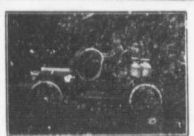


# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Mar. 12, 1914



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(No. 5)

## THE DAIRY SEASON OF 1914

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## Special Dairy Magazine Number

OUT APRIL 9th

"Our People" are specialists in dairying.

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### "FARM AND DAIRY"

"The Voice of the Dairy Industry in Canada"  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## Why Western Canadian Farmers Favor the Taxation of Land Values

G. F. Chipman, Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, in Farm and Fireside

A TRAVELLER going through the prairie provinces of western Canada on a railway train soon observes that the millions of acres of rich country, in many sections through which he passes, have no habitations in sight. He will be still further surprised that back beyond the range of his vision, maybe 10 to 20 miles from the railway, farmers are living with their families and are industriously engaged in developing comfortable homes for themselves.

The natural question to ask is, "What on earth are the farmers doing so far from a railway when there is an abundance of vacant land alongside the railway?" The answer uncovers one of the worst evils which burden the farmer of western Canada. This vacant land which has attracted the attention of the traveller is owned by the railway companies and other land speculators who are holding it idle while the farmers continue to labor and increase its value.

#### WHY SO FAR FROM RAILROADS?

The speculator, after the farmer has worked long enough to suit him, will sell the land which he bought for from \$3 to \$10 an acre for from \$25 to \$30 an acre. In the case of the railway companies the land did not cost them anything, as it was donated to them by generous politicians in years gone by, as a reward for building the railway with the people's money, or on the people's credit. The amazing prodigality of the Canadian Government in handing out public land and other natural resources to corporations is now reaping its evil harvest.

If all the land actually cropped in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were laid close to the railways, none of it would be more than two miles from a railway. Of course this is an impossible proposition, as much is needed for pasture. There are about two hundred thousand farmers in the three prairie provinces. Each of them could have three hundred and twenty acres and more, further than seven miles from the railway, or six hundred and forty acres within fourteen miles of a railway. Yet thousands are living from 25 to 250 miles from railway facilities. And as they work for the support of their families, fully half the wealth they produce is quietly absorbed by land speculators who have the millions of acres of idle land which the farmer needs.

#### NO TAXES ON IMPROVEMENTS

The land policy is the cause of this remarkable situation in western Canada. The land speculator who has allowed to come into the country and buy land at low prices, keep it in idleness, and in a few years reap the result of the farmer's labor. Millions of dollars every year are paid to land speculators in the cities of Canada, United States and the Old Country as a tribute which the law allows them to levy upon the farmers who are growing wheat. The only way in which this burden can be lifted is to adjust the system of taxes so that it will not be profitable for men to hold land in idleness that other people want to use. (This "log in the man-

ger" policy of keeping land out of use and refusing to allow other people to use it without payment of a heavy toll is arousing a great agitation in western Canada.

Thousands of the Canadian farmers are living from twenty-five to two hundred and fifty miles from railway facilities, yet all the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and that is actually 60,000 could be laid within two miles of the present railroad system.

Why are these things so? The answer is not hard to find.

These facts set forth above will surprise many people who regard the taxation of land values as a sure method of eliminating the land speculator. Western Canada has been pointed to from every corner of the world as the place where land-value taxation has resulted most successfully to the farmer. This statement is quite correct so far as it goes. None of the farmers in western Canada pay any taxes on their buildings, machinery, or any other improvements, their land being assessed at the same rate as wild or unimproved land lying alongside them. If this precaution had not been taken the speculator's harvest would be even greater than it is. Naturally the problem now being discussed is how to place the burden on the speculator.

#### TO REBATE PORTION OF TAXES

Despite the fact that the improvements on farm land in the Canadian prairie country are exempt from taxation, there is a movement afoot to increase the taxation on idle land. In fact, a beginning has been made in the Province of Alberta. A few years ago, under new rural municipal legislation, such a municipal council was given power to rebate to farmers twenty-five per cent of the taxes levied upon cultivated land. The result of this would be to make the taxes heavier upon idle land held by the speculator. The Government of Alberta has announced that it is intended to extend this power so that one-half the taxes on cultivated land may be rebated. This action will place a very heavy burden upon idle land, and yet will not be in any way an injustice because the owner of the idle land is performing absolutely no useful function and can relieve himself of his heavy burden immediately he begins cultivation.

The people in western Canada are realizing day by day that the Crown-made land for the use of the people. They are also realizing that the man who holds good land out of use is of no good to the community because he is leaving it idle upon every industrious farmer in the district through the increase in the value of his idle land. For this reason the farmer is favorable to placing as heavy a burden as possible on the speculator.

#### FARMERS CAN'T BE FOOLISH

Those who realize that the taxation of land values will put the speculator out of business are endeavoring to show that the farmers will be the losers by this new method, but the farmers in western Canada have studied these facts and are too wise to be fooled by such a bogey. In the heart of the city of Winnipeg an acre of land is worth \$2,500,000, or as much as a hundred thousand acres of farm land at \$25 per acre. The total value of the acre in the city of Winnipeg and its suburbs is approximately equal to the value of all

(Continued on page 27)



Trade in

Vol. X

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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1914

No. 11

## Feeding and Management of Swine\*

J. H. Grisdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farms

THE production of pork has been a highly profitable business during the past year. Pork has brought good prices, while feed has not been too high. When we consider the scarcity of sheep and also of other meats, it is apparent that the pork business should continue on a good basis for years.

During the past 15 years I have always got returns from hogs, even when prices were as low as 4½ cents. I know of a man who kept accurate account of his business who this year made \$114 profit on one sow and two litters of pigs. This shows what can be done. In good years there are big profits, especially if one has milk or clover. Every man has one of these supplementary feeds and should make money.

