

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage Comm. Dec 15
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DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 16, 1915



THE "COWBOY," AN ONTARIO INTERPRETATION OF A WILD WESTERN TERM.

—Photo in Huron Co., Ont.



There's No Time Like The Present

Did it ever really occur to you that none of us have a "lease 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

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AND

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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.

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Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph

Although a War-Time Fair Its Success Was Unqualified

"AGRICULTURE," quoth the Hon. Martin Burrell, in officially opening the Winter Fair at Guelph last week, "is the most peaceful and generally the industry least associated with war during times of peace, but when that period changes to one of strife agriculture is the foundation on which the chances of success depend." The fair opened by the Honorable Minister offered the best possible evidence of the strength and virility of the most important branch of agriculture in Ontario. Last year, with the war in its early stages the Winter Fair was a great success. This year with war still raging even higher standards were established for both quantity and quality of exhibits. The following figures giving a comparison of the total entries in 1914 and 1915 tell their own story:

	1915.	1914	Increase.
Horses	866	287	79
Cattle	899	273	126
Sheep	507	562	*5
Swine	413	254	159
Seeds	392	836	*4
Poultry	5,544	4,519	1,025
Total	7,561	6,231	1,330

*Decrease. Ontario Stockmen and the management of the Fair may well congratulate themselves on these figures. They indicate that as a Fat Stock Show Guelph will compare favorably with any other on the continent, as a horse show it is right in the front ranks with our largest fall exhibitions and as a poultry show it is in a class by itself. There were 500 more poultry entries at Guelph than at the World's Fair at San Francisco and over 1,000 more than at the great show at Madison Square Gardens, New York. And Ontario farmers supported their great show. There were 8,000 of them there the first day, a record crowd; 12,000 the second day, also a record crowd; and still more the third day. As a place where stockmen may meet together the Winter Fair is coming into its own.

The Dairy Features In speaking of the dairy features of the Fair we might speak a word of commendation and a word of criticism. The classes for dairy bull calves, included in the prize list for the first time this year, are a splendid feature and the dairy cattle breeders of the province were quick to

avail themselves of the opportunity it offered them. It cannot be gainsaid, however, that the dairy cattle features of the Fair, good as they were, are not truly representations of the extent and importance of the dairy industry in Ontario. The province numbers hundreds of breeders, young and old who could be attracted to the fair were conditions right. The accommodation given the dairy cattle exhibits, however, are anything but satisfactory. The overflow of the dairy stable was quartered this year in an annex, ill ventilated and hot. The result was two lots of cows under entirely different conditions, competing for the same prize. We know that the Fair management were working under difficulties this year but a continuance of such conditions in future years will do much to retard the development of the dairy end of the fair, which in the province at large, is developing more rapidly than any other branch of the live stock industry.

The Beef Cattle Ontario showed its best in the beef cattle classes at Guelph. As usual, the Shorthorns were strong in numbers, there being 92 entries of this breed; Herefords too made a strong showing with 26 entries; Aberdeen-Angus entries were few; Colonel McRae, as usual, had his Galloways on exhibition. Interest in the beef cattle classes was heightened by the presence of Mr. J. B. McGregor of Brandon, with his string of nine, mostly Angus grades. The pick of this Western string was 'Vee McGregor, a full brother of the famous Glencarnock Victor 2nd, the steer which won the sweepstakes at Chicago two years ago and made Mr. McGregor famous. Early in the week it was predicted that this steer would capture the award as best beef animal on the grounds and Vee McGregor made good. This animal has exceptional finish, being well covered over the loin and quarters and his 1,630 lbs. of weight is distributed where it will cut into the most valuable meat.

Other animals of splendid type were numerous, although not many were drawn out in the final contest with Vee McGregor. Judging for the champion steer or heifer, for the Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus or Hereford breeds, resulted in the win for a well meated Aberdeen-Angus steer owned by John Brown and Sons of Galt. A yearling Hereford heifer, (Concluded on page 8.)



Vol. XXXI

Raising All the D...

EVERY pr... cow about sanitary surround... be allowed to stall, or better... It is es... in order to avoid... navel cord. T... condition and... up about six w... would if milk...

It is now... that calves pr... milk are equal... and vigorous... whole milk or... with their dar... milk calf will... rugged frame... on whole milk... for the whole... smoother skin... fact that it is... of body fat... milk.

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*Extracts from Mental Station

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applies to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home and their enemies out. Each intersection securely locked—the kind that stays "out."
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One of the Very Nicest Things at the Winter Fair
Burdette Lucky Master sower is a chip of the old block; he is a son of Robert and Masterpiece, the greatest Yorkshire show bull in Canada and a descendant of Leachy (Gip), a great producing cow of the breed. At Guelph he won first place in the senior bull calf class. Owned by F. H. Harris, Mt. Egara, Ont.
—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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We Recognize Practical Progressive Ideas.

FARM AND DAIRY

& 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. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., DECEMBER 16, 1915

No. 50

Raising the Dairy Calf on Skim Milk*

All the Details of a Simple System of Feeding.—By E. G. Woodward.

EVERY precaution should be taken to give the cow about to freshen the most cleanly and sanitary surroundings possible. The cow should be allowed to calve in a clean, freshly bedded stall, or better yet in mild weather, in the pasture. It is essential that surroundings be clean in order to avoid infection of the freshly severed navel cord. The cow will be in better physical condition and will yield more milk if she is dried up about six weeks before calving time than she would if milked up to the time of calving.

It is now fairly well understood that calves properly raised on skim milk are equally as growthy, thrifty, and vigorous as those raised upon whole milk or those allowed to run with their dams. In fact the skim milk calf will oftentimes show a more rugged framework than a calf raised on whole milk. It is usual, however, for the whole milk calf to appear smoother and more plump, due to the fact that it lays on a greater amount of body fat than the calf fed skim milk.

Except for the fat that has been removed, skim milk is identical in composition with whole milk. When whole milk is taken into the calf's body, the fat of the milk is used to produce heat to keep the calf warm and also to form body fat. This same function can be performed very much more cheaply by starchy grains such as corn and oats.

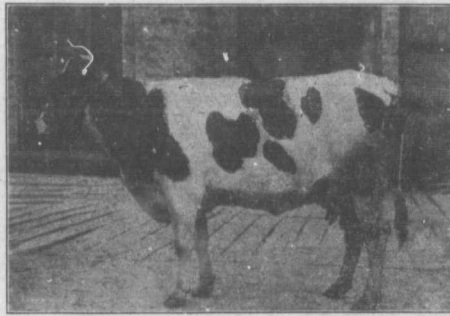
The protein of milk, which is the constituents most concerned in muscular growth and the building up of the vital organs, is equally as abundant in skim milk as in whole milk.

It matters little whether the calf is taken from the cow immediately after being dropped or is allowed to stay with its mother for several days. The essential thing is that the calf receive the first milk from its mother. A calf should always receive the milk from its own mother for the first two or three days of its life, because the milk is quite unlike normal milk and stimulates the calf's digestive tract to action.

The earlier the calf is taken from its mother the easier will it be to teach it to drink. When the calf runs with its mother for several days it will learn to drink more quickly if it is not offered milk for 24 to 36 hours after it has been separated from the cow. In most cases the calf will learn to drink quite readily if allowed to suck the feeder's fingers while they are held under the milk.

*Extracts from a bulletin from the Nebraska Experimental Station, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The stomach of the young calf is small, so that it is not able to handle large amounts of milk. Eight to 10 pounds or four or five quarts per day is the proper amount to feed a young calf. For a very small or weak calf, six pounds or three quarts is sufficient. The results are probably a little better when the calf is fed three times daily for the first few days. This is not necessary, however, and it is usually best not to feed three times daily unless the milk can be obtained fresh from the cow for each feed. The



The Sweepstakes Cow of the Winter Fair Dairy Test

Colantha Butter Girl holds the two-year-old record of the Holstein breed for Canada. At Guelph she added to her laurels by winning the sweepstakes prize with a production of 1874 lbs. of milk testing 5.3 per cent. It is interesting to note here that it was a sister of her dam that won the test at Guelph three years ago with a test of 5.6 per cent. fat. Colantha Butter Girl has always been a high tester, 4.5 per cent. during her Canadian record test, but the Guelph test constitutes a new record for her. Her score of 382.2 points is a new high record for the Guelph Winter Fair. She is a wonderful big three-year-old and as a mature cow will weigh 1,800 lbs. Owned by M. H. Haier, Spring-4 Ont.

milk should be divided equally between the feeds so that a calf being fed twice daily would receive four or five pounds at each feed.

A calf of ordinary vigor can be put on a skim milk diet at the age of two or three weeks. The change to skim milk should be gradual. This change is best made by substituting a pound of skim milk for a pound of whole milk at each feed until the calf is receiving only skim milk.

The amount of skim milk fed should be the same as that of the whole milk which it replaces. This will usually be 10 or 12 pounds for a calf two to three weeks old. A gradual increase in the milk should be made as the calf grows, until at the age of five months it is receiving 10 to 20 pounds daily, depending upon the size of the calf.

Feeding Grain

The calf will begin to eat a little grain by the time it is two or three weeks old. After it is a

few days old, grain should be kept before it and a little put into its mouth immediately after it has finished drinking its milk to aid it in learning to eat.

The grain should always be fed dry and never mixed with the milk. In order that grain be properly digested it is necessary that it be chewed before it is swallowed. Probably the best time to feed the grain is just after the milk has been fed. The calf's appetite is very keen at this time, and it will take to the grain readily.

A good grain mixture to use until the calf has learned to eat well is two parts ground corn and one part crushed oats. When the calf has learned to eat, shelled corn alone will give as good results as any grain that can be supplied.

Up to the age of three months it is well to give the calf all the grain it will eat. At that time it will be eating two to three pounds daily and may very well be limited to this amount until weaning time.

Feeding Hay

The calf will begin to eat hay at about the same time as it does grain, and some should be provided for it to nibble.

For the young calf, clover or mixed hay is as good as any. It occasionally happens that where alfalfa hay of the best quality is fed immediately after the milk and grain a calf will gorge itself to such an extent that impaction of the stomach may follow and prove fatal. When very palatable hay is fed, it is well either to supply it in limited amounts or to keep it before the calves all of the time so that they will not gorge themselves at any one time. In any case it is best to feed the hay during the middle of the day and not immediately after the milk and grain has been fed, as such a great bulk all at once proves a severe tax on the digestive system.

Feeding Silage

Silage may be fed with safety to the young calf, and is very much relished by it. It is well to pick the pieces of ear out of the silage feed a young calf. In using silage avoid overloading the calf's digestive system either by offering even only a small amount or supplying it in the middle of the day.

Water and Salt

It is a mistake to assume that a calf does not require water because it is receiving skim milk. The calf should have water accessible at all times, as it will drink considerable despite the fact that it is receiving a large quantity of milk.

It is also quite necessary that the calf be provided with salt. It requires salt besides its regular feed, the same as does an older animal.

Weaning

Six months is a very good age at which to wean a calf, though there is no reason why the feeding of milk should not be prolonged beyond this time,

A New System of Feeding Farm Animals

The "Cafeteria" System Gives Best Results in an Iowa Feeding Experiment

THE feeding of human beings and domestic animals is based on the same general principles. A system that has been proved good for men and women should apply equally to the feeding of sheep and hogs, horses and cows, or any other of the farm stock. It may have been such considerations as this that induced Prof. Evard, of the Iowa Experimental Station, to give the "cafeteria" system of eating a trial in the hog department. The "cafeteria" system is now well known in America. It may be described as a system of free choice. The food is arranged on long counters in the restaurant. The patron takes his tray and then goes and selects the food he desires, according to his taste and appetite at that particular time. The food that must be cooked is cooked right before his eyes; not in the distant kitchen.

This "cafeteria" system first gained favor because it was a new thing. Also because it was quick, clean and cheap. An altogether unforeseen effect of the system was that patrons of the "cafeteria" began to feed themselves more intelligently than they had ever done before. Their tastes became simple and their wants more easily satisfied. They paid for what they got and there was nothing to be gained by "overloading." The appetite of the eater has been proven to be a better index to his actual need than the menu prepared by the experienced cook.

This system was a right about turn from the ideas of all scientific teachers. The old idea was to determine just what a man or an animal needed on the average and then compound rations to meet those requirements. Hence we have what we call the feeding standards for balanced rations,—the Wolf-Lehmann and Kellner standards of Germany, the Dietrich standards of Illinois and the Woll standards of Wisconsin. The newer idea is that animals, human and otherwise, can balance their own rations better than can the best feeder. A difficulty in the old feeding standards that has always been recognized, is that each individual animal has its own special requirements and these must be catered to by the good feeder. The feeding standards were at best only a law of averages. The newer system, the "cafeteria" system, by allowing each individual animal to make its own selection of food, gets over the greatest deficiency of the feeding standard.

