E. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.

BRED IN THE RIGHT LINE

It is not every day that breeders are able to secure a son of a four-year-old that has a record of over 15,000 lbs. of milk in a year. This is the opportunity of Mr. J. O. O'Leary is offering to the dairy breeders in the young sire of the sire, Hengerveld Keyes the 3rd, illustrated on another page. This dam is the second highest milk producer in Canada. She is a splendid individual, five months old, half and half in color, and is a sire of the great May Echo, whose average for a two-year-old and sire's dam for the year is 27.70 lbs. of milk and 30 lbs. of butter. In a few short years such a sire should be the standard of production in any herd.

OUR HIGHEST PRODUCING AYRSHIRES

No matter what breed of dairy cattle the dairy farmer desires to favor, he will be much interested in the group of heavy producing Ayrshires that we reproduce this week in Farm and Dairy, not alone on account of the high standard that each of these animals may have reached, but also because of the splendid truly dairy type our Ayrshires men are producing in Canada. We refer to a large extent from the closely knit type of animal, and the high standard of frame and greater capacity as shown on these two pages.

The premier animal in Ayrshire production is Milkmaid the Seventh, owned by the late Mr. James Wilson of Welford, P. E. I. Her type is worthy of close study, and she is a sire of good dairy cattle. Wm. G. Tully, of Cambridge, Ontario, produced two splendid females of almost the same type as Milkmaid the Seventh, and along with tremendous development for the production of milk. This is a choice young sire from Carrer, at Beachwood Farm that is to be sold. Coming from the same dam as Milkmaid the Seventh, but good one. Breeders who need such a sire should make note of it.

One of the young breeders who have come to the front in Ayrshires is Wilson's Milkmaid the Seventh. She is a sire of the best of the breed. Last year was the first testing they ever did, and Plomie of Burnham surprised us all by producing a record. We are finding now that all their cows related to this sire are producing well. Wilson's dam is a half sister to her recently qualified in the R.O.P. with 12.65 lbs. milk and 49 lbs. butter in 30 months. In addition to producing three healthy calves in a year, she is a sire of the sire of the blood being tested, promise to go over the 12,000 lbs. mark. McPherson & Sons of Welford, Ontario, are the owners. Recently purchased from A. S. Turner & Son of Welford, Ontario, is their world's record cow, Briery 2nd of Springdale. Unfortunately space does not permit us to have her name listed, but these heavy producing representatives of the Ayrshire breed. The young breeders planning to enter the Ayrshire field will not be amiss in selecting the Ayrshire, not only as a favorite, but for profit and production.

Getting Eggs?

EGGS cannot be made without meat food any more than butter can be made without cream. If you are not getting eggs, it is because you are not giving your hens the material they need to produce them.

Grains and green feed are the natural meat food (worms). It, too, has the necessary protein. We issue a free Poultry book—a complete book of instruction, showing clearly, among other things, how to feed for winter eggs. Write for a copy to-day.

Gunns' Shur-Gain BEEF SCRAP

GUNNS LIMITED, WEST TORONTO

STABLE YOUR CATTLE THE SUPERIOR WAY



If you intend to build or remodel your barn this coming year, NOW IS THE TIME TO GET POSTED on the most modern stabling for stock, a stable that will save its cost in six months, a stable that will cut your chore work squarely in two and make what is now a drudgery a pleasure. A stable that is sanitary, fire-proof, convenient, comfortable for stock, will last for generations, will prevent big knees, abortion and disease. Learn about the seventeen special patent features in Superior equipment, found in no other make.

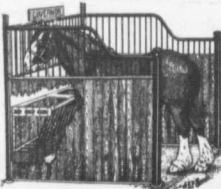
WE LEAD--LEARN WHY

When at the Guelph Winter Fair, make it a point to see SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT in actual use at the New Dairy Barns at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Get my big free book now.

Fill in the coupon below

Form with fields for Name, Address, and other contact information.



Decem... (The... Mar... Mary... aloud... m... to get... as though... on the f... she smil... go... woman... 'I'll... money a... can't af... with d... the diffi... H... She w... what s... purse, a... stood in... into bed... in her h... purchas... candles,... some tir... had tho... had tho... glad he... Long... she sm... ram', a... go out... 'Cut... 'Awk... 'A j... tree, fo... can find... on the... just on... 'All... made n... When... the lit... the tre... room... out her...

The Altered Christmas

(Continued from page 22)

all play together in the evenings; and Marie wants a book—she can read it alone. If I got three sweaters alike maybe they'll throw off some. I'd like to get Hiram some slippers. It seems as though I ought to get him a present the first year we're married, and she smiled happily. "He's such a good man. I'm a pretty lucky woman."