### WHY SOME FAIL

Then why do some men think they don't make money? If a man can't make hogs pay there is some lack in the man. To succeed requires common sense and business acumen in the choice of hogs and feeds. The man, too, who buys and sells properly is the one who will make profits most quickly. Then, again, a man must know pigs. If he doesn't, he ought to become familiar with them by taking a short course at a college, or by some other means. The true hog raiser is generous and large hearted; he stints neither the feed nor the space.

In proportion to its size, the pig needs large quarters. A little dark pen in a corner is no place for a pig. Large quantities of light and air are essential. Light is one of the best germicides, and pigs need it. To keep the pigs comfortable is quite proper, but it is a poor idea to keep them warm by stopping up the ventilation. Plenty of water should be given; not snow in winter and dew in summer. It is a mistake not to give the pigs water in winter, even when feeding roots.

### ROUGHAGE CHEAPENS FEEDING

There is no need to confine pigs to a ration of grain alone. They will do well on grain but at big expense. Grass, clover and alfalfa, fed both in winter and summer, will go a long way in the production of cheap pork. Be generous with the roughage. Supplemented with concentrates it pays.

### Practical Suggestions for the Profitable Handling of Hogs—Profits Made on 4½ cent Pork by This Method—Roughage for Feed and Outdoor Housing for Hogs Important Factors in Success

Fifteen years ago at Ottawa, we followed the old style of feeding. The pens were quite fair, but in winter we couldn't get along. We concluded the quarters were responsible. Then we moved the pigs into a large shed. They did better. Finally, we moved them out-doors, using cabins for shelter. This suited the sows all right but not the feeders.



The Best of the Breed

This illustration gives a good idea of the type of the champion Berkshire boar at the National Live Stock and Dairy Show in Toronto last fall. He is owned by W. W. Brownridge, Halton Co., Ont.

This piggerly has attracted much attention, and has been imitated more than once. Anyone can obtain plans on application.

The young feeders go into these pens when at 50 to 60 pounds in weight and stay there until killed. Sows due for winter farrowing are kept in the same piggy. At one end are two heated pens for the sows at farrowing time. The other brood sows remain outside.

### WINTERING METHODS

We have made a study for Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia conditions of the wintering of brood sows. We first tried quartering them in a shed, right on the ground, in lots of seven or eight. The main difficulty was to keep the ground from becoming muddy.

Seven years ago we tried wintering in cabins. We were not any too sure of success so we experimented with the poorest sows. The result was that they gave good strong litters. So the number was doubled and we made a further study. We found that better litters were got from those outside than from those inside or in the shed. We now have here 50 to 75 sows wintering outdoors in yards in cabin shelters. The sows are turned into these cabins in November. They receive, ad libitum, lots of rough-

age, such as clover, fine grass or alfalfa. This is fed in racks. They also get raw mangel, cooked turnips and 1½ pounds of meal a day, which is a small amount for a sow weighing 500 to 600 pounds.

### MANAGEMENT AT FARROWING

Towards farrowing time, which is usually in February, the meal ration is increased and the roughage and roots reduced until at 10 to 14 days before farrowing, when they are put in the farrowing pens, each sow is receiving three to five pounds of a mixture of shorts, bran, oil cake and crushed oats, and only two to three pounds of roots. A little skim milk is fed if we have it. This puts the sows in prime shape for milking.

The sows are herded together according to age and time of farrowing. The young sows are kept by themselves. The old sows are fed twice a day, the feeders and young sows three times. Real young pigs are fed four times daily. A young pig can digest more when fed oftener.

### CONDITION AT BREEDING TIME

Experience has shown us that the strongest litters are obtained when the sow is gaining in flesh at the time of breeding. One winter we had seven very fine sows that we had fitted for exhibition. In January we turned these out with the rest with the result that they fell off in flesh. About this time they were bred. The sows that had been outdoors right along were probably gaining a little. Seven of these that were bred at about the same time saved 77 young pigs. The seven exhibition sows saved only 35 pigs.

For big litters, keep the sows outside and feed lots of roughage. They then have a digestive canal that is in good shape to consume lots of feed when needed.

### PROFEN FEED, NOT MEDICINE

When pigs are properly fed they won't require much medicine. It may be advisable in winter, however, to keep before them a mixture of wood ashes, copperas and sulphur. If they are fed lots of roughage and roots they will not eat much of this. For a crippled pig, Rochelle salts (a tea-spoonful given in feed) with some laxative feed is the best remedy.

The little pigs are kept in groups on ¼ acre fields. On these fields we practice a three-year rotation of roots, followed by a light sowing of grain seeded down to clover and alfalfa.

(Continued on page 31)



Another Typy Champion

Mr. W. M. Brownridge, Halton Co., Ont., was unusually successful at the Toronto National Live Stock and Dairy Show. In addition to having the champion Berkshire boar illustrated above, he had also the champion sow that may be seen in the illustration herewith.

## Milks Forty Cows with Machine

H. Atkinson, Frontenac Co., Ont.

We installed our mechanical milker in July of last year and find that it is the greatest labor saving machine on the farm. It can be used for 12 months of the year, while other farm machinery is not used for more than one month.

Since we have used the mechanical milker we have not had one case of teat or udder trouble, and no decrease whatever in the amount of milk.

During the harvest, my wife and I, both well up in years, milked our herd of 40 cows every evening. We milked and separated in about two hours.

The cost of installing a three-unit machine would be about \$600. Of course the cost of installing depends much on the distance the power house is from the barn. We use a two and a half horse power gasoline engine. It has power enough to run the milker and a No. 9 tubular separator at the same time.