Details of the Experiment

Here are the details of the Iowa Experiment as conducted by Prof. Evard. On July 13, 1915, seven groups of hogs, 78 days old, and weighing 42 lbs., were put on an experiment in a dry lot and fed on shelled corn, wheat middlings and 60 per cent protein tankage. One group was fed under the "free choice" system. The grains were given in self-feeding hoppers, from which the pigs helped themselves. They also had access to water at all times. In the hand fed groups the pigs were allowed to eat each time until they were satisfied. Group II, was fed three times daily with the different feeds in dif-

ferent compartments of the trough. This might be called a "limited free choice" system. Group III, was fed twice daily under the "limited free choice" system. Group IV, was hand fed twice daily, the feeds being mixed according to the Dietrich feeding standard. Group V, was fed according to the Dietrich standard, the amount of water being limited according to the same standard. Group VI, was fed twice daily according to the Kellner standard and Group VII, twice daily according to the Wolf-Lehmann standard. All groups had free access to rock salt, bone ash and charcoal. On Nov. 4th last, when the pigs were about a week less than six months of age, the results of the first 100 days of feeding were available. Prof. Evard comments on the results as follows:

1. "The 'free-choice' pigs outgained all the other groups.
2. "After 100 days of feeding, the 'free-choice' pigs—all three groups—outweighed all the others,



The Home of an Extensive Commercial Dairy Herd in the Bedford District of Quebec. The big barn and stable here illustrated is on the Hookers Stock Farm, Bromo Co., Que. It is 150 by 45 feet. Mr. Le Roy Cooley, the proprietor, is a dairyman on a large scale, an advocate of the milking machine and the Holstein cow.

indicating that the ration the pigs themselves selected, regardless of how they were permitted to select the same, was superior when measured by the growth made than the man-selected and man-standardized mixed rations.

3. "The self-fed and 'thrice-a-day' pigs easily excel the 'twice-a-days,' weighing about 20 pounds more, equivalent to about two weeks extra feeding to enable the low-weighting group to catch up.

4. "The 'Wolf-Lehmann-standard' pigs are last in daily gains and in weights for age, being clearly outclassed to date by the Dietrich and the Kellner standards.

5. "The lowest cost for a hundred pounds gain and the most profit per pig are centered in the 'free-choice, self-fed' group. 'Free-choice three times a day' shows second on the profits and third on the cost. Kellner feeding shows up quite well, but Wolf-Lehmann is an 'easy last.'

6. "In addition to lowest cost of gains, most rapid gains, biggest pigs for the age and greatest profits, much labor of feeding and figuring—the last usually the most difficult—was saved by following the 'free-choice' scheme of self-feeding."

It must be remembered that only one experiment has yet been conducted, but the results of this experiment are altogether in favor of the

"cafeteria" system. The experiment, too, has been limited to hog feeding, excepting of course its first application to human feeding. Is it possible that some day horses, cows and sheep may be fed according to the same system? We must make another exception: If farm poultry may be considered a part of the farm stock, it is well to remember that many of the best poultry men have been following the "cafeteria" system for many years, only they call it "hooper" feeding. Not the least of its advantages will be the saving in labor.

The Home of Duchess Skylark Ormsby

WHEN Funder Hølingen Fayne made her great yearly record for fat production, many predicted that the highest possible point of production had been reached. It seemed almost impossible that such a record could be excelled by any other representative of the bovine race. The impossible has now been achieved and Duchess Skylark Ormsby has given to the world a new high record of 1,206 lbs. of fat, equivalent to over 1,600 lbs. of butter in one year. Any information in connection with this great cow is readable news nowadays to all lovers of a good dairy animal. The following regarding Duchess Skylark Ormsby and the herd in which she now is, is gleaned from a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman.

Mr. John B. Irwin, her owner, is a real breeder and farmer. The herd of which he is now the proprietor was established by his father, who settled on a farm of 141 acres near Minneapolis, Minn., in 1865. Mr. Irwin, Sr., made his first start in Shorthorns. That he had a good herd is proven by the fact that he won many prizes at the early Minnesota fairs. The Shorthorns had one drawback. They were disappointing as milk producers. Mr. Irwin did not attempt to follow up the dual purpose pantheon, but in 1885 he traded his Shorthorns for Holsteins, borrowing sufficient capital to get the right kind of a foundation. His herd was one of the first black and white herds established in Minnesota. In 1899, Mr. Irwin retired and sold his 15 pure-bred Holsteins and 35 high grades with all his other personal property to his son, John B. Irwin.

A year later John B. purchased the farm. He found himself with total liabilities of \$15,000. He had little money to put into the business, securing his father against loss with life insurance policies and mortgages. Prices of milk and cattle were both low, but he had good cows, and for the first few years he gained about \$1,000 a year. He soon saw the superior money-making merit of the pure-bred animal, and started to increase his herd. He now has about 200 head of highly bred and well developed Holsteins. The original 141 acres had been extended to 486 acres. This is wonderful progress when it is considered that Mr. Irwin started with little capital and had no other source of income but his Holsteins and farms.

All of the animals in Mr. Irwin's herd are either in Advanced Registry, or from Advanced Registry animals. The record of Duchess Skylark Ormsby is not the first world beating record made in the herd. Pieterje Maid Ormsby broke the 30 day fat record in 1911—116.50 lbs. fat.

IT is now among the of rural co falling to do what it oug opinion that portion tra while this is neverthe better servio outlay. It is in many ca instead of p tivities of supposed to dren away city. The young wom whose chief a degree of to a place school, or congenial greater or rural scho influ'nce c ing tenden one direct there are n efforts of r work of th creasing. munities a living for i fields of us and proble worthy the as any that

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The Development of the Consolidated School

What the Schools are Doing for Country Girls and Boys. By Richard Lees, M. A.

It is now a generally admitted fact among those who are making a study of rural conditions, that the school is failing to do for country communities, what it ought to do. Many are of the opinion that what it costs is out of proportion to the service it renders, and while this is probably far from true, it is nevertheless a fact that a very much better service could be got for the same outlay. It is held, and not without cause in many cases, that the country school, instead of preparing for the life and activities of the community which it is supposed to serve, is educating the children away from the farms and into the city. The teachers are in most cases young women, with limited experience, whose chief ambition is to attain to such a degree of success as will entitle them to a place on the staff of some city school, or to graduate into some more congenial calling. They hold in a greater or less degree of contempt, the rural school and all its associations. The influence of such a school on the growing tendencies of the children can be in one direction only. To this, of course, there are many exceptions, and, thanks to the efforts of recent years to enrich and broaden the work of the country schools, the number is increasing. There is growing up in country communities a conviction that all that is worth living for is not found in the cities, that there are fields of usefulness and opportunity just as good and problems to be solved on the farm, just as worthy the keenest application of the best minds as any that are to be found in the cities.

On the other hand when one compares the average school building of the city with that of the country, contrasts the beauty, efficiency and thorough equipment of the one with the bare, habby, desolate isolation of the other, can we blame the teachers? Can we greatly blame the pupils? Do we believe that the children from the rural homes, have just as good a right to the best that can be provided in the way of school advantages as the children of the city? In the towns and cities, immense strides have been made in educational progress in 25 years, yes in 10 years. But the country is just about where it was. We still hear people contending that what was good enough for their fathers and them, ought to be good enough for their children, forgetting that in almost every other respect, there has been an advance that is almost marvelous, and that if we attempted to perform the duties and occupations of life as our grandfathers did, we would soon be out of the running, assigned to a place among the fossils, and wondering in an innocent way what had gone wrong with the rest of the world.

Not only has the onward movement of things in other lines, made imperative a change in educational methods, but the conditions of rural life have so changed that in many places an efficient country school is not possible. In many school sections there are not enough chil-



The Teachers' Residence at Rollo, Ill.

The building is on the school grounds is owned by a company of the school patrons, and is rented to the handlady. Teachers pay \$5 a week. The location being purely rural accommodation for seven teachers could not otherwise be secured convenient to the school.

dren to make a good school even did all the other necessary conditions exist. But these conditions do not exist and in most cases they cannot be adequately provided by one school section.

Consolidation the Remedy

Both the inadequacy of appliances and the lack of pupils can be overcome best by combining the resources of several sections. In that way a building can be secured that makes provision for all the requirements of a modern education. As an illustration of what can be accomplished in this regard, it may be well at this stage to give a description of some of the schools visited by the writer.

Leaving the city of Winchester, Ind., accompanied by the County Superintendent and the State Director of Vocational Education, on a wet, disagreeable morning, a drive of some 12 miles brought us to a school where 364 pupils were in attendance, 79 of whom were in the high school

there, having supposed that surely on a morning so disagreeable some of the wagons would be missing or late. But not so, everybody was there, and everybody comfortable and smiling. No muddy boots, no wet feet, no damp clothes, drenched caps, soaked cloaks, or any of the other disagreeable things that can be seen at an ordinary country school any wet morning. This building is situated at a small village, and so the children are not all from farm homes. At the time of the opening of this school the state official who made the address, spoke of its size and appointments, and congratulated the people on the "large and commodious building, sanitary in every part, large enough to meet the needs of the community for years." In less than three years it became the duty of this same official to condemn the building and order an addition. This was owing to the fact that so many of the surrounding districts abandoned their schools and sent their children to the "big school." This being a large school, the provision for the teaching of what may be called the extra branches, is excellent. Manual training and domestic science are, in charge of special teachers. After a short time spent here the party moved on to the school in an adjoining township which is purely rural.

A Typical School

This building is probably the finest visited. It stands on a beautiful knoll surrounded by maple trees, the grounds being some 10 acres in extent. The building itself, which is of beautiful design, consists of two stories and a basement and cost \$33,000. Ten teachers are employed here, five devoting all their time to public school work, and two to the high school, while the time of one is divided. Then there are special teachers for domestic science and manual training. This work is taken with the senior public school grades and all the high school pupils. Nothing in the way of equipment that can be found in the very best city schools is wanting here.

In the basement are to be found the water works plant, which consists of a well, a power pumping plant, a pressure tank and the necessary piping by which the water is conveyed to the various parts of the building, to the science and cooking laboratories, to the drinking fountains, to the bath and toilet rooms. The latter are also in the basement, the closets being of the automatic flush variety and drain into a properly located septic tank. In this part of the building is also the heating apparatus, the manual training shops and the domestic science kitchens. The shops are furnished with a power planer and some simple machines, and the necessary supply of tools and work benches.

On the main floor there are besides corridors, stairs and cloak rooms, three class rooms and a recitation room for small classes. The second floor has a large class room which is also used for an assembly room.
(Continued on page 17.)



Consolidated School at Rollo, Ill.

The cost of this school was \$35,000. Pupils provide their own transportation. There are seven teachers and the cost of maintenance for last year was \$6,500.

classes. This school serves a whole township, 13 teachers being employed.

Arriving shortly after the hour for opening, we were agreeably disappointed to find all the school

High Records in the Dairy Test at Guelph

Two Breeds Established New High Standards of Production

The dairy section of the Winter Fair at Guelph last week was a success in every way. Not the least of its accomplishments was the setting of a new high standard production for the fair. The new record stands to the credit of Colantha Butter Girl and her breeder and exhibitor, M. H. Haley of Springford, Ont. Her total score of 902.1 places her record 8.1 points in advance of the great record established by Mr. W. H. Merritt of last year. Colantha Butter Girl's record is all the more noteworthy when it is remembered that she is but a three-year-old. As a two-year-old she established a seven-day record for her breed, which still holds precedence in Canada. She has always been a high tester but she outdid herself at Guelph; her milk tested 4.3 per cent fat, the highest test by any breed in the competition. In quantity of milk, however, the star performer was the mature Holstein cow, Victoria Mercena, owned by Jos. G. Currie of Ingersoll, with 27.4 lbs of milk and the altogether satisfactory test of 3.8.

The improvement in type, so noticeable in this breed in recent years, was often remarked on in connection

with the Holstein exhibit this year. The same men won in the test who are prominent in the show ring—and in a few cases with the same cows. Of course, there were exceptions but the most of the blacks and whites were big shapely animals with big, shapely udders. The exhibitors of the 40 animals shown were: M. H. Witley and M. L. Haley, Springford, W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, C. E. Smith, Scotland, Jos. G. Currie, Ingersoll, C. E. Hulet, Norwich, C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville, S. Lemon & Sons, Lynden, Rattie Bros., Norwich, J. K. and C. E. Moore, Peterboro, C. S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Hiram Reigh, Courtland, Martin McDowell, Oxford Centre, Fred W. Lee, Springford, W. J. Biggar and Curtis, Jarvis, Hiram Dymont, Dundas and R. H. Holby of Port Perry who won the heifer class with his one entry.

In the Ayrshire classes, too, a new record was established: Lady from the Springbank herd of A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, made 19.4 lbs. milk testing 4.2 with a total score of 262.3. The record was established in the most keenly contested race that has characterized

(Continued on page 12)

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Dairy Test Awards

	Lbs.	%	Tl.
	milk	fat.	nte.
1-Royal Princess—J. W. Jackson, Woodstock	22.4	4.5	317
2-Gipsy—A. Stevenson, Atwood	16.5	3.7	199.3

Heifer, under 36 mos.