"I'll use my next week's grocery money and get a chicken—we really can't afford a turkey—but I'll bake it with dressing, and they won't know the difference."

Her Christmas Gifts

She was fortunate enough to find what she wanted at prices to suit her purse, and two hours after she had stood in the stairway, she crept quietly into bed with a very satisfied feeling in her heart. In addition to her other purchases she had bought some little candles, for the grocer had given her some tinsel rope "to make the tree look pretty." That was the first she had thought of a tree, but she was glad he had spoken of it.

Long before daylight the next morning she aroused her husband. "Hiram," she whispered, "I want you to go out and cut a little tree."

"Cut what?" he asked, hardly awake.

"A little evergreen, a Christmas tree, for the children, you know. You can find something that will do back on the marah." The Stephens lived just on the edge of the country town.

"All right," agreed Hiram, and made no comment.

When he returned she had a fire in the little-used parlor, and they fixed the tree in the farthest corner of the room. Then Mrs. Stephens brought out her array of presents, and placed

them to good advantage on the branches. Mr. Stephens went out to the woodshed and returned with a parcel.

"I stayed overtime to-night to accommodate a man that wanted some work in a hurry—that's what made me late for supper. I charged him extra for it, so I bought these for the kids."

His wife gave a cry of pleasure as she opened the parcel. "Read caps!

Stephens slipped into the parlor and lighted the tree, and then called them.

There were shrill cries of delight from the pleased children, and then, to the surprise of the parents, Marie turned and ran from the room, closely followed by the other two.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the puzzled Hiram.

"I don't know," replied his wife miserably. "Didn't they like it?" But in an instant the three were

silver tinkle for her mother. In the box was a card that said "I love you," and it was signed "Mary." Lastly, or she supposed it was last, Mrs. Stephens gave her husband the slippers. He was pleased, with the pleasure that only comes to those who have not every wish gratified. Then he reached high up on the tree and took down a little sparkling thing that Mrs. Stephens had not noticed among the tinsel lodged there.

"Here's a ring," he said awkwardly. "I couldn't afford to buy it when we were married, but I want you to have it now. You do everything for the rest of us, and don't buy a thing for yourself. Let's all give her a kiss, children."

"Land sakes! I must get that chicken in the oven!" expostulated his wife, to keep from showing emotion.

That night, at the end of their happy day, Laura and Gerrie lingered after Marie had gone to bed."

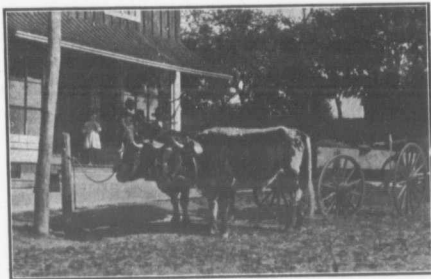
"Ma," said Laura, "I think that you are the very best woman that there is. You always have warm meals for us, and a clean house, and mended clothes. I love you."

"I think so, too," affirmed Gerrie. Mrs. Stephens smiled at the unconscious plagiarism, for she knew that the sentiment was their own.

"I never realized before," she said softly to Hiram, "that a person could be so busy working for their children and trying to get ahead in the world for their sakes, that they almost forget to show that they love 'em."



We have but one life to live. We cannot make too much of it. The great danger is that we will fall short of what we might attain. But if we are careful to maintain our standards, they will help us to achieve commendable success.



A Relic of By-gone Days in Norfolk Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

And see, they just match the sweaters. Won't they be pleased? Laura and Gerrie have been teasing for both."

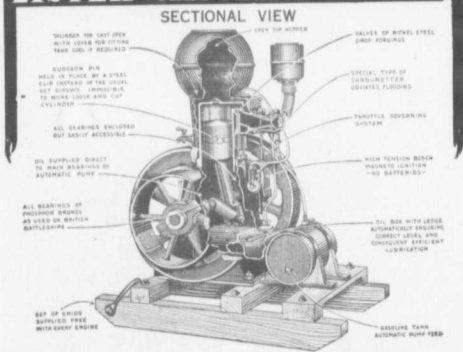
When everything was ready they closed the parlor door, and called the children to breakfast. The father wondered that they seemed unusually quiet over their oatmeal, but the mother thought she knew the reason. Before they were quite through Mr.

back with shining faces.

"Bless your hearts! Of course you wouldn't forget Pa and Ma."

Gerrie had laboriously manufactured two holders, "one for Pa when he takes out the ashes, and the other for Ma when she bakes." Laura had evolved a blotter and a calendar, and Marie had hemmed a handkerchief for her father; but with money she had earned herself she had bought a

LISTER GASOLINE ENGINE



Labor saving, money saving and time saving features found in no other engine. Made throughout in England by a firm which has been established for nearly one hundred years.