## Hardy Alfalfa

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

Last summer I saw a first class demonstration of the difference in the hardiness of alfalfa plants where the seed had come from entirely different sources. A farmer had gone to a local store keeper and had asked him for a barrel of alfalfa seed. He told him it wasn't a question of price with him. What he wanted was good seed. The store keeper had no seed on hand, but said he would send and get some for him, which he did. It was sown on a good piece of clay loam soil, somewhat rolling in nature; but the bushel lacked in sowing the four acre strip by about one-half an acre. This farmer sowed with some local grown seed he was able to get from a neighbor, and which proved to be of Ontario variegated origin. In finishing the seeding he sowed one width of the drill down along one side of the whole piece, which was out in the middle of the field.

Evidently the bushel of seed was of foreign origin and was full of sweet clover seed. Last spring, a year from the seeding time there were only here and there patches of alfalfa, mostly on the clay knolls, and on one side hill there was possibly a quarter of an acre or so on which the second growth was coming very well. It had practically all been winter killed. There seemed to have been enough sweet clover seed for a plant every six square inches over the field, and which had come on so thick in the spring as to have fooled the farmer into thinking he had a splendid crop of alfalfa in prospect. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when it blossomed and showed itself to be sweet clover.

### CANADIAN VARIEGATED A SUCCESS

While this occurred on the one part on the other part seeded with the Ontario Variegated he cut at the rate of two tons of alfalfa an acre in which there wasn't a plant of the sweet clover. Even the width of the drill down the centre of the field stood in the exception of two or three low spots.

Fortunately the season proved a favorable one for killing the sweet clover, as he looked upon it as a weed on his farm. He cut the sweet clover with a mower before any seed had formed, and when it had dried out any seed he burnt it on the stubble in the dry time in June. It seemed to have finished every stem of the sweet clover, but the alfalfa that was living was coming on well.

One bright spot in this farmer's alfalfa troubles is that his soil will be thoroughly inoculated for future alfalfa growing. Doubtless he has learned too, and in the most practical way possible, that the Ontario Variegated alfalfa strain is suited to his farm at least, and is a safer strain

to try than much of the seed that is put on the market. Sweet clover may have its place, and I believe it has, but not where alfalfa can be grown well.

## Pointers on Shoeing

By F. S. Krys-Smith

A word about shoeing. Every horseman should learn something about how his horse should be shod. Too many leave this all-important matter entirely to the farrier. This is a mistake. The best workmen become careless at times, and a consciousness that their work is never scrutinized is not calculated to improve matters. Besides there will come times when the services of a thoroughly competent and careful workman cannot



The Author of "Farm Chats"

Herewith we present to Our Folks an excellent likeness of Mr. H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S., whose readable articles appearing under the head "Farm Chats," are so much appreciated by Farm and Dairy readers. For many years Mr. Blanchard practiced the profession of law in a country village, but for the last few years he has been running a fruit, dairy and himself a capable farmer. In addition to proving interest in cooperative marketing and taking an active part that make for the good of the community in which he lives. His son, B. H. C. Blanchard, is also a frequent contributor to Farm and Dairy.

he had. At such times the owner who has sufficient knowledge to oversee the work being properly done may save himself the loss of a valuable animal.

### THE HOOF EASILY INJURED

Proper shoeing is very important. The hoof is not merely a horny, not to be injured, substance as many suppose. It is porous and contains myriads of small canals running perpendicularly, through which flows blood and run nerves which nature provides for its nourishment and protection. A nail driven improperly may close or even destroy one or more of these canals, depriving the hoof of nourishment and work irreparable injury. Other dangers to be guarded against are improper fitting. Never should a horse's foot be rasped to fit the shoe. Calks, were necessary, should be carefully fashioned, as nothing is likely to strain a tendon quicker than a shoe improperly calked.

Perhaps the commonest danger is too great a tendency to rasp and cut the hoof. This must be curbed. There is no occasion ever to rasp the hoof further than necessary to file its ragged edges or the clinched ends of the nails. Neither is it necessary to cut the frog or bars. These are nature's shock absorbers and cannot be improved upon.

## Home Growing of Root Seed

B. H. C. Blanchard, Wellington Co., Ont.

The growing of our turnip and mangel seed is one thing that Canadian farmers have been quite content to let some one else do. Seed grain, hay and clover seed we believe in producing ourselves, but root seed—oh, well, we only use a little, a dollar's worth will plant a whole acre, so why bother with it?

That we are paying for our indifference is becoming apparent as the results of experiments at our agricultural colleges show. At Guelph, Macdonald College and Truro, home grown has given heavier yields of roots than imported seed. Some have even thought that we couldn't grow root seed, but that fallacy is easily exploded.

Down in the County of Yarmouth, at the southern extremity of Nova Scotia, farmers have been growing their own turnip seed for over 30 years. Thirty-five years ago a Scotchman brought with him from his home land, one pound of turnip seed. This seed gave such fine results that some of the roots were saved and planted. The seed from these did equally well. The turnips seemed to grow faster than the old Lapland Swede (then called) that was most commonly grown.

### START OF A GOOD VARIETY

The Scotch variety is of the round type and exceptionally smooth. Mr. Wm. Corning, whose brother introduced the seed, states: "We took great pains in the selection of the turnips when gathering the crop in the fall. When we found a nice large smooth one we set it aside with others for planting in the spring. I always followed this course myself, and my son still does the same. My own experience is that by so doing the standard has been steadily improved."

Other farmers in Mr. Corning's neighborhood, noting his success, have followed his example, and now a large proportion of the farmers of Yarmouth county are growing their own turnip seed. That the seed is of the very best quality is attested by no less an authority than P. A. Boving, root specialist at Macdonald College. Additional proof lies in the fact that ready sales have been made at double the price at which turnip seed is usually sold. The only reason that the seed has not become widely known is the lack of advertising.