2-Buttery Bess, J. W. Jackson	20.1	4.3	109.6
3-Kelly Queen—John Kelly & Sons, Shakespeare	14.1	4.1	99.3

AYRSHIRES—Cows, Mature

1-Lady Jane—A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners	19.4	4.3	262.3
2-Dropout of Manis, Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford	15.7	4.0	224.9
3-Scottie's Name—John McKee, Norwich	15.0	4.0	223.3
4-Glen Shaurook Oasty Again—Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford	14.1	4.4	211.3
5-Royal Lass—Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford	17.0	4.1	220.3
6-White Hill Wagon—H. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners	16.9	4.3	216.0
7-Stripes of Craigieles—H. O. Hamill, Markham	18.1	3.8	212.6

Heifer, 36 mos. and under 48

1-Gem of Craigieles—H. O. Hamill, Markham	15.9	3.9	157.2
2-Queen Jennie of Bruden—John McKee, Norwich	13.6	3.7	156.3
3-Speck of Springbank Ind—John McKee, Norwich	11.9	4.4	154.7
4-Doglas Scottie's Sarah—John McKee, Norwich	11.0	4.2	148.1
5-Brighton Brae, Tenn. Ind.—N. Dymont, Bradford	10.7	3.8	136.6

Heifer, under 36 mos.

1-Susanna Evergreen—B. B. Palmer & Son, Norwich	14.7	4.3	197.1
2-Bine Bell Craigieles—H. O. Hamill	14.2	4.3	192.4
3-Briery Craigieles—H. O. Hamill	13.2	4.3	184.7
4-Dairy Maid of Hickory Hill—N. Dymont	12.3	3.9	161.4
5-Lady Jewel of Springbank—A. S. Turner & Son	12.4	3.9	156.4
6-Lady Jewel of Springbank—A. S. Turner & Son	11.4	3.9	144.3

HELSTEINS—Cows, over 48 mos.

1-Nyland Ladoga Mercena—Jos. Currie, Ingersoll	27.4	3.6	298.9
2-Ma's Snowball—W. H. Cherry, Hagersville	23.1	3.7	276.9
3-Korndyke's Abbecker's Pauline—Rattie Bros., Norwich	21.4	4.0	244.5
4-Pauline Colantha Posh—A. E. Hulet, Norwich	21.2	3.7	236.9
5-Ladoga Ada Veeman—A. E. Hulet	20.6	3.7	225.9
6-Ladoga Ada Veeman—A. E. Hulet	20.6	3.7	244.4
7-Maggie Clark—C. E. Smith, Scotland	20.4	3.4	227.2
8-Aggie Favorit Johann—G. B. Gooderham, Clarkson	22.4	3.1	209.6

Heifer, over 36 mos. and under 48

1-Colantha Butter Girl—M. H. Haley, Springford	307.4	5.3	308.1
2-Pontian Atlas Francis—Rattie Bros.	283.2	4.2	242.7
3-Nancy Burton Posh—M. H. Cherry	155.2	3.9	150.3
4-Faforit Beauty Posh—W. H. Cherry	206	3.3	221.8
5-Bessie Juelle Banks—Fred W. Lee, Springford	192.8	4.4	215.7
6-Lady Jewel of Springbank—Rattie Bros.	184.2	3.9	184.2
7-Lady Ormsby Colantha—A. E. Hulet	172.6	3.6	201.3
8-Miss Johanna Posh—A. E. Hulet	148.9	4.2	196.2

Heifer, under 36 mos.

1-Payne Segis De Ko—R. H. Holby, Port Perry	199.9	3.3	217.0
2-Daisy Payne Ind—M. H. Haley	166.4	4.0	210.
3-Calamity Concomnia—Martin McDowell	148.9	3.9	186.8
4-Princess Francis Posh—Rattie Bros.	133.9	3.9	159.9
5-Versailles Sarcastic—W. H. Cherry	138.6	4.0	177.6
6-Lady Keyes Mercena—A. E. Hulet	147.3	3.1	161.3
7-Bonnie Stapel Echo—Hiram Dymont, Dundas	136.6	3.9	151.3

BERSEYS, Cows, Mature

1-Missie's Beauty—H. Nichols, Woodstock	191.1	4.1	161.9
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Heifer, 36 mos. and under 48

1-Flores Glenboyle—D. A. Boyle, Woodstock	179.3	3.9	179.3
2-Sunny Braes Ruby—H. Nichols	154.5	3.9	154.5

GRADES, Cows, Mature

1-E. D. Hilliker, Burgoyneville	208	2.8	205.6
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Heifer, 36 mos. and under 48

1-E. D. Hilliker	190.5	3.1	190.8
2-W. J. Biggar & Sons, Peterboro	131.2	2.6	129.2
3-E. K. and C. E. Moore, Peterboro	99.1	3.7	124.1

Heifer, under 36 mos.

1-Jacob Leroh	101.2	4.1	122.2
2-W. J. Biggar & Sons	105.4	3.7	131.9
3-W. J. Biggar & Sons	114.4	3.4	123.9

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Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph

(Continued from page 2.)

owned by Jas. Page of Wallace town, Ont., was awarded similar honors for her breed and D. McKae's yearling heifer, Easter Lily, got the ribbon as best Galloway of the show.

Tom Kusssel's "Tom," three years old, was adjudged the best Shorthorn steer, but perhaps a little overripe and carrying too much meat in the cheaper cuts, especially forward. He was selected as reserve grand champion, though many thought another of McGregor's entries, Glenarock Maiden, should have gone up as the reserve, she being young and very prime. Another interesting award was for grade fat senior calf; this went to Peter Stewart's Danny, a prime hander.

Horses
The most noteworthy feature of the record exhibit of horses, was the large proportion of Canadian bred animals shown. In a normal year, two-thirds of the Clydesdales are imported and one-third Canadian.

This year there were 160 Clydes on exhibition, two-thirds Canadian bred and only one-third imported. This condition is traceable directly to war conditions, which have hindered imports. The quality of the entries did not seem to have suffered because of the change. All of the old-time exhibitors—Graham Bros., Smith and Richardson, Hodgkinson & Tisdale and T. H. Hazzard—were on hand with long strings, in addition to numerous exhibitors with fewer entries. The most coveted award in the Clydesdale sections, that of grand champion stallion, was won by Barncott, exhibited by Graham Bros. This stallion is too well known to need description: he is great in action, and good all over—feet, bone and top. The champion imported mare was W. W. Hogg's Royalette, a fine big trappy and sappy mare. The award for best Canadian bred stallion went to Randolph Roman, a great good three-year-old, exhibited by T. H. Hazzard. The champion Canadian-bred mare, Scotland's Charm, was of a thick-set broody type, owned by Geo. Miller, California.

Percherons, as might be expected, were largely imported and made one of the best showings of the breed ever seen at Guelph. Altogether there were 90 splendid animals and the attention that they attracted from visitors was a strong indication of their growing popularity in Ontario. The award for champion Percheron mare went to J. B. Hogate Westcott with their "Lacune" and the best stallion was adjudged to be Ich-noble exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Shires were a small showing and the small growth made in these classes at our fall and winter fairs, would seem to indicate the breed does not appeal to Canadians. The grand champion Shire mare was Rokeby Halo, and the champion stallion Dunsmore Nately, exhibited by J. W. Guardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Sheep and Swine

The sheep exhibit was a large one, although it did not reach the dimensions of the record showing of 1914. All of the usual exhibitors were out and all breeds, both long wool and short wool, were well represented. The competition that always inspires the most interest, the awarding of the Drummond cup for the best pen of five lambs, three ewes and two rams, of any breed, graded or pure, was made unusually interesting this year by the fact that Col. McEwen had already captured the cup twice and a third win would make it his "for keeps." Six pens of pure bred lambs, Cotswolds, Shropshires, Hampshire Oxfords, Southdowns and Lincolns, lined up for the crowning competition of the year's show circle. Col.

McEwen won out and the beautiful trophy donated by the late Sir George A. Drummond, became his. All previous holders of the cup, we understand, are to receive a wreath in token of that notable, if partial success.

Yorkshires largely predominated in the swine classes. There were over 70 of them. Berkshire, which have been steadily gaining in numbers, were only 16 behind. Chester Whites and Tamworths were shown by the same exhibitors who have been competing with each other for several years. In some of the bacon classes, where awards went almost altogether to the Yorkshire breed, the judge had the sympathy of all and he testified that never before had he had classes before him of such high uniform quality.

The boys from the farms found their main interests in the hog department around the class for entries for farmer's sons. These hogs are fed by the boys on the farm, an accurate account being kept of the amount of feed consumed by each group from time of weaning until they are shown. The award is based on the economy of feeding and the quality of the finished hog.

Seeds

Conditions over the province at harvesting were so unfavorable that few were entertained for the suc-



The Heaviest Milk Producer of the Cows Competing at Guelph

During the three days of the dairy test Hyland Ladoga Marcona produced 257.4 lbs. of milk, an average of almost 86 lbs. a day, with the very creditable fat content of 3.5 per cent. This exceptionally broody looking cow is owned by James Carrie & Sons, Ingersoll, Ont.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

cess of the seed exhibit this year. All pessimistic prophecies came to naught, however, and the seed exhibit was the largest ever shown at Guelph. In fact, the space in the City Hall usually devoted to seeds and feature exhibits, was this year taken up by seeds alone. Some of the samples of corn were not as well ma-

tured as they might have been, but on the whole the quality was good. Some samples of seed grain were discolored, but such imperfections were not anything like as common as might be expected. If we may judge the seed of the province from the entries at Guelph, there will be abundance of first class seed next spring.

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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Brant Farmers Organizing

BRANT county, which already has a number of successful local cooperative associations, made another forward step on Saturday, Dec. 11, when a meeting of those farmers living principally in the vicinity of the city of Brantford, was held in the Court House, Brantford, in the interests of the Brant Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited. This society already has secured a charter from the government. It has an authorized capital of \$40,000, divided into 800 shares of \$50 each. The provisional board of directors are: Messrs. G. M. Ballachev, W. H. Brooks, F. E. Malcolm, R. C. Porter and R. H. Shaver, of Brantford, J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, and W. C. Good, of Paris. The provisional board of directors previous to the meeting, principally through the efforts of Mr. Ballachev, had sold \$1,850 worth of stock among some 30 farmers. The meeting held on Saturday was to lay the situation fully before the farmers of the district and to ascertain if they

showed how economic conditions are bearing with increasing severity on farmers, because of the better organization of the business interests, which has been effected during the past 20 years. In the States these conditions have progressed to the stage where over half the farmers of the nation no longer own their own farms and where over 37 1/2 per cent are out and out tenants. Similar conditions were beginning to manifest themselves in Canada, and the time had come when the farmers should cooperate. He showed the extent to which cooperation has progressed in Ontario and the wonderful success of the farmers' organizations in Western Canada. He gave a most encouraging report of the progress made by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, which was ready to help the local organizations.

The meeting unanimously supported the proposal to complete organization. Different farmers present, who had already purchased stock, stated that they were willing to double their

A Queen Among the Ayrshires.
Few dairy animals can show as wonderful under development and veining as Duchess of Montabello, from the big herd of Ion, Senator Owens. She combines everything desirable in the ideal dairy animal-type, production, constitution—all of which combined to place her at the head of her class at the 1913 Ottawa Fair. From such as the Duchess come the winners for future exhibitions.

were willing to support the new organization and to help in the sale of the necessary additional stock. About 70 farmers attended.

Mr. Ballachev, the provisional president, explained the objects of the company, and Mr. W. C. Good laid the main features of a prospectus which had been prepared, before the meeting. Last year the farmers of the district cooperated to a small extent and made considerable savings. It had been found from that experience that if the work was to be made a complete success, it would be necessary to either purchase or lease a warehouse in Brantford which could be used as an assembling and distributing centre. It was felt that the company should sell at least \$10,000 worth of stock and raise at least \$5,000 in cash to ensure having capital sufficient for its requirements. Some of the farmers present thought this rather high, but it was pointed out that one car load of feed costs from \$600 to \$800. If the company was to purchase any considerable number of car loads, as it probably would, as well as deal in binder twine, fencing and other supplies, the capital would be none too large.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, managing director of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro,

stock holdings, if necessary, to ensure their success.

A Report Appreciated

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—At our regular meeting last week your splendid report of the recent conference in Winnipeg between the farmers and business men was commented on, and a vote of appreciation given. We are very much pleased indeed to have such a champion for the farmers' rights. It is very encouraging to note the firm stand our agriculturists are taking for their rights. We may never take a retrograde step. We are determined to stand by the organization and help it all in our power. We feel sure it will take stick-to-itiveness. And that's what we mean to do. One great handicap to our progress up here is the high freight rates, but we think the Government will see this and remedy it after awhile. Our Club is growing and expanding its influence. We hold regular meetings and are looking forward to having Mr. Morrison with us again in the near future. Yours for a great future for the farmer's movement of this province.—W. H. Evans, Secretary, Farmers' Club, Bar River, Algoma Dist., Ont.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The crop report from the Prince Edward Department of Agriculture, characterizes the autumn weather as not at all favorable to outside crops. The wheat crop is below the average in all counties, but with considerable variation. In general it is a little better than an average crop; barley much below average; corn a failure; potatoes and average crop; clover variable; live stock conditions, generally improving. Good milk cows are in demand at \$70 to \$80. Sheep are receiving more attention than ever before.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.
DOMVILLE, Dec. 8.—We are having nice weather and the farmers are through with plowing and into the woods. Factories are still making a success of the high price, and also some people are making butter so as to get ready for shipping milk later in the year. We have snow flurries occasionally, and quite hard freezing nights. Cattle are all in the stable and went in in the ship—G.W.C.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
FERGUS, December 7.—We are having fine winter weather. The ground is hard frozen and there is a little snow but not enough for sleighing. Horses are still some threshing to be done. A good deal of the plowing was not finished on account of the wet weather. The wheat is in the barn this season, and on account of the ground freezing so soon. Prices for turkeys are 12 a bushel in the city. Eggs, 30c; eggs, 89 per cent.—W.A.S.