The Lister Farm Lines are known and highly valued All Over the World. Everyone knows the Melotte Cream Separator—we have sold more than 5,000 of them in Canada alone during the past few years. The Lister Engine and Grinder will have just as large a sale!

It's QUALITY that COUNTS!

Write for Catalogue K giving particulars of Lister Engines, Lighting Plants, Milkers, Pumping and Sowing Outfits.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

THE LISTER GRINDER

Advertisement for the Lister Grinder featuring a photograph of the machine and descriptive text. The text includes: 'Reversible Plates giving "Double Wearing" Surface of any Plate with One Grinding Side', 'Ball Bearing at end of shaft', 'Can be Supplied with or Without Legs', and 'Spare Set of Plates given Free with Every Machine'.

This Grinder has been designed specially for the Canadian Market by experts of many years practical experience in this country. We guarantee it to do more work (with the same power) than any other grinder of its size.

Everyone knows All Over the World. Everyone knows the Melotte Cream Separator—we have sold more than 5,000 of them in Canada alone during the past few years. The Lister Engine and Grinder will have just as large a sale!

It's QUALITY that COUNTS!

A Postal will bring our illustrated Pamphlet K G also a handy foot-rule.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

The Cow Stall Floor Problem

Cork Paving Brick

The Ideal Floor for Cow Stalls, Calf and Bull Pens, Horse Stalls, Sheep Pens and Piggeries.

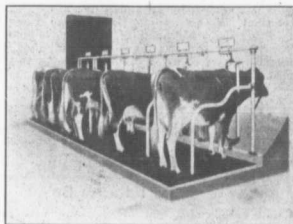
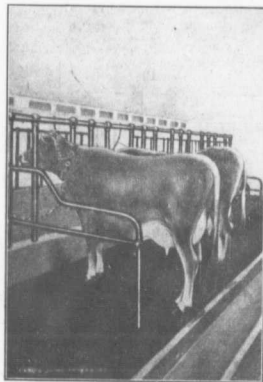
CORK PAVING BRICK, a material which solves the troublesome floor problem is now available. These bricks possess all the good features of both wood and cement, with none of their disadvantages.

Experience Has Shown Conclusively That:

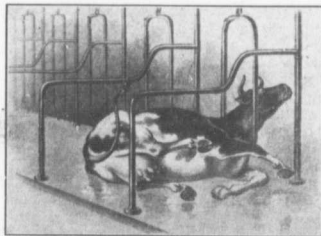
- First** They are always warm to the touch, summer or winter. Cork is naturally an excellent non-conductor of heat. Cork Brick floors are always warm enough for animals to stand or lie upon without heavy bedding or artificial heat. They tend to prevent garget, rheumatism and other diseases that are caused by cold and dampness.
- Second** They are resilient because both cork and asphalt are elastic substances. This removes the danger of hoof trouble and "bunchy" joints. For live stock being stabled on a Cork Brick floor is almost as comfortable as standing on turf.
- Third** They are never slippery, wet or dry. Cork Brick floors always give a firm, secure foothold. Why not ensure your cattle against slips and falls by installing them?
- Fourth** They are thoroughly sanitary. Just soak a Cork Brick in water, weighing it before you put it in. After being submerged for days you'll find that the moisture taken up will not amount to more than one and one-half or two per cent.
- Fifth** They are remarkably durable in service. You see Cork Brick have no grain like wood, and hence do not splinter; and are not rigid and brittle like cement, and therefore do not crumble. Installations under cattle, which have been in for more than three years, show no perceptible signs of wear.
- Sixth** They are easy to lay in old or new barns. No skilled mechanics are required. You can install Cork Brick yourself with very little trouble.
- Seventh** They are reasonable in cost, taking into account not merely first cost, but the cost in the long run, and considering their many advantages.

List of a Few Recent Installations

Sir Henry Pellatt, Toronto; Central Prison Farm, Guelph; Ontario Agricultural Farm, Guelph; Hospital for Feeble-minded, Orillia; McLean Farm, Pointe Claire; McDonald College, St. Annes; Stoney Croft Farm, St. Annes; J. F. Johnson, Esq., St. Annes; Department of Agriculture, Cap Rouge; Wilfred Guay, Esq., Stottsville; Senator Owen, Montreal; Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Magog; G. A. Gooderham, Esq., Clarkson; Lilleywood Farm, Muskoka.



No "bunchy" joints here



No accidents like this on Cork Brick Floors

Sample and Booklet, giving full information, mailed Free on request

THE KENT COMPANY, LIMITED
 513 Canadian Express Building
 MONTREAL, QUE.