### QUALITY THROUGH SEED CENTRES

Under existing conditions it is probably as well that the seed has not been "boomed." There is little or no control of the selection made by the individual grower, and some might be tempted to forsake quality in favor of quantity. But the remedy for such a condition is in sight. The formation of a seed centre, as proposed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, would result in each grower being responsible to the Association for the quality of seed proposed by him. The standard would thus be maintained and at the same time the C. S. G. A. could guarantee the quality to purchasers of turnip seed.

The success that has been the lot of Yarmouth county farmers is just one instance of what can be done in this county in the home production of root seed.

The greater the number of people who leave the land, the nearer our race is coming to degeneracy.—"Uncle John" Hyatt, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

I believe we should give the young breeder our best. Let the old breeder come into the stable and select his own, but give the young man a good start. It will mean dollars to you back again: Aim at the improvement of the breed. This is the aim to which older men come in and cannot.—Alex. Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont.

## Moisture

Moisture is of production. It is in abundance. It is determined during the timeliness of the moisture of the factor.

This year's accumulated moisture of the soil from the snow and the spring. The amount of rainfall are also factors that is controlled by the farmer; the moisture that or carried over fall.

Here are some results of investigations on the Stratton Farms. The fact that the soil from the of the large fall year's crop. I were made on monstration. These determine considering a amount of moisture the subsoil is average of the equal of 1911. These facts a found that moisture in secured the contains but exceeding year through the abundant rain with the rest Department of Cultural College.

The farm tions in plan is especially a form of rotation of soil moisture considerable depth to which ing approx conditions of small amount chances should acreages of proportion of or planted to the accumulat years. In the member that have invaria and that the depend upon crops in season.

## James

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### Moisture and Crop Production

Moisture is one of the essential factors in crop production. In many seasons, that of 1913, for instance, it is also one of the limiting factors. Through many portions of Canada the crop yield is determined more largely by the rainfall and its timeliness during the season and the accumulated moisture than by any other one factor.

The moisture for producing this year's crop consists of the accumulated moisture carried over in the soil from 1913, the absorbed portion of the snowfall from this winter, and the spring and summer rains. The amount and timeliness of the rainfall are also of much importance. There is only one of these moisture factors that is known now or that can be controlled to a certain extent by the farmer; that is the amount of moisture that has been accumulated or carried over in the soil from last fall.

Here are some United States results of interest. Five years' investigations on the North Dakota Demonstration Farms have brought out the fact that the moisture carried over in the soil from the fall before is one of the large factors in producing next year's crop. Moisture determinations were made on the fields on the Demonstration Farms late last fall. These determinations have shown that considering all of the farms, the amount of moisture as contained in the subsoil is slightly over that of the average of the last five years, amounting to the equal of 1914 barrels of available moisture. These facts are of importance, for it has been found that when the soil is well supplied with moisture in the fall, a fair crop is generally secured the next year. However, when the soil contains but little accumulated moisture, the succeeding year's crop is light unless carried through the spring and summer by timely and abundant rains. The results correspond closely with the results of similar investigations by the Department of Physics of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The farmer should consider moisture conditions in planning his crops for the year. This is especially true where one does not practice a form of rotation which results in the accumulation of soil water from year to year. The soil moisture on any farm may be determined to a considerable extent by examining and noting the depth to which the moisture goes, and determining approximately how moist the soil is. Under conditions of a dry soil with a comparatively small amount of accumulated moisture, few chances should be taken in the sowing of large acreages of small grain crops. Instead, a larger proportion of the land should be summer tilled or planted to a cultivated crop, thus allowing the accumulation of moisture for succeeding years. In this connection, it is important to remember that the cultivated corn or potato fields have invariably shown a high moisture content, and that these fields are the ones that we must depend upon for the production of the paying crops in seasons of light rainfall.

### Prevention of Disease

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

Like the poor, disease germs are always with us. If my cattle were to contract disease I would not wonder where the infection came from. The infection is always there, except in the case of some of the more deadly diseases. I have been

told that every man almost every day of his life is in contact with the germs of tuberculosis, but that the normal man has sufficient vitality to ward off the injurious work of these germs. It is the same with cattle. If our cattle are thoroughly healthy they will not be subject to contagion.



The Boys, Too, Found Much to Learn at the Ontario Corn Show

The Ontario Corn Show is an educational institution. The lectures are counted as of equal importance with the exhibits. A feature of this year's lectures were that they were accompanied by corn judging contests under the supervision of Prof. Norgord, of Wisconsin. Don't these boys look interested?

I believe that bad ventilation of stables is the greatest assistance to disease in making inroads on our cattle. Pure air gives vitality. When, however, cattle are compelled to breathe and rebreathe the same air their vitality will be lowered in a single night. The life functions, the conversion of feed into flesh, bone and blood, is an oxygenizing process in which the air taken into the body through the lungs unites with the food that is taken into the stomach and makes flesh. If this air is not pure and supply of oxygen abundant, life processes do not proceed normally. We can all afford to study the subject of ventilation much more than we do from the standpoint of prevention of disease.

### Fitting of Collars and Backbands

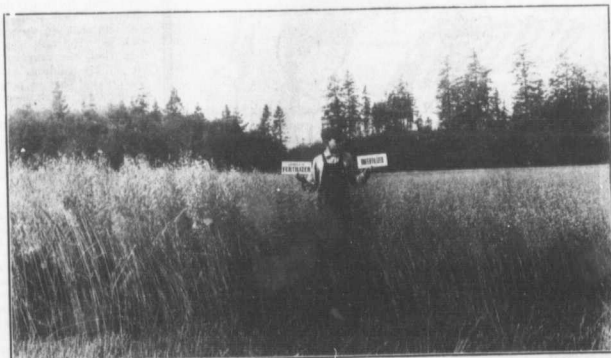
A. Lave, York Co., Ont.