THORNHURST, December 9.—We are having very mild weather at present, just a slight bit of snow, which is fast disappearing. The young people are wishing for plenty of snow for Christmas. On Tuesday there was a large shipment of cattle and hogs from Thornhurst station. The price of hogs is 89 a cwt. The butchers are giving 125 a lot for dressed hogs. Chapman McCremon of McMaster University, Toronto, visited the Baptist church here last Saturday evening on "World Powers and Civilizations" struggling for the mastery." There was under the auspices of the Literary and Scientific Club.—C. P.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
CARLSBUE, Dec. 10.—The cold weather has set in and plowing is over. Although we have not had very much snow the sleighing is good but the roads are somewhat slippery. Horses that are not sharpened. We have had a very wet summer from July last right on to the middle of October. The weather was very good for the fall work, for taking up roots and even potatoes, of which there were a lot in the ground at the beginning of November. Wheat is 81c; peas, 81 1/2c; oats, 30c; butter, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 50c to 81 bag. There have been loads of rotten potatoes left on the fields. Farmers will have to go in more for spraying for blight. Farmers have lots of roots, straw and grain for their stock.—A. R.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
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CHILLIWACK, Nov. 23.—The weather during the past two weeks has been mild with a chilly breeze. The ground is again snow has come to the foothills several times but soon melts. People here are not anticipating a hard winter. Many cattle, horses and sheep are still running out. There is a great deal of fall plowing done here as yet. The prices of produce are as follows: Beef, 40c live wt.; pork, 15c; barley, 10c to 60c; eggs, 85c; ducks, 56 to 87 a doz.—N. E. C.

A Correction

Farm and Dairy desires to draw attention to an error occurring on page 13 of our Special Breeders' Number last week. The Ayrshire cow there illustrated is not Duchess of Montabello, but Flassie, owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C. This cow had the best performance for her breed in British Columbia in 1913; 31 lbs. milk and 140 lbs. of fat over that which is required to admit her to Record of Performance standard. Duchess of Montabello, first in her class at both Toronto and Ottawa last fall, is illustrated on this page in this issue.

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

The Country Church

IS the country church losing its hold on the rural community? This question is inspired by a recent conversation with a young farmer from Huron Co., Ont. He informed us that in his section, interest in the country churches was on the decline, and that he and the most of his neighbors now attend church in town a few miles away, where there is "better music and better preaching." The conditions mentioned by our Huron county friend are developing over a wide area, and it is a common thing to see churches that were once packed to the doors, now almost deserted. This condition may be partly due to lack of interest, but probably more to rural depopulation. Local support, however, should not be lacking in keeping alive every rural church that is in a position to be of service to the community. Just how valuable the rural church may be to the community in which it is located, was well expressed recently in a circular from the Colorado Agricultural College from which we quote the following:

"Everyone is agreed that a high moral standard is necessary to a successful and happy community. People can neither live happily together, nor conduct business to good advantage unless they are fairly certain that their associates can be depended on to do the right thing. Now, it has been demonstrated almost beyond the possibility of question that a high moral standard cannot be long maintained without the religious motive. France tried it and failed. A few years ago Japan thought she needed no more missionaries. Now she is calling for them urgently. Why? Because she sees now that high morals are impossible without religion, and Christianity is the only religion that can stand in the presence of modern science. The essentially religious organization, the church, is therefore necessary to the success of the rural community."

Men of spiritual mind already appreciate the value of the rural church. But the value extends beyond spiritual matters and we can all afford

to support our churches because of their moral and material value in every rural community.

Land Values and Tenancy

FARM and Dairy believes that it expresses the sentiments of the great majority of Canadian farmers when we give as our ideal for rural Canada, a country inhabited by home-owning and home-loving tillers of the soil. Good citizenship and the ownership of the land we work, seem to go hand in hand. There is also an almost equally unanimous desire on the part of farmers to see their land increase in value. The ideal and the desire are directly contrary to each other, as increasing land values inevitably mean an increasing proportion of tenant farmers with a consequent languishing of all community activity.

Some figures recently collected by the United States Department of Agriculture in the states of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, bring out clearly why high-priced land and tenancy go together. The department found that in these three states, where farm land values are higher than anywhere else in America, land owners were receiving a return of about 3.5 per cent on the value of their lands. On land worth \$150 an acre, a return of 3.5 per cent would be \$5.25 an acre a year. The common rate of interest on first mortgages in those states is six per cent and \$5.25 represents an interest return on only a little more than \$84. The difference between the \$150 at which the land is valued and the \$84, which is its value based on earning power, represents the speculative value of the land.

This speculative value represents the money that the owner expects to get if he were to hold his land a few years longer. It has no present earning power, and is greatest where land is highest in price. It is because of this speculative value that the man with little capital finds that he can rent land cheaper than he can buy it, and in our best districts right here in Canada, the speculative value is so high that the man of small means has but little hope of paying for a farm out of what his farm itself earns without many years of hard toil and severe self-denial. Hence it is that as land values increase, so does the proportion of tenant farmers. From this, too, it must be evident that cheaper money and cheaper markets, leading as they do to higher land values, cannot solve the tenant problem where already established or avoid it where it does not as yet exist. It is significant that in Ontario, the proportion of tenants by counties varies almost directly with the average value of farm land in the country.

A Cooperative Danger

SUCCESSFUL cooperative business is easier of attainment in a district where the cooperating farmers are interested in only a limited number of crops. The grain growers of the West have built up a great company for the handling of their grain, and the directors of that company have wisely refused to attempt the marketing of the smaller products of Western farms. In the East, cooperation has made most progress where societies have been organized for the marketing of some one definite crop, as, for instance, fruit growers' societies in the fruit districts and dairymen's associations in some of the dairy districts. Even in Denmark, where agricultural cooperation has been perfected, there may be one-half dozen societies in one community, each society handling a different product of the farm. The Danes have learned that cooperation on the general store plan is not a success.

This principle of cooperative business should be borne in mind by Ontario cooperators. We have noticed a tendency on the part of members of local associations to be unduly critical of the

United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, because it has not immediately taken over the marketing of all the products of their farms. Such action on the part of the United Farmers would be suicidal. Only staple lines such as are produced in large quantities in all rural sections can be handled safely at first. In the end it may be found wise to organize subsidiary societies to handle other products. To attempt now to cater to the demands of a few members and launch out into a general marketing scheme would be to court certain disaster. We believe the majority of Ontario cooperators realize this and will give the executive their support in the safer policy that they are pursuing.

Champion Pulsion with Conformation

DUCHESS Skylark Ormsby, world's champion butter producer, comes from a herd that is notable in two different fields. In recent years this herd has won championship honors in the show ring at four of the largest world's exhibitions and at four National Dairy shows. At the same time, every animal in the herd is in the Advanced Registry or is from an Advanced Registry animal, and more than one world's record has been made by its representatives. The proprietor, Mr. John B. Irwin, does not believe that milk and fat production and breeding for the show ring necessarily conflict. In conversation with Hoard's Dairyman recently, he said:

"World record cows show that they must be about perfect in the essentials in order to produce phenomenal yields of milk and fat. I believe the smooth, pleasing type has a commercial value and that the truly constructive breeder must develop the characteristics of his fancy just as faithfully as must the artist or the poet. Beauty of the animal must faithfully portray utility, and breeding for type as well as production gives inspiration and changes all a producer into a most satisfying achievement."

In these few words, Mr. Irwin portrays the highest ideal of the dairy breeder. His views and those of Prof. H. Barton, published in Farm and Dairy last week, are in close agreement. Perhaps the milk pail test and show ring competition may not be as far apart as the teaching of many dairy experts of the last few years would lead us to believe.

The Place of the Specialist

THE enthusiastic but ill-advised Institute lecturers of the years ago who advocated intense specialization as the easiest road to wealth on the farm, are not so popular now as they once were. "It is now generally recognized that the chances of great gain in specialized farming are more than counterbalanced by the chances of equally great loss. Hence the popularity of mixed farming, which if it does not offer opportunity for riches, guarantees a comfortable living. Is there then a place for the specialist?"

There is, but farmers as a class will never be specialists in the older sense of the word. Few of us have time to trap nest our hens to breed high producing strains, or to select grain according to the most approved standards. Herein lies the opportunity for neighborhood specialists. In one of the Lake Ontario counties, for instance, a farmer friend of ours produces much of the seed oats and barley purchased by his neighbors. This man has a native aptitude for seed production and the extra prices that he realizes for his output, make this form of specialization profitable for him. Poultry breeding too is ever becoming a more complicated procedure and the majority of farmers in the future will be buying their hatching eggs and breeding stock from poultry specialists. The production of vegetable seed also offers a wide field for the seed specialist. In fact, almost every neighborhood would afford a sufficient market for one or more specialities in each of the lines mentioned and all would be richer because of such specialization.

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the Ayreshire in many years. 34 Ayreshire splendid copious and pleasing milk. The strong One-mer & Shermers beginning class with B. Ross of Lerch, Pres appearance older support McKee, Norfolk, A. S. man's Cornham, F. H. Hilleker, Hume and Jers Speaking

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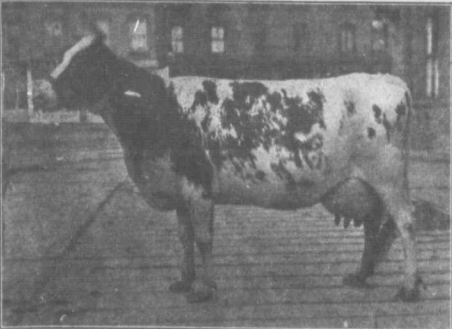
High Records in the Dairy Test at Guelph

(Continued from page 7.)

the Ayrshire breed test at Guelph in many years. Altogether there were 34 Ayrshires entered, animals of splendid conformation and of that pleasing uniformity and sweetness that is expected in show animals of the breed and is coming to be valued more highly by those who breed for milk. The old breeders were out strong. One new breeder, E. B. Palmer & Son, Norwich, made a good beginning by winning the heifer class with one of their entries, Jas. B. Ross of Meadowvale and Jacob Lerch, Preston, also made their first appearance at Guelph. Among the older supporters of the test were Jno. McKee, Norwich, N. Dymont, Brantford, A. S. Turner & Son, Rockman's Corners, H. C. Hamill, Markham, F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, E. D. Hilleker, Burgessville and Alex. Hume and Co., Campbellford.

Jerseys and Shorthorns

Speaking in medical phraseology,



She Established a New Record for Her Breed in the Guelph Dairy Test

Lady Jane is good to look upon as well as a record maker at the fall. Her production of 194.4 lbs. of milk testing 4 per cent fat, is the best production to date of any Ayrshire cow that has competed in the dairy test at Guelph. Lady Jane is owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Rockman's Corners, Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the Jersey exhibit suffered a relapse. Last year Jerseys were out in force and made one of the finest features of the fair. This year both Hiram Gee and the Brampton Jerseys were absent. Altogether there were four entries, three by Ira Nichols and one by D. A. Boyle, both of Woodstock. Good individuals were shown but such a small aggregation could not do the breed justice.

Dairy Shorthorns, too, were far behind last year; the loss of the late Mr. Beattie will be keenly felt in Dairy Shorthorn circles. The half dozen or more shown may have been good representatives of the breed but they certainly were not calculated to make either beef men or dairy men enthusiastic. Some of them failed to qualify for a prize at all; one made a creditable record. A feature of the grade classes was the success of the Ayrshire grades in getting first money over black and white competitors.

The Bull Classes

The dairy features of the fair were widened this year and in a most desirable direction—classes of bull calves, senior and junior were included in the prize list. Many breeders took advantage of the opportunity afforded to show their young stuff and the result was an aggregation of youngsters, Ayrshires and Holsteins, equal to the best that is ever found in the larger fall show circuit. This is a feature that might be extended. It makes the fair more valuable to both exhibitors and visi-

tors whose chief interest is dairying.

Calves brought out 14 big, uniform fellows. An index to their quality was the third prize calf, Prince Fayne Harland, junior champion at the Toronto National last fall. First award went to a calf with a fine combination of substance with conformation and quality. The same might be said of any of the first half dozen for that matter. Haley's had the first junior calf in a class of eleven. A. C. Hallman had a very fine quality animal in second place. D. C. Flatt placed the ribbons as follows:

Senior bull calf: 1, Plus Inka Artis, S. Lemon & Sons, Lynden; 2, Rette Bros., Norwich; 3, Prince Fayne Harland, Robt. Shelington, Hatchley; 4, Sir Midnight Gemet Ormsby, name of exhibitor; 5, Gerben Canary Prince, Hulet; 6, Hiram Walker Seniors, Martin McDowell, Oxford Centre.

Junior bull calf: 1, Baron Colantha

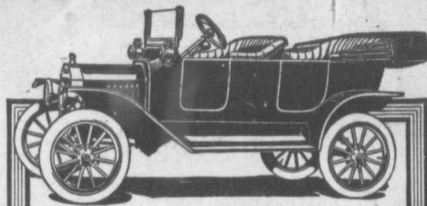
Abheker, M. H. Haley, Springford; 2, Sir Korydyke Gerben, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 3, Leates Colantha Lad, W. J. Biggar & Sons, Jarvis; 4, Paul Sevangeline De Boer, W. H. D. Steen, Brampton; 5, Prince Echo Seniors, A. E. Hulet.

Ayrshire Bull Calves

These classes brought out eight in the senior class and eleven in the junior class. The outstanding animal was Burnside Lucky Master Swell, shown by F. H. Harris. This calf is a beauty anyway you take him—substance, formation, and style to spare. He is a son of Masterpiece the greatest show bull of the breed in Canada and a regular chip off the old block. His dam is of the Lucky Girl strain. Second to him stood a right good calf, a little small but a fine quality animal. Turner's had a well deserved first in the junior class. W. W. Ballantyne judged. His decisions were:

Senior bull class: 1, Burnside Lucky Master Swell, F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin; 2, Snow King, E. D. Hilleker, Burgessville; 3, Springbank Earl, A. S. Turner & Son; 4, Humeshaugh Duke, Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford; 5, Belton of City View; Jos. Begg & Son, St. Thomas.

Junior bull class: 1, Forest King 2nd, A. S. Turner & Son; 2, White Duke of Melville, Wm. Stewart and Sons, Campbellford; 3, Victor of Fernbrook, Collier Bros., Beachville; 4, Heather King of Springbank, Jas. B. Ross, Meadowvale; 5, Earl of Sunnybrook, Blake Pierce, Norwich.



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Ford Touring Car Price \$530

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The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town Car \$780. All prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Get particulars from any Branch Manager, or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ontario.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Sydney Basic Slag

WE want farmers of good financial standing to take the agency for this Fertilizer in territory where we are not already represented. If you are the means of introducing Sydney Basic Slag into your district your neighbors will be grateful and you will be reasonably remunerated for your trouble. Send us your name and address and our General Sales Agent will call and go into particulars with you.

Write us immediately as we are completing our selling arrangements for next Spring in Districts where we are not already represented.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



THE web of our life is of mingled yarn, good and ill together.—Shakespeare.

The Other Crosses

(Adapted from an Italian Legend)
BY ANNA EMERSON

"HALF past seven! They should have been home a half an hour ago." Mrs. Richards went to the front door and looked down the street. It was a misty night, the street lamps shining lazily through the fog. There was no sign of her sister-in-law, and her own grandchild, so she shut the door with a sigh and went back to her place beside the open fire in the big comfortable sitting room.

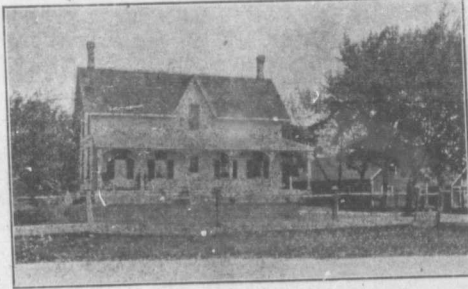
Mrs. Richards was fifty. Once she had been a beautiful woman, and there were times, when she smiled, that the beauty of her youth still showed. Lately, however, she had seldom smiled, and she had come to wear a discontented expression most of the time. There was no real reason for the look, for if she could have realized it, her life had had its full share of the world's happiness and very little of the pain. But Mrs. Richards chose to consider herself a badly used woman, and she never seized the opportunity to impress the fact upon everyone with whom she came in contact.

Mr. Richards was a very good husband. At twenty he had started out to be a success in life, and so hard had he worked as a builder that a goodly sum was laid aside for the time when it would be needed. Lately Mrs. Richards had been ill. Rheumatism had caught him in its clutches and forced him to give up active work. It made no difference to their mode of living, but Mrs. Richards found in his illness a new worry. The agony of having an idle man sitting about the house? It is true he never caused her any trouble, and he was particularly good at entertaining Ruth's children, who were always as obedient as could be. Still Mrs. Richards had to help him up and down stairs days when his rheumatism was very bad, make him remember to take his medicine, still time, and in many small ways play the man of the house.

The Richards had two children, a son and a daughter. Most sons, Mrs. Richards always told herself, would have been willing to stay at home and follow their father's trade, but not so with her boy. He had gone off to the city, and everyone knows what city life can do to a young man. As it happened, John was particularly successful and very much of a credit to his name. That much she couldn't give him any credit for, for wasn't he her own son? Still, that he was in the city, like as not falling in love with some girl, and if he married whatever good would it do her.

And Ruth! Just when she had trained Ruth to be a help to her, she had gone and fallen madly in love with George Seaton. To think of her daughter doing anything so ridicu-

lous! They were married, and George took her to live in the city. Mrs. Richards supposed he was a good husband and Ruth seemed to like him, and, the two little girls adored their papa. Then again, just when Ruth might have been some comfort to her, she had to go and get sick. Such a fool-guy as Ruth! The doctors had decided that she had better be moved to a sanitarium, and there she was, making a six months' stay, surrounded by every luxury. That was just it, Mrs. Richards mused, Ruth off in a



A Farm Home of a Good Old Fashioned Type.

The wide, commodious verandah is inviting; the clean, white paint with green shutters, is in the best of good taste. The trees add the final touch to the farm of which this house is the residence, has now been absorbed into the Allison Stock Farm, Dundas, Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

sanitarium and her poor mother slaving away to look after the two small children! Of course, George paid her for taking care of them, but they were such a bother and she was always worrying for fear something would happen to them.

Mrs. Richards looked at the clock. It was twenty minutes to eight now. She went again to the front door and looked down the street. Why didn't Mary bring them home? It was damp and muddy, and the children had no business being out. Then, too, as they were not here, she would not be able to go over to Mrs. Johnson's. She really had not thought of going to Mrs. Johnson's until that very minute but now she had something else to worry about. It was a reception for the new preacher, a little informal gathering of some of the leaders of the church work. If Mary had only brought the children home then she could have gone. As it was she'd have to stay at home and put them to bed. Mary was such a queer woman, never to say a word, just went about her work trying to make things as cheerful as possible for everybody about her. Mr. Richards and the two

little girls adored Mary, but personally, Mrs. Richards didn't like her. She was suspicious of her silence.

Finally when eight o'clock came supper party where she had taken the children, Mrs. Richards went upstairs, donned her outdoor clothing and announced to her husband that she was going out.

Mrs. Johnson's parlors were full when she arrived, and after shaking hands with the new minister she found a place in the corner where she poured into the ears of two sympathetic listeners a long recital of her imagined troubles. Presently the minister gave a short address. She really hardly paid any attention until the end when he said, somewhat to her chagrin, that she should go to hear the better.

"And we must always do every little thing we can to help our neighbors," the preacher said. "We each of us have our cross to bear, and no one knows how heavy it is. Carry it cheerfully, and when you can, do something to help your neighbor carry his or her cross. You cannot tell your neighbor's burden—the heaviest crosses are sometimes the most cheerfully borne."

It was raining when the short meeting was over, and Mrs. Richards trudged home thinking how well the minister had summed up her own case. Many people in the village thought she was well off, but she sighed, "I do not believe there's a soul in the country who has such a heavy cross as I have to bear. If I could only change with someone! What

She was not in the least afraid of any intruder, rather she was full of a determination that if anyone were attempting to rob her home, he should be caught and punished. She drew on a pair of slippers, and throwing a heavy dressing gown over her

shoulders, went to the door. The remarkable part of it all was that at the time Mrs. Richards was not the slightest bit astonished at what she found. When she looked over the banister of the big square of the sitting room. She went down the stairs and in through the open door. The sitting room had changed, and there was no furniture anywhere around. As she looked about her she saw that on every wall hung crosses of every size—some big, some small, some beautifully carved, others roughly nailed together. She noticed that there was hardly a square inch on the wall to be seen between the crosses. From the far end of the room a young man with short curly hair and a shining white robe stood and looked at her.

"Well," Mrs. Richards said in amazement, "what's all this?" "This evening," said the angel. "You said to-night that you wished to change. I have come to offer it to you."

"I said I wished to change?" she queried.

"Yes, and I happened to be listening."

"A change of what?" Mrs. Richards asked. "Of crosses," the angel said, softly. "I have brought you the crosses borne by everyone in the village, and you may take your pick."

"In exchange for the one I now carry," she asked meekly.

"Yes, you may take them all down and try to find one which you would like to carry."

Mrs. Richards looked all about. She wouldn't take the smallest of the crosses—she was willing to bear her share of the world's troubles—but it did not seem to her that she should have to carry all that had rested on her shoulders up to the present time.

After a minute spent in selection she took a medium-sized cross. It really wasn't heavy, not the first minute or two, but after a while she found that there was a splinter in the wood, and she dug tormentingly into her hands, and it hurt her shoulders.

"No, I don't want that," she said decidedly, as she hung it back. "Whose is that?"

"My husbands! What has he to bear?"

The angel drew a book from beneath his robe and opened it. "Pain, ill health, and worst of all an unloving, nagging wife," he read.

Mrs. Richards looked at him speechless. She said nothing, but ever, for something in the angel's look made her silent.

Next she took down another cross, a much smaller one this time, and the handle of it was worn smooth, as though it had been carried a long time.

Mrs. Richards almost dropped the cross from her shoulders, it was so heavy.

"Heavens," she exclaimed, "I'll put this one back! If you please, Whoever carries that belongs to, and what makes such a heavy cross seem so small?"

"That is Mary Richards," her sister-in-law's. It looks small because she does her best to make life happy for everyone around her. That cross is made up of tears of sorrow, lost love, loneliness, cruel tongues, and the burdens that she has taken from other people's shoulders."

Mrs. Richards was silent for a moment. "Well, this one's small enough," she said, but she drew back her hand as quickly as she had put it out. The small cross had a large

thorn in the finger was ble-

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Mrs. Richards next cross, but and uncomfort- that cross- ter. She has il- to be able to loves."

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"That is an- angel said, an- Farmer.

thorn in the handle of it, and her finger was bleeding from the prick.

"That cross belongs to your little granddaughter, Ruth Seaton. She has a sensitive, loving spirit, which is tortured by every unkind act."

Mrs. Richards had gone on to the next cross, but the wood was sticky, and uncomfortable to hold.

"That cross belongs to your daughter. She has ill health, and a longing to be able to be with the ones she loves."

Mrs. Richards took down cross after cross, but each of them was either too heavy, too rough, or in some way hopeless to handle. She came to know that the largest crosses were by no means the heaviest.

At last she found herself at the end of the room, underneath a huge cross which covered almost the entire wall. She had not noticed this cross before, and looked at it sharply. Suddenly she saw to her surprise that it was made of nothing but woven feathers, light and soft to the touch. She took it down and hardly felt it as it rested on her shoulders.

"I guess I'll take this one," she laughed in triumph. "It must be a mighty lucky person that doesn't have any more trouble than this one does. I think you very much for this change. I'd like to know—"

"That is your own cross," the angel said, and vanished.—Maritime Farmer.

The Upward Look

Travel Thought No. 13

Consecration

"Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord and work; for I am with you saith the Lord of Hosts."

I was not at all prepared for the beauty of the setting of San Diego, with its sloping hill-side situation, and commanding a grand view of the ocean over the blue water of its broad harbor to the still blue waters of the mighty Pacific Ocean beyond. One memorable sunset hour was spent on the wavy edge of the sea-shore, watching the great waves dashing in and breaking into foaming rests, each white line following in grand succession, as far as the eye could see. Striking out majestically into the ocean and looming black against the glory of the evening sky, towered the long outline of Point Loma. Around that cape centred the scene of greatest interest, in the famous San Gabriel mission play. Before seeing that, I had had no conception of what the early Fathers of the old Spanish Missions had to undergo, in introducing Christianity among the Indians.

At one time the people in the Mission were utterly discouraged. There had been no converts, not even a baptism; they had not had sufficient food for days, and that terrible sickness had broken out among them. The soldiers said that Father Serra, must give his consent that that settlement be abandoned. Long and strenuously he refused, insisting that he knew God would not desert them, but would send help. At the moment when it seemed as if the Governor was going to compel him to leave by force, suddenly a sail was seen, slowly rounding that very Point Loma. The joy and gratitude of the brave Father, was most realistic. As the scenes followed one another, and again one was oppressed, with the courage, the zeal, and the devotion of that heroic man.

How many such heroes and heroines do we need at this time, in our days. As this crisis in our national history, many of those going to the front and to those giving up their dearer than their life itself, have

proved and are proving their courage. This dread war and its results means a crisis in all religious and philanthropic work, so that never before in the whole of the world's history was there so much need as now, for funds and for wise, self-sacrificing, Christ-like work for the needy and the suffering.—J.H.N.

Annual Perjury

Every year she says, sez she, "You must solemnly agree Not to buy a thing or me! Gifts mean nothing in my eyes— It's the spirit that I prize— And we must economize." And we solemnly concur, And we can justly agree— Not a thing from me to her, Not a thing from her to me. Every year, I say, sez I, Gazing gravely, eye to eye, "Give me nothing you must buy. You'll admit it's very true It's a foolish thing to do— Swapping presents—me and you! So each year gets gravely aware Though we're thoroughly aware Each will spend a little more On the other than before."—New York Life.