A precaution of first-rate importance that should be taken at this time of the year is the proper adjusting of the collars and backbands of the horse's harness. Particularly is this the case when we consider the colt who is to do his first season's hard work. In many cases it will pay to take the colt to the best collarmaker available, and have a new collar made for him; the next best thing is to have a good collar specially adjusted to his requirements. One hard day's work in the stress and rush of spring work or one specially hard draw in a collar that does not fit as it should, and the colt is almost sure to depreciate in value by two or three score dollars.

In a matter of this sort, prevention is everything. The collar must fit just right and be made of material and of a hardness that prevents all irritation. The same precautions must be taken in regard to the backband. Last summer I had a valuable mare rendered almost useless because my man failed to take the care he should of the backband. To this day she flinches when she sees the harness coming.

This same line of thought applies when a new horse has been purchased. There are plenty of horses that have been ruined or in whom bad habits have been developed by their owners not being careful to have the harness properly fitted. There is no economy in being neglectful in the matter of having harness that is well-fitting. A comfortable horse is a horse that is likely to do more work at less expense to his master than the horse who has either sore shoulders or a tender back.

In no part of farm work is it more important that the farmer be personally interested than in this matter of looking after the fitting of the horse's harness. Before the work starts in the spring he should look after this whole thing in detail. The time spent in careful, detailed inspection of harness is almost sure to prove a profitable investment, both from the financial and humanitarian standpoint.



Luxuriant Growth Induced by Commercial Fertilizer is Here Evident to the Naked Eye

Mr. Fred Borden, Lake Hill, B.C., has been conducting experiments to determine the value of commercial fertilizer for the production of oat crops. The fertilized plot seen in the illustration had an application of 120 lb. nitrate of soda, 300 lbs. acid phosphate and 300 lbs. muriate of potash. The other plot was unfertilized. Perhaps the same fertilizer would not give equal results on another farm. The fertilizer to be applied under varying conditions on different farms is something that the farmer must himself discover by experiments similar to the ones that Mr. Borden has conducted.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres, suitable for dairying... 100 acres, suitable for dairying... 100 acres, suitable for dairying...

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SOUTHERN ALBERTA... SOUTHERN ALBERTA... SOUTHERN ALBERTA...

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

WANTED - First-Class Butter Maker... WANTED - First-Class Butter Maker... WANTED - First-Class Butter Maker...

Social and Economic Conditions in Canada

The Protestant Churches of Canada are Planning to Grapple with them—A Report of the Social Service Congress of Canada Held in Ottawa Last Week—Important Reforms Advocated.

SERIOUS has the problem of rural depopulation become, the Protestant churches of Canada have awakened to the fact that it represents a menacing condition in the social and economic life of Canada.

THE CONGRESS The Social Service Congress of Canada, as it was designated, was called by the Social Service Council of Canada, formerly the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada.

WANTED - First-Class Butter Maker... WANTED - First-Class Butter Maker... WANTED - First-Class Butter Maker...

The Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches in Canada, The Dominion Grange and Farmers' Associations, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, The Salvation Army, The Canadian-Purview Education Association and the Evangelical Association of North America. All these organizations were represented by delegates.

The Congress was called because the organizations it represents felt that the rapid decrease that is taking place in the population of the rural districts, the increase in urban population, the growing frequency of strikes and industrial disturbances of all kinds, the rapid increase so evident throughout the world in socialism, the advance in the cost of living, the increase in poverty on one side and immense fortunes on the other all represent problems of such importance that the time has come when Christian men and women must face them bravely with the object of seeking their solution through the application of Christian principles to the issues involved.

The Congress bore eloquent testimony to the new spirit that is abroad in the Christian churches in this land. A few years ago few professing Christians were prepared to consider any topics not purely religious in character. The objects of the church, it was believed, were to teach men to be good. Men were supposed to be left to make their own application of Christian principles in the business and social life of the community. Of late years, however, men have realized that Christian principles are not being applied to the extent they should be in the business world and that the unrest of the present day is due to this cause.

For years a majority of Christians have held the belief that poverty is inevitable, that it is largely due to sin, and that sin we will always have with us. The new idea of religion is that God has provided abundantly for all his children, and that by far the greater part of poverty is due to unjust laws which men have enacted themselves, and which are contrary to the laws of God.

These new beliefs have led the Social Service Council to adopt what many Christians would consider a very advanced declaration of principles. This reads in part as follows: The Social Service Council of Canada believes that righteousness can be realized in the complex conditions of modern life only through the application of the Kingdom of God. The Social Service Council declares, for

(the application of Christian principles to the organization of the Industrial Associations, whether of labor or capital: For a more equitable distribution of wealth; for the abolition of poverty; for the protection of the physical and mental health of women in industrial life; for an adequate protection of working people in cases of industrial accidents and occupational diseases; for the Sunday rest of every worker; for consolidation and arbitration of industrial disputes; for proper housing; for the adequate care of dependent and defective persons; for the reclamation of criminals; for wholesome recreation; for the protection of society against contagious diseases, and for international peace. Surely that is a big program.

PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

That the importance of the Congress was recognized was shown by the representative and prominent persons who took part. Among leaders of the respective denominations who took an active part were Rev. A. Carman, D.D., Rev. S. D. Chown and Rev. Dr. Moore, of the Methodist Church; D.D. Archbishop of Ottawa, and Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, representing the Church of England; Dr. Shearer, of Toronto; Dr. Charles Gordon (Ralph Connor), of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, B.C., of the Presbyterian Church, and many others. The labor interests were represented by Controller Jas. Simpson, of Toronto, and other men who took part were Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier who delivered addresses of welcome; Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P.; Hon. W. J. Roach, M.P.; Hon. Martin Burrell, M.P., each of whom presided at one of the sessions; Hon. Sam. Hughes, and Hon. W. J. Hanna, M.P.; N. W. Rowell, K.C.; Hon. MacKenzie King and Hon. Mr. Lomieux, M.P. were on the program, but were unable to attend.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

The program was so arranged that special sessions were devoted to the consideration of certain subjects that were believed to be of particular importance. For instance, one afternoon session was devoted to the subject 'The Church and Industrial Life.' Another afternoon the topic was 'Commercialized Vice and the White Slave Traffic.' A third afternoon was devoted to the question of temperance. A morning session was given over to the consideration of political purity. Sectional conferences were held on 'Child Welfare,' 'The Problem of the City' and 'The Problem of the Country.' Each of these conferences were led by men who had given special study and years of work to these subjects.

Two speakers from the United States, Charles Steale, consulting Sociologist of New York, and Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, gave vivid descriptions of the struggles of the working classes in the large industrial centres. They explained clearly some of the causes of Socialism which is the outgrowth of the growing protest against unjust economic conditions. They, as well as most of the other leading speakers, emphasized the belief that the church has failed to progress as it might, because it has not heeded the cry of the poor as it has done and because it has contented itself with giving charity instead of obtaining justice for the poor and downtrodden. They emphasized the belief that the church was Christians can save their souls as well as those of the people they have souls in their earnest effort to help their neighbors because 'He

that findeth... he that loseth... shall find life... periphrastic religion... One of the... given to... slave... prominent... public plat... in all... mixed audi... would not... years ago... this traffic... ganized ch... employs t... city girls to... of social... measur... with the... rived at w... taken to r... men who... great evil... odium from... ance to th... THE FARM... One of th...

THE FARM... One of th...

A Scene... Is your be... could be el... of detect... supply for... delivered d... to politici... W. C. Good... the Presid... Grange, w... farmers' org... for along th... and Reform... quently sp... marked im... Short, of O... who endow... the reform... did not res... consideration... THE CONF... sideration c... most inter... a farmer, M... Hill, Vice-P... Council of ... ers included... B.A. of Sp... clear and... rural condi... of the Pres... of the Pres... Prof. J... Rev. S. F... Hugs, Dobs... A. R. D... Social Sur... Church, an... Ottawa, La... giving a rep... this issue... them will b... mite... Prof. Rey... that there... the general...

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that findeth his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it." In the words of Prof. Graham, we cannot go any higher perpendicularly toward God than our religion carries us out horizontally in service to our fellow-men.

One of the best conferences was given to the consideration of the late slave traffic. For several hours prominent men and women from the public platform discussed this subject in all its principle phases to a mixed audience in a manner that would not have been possible a few years ago. The terrific extent of this traffic all over the world, its organized character, the methods it employs to draw both country and city girls to ruin, the widespread extent of social disease, and necessary measures of reform were all dealt with. The unanimous conclusion arrived at was that steps should be taken to reach more effectively the men who cause and maintain this great evil and to lift some of the odium from and give greater assistance to their women victims.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM APPROVED  
One of the best speeches that was

farm life. Owing to these conditions, while it is possible to bring capable agricultural immigrants to Canada, it is quite another thing to maintain them permanently on the farms. Our laws favor the manufacturing as against the agricultural interests. The present rate of interest is too high for the farmer under average conditions to pay a dividend on his improvements.

A paper by Mr. Desjardins on Co-operation was intensely interesting; it described the successful results that have attended the establishment of 120 cooperative parish banks in the Province of Quebec, as well as of some credit societies. A full report of this paper will be given later. In establishing these banks Mr. Desjardins absolutely refused to accept any government assistance, as he believes that leaning on the government does more harm than good.

THE TARIFF AND LAND QUESTIONS  
Possibly the most important statement made at the conference was made by Rev. Mr. Macdonald who, as a result of the extent of his investigations into rural conditions, not only showed how extensive rural de-

facture and sale of cigarettes, a national movement for Dominion-wide prohibition, stringent laws relating to the white slave traffic, provision for the care of neglected mothers and wives, Dominion cooperative legislation and a number of others of a similar character.

The attendance at every session was very large. Representative men and women were present from all parts of Canada. At two of the evening meetings overflow meetings were held in large outside halls, where the attendance exceeded that at the main meeting held in a smaller hall that was filled to its capacity. Every one present realized that the Congress was likely to have a far-reaching influence in the social and economic life of Canada. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the Social Service Council of Canada in calling the congress, and requesting that another similar congress shall be held when the council so decides.

Further experiments will be carried on through the Apiculture Division of the Ontario Agricultural College in connection with the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union this year. Full information regarding the experiments can be secured by writing Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Guelph.

Musty or dirty litter is one of the greatest causes of impure milk.

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We wish all who are interested in this grand variety could call and examine our stock of these Oats and see for themselves that they are the best and purest seed that can be got. Price while stock lasts, bus. \$3.00 5 lbs. or over at \$2.75 per bus., bags free.

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The above Seed Grain is all pure and clean. Any purchaser who on receipt of Oats or Wheat herewith offered indistinctly Will Oats or other bad seeds has the privilege of returning shipment. We will pay the carriage charges both ways and return purchase money.