Last Minute Ideas

By "Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont
THAT letter on Christmas Love Gifts from "Aunt Mary," that appeared in the Home Club last week seemed to strike just the right spot, or, in other words, hit the nail right on the head. I believe that another reason why Christmas presents have become such a burden and that so many are curtailing their giving, is due to the fact that many of us have been in the habit of giving too expensive gifts and have thus been drifting far from the true spirit of the Christmas season. Here is a little "v" that carries the right sentiment:

There isn't so much in the gift, dear As there is in the way it is sent, There isn't so much in our custom As the lesson for which it is meant. Oh, prices and purses were folly, When angels came down from above.

And the love of the Christmas spirit, Is the Christmas spirit of love. Here are a few ideas that I would like to add to the practical suggestions of "Aunt Mary."

A trinket tray is a unique gift made as follows: Procure a pair of embroidery hoops, preferably of oval shape, about five or six inches long at the longest point. Place these one inside the other and wind neatly with silk or satin ribbon, one can over-hand it to the hoop. About three-quarters of a yard. Then get a piece of Dresden ribbon a little longer and wider than the hoops. The ribbon-bound hoops should be laid on a piece of Dresden and it marked lightly with lead pencil around the hoop form. The silk can then be cut a little larger than the outline. After this is done, the ribbon can be over-hand it to the hoop. Four glass push pins used as legs, add a chic touch.

Another idea that has the personal touch is to secure fine linen handkerchiefs and attach a dainty edge on each. One of these given to a friend should make a very acceptable and valued gift. For the friend with a camera, camera supplies or a loose leaf snapshot album are quite in order. Other useful remembrances are, stamped goods and material with which to work it for the lover of fancywork, material for a dress or a dainty blouse, gloves, a pretty tie and so forth.

Anyone who specializes in making home-made candy may give very attractive Christmas gifts by packing candy attractively in a dainty box, which along with an original Christmas greeting, will be welcomed with delight by a friend.

Farm and Dairy's

TWO BIG DECEMBER

Renewal Offers

THESE two big special offers are good during the month of DECEMBER ONLY. Think of it! 156 copies of a Real Farm Paper like Farm and Dairy for only Two Dollars.

OFFER NUMBER ONE

"Our subscription to Farm and Dairy was up several months ago but you have kindly kept right on sending the paper." Thank you. We would have been sorry to have missed any copies."

Sometimes when we have almost decided to return to our former policy of stopping the paper as soon as the subscription expires, along comes a letter like this expressing the gratitude of an old reader for carrying him on until he will have the ready cash to renew his subscription. Then we decide to keep on sending the paper when it accommodates so many of our readers to do so.

For \$2.00 Now we are getting near the end of the year. Upon going over our subscription list we find that quite a number of our old subscribers have not yet renewed. We will want to clean up all

Renew Your Subscription

these subscriptions that are in arrears For 3 Years before New Year's Day. In order to do this we are making this great renewal offer for one month only. For \$2.00 we will renew your subscription for three years. Take advantage of this unusual offer. We will both start off in 1916 with a plain sheet.

OFFER NUMBER TWO

The Christmas season is upon us. You are now looking around for suitable Christmas gifts. Did you ever think what an acceptable Christmas present a year's subscription to Farm and Dairy makes? It keeps coming week after week throughout the whole year, a constant reminder of the cheer and good wishes of the festive season. Then your friend may get an idea from it that that would be worth \$26 to him. A present that will so multiply in value is the one that is most appreciated. We have a special offer to make you by which you can make this desirable Christmas

Renew Your Subscription

present at a very little cost. We will renew your subscription for two years and send Farm and Dairy to your friend for a year for only \$2.00. Or perhaps you have a neighbor whose subscription to Farm and Dairy you can

And send Farm and Dairy to Your Friend for a Year

secure at \$1.00 for the year. If so, just take his subscription, For \$2.00 add another dollar to it and send to us. We will send him the paper for a year and renew your subscription for two years. By following this plan you will be securing Farm and Dairy for two years for only One Dollar.

Circulation Department

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, Ont

The Swallows

SEVEN common species of swallows are found within the limits of the United States...

the barn swallow now builds exclusively under roofs, having entirely abandoned the rock caves and cliffs...

and habitually in the unsettled West. The martin and the white-bellied, or tree, swallow nest either in houses supplied for the purpose...

Field observation convinces an ordinarily attentive person that the food of swallows must consist of the smaller insects captured in mid-air...

Unlike many other groups of birds, the six species of swallow flourish in the Eastern States...

1916 Ford Touring Car FIRST PRIZE For the Best Reply \$1000.00 In other Fine Prizes Also Given



rubbed the word apples off the apple barrel, and jumbled the letters in 'Yes Pa' as you see on barrel 11.

JOHN BROWN owns a prosperous grocery store in a thriving Canadian town. He is a live wire man, and attributes much of his success to his novel methods of creating interest in his store.

Fourteen lines of goods in Mr. Brown's store were displayed in the war, and a prize was given to any customer who could place an order for all fourteen and tell the number of the box each was in.



FIRST PRIZE 1916 Five Passenger Ford Touring Car. Value \$530.00 "CLEVER READERS OF FARM AND DAIRY"

Send the best correct or nearest correct sets of answers can share in the distribution of

Thousands of Dollars Worth of MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

Including this 1916 Ford Touring Car, \$450.00 Upright Piano, \$75.00 Columbia Grafonola, \$50.00 Clark Bros. High Oven Range, \$10.00 Cleveland Bicycle, Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, \$17.00 Kitchen Cabinet, \$7.00 Waltham Men's and Ladies' Watches, English Dinner and Tea Sets, Roger's Silverware, and a host of other grand prizes too numerous to mention here.

THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE If your answers gain 120 points you will win First Prize

A FEW HINTS.—The goods mentioned under each of the fourteen numbers, are simple home-made names or products of any particular firm or manufacturer...

The judges will award the prizes in this contest, according to the points gained by each entry, and we will fully advise you of the method, when your answer is received.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST.—Every loyal Canadian will approve of the object of this great contest. Finally, it is to advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's first magazine to be published here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians.

If, therefore, when your answers are received, we find them to be correct and awarding of prizes, we submit points to make matters clear, and send without cost, a sample copy of the latest issue of this great magazine.

Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

- 1. Write your answers on any of the envelopes for each correct answer, also name, home address, handwriting, punctuation, and full name of the contest. Prizes will be awarded 15th day of March, 1916. Send completed envelopes to the office of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, 121 Continental Bldg., Toronto, Ontario. All answers to be fully prepared in pencil. Do not forget to use ink when pointing to the envelopes of Contestants. Do not send answers to any other address. Do not send answers to any other address. Do not send answers to any other address.



SECOND PRIZE Hand Organ Upright Piano Value \$450.00



THIRD PRIZE Columbia Grafonola



FIFTH PRIZE Famous Singer Sewing Machine

Send your answers to the office of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, 121 Continental Bldg., Toronto, Ontario. Prizes will be awarded 15th day of March, 1916.



4th PRIZE Clark Bros. Famous High Oven Range



SIXTH PRIZE 1916 Model Cleveland Bicycle



SEVENTH PRIZE Magnificent Ideal Kitchen Cabinet

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OUR HOME CLUB

Making Use of Our Opportunities

WINTER is the farmer's seed time, the time to improve ourselves mentally, to add to our store of knowledge. In summer our time is to a very great extent taken up with physical labor, and there is very little time for recreation. But during these long winter evenings and stormy days we have ample time to study, to sow thoughts, and if our reading is of the best, we may reap a rich harvest.

"Sow thoughts and reap actions, Sow actions and reap habits, Sow habits and reap character, Sow character and reap a destiny."

How essential it is then that we sow good thoughts by reading the best books, which are to us the best of luxuries, the greatest necessities. They give to us the best and greatest thoughts of all the good and wise, leaving us the better in character and health.—"Sunbeam."

City "Dudes" or Farmers

THE grocer from whom we get our supplies and who handles our eggs and milk, tells me that almost half of the country girls who deal at his store have asked him at one time or another for positions as clerks. They have expressed a distaste for the hard work, lack of pocket money and the dearth of good times which they say are characteristic of the country.—I myself have noticed that if a city dude comes to spend a week-end at a country home he is "chased" (yes, that is the word) by half the girls in the neighborhood. The girls believe that if they can only "catch" a dude from the city that they are in luck, that it will mean freedom from country life, which has become odious to them, and a free and easy existence as the wife of a city man who wears a white collar seven days of the week. I wonder if the observations of any other Home Club member tallies with mine?

Now, I myself am a country lover. I would not change my place as a country wife for any position the city can offer. The desire to get away from the country attribute to two misconceptions. First, that the country woman is necessarily a drudge, and second, that the city woman has an easy time. That the latter conception is false cannot be gainsaid. I live in the city long enough to know that the average city dude can not support a family in comfort, and it is quite the thing now for both the husband and wife to be wage-earners. As to the country wife being a slave, that depends on herself. We can all use our ingenuity to plan inexpensive labor-saving conveniences, rearrange kitchens, etc. If we add our wits to those of our husband, it is easy to devise a system of farm management by which it is necessary for the women to do any outside work. Both we and some of our neighbors know this to be true, for we have done it.

One of our neighbors has a big 300-acre farm. If we were to drive to his place on a evening after six o'clock in the summer, we would find some of the young people playing tennis, the proprietor and one of his daughters probably in the rose garden, and the rest of the family on the porch enjoying the gramophone. On that farm there is a good system of work both on the farm and in the house. The women there do no

more work than the wives of well-to-do city people. The average farmer, I believe, can offer more to his wife than the average city dude can give to any of our country girls.—"Aunt Helen."

How to Care for Linoleum

MANY of us after purchasing brand new linoleum for the kitchen are rather in doubt as to just what is the best method of cleaning it so that it will look well and wear well as long as possible. The following information on this point comes from the Colorado Agricultural College:

Linoleum is made of linseed oil, rosin, and ground cork, with mineral coloring matters. In cleansing and renovating linoleum, the above ingredients should be taken into account. Therefore, linoleum should not be washed with soap, soda or other alkaline cleansing agents. Neither should hot water be used on it.

To clean linoleum properly, it should be first swept gently, then wiped up with a damp cloth. The surface should be treated every two or three months with some good floor wax, well rubbed in. A solution that may be used to preserve and renovate linoleum is the following: Dissolve two and one-half pounds paraffin in one gallon of oil of turpentine, using gentle heat; apply while warm with a piece of flannel; let remain on the linoleum about twenty-four hours, then polish with the usual wax.

New linoleum should be warmed before unrolling or bending, as it cracks very easily when cold. Furniture should not be rolled or skidded over linoleum, but lifted and carried. Small blocks of wood or scraps of linoleum placed under furniture casters prevent unsightly denting.

The greatest amount of wear on linoleum comes naturally, from walking over it. Plain linoleum shows such wear much less than figured, which often becomes unsightly from "paths" and worn patches. This is especially true of the cheaper printed linoleums. When properly laid and cared for, however, the very best inland linoleums are quite satisfactory, and are the cheapest in the long run.

Lemon Days

THE following is taken from the Pacific Woodman, and has so many excellent points that we pass it on.

A nervous headache may frequently be cured by several slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea, and a bilious headache is almost invariably put to rout by a tablespoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee. The juice of half a lemon in a cup of hot water first thing in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and successful substitute for calomel and similar drugs.

Honey, alum, and lemon juice is an old-fashioned but good remedy for eczema. A dash of lemon juice in water makes a pleasant and effective tooth wash, cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath. In fact, a lemon is pretty much of a concentrated drug store. Outwardly applied, lemon juice will remove tan and freckles and whiten the skin, and taken inwardly, lemon juice on lump sugar is fine for hoarseness.

Lemon juice with olive oil is far superior as a salad dressing to vinegar. A teaspoonful of lemon juice adds a dainty flavor and whittens the grains of boiling rice or sago. Salt and lemon juice removes rust stains from white goods, and tough meat may be made tender by adding a teaspoonful of lemon juice to the water in which it is to be boiled. If the hands become stained, lemon juice will make them white.



Here is a special Christmas Gift offer to our farmer friends and only good for the month of December:—With every 98-lb. bag of flour ordered between now and the end of the month we will give an interesting novel or cook book free. On and after January 1st, 1916, only one book will be given with every four bags. Make out your order and select your books from list at bottom of ad. Do it now.