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delivered during the session devoted to political purity was made by Mr. W. C. Good, of Brantford, a farmer, the President of the Dominion Grange, who described what the farmers' organizations are working for along the line of the Initiative and Referendum. His speech was frequently applauded, and made a marked impression. Prof. Adam Short, of Ottawa, who followed, and who endeavored to discount some of the reforms advocated by Mr. Good, did not receive the same favorable consideration.

**THE COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE**

The conference devoted to the consideration of rural conditions was most interesting. The chairman was a farmer, Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Vice-President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The speakers included Rev. John Macdonald, B.A., of Spencerville, who recently made an extensive investigation into rural conditions in Canada on behalf of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of Guelph; Rev. S. F. Sharpe, of Exeter; Rev. Hugh Johnson, of Regina; Rev. W. A. Riddell, of Toronto, Director of Social Surveys for the Presbyterian Church, and Alfonso Desjardins, of Ottawa. Lack of space prevents our giving a report of these addresses in this issue. Full reports of most of them will be published as space permits.

Prof. Reynolds stated emphatically that there is something wrong with the general conditions surrounding

population has been, but in outlining the causes for this condition gave special attention to the effect of the tariff and the land question. Our protective tariff, he declared, results in one-tenth of the farmers' income being transferred to city pockets, and this imposes a great injustice on the farmer. Our system of taxation is another principle cause. The prices of land advance, particularly in the cities, and the cost of doing business on this land is added to the purchase price of not only what the farmer buys, but what he sells. Rising prices of land without a corresponding increase in income places a great hardship on the farmer. These contentions bear out exactly those of our farmers' organizations. Other points touched on included the fact that farmers cannot obtain money on reasonable terms, that better social conditions are needed on the farm and that of a similar nature.

The conference passed a number of important resolutions. These included one condemning speculation in land and the other natural resources of the country and recommending a readjustment of existing methods of taxation with the object of preventing individuals or corporations profiting hereafter at the expense of the public through appropriating for their own use unshared increases in land values. Other resolutions favored "Woman Suffrage," the organization of labor, the abolition of child labor, the prevention of the manu-

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**Farmers Control Fence Business**

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Western Canada has added a new branch to their business. On March 4th they made an agreement with The Sarnia Fence Company, whereby the Western business of the Grain Growers' Grain Company will be the output of the factory. Its market for fence will be among the members of the Grain Growers' Association of the prairie provinces. Only a small working margin above cost will be exacted by the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

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From hens that lay and pay. Hens raised on white Wyandottes. Strong birds, raised on free range food. Good type. Headed for prize winning market. \$1.50 for 15. Cocks, Cockerles and Hens for sale.

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**UTILITY POULTRY FARM**  
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J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 3653 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains detailed facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prevent a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually cures 98 per cent of every batch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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are especially bred for heavy egg production. Based on free range, they are hardy, vigorous birds, and layers of large white eggs. An investment in hatching eggs from Layman breeders will repay you with strong lusty chicks and a steady egg supply next winter.  
One price only, and within every one's reach. \$2.00 per 15. No reduction on larger quantities.

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**Points on Sap Gathering**

The tapping of the trees in Canada seldom commences before March. It should be done when indications point to warm, sunny days and frosty nights.  
At the beginning of the season all sugar utensils should be cleaned, even though they were well washed at the close of the previous season. Discard rusty utensils. Remember that freshly painted buckets have a tendency to taint the sap.  
Sap is forced from the tree by internal pressure. A very small opening will relieve that pressure, causing the sap to flow as rapidly as from a larger hole. One-eighths to one-half inch hole should be used, but slightly upward about one and one-half inches deep in a medium-sized tree and two inches in a large one. Tap about 20 inches from the ground, where the bark has a healthy appearance.

Galvanized iron buckets should never be used. They discolor the sap. Old-fashioned wooden buckets also tend to discolor and sour the sap.  
Covers for buckets have been in almost constant use for 20 years in Vermont, but are being adopted slowly in Canada. In stormy seasons they are decidedly useful.  
As the season advances and the days become warmer, fermentation is sure to take place in the vessels. Draw the spouts and ream out the holes so as to expose a fresh surface of wood. At this stage all utensils should be scalded or washed with hot water.  
The heavier sap is turned into syrup and will be the best product. For this reason gathering should be commenced as soon as there is a quart or two in the buckets. Heavy tins is the best material for gathering pails. For convenience in gathering sap, these pails should have wide bottoms and narrower tops.  
The hauling tank is best to be circular in form and made of heavy tin or galvanized iron, with a reinforced wood bottom. A tank holding 75 or 100 gallons is a convenient size for a 1,000-tree grove.  
A double cloth strainer should be over the entire top to keep out dirt. Thoroughly clean this cloth after each gathering. As the sap leaves the gathering tank for the storage vat, strain again through two or three pieces of cloth.  
Good fuel is of utmost importance. The quick flashing blaze can only be obtained with dry fuel. Ten cords of mixed hard and soft wood for 1,000 trees or 35 cords for 4,000 trees are recommended by experienced makers.

The training of the colt cannot start too young. The early development of its intelligence adds much to its subsequent usefulness.

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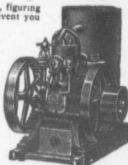
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A. Webster Butler of Brockton, Mass., won the first southern zone prize offered by the Bowker Fertilizer Company for the largest yield of best quality potatoes grown exclusively on Stockbridge Potato Manure. His acre was a "rocky loam" producing about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

## STOCKBRIDGE POTATO MANURE

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

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

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

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## The Hamilton Milk Situation

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I take this liberty of writing to let your readers know our stand as regards the Hamilton milk supply. On Nov. 1st, 1913, the wholesale price of milk advanced from 18c to 20c a gallon. The Mayor advised the consumers to refrain from using milk as the retailers advanced their price from eight cents to nine cents a quart. Through the action of the Mayor and other conditions, the price of milk was reduced back to eight cents a quart. Then the retailers came back at the producers, and to any producers who did not have a hard and fast written contract the retailers refused to pay the 20 cents as agreed upon on May 1, so consequently the wholesale price now is 18, 19 and 20 cents a gallon.