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$3.35
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.15
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	3.05
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.05

CEREALS	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.30
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.00
Bob-o-link Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.25

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag.
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.30
Extra White Middlings	1.45
"Towler" Feed Flour	1.75
White Manitoba Oats	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.85
Sunset Crushed Oats	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)	1.80
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine)	2.25
Chopped Oats	1.85
Feed Wheat	1.80
Whole Corn	1.70
Cracked Corn	1.75
Feed Corn Meal	1.70

PRICES ON TON LOTS—We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER—Orders may be accepted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay, West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

LIST OF FAMOUS BOOKS

- Ye Olds Miller's Household Book — Over 1000 tested recipes, and large medical section. Enclose 20 cents to pay postage and packing on this book. No postage added for our other books.
- Black Beauty, by Anna Sewell.
- Robbers of Sunnybrook Farm, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
- Lionel Lincoln, by Louisa Alcott.
- Imbeciles Abroad, by Mark Twain.
- The Lilac Sunbonnet, by S. E. Crook.
- Quo Vadis, by Senkowiak.
- Lorna Doone, by E. D. Blackmore.
- The Three Musketeers, by Alexandre Dumas.
- The Mighty Atom, by Marie Corelli.
- Mr. Potter of Texas, by A. O. Gunter.
- Beautiful Joe, by Marshall Saunders.
- A Welsh Singer, by Allen Tate.
- Adam Bede, by George Eliot.
- Helen's Babies, by John Habington.
- Ton Brown's School Days, by Thos. Hughes.
- David Harum, by E. N. Westcott.
- The Scarlet Pimpernel, by Baroness Orczy.
- The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot.
- Jess, by Rider Haggard.
- The Story of an African Farm, by Olive Schreiner.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company
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(WEST) TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Dairy Meeting at Guelph

THE factorymen of Western Ontario had a meeting at Guelph in Winter Fair time that is very much their own. For several years, they have been gathering in the lecture room at the Dairy school on Wednesday afternoon to discuss the peculiar problems of the manufacturing end of the dairy business. This year the lecture room was packed from front to back and the vigor with which the discussion of the technical problems of the business, a couple of important resolutions were passed. The more important one reads as follows:

"Whereas the Ontario market requires 8.5 per cent salt in butter; the average analysis shows one per cent curd and the Dairy Industry Act curd and Adulteration Act, both allow 16 per cent of moisture; we believe the minimum fat standard of butter should be not over 80 per cent, instead of 82.5 per cent as at present." This motion was brought before the meeting by Mr. Jackson of Simcoe and seconded by Mr. Mac Robertson of Belleville. In introducing his motion, Mr. Jackson pointed out the uncertainty under which creamery men labor, when one Act declares that butter should be legal if it contains not more than 16 per cent of moisture, and another act demands 82.5 per cent of fat. A maker might use a moisture test and be well within the legal limit and yet be unknowingly infringing the fat standard. Were the fat standard reduced to 80 per cent, this difficulty would be avoided. The motion was carried unanimously.

The second motion dealt with the testing of cream at cream shipping stations. Chief Dairy Inspector Hens pointed out that the premises of milk shipping stations had to conform to the sanitary requirements of the Dairy Industry Act; and from now on this act will be extended as it applies to shipping stations, however, that operators at these stations, hold a certificate as reliable cream testers and a motion asking that the act be so amended that all that the act be commercial should be required to hold a certificate, met with the unanimous approval of the meeting.

A discussion that became at times almost heated, had to do with the standard weight of a box of butter. Mr. Hens read a letter from the Produce Dealers Association which stated that 57 lbs. of butter in a box was necessary to meet the export shrinkage and suggested that the same over-weight be allowed for local trade. Many of the operators of the opinion that a 56-lb. box should be the standard weight elsewhere and the general decision arrived at was that one-half pound over weight was enough where the butter was sold locally.

The relative merits of cooling cream in a refrigerator and in ice water was tested at the Dairy School by Miss Miller and she gave the results of her work. On the average, the cream was five degrees cooler in the ice water, it cooled more quickly and the acidity from the first of the test to the last was considerably lower, also the cream held in ice water had a better flavor.

Cheese Makers Problem
Instructor Gracy characterized economizing in rennet as very bad business indeed. The results of using too small quantities of rennet, a practice which is becoming common with some cheese makers because of its high price, he enumerated as slower coagulation and a higher per cent of fat lost in the whey. Mr. Thompson, in speaking of another phase of the cheese-making business emphasized the value of turning the cheese in the hoops in the morning

thus doing away with many bad shouldered and shanty-roofed cheeses. Instructor Trude dealt with the too common practice of leaving the milk cans open to the weather with consequent dilution in case of rain and condemned as unsatisfactory the practice of allowing the makers to practice of allowing the curds to stick what he considered right at the weighing tank. Pay by test, he admitted would get around the difficulty in part, but that it does not prevent rennet action and results in a poorer quality of cheese. Mr. Boyes advocated testing the curds for clotting with the acidimeter, taking the sample of whey as it leaves the cloth. He recommended a test of 75 in 2 1/4 hours.

The subject "Pasteurization, Why Is It Not More General?" was led by Is It Not More General? He pointed out that pasteurization is already compulsory in Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois and gave it as his conviction that it would become compulsory everywhere. One reason why it has not become more common in Ontario, he said, was the belief that it was a costly operation. He showed figures from their own experiments at Guelph to show that it cost only 3.2 cents a cwt. of butter. The United States Department of Agriculture had estimated a cost of but 1.15 cents a pound of butter with a 20 per cent over run. Another difficulty in the way has been the lack of a suitable machine for pasteurizing. There were lots of steam and large supply of cold water. Pasteurizing machines however, have been greatly improved in recent years.

Prof. Lund of Macdonald College, discussed one phase of the milking machine question of which he did not often hear,—the solution in which the rubber portions should be kept when not in use. Commonly used, and salt solution was commonly used, but had found inefficient. His most satisfactory results have been gotten from one pound chloride of lime to 100 lbs. of water, using only one clear solution and taking a new solution every two weeks. He suggested that factory men might supply this solution to their patrons.

Creamery men present were not prepared to admit that cream grading was yet practicable in Ontario, but they did not have a long discussion of what might constitute suitable grades. Mr. Stratton of the Guelph creamery suggested three grades; Extra, which should be strictly sweet and of good flavor; Firsts of good flavor, smooth consistency but not necessarily sweet, slightly tainted or off flavor; all other cream to be rejected. His creamery is already paying a premium of three cents per extra second's pound butter fat for extras first and suggested a premium between first and second of three cents. Several of the creamery men present expressed themselves in favor of a pressed themselves in favor of a grading system almost identical with that advocated by Mr. Stratton but they would have Firsts, Seconds and Thirds, instead of Extras, Firsts and Seconds. Instructor McMillan suggested the incorporation of a 30 per cent fat standard.

Prof. Dean brought the discussions of a most profitable afternoon to a close, by a short address in which he vigorously advocated a nationwide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products. He believed that the people in this country are spending too much money on useless things and that dairymen and suggested three ways in which the money might be raised; by a government grant, a tax on dairy products, or by a membership tax, an organization formed for the purpose.

sembly room ordinary classroom, room, etc. It is so arranged that the winter assembly room thus making an audience of 1000.

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In regard to schools, the most is the part that under as exist with tion entirely will be, by course of e high school 1906 there v townships at of the count are 601. Of the rural high ing up from 106 were co course in l having dro would remain the majority of All these g in cool keeping, th use to them they may o a knowledg tools, the e, estimat, ability to m

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CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
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We are in the market for an increased quantity of cream during the fall and winter months. If you are not already shipping to us, write for our prices for the past summer and convince yourself that we can make it worth your while to do so. We furnish cans, pay all express charges, and remit twice monthly.
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Greatly Increased Prices and Extended Classification
ENTRIES CLOSES JAN. 7th
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More Trappers and Fur Collectors than any other fur houses in Canada. Because they know we pay high prices, they mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our buyers right and treat our skins the largest in our line in Canada, for in no large and small fur business.
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Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours
This engine develops more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high-priced gasoline. Will also operate successfully on distillate, kerosene, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engine made; only three working parts. No cranking, no friction, easy to start, no chattering, low vibration, easy to operate.
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Have patent (thereby giving three engines in one): from fuel oil, gasoline type, another built-in bearing governor and valve in oil retaining and other exclusive features, another built-in bearing governor and valve in oil retaining and other exclusive features, another built-in bearing governor and valve in oil retaining and other exclusive features. Write for a catalog, "Engine and Pump," showing New Models with special prices. Shipments made from Winnipeg, Ont. **ELLIS ENGINE CO., 2027** Base Line, Denver, Colo.

Development of the Consolidated School

(Continued from page 5)

sembly room for the high school, an ordinary class room, laboratory, sewing room, recitation room and office. It is so arranged with folding doors that the wide corridor and the assembly room can be thrown into one, thus making accommodation for an audience of 300 or more.

What They Are Doing

In regard to the work of these schools, the thing that impresses one most is the possibility of doing things that under ordinary conditions, such as exist with us, are out of the question entirely. In Randolph Co. there will be, when one school now in course of erection is completed, a high school in every township. In 1908 there were 61 pupils from the townships attending the high schools of the county, while at present there are 601. Of 151 students who entered the rural high schools in 1911, passing up from the public school grades, 104 were completing the four-years' course in 1915, less than one-third having dropped out by the way. It was stated that of the 63 boys, most would remain on the farms, while the majority of the 61 girls and some of the boys would qualify as teachers. All these girls have received a training in cooking, sewing and house-keeping, that can hardly fail to be of use to them whatever positions in life they may occupy, while the boys have a knowledge of the care and use of tools, the value of which cannot be estimated, to say nothing of their ability to make things.

In the school described above, a third year high school student was found building a walnut library table. The top, which was about 40 inches wide, was being made of two pieces. The legs were large and square. The superintendent asked him where he got such beautiful material, and he answered "Out of an old corn crib." "But the legs?" said the superintendent, and received the reply, "That was an old rail." It was learned that this boy had built a walnut bookcase the previous year as his special problem was then at a table and expected to construct a chair in his final year. Thus by his own brain and industry, with the help of the school, he was transforming an "old corn crib" into beautiful library furniture, articles good enough to be handed down as heirlooms to succeeding generations. And what about the boy? Can anyone say that it was not working as great a change in him as in the old walnut. The charm and fascination of making things, the acute enjoyment that a boy has in the realization of power to do, and the mental and physical training that come from the doing are some of the things he has acquired.

The Rural High School

One of the marked advantages of these schools is the establishment of high schools in the townships. The fact, already mentioned, that in Randolph Co., the attendance of students from the townships has increased from 61 to 601 in seven years, while the rural population has been decreasing is an indication of what is going on. Of 242 public school pupils who passed the test corresponding to our entrance examination last summer, 235 are attending the high schools. Before the establishment of the consolidated schools with their high school departments, it is reported that in two townships in the northern part of the county, somewhat remote from high schools, 80 per cent in one and 70 per cent in the other, of those eligible attended high school. Now practically all attend, and more than


two-thirds of them complete the full four years' course.

Let us suppose that in one of our Ontario counties, there was a high school in every township, that all the children who completed the public school course, and passed the entrance examination, could take a high school course without going away from home. Suppose further, that in these schools, in addition to the ordinary subjects of a high school course, there was a well considered and skillfully carried out course in agriculture, based on experimental work carried on in the school farms, that the science teaching in the laboratory was given a bent toward instead of away from the activities of the farm, and that the whole atmosphere and spirit of the school tended to create in the mind of the pupils an admiration for, a belief in, and a desire to share the activities of the rural community. Suppose that this building were as handsome, as fully equipped, as comfortable, as sanitary and as efficient in every way as the best city school. If the reader can picture all this in his own township he will have a vision of what the writer saw in Indiana, and will be able to realize to some extent the satisfaction and pride that the people take in their beautiful schools.

Something About Cost

Is somebody saying, "This is very fine but the cost must be so great as to put it out of the question for us." In a previous article some attention was given to cost. One very important consideration is that it means the abandoning of existing buildings, some of which are comparatively new and cost a good deal of money. That is an obstacle that, of course, cannot be overcome. The abandoned buildings cannot be disposed of for anything like their real value. However, there are goodly proportions of our rural school buildings that have for years been ready for the scrap heap, and a noted American authority has said recently that no building is too good to abandon for a consolidated school.

The schools visited by the writer in Indiana cost from \$14,000 to \$33,000, according to size and style. To illustrate the way in which the plan might work out here, let us consider the actual conditions in one of our townships. There is in this inspectorate a township with eight schools, that is of such a size that it could be served by one consolidated school. There are less than 300 children enrolled at these eight schools, so that the work could be done well in a single school by five teachers. The present building and sites, according to the trustees' estimates, as reported last year, are worth about \$10,000, which is probably quite one-third more than their actual value. Three of the buildings are good, better than the average rural school. To replace the remaining five with modern buildings would cost at least \$13,000. A central school could be provided with accommodations and sanitary conveniences unthought of in the present buildings for \$10,000 if provision was made for only the work that is done now. If provision was made for teaching agriculture, manual training and domestic science, and for high school classes the cost would probably be \$2,000 or \$3,000 more. It thus becomes apparent that to put the present buildings in a condition somewhat in keeping with modern requirements would cost as much as a central school, and there would still be lacking much that the central school could provide.



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AUCTION SALE

AUCTION SALE

OF 45 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Practically all under four years old WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1915

Head sires in use and to be sold. GURVILLE CALAMITY ABERKANE, a show bull that has 2 3/4 lb 3-year-old sires...

GEO. KILGOUR, Proprietor L. H. LIPST, Sales Manager, Stratfordville, Ont.

Homestead Holstein Stock Farm

Offers choice young cows and 10 heifers coming 2 years old. To freshen next March and April, bred to the important sire Judge Hengerville De Kol VIII...

AYRSHIRE BULLS

We have an exceptionally choice bunch of bulls of all ages up to 15 months old, to offer now. Four are old enough for service, and are sired by a son of two year old (record, 1410 lbs.)...

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Record Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records, High Pointers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—The annual report of the Bank of Montreal, handed to the public, is a most satisfactory document, and will tend to strengthen the optimistic spirit that has been making its way evident in business circles in recent weeks...

On this market fresh made creamery prints are quoted 20c to 34c; solids, 25c to 30c; and bakers, 25c to 30c.

The wheat market has steadied; trade in coarse grain is normal; hay stronger, dairy produce strong and live stock markets firm.

Practically all the cheese factories are closed except a few west of Toronto which generally run late into the season. At Kingston on Dec. 9, colored cheese sold at 17 1/2c and on the next day at 17c; cheese at quoted 15c, 16c and 17c 1/4c.

Receipts of cattle at Toronto this past week, have been exceptionally large, and butchers are making a good thing out of the very best cattle held over for the Fat Stock Show at the Union Stock Yards on Friday and Saturday.

The past week has recovered from its excitement consequent upon the commencing of supplies in eastern elevators, and prices have settled into a steady state at a level considerably higher than ruled previously to the government.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD.

As has been through previous reports I AM advised through private reports that 1915 has broken the record for fat production in the Ontario class of 7-day division, by producing in seven consecutive days 62 1/2 lbs. milk containing 31.3% fat, 1.1% solids, and 67.6% water.

COARSE GRAINS.—The past week has witnessed fluctuations both up and down in the coarse grain market with no change of note, and a normal range of 70c to 80c for the Ontario No. 3, 3/8 to 3/4; common Ontario No. 3, 2/3 to 3/4; and No. 4, 2/3 to 3/4.

HAY AND STRAW.—The hay market still continues to show unusual strength and we must report an advance in the week. Government orders are the strong feature of the market and it would almost seem that prices states buyers will have to get out of the market.

EGGS AND POULTRY.—Cold storage men who purchased eggs last spring at what then seemed exceedingly low prices, will chalk down 1915 as one of their most profitable years.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Wholesale quotations are as follows: Apples in boxes, Spies, No. 1, \$2; No. 2, \$1.75; Greenings and Baldwin, No. 1, \$2; No. 2, \$1.50; Idaho, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$2.00; No. 3, \$1.50; Baldwin, Russett, \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.25; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.50; No. 8, \$0.25; No. 9, \$0.10; No. 10, \$0.05; No. 11, \$0.02; No. 12, \$0.01.

BUTTER PRODUCE.—The butter market has made another advance and another lot has sold freely in Montreal at the same time a year ago. It is believed that prices at present are too high to encourage exports.

A FOUR-YEAR RECORD.

EDMON, Farm and Dairy.—I AM advised through preliminary reports that the cow Ormsby Jane Segs has broken the record for fat production in the Ontario four-year class of the 7-day division, by producing in seven consecutive days 73 1/2 lbs. milk containing 34.36% fat, 1.1% solids, and 64.54% water.

SIRS FROM LAKEBIDE FARM.

AYRSHIRE breeders who are looking for fine sires to head their herds, will find it worth their while to particularly consider by Mr. George Montgomery from his Lakebide Farm at Philadelphia, Pa. He is offering five Ayrshire bulls from the same grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke exhibitions this year. The sire is the Lakebide herd. This sire is producing a type of animal such as any Ayrshire breeder would be proud of. Two of his two year olds, Lakebide Buttery and Lakebide Diana, were shown in our Ayrshire Show at Philadelphia, Pa. Lakebide Buttery was first and Diana third at Sherbrooke, the positions were reversed at the Ayrshire Show. Lakebide Diana was first and Juno second at the Ayrshire Show. Lakebide Diana was first and Juno second at the Ayrshire Show. Lakebide Diana was first and Juno second at the Ayrshire Show.

Big Ben advertisement featuring a large clock face and the text: 'You set the hour—he'll wake you up. If it's two-thirty to get the milk to town, he calls you right on the dot. If it's five o'clock when work is light, Big Ben lets you get the extra sleep.'

RICHLI B POSSIBLY D Dairy selectio sires been offered to in week, each ing to these um of that looking for to well. From the Schrevington, a good ones. One-year-old, whose daughter of P. One of the best where she l of these year well known tra Calamity A couple of

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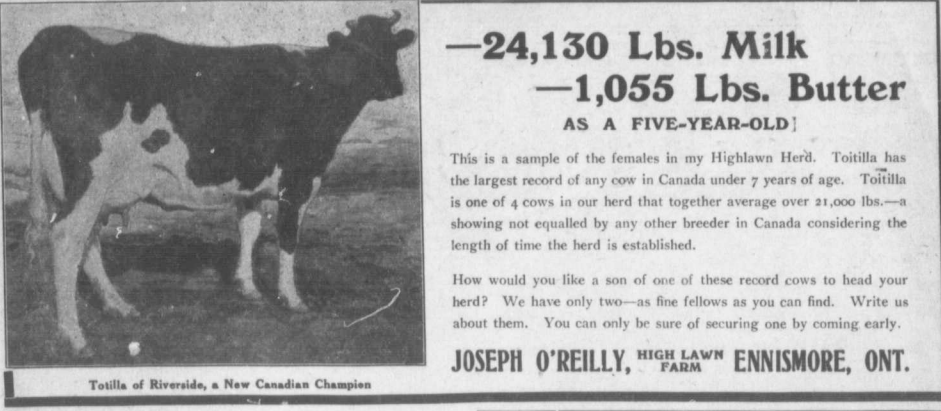
SUM Rams and by order.

—24,130 Lbs. Milk —1,055 Lbs. Butter AS A FIVE-YEAR-OLD!

This is a sample of the females in my Highlawn Herd. Toitilla has the largest record of any cow in Canada under 7 years of age. Toitilla is one of 4 cows in our herd that together average over 21,000 lbs.—a showing not equalled by any other breeder in Canada considering the length of time the herd is established.

How would you like a son of one of these record cows to head your herd? We have only two—as fine fellows as you can find. Write us about them. You can only be sure of securing one by coming early.

JOSEPH O'REILLY, HIGH LAWN FARM ENNISMORE, ONT.



Toitilla of Riverside, a New Canadian Champion

RICHLY BRED HOLSTEIN SIRE.

POSIBLY in no other issue of Farm and Dairy ever published have such a selection of specially good Holstein sires been offered to breeders as those referred to in our Breeders' Number of last week. Lack of space prevented our referring to these animals in our regular columns of that number. Breeders who are looking for something particularly good would do well to turn to the issue again.

From the herd of Arlington Bros. of Strivingville, are offered three particularly good ones. One is from a 22.6 lb. three-year-old whose dam is the highest record daughter of Pontiac Hermes with 29.5 lbs. One of the others is from a 24.7 lb. 5-year-old that would grace the show ring anywhere. She has both type and size. All of these young sires are sired by their well known herd sire, King Segis Alcastra Calamity. Look up his breeding.

A sample of other extra good ones are

from the herd of Leavens and Partello of Bloomfield. They are out of particularly good dams, (one with 103 lbs.), and sired by their well known herd leader, King Segis Alcastra Spofford. This latter sire is acknowledged by a great many prominent breeders who have seen him, as one of the finest individuals in the Dominion. He is a full brother of King Segis Pontiac Fusch, the herd sire at Manor Farm of Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, who is also at the present time offering the services of his sire for a limited number of females. Both these bulls have the finest of backing, being sons of John Artman's King Segis Pontiac Alcastra, and represent a cross of the highest producing blood in the world—that of King Segis Pontiac with a daughter of the King of the Pontiacs. From the herd of Leavens and Partello is also offered an extra good sire from an 88-lb. 5-year-old. He is ready for service, and by a son of King Pontiac Artis Canada.

50 HEAD

Pure Bred



50 HEAD

Pure Bred

SECOND ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE

From the Herds of the SOUTHERN COUNTRIES AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' CLUB

To Be Held at the IMPERIAL HOTEL SALE STABLES, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

DECEMBER 30th, 1915, at 1 P.M.

The offering consists of Females of all ages, including a number of Fresh Milk Cows that have either qualified or are running now in the Record of Performance Test. A number of extra choice Young Bulls, fit for service, are included in the sale. The breeding of the cattle in this consignment is of the very choicest. Note the breeding also of the reference sires in the catalogue. Note also that the constitution of our Club absolutely prohibits all in-breeding or in-birding.

REMEMBER, that the average test of nearly 600 head of Ayrshires now in the R.O.P. is over 4 per cent. of butter fat.

TERMS: Cash, or credit up to 6 months in bankable paper, interest at 5%.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers
W. W. BALLANTYNE, President
STRAITFORD, ONT.
JOHN McKEE, Secy. & Sales Manager,
NORWICH, ONT.

Send in your name to the Secretary for a Catalogue.

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell.

Isms and Eggs for sale in any quantity, all recorded. Specially marked handled except by order. **PETER ARKELL & CO., Proprietors, TESWATER, Ont.**

P.O. Box 48 and C.P.R. Station.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE

The House of Comfort
American Plan \$2.50 up
European Plan \$1.00
Meet Me at the Carls-Rite

ELMCREST HOLSTEINS

Never have we had a finer lot of Bull Calves on hand than now. All fit for service shortly. Priced to suit purchaser. I must sell them to make room. Herd sire a son of a 29 lb. 4 yrs. old, 100 lbs. milk 1 day.

W. H. CHERRY - - - - **HAGERSVILLE, ONT.**

VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS

The home of King Segis Alcastra Calamity, the 35 lb. bull sired by the 850,000 bull. We have for sale two Bulls ready for service sired by our own Senior Herd Bull, King Bethle Walker, also bull calves sired by King Segis Alcastra Calamity, from mature cows with records up to 29.6, 2-year-olds with 24.4, and heifers with first calves up to 23.2 lbs. butter for 7 days. Eighteen cows and heifers, our entire milking herd, average 22.04 lbs. butter, 4.18 per cent. fat. If you want something bred for type and production, better write us!

ARBOGAST BROS. - - - - **SEBRINGVILLE** - - - - **ONTARIO**

HOLSTEINS

10 Bulls, 50 Females. One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Segis Pontiac Upland, whose first tested daughter holds the 1, 11, 20 and 30 day milk records for Canada, for a senior 2-year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Segis. Another by a son of Pontiac Korydyko from a 29 lb. dam.

R. M. HOLTY - - - - **B. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.**

Lackview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Breeders of high-testing Holstein-Friesian cattle, offer for sale a foundation herd, consisting of 1 male & 3 females, all bred in the purple and backed by officially tested dams. Terms to suit purchaser.

F. E. OSLER, Proprietor. - - - - **T. A. DAWSON, Manager**

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves

up to seven months of age for sale from excellent milking dams. Price Sixty-five dollars.

Wm. S. Shearer, D.R. No. 2, Listowel

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves at attractive prices.

The Mutual Dairy Herd, Box 99, Dumbell, Ont.

FOR SALE

Two bulls, one calved April 10th, Dam, Mercena Calamity Fusch, seven day record, 70 lbs. of milk and 7 lbs. of butter. Price \$100. The other is a grandson of this cow. Price \$60.

For further particulars, apply to—
W. Fred Fallis, R. R. 5, Millbrook, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

FEMALES FOR SALE—Am offering a pair of pure bred Holstein Heifers, 36 and 29½ mos. old, extra good size, nicely marked, more white than black. Due to freshen Dec. 24 and Feb. 2 respectively. R. O. M. backing. First cheque for \$250 takes 'em.

Long distance telephone from Waterford. **R. W. JOHNSTON, BOSTON, ONT.**

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Bears and Sows of breeding age. A choice lot of Young Pigs, just ready to wean.

F. J. McCALPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANOQUE, ONT.

Splendid Sire For Sale

A Son of Pontiac Korydyko, Korydyko Calamity Jane (65289). Sire, Pontiac Korydyko (2982). Dam, Calamity Jane Blackness (74371). This is a very fine animal; weighs about a ton; gentle and kind. Will sell at a bargain as I have no further use for him. Would have to be bred if he was kept longer. He is a sure stock-getter. For further particulars, address

P. D. AIKINS - - - - **R. F. D.** - - - - **BELLEVILLE, ONT.**

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Sarnia Metal Products

HONEST VALUE ALWAYS
WINS

The Growth of our business in the year 1915 has been phenomenal. We have supplied thousands of Canadian Farmers with Sarnia Better Building Materials and the Purchaser has had the satisfaction of finding out for himself that we are justified in every claim we have made for the superiority of the products we sold him. Thousands of other Canadian Farmers who wished to purchase our lines were disappointed through our inability to fill their orders, as we were compelled to refuse orders for our Products for a number of months this season, owing to the fact that we had more business on our books than we could procure raw material to manufacture the finished products from.

Our 1916 Business

We feel assured with the additional facilities and the enlargement of our Plant, that we will be able to take care of the large increase in business, and if you contemplate the purchase of any of the lines itemized below, we would suggest that you communicate with us at once that we may name you our lowest possible price and have your order entered early in the season.

Corrugated Iron, Plain Galvanized Iron, Sarnia Asphalt Roofing, Metal Shingles, Metal Sidings, Metal Ceilings, Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipe, Elbows, Ventilators, Skylights, Stove Pipe Iron, Long Terne Sheets, etc.

Quality of Materials Entering Sarnia Metal Products

WE guarantee material entering into Sarnia Metal Products to be equal, if not superior, to those used by any other manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada in the manufacture of sheet metal building materials.

Will You Build a Barn in 1916?

If you contemplate the erection of a new barn during the next year, we would suggest that you communicate at once with our barn building department, sending us rough specifications showing size of barn you will require, and we will send you estimate of the exact cost of your barn erected complete on your farm, including all sheet metal building materials, wood materials, etc.

Address all Communications to Head Office:

The Sarnia Metal Products Company, Limited
SARNIA, ONTARIO