The producers are tired of the way they have been used, and consequently they are forming a joint stock company and are getting a charter from the government whereby they intend to capitalize at \$300,000, with shares at \$100 to be sold to the producers, and they intend to put up a plant in Hamilton and pasteurize and bottle and deliver to the consumers. We think that there is too large a span between the time it leaves the farm and the time it gets to the consumers.—Austin E. Smuk, Vice-President of the Wentworth Milk Producers' Association.

## Dairy Farming and Fruit Growing

"We have been keeping a pure bred sire for many years," said Mr. R. W. Ireland, of Prince Edward County, whose large orchards were described in Farm and Dairy last week, "and have worked our herd up to the point where we consider that they will compare very favorably with many pure bred herds. Our daily records for the last year for instance, show that one grade cow has produced 15,000 lbs. of milk and our mature cows will average about 8,000 lbs. We have a two year old heifer that from present indications will give us at least 8,000 lbs. this year. We have been going in largely for summer dairying in the past but from now on we will endeavor to have as many cows freshen for winter milking as for summer. We have a cement silo, 14x35 feet, and we plan to build another the same size in the near future. We would not attempt to enter on winter dairying without silage for feed."

### AGE TO BREED HEIFERS

Mr. Ireland is an observant dairyman. As a result of his observations he has come to the conclusion that Pro. Barton's contention that no heifer should be bred to freshen under two and one-half years old, is just about right. He has noticed in his own herd that two year old heifers in milk receive a set back in their development from which they never recover. From now on Mr. Ireland will plan to have spring heifers freshen in the fall and fall heifers in the spring.

Since coming to the farm the Irelands have built the first new home seen in the illustration here-with. It is a home complete in every sense of the word with such modern conveniences as running water, a bathroom, and hot water heating. All the furnishings have been made on the principle that nothing is too good for the farm home.

Like most successful farmers, Mr. Ireland is a constant reader of agricultural literature, all the leading farm journals finding a place in his library. And one of the most appreciated of these is Farm and Dairy. Mr. Ireland is the kind of farmer that we are proud to number among Our Folks.—F. E. E.

## FARMERS' ATTENTION

We want a man in every locality in Eastern Canada to sell our big line of Household Necessities, Medicines, Exports, Spices, Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, etc.—direct to farmers. Every one a household necessity, sold on Rawleigh's "Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied" Plan.

### YOU CAN MAKE

**\$100 CLEAR PROFIT**  
PER MONTH TO \$200  
over and above all expenses. If you can furnish team, write at once for our mailness offer.

**NO DUTY TO PAY.** Good freight service. Practically no competition! We are the only Company who earn and operate its own factory in Canada. Handle our own business, making big money here in the West. Now is the time to save goods at home.

EVERY RAWLEIGH SALESMAN is backed by the service of one of the great Buying Manufacturing and Distributing Organizations in North America. Established 18 years. Capital over \$2,000,000. References: Duns, Eastmans, or banks in all sections. Write today for full particulars.

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY  
GUNNELL ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



## Homeseekers' Excursions and Settlers Trains to the West

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

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

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

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

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

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

# In the Horse World

## \* Timely Suggestions for Horse Owners



### Danger in Inferior Hay

The market will not take inferior hay at remunerative prices, hence many of us feed it at home. When fed to horses this hay is dangerous. Just why is fully explained by Mr. W. H. Underwood in a recent issue of *The Indiana Farmer*. Mr. Underwood says:

"When eating such hay the dust is inhaled, creating an irritation of the bronchial tubes and air cells; the stomach is easily overloaded with the indigestible material, highly taxing the digestive organs and hence weakening the digestion; thus the horse loses energy and is reduced in condition, while the owner mistakenly attributes the trouble to the want of a grain ration."

### TROUBLE AND MORE TROUBLE

"This state of affairs, if continued, excites and irritates the branches of the pneumogastric nerves that supply the stomach, and as the lungs and air cells are largely supplied by the same nerve, the latter become affected. Being irritated by the inhalation of dust already noted, the walls of some of the cells become abnormally distended, the horse coughs more or less, causing them to rupture and a case of hoarseness is the result."

"When inferior hay is fed to horses, the danger may be greatly alleviated by taking care to shake the hay so as to remove as much of the dust as possible, and then dampening the residue before feeding, with lime water. This may be prepared by slacking a lump of lime in a large vessel of water, and stirring briskly. The undissolved lime will precipitate, the clear water on top being 'lime water,' which may be preserved fresh for a long time, some care being taken to keep it from freezing."

### Are Oats Necessary

It is the common opinion that oats is the best feed for horses. To raise a strong, healthy draft horse without this grain seems impossible. The Kansas Experiment Station has recently completed a three-year experiment for the purpose of determining the most economic yet satisfactory feed for horses in which oats played an important part.

Twenty coils were purchased — 10 grades and 10 pure-breds. These were divided into two lots, with five pure-breds and five grades in each lot. For nearly a year the two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage — alfalfa, corn fodder and pasture. One lot was fed oats every day and the other has had a combination ration of 70 per cent corn, 25 per cent bran and five per cent oil meal. Each lot of coils has received the same number of pounds of grain. After more than nine months, the coils that have had no oats are in better condition than the others, and have made a little better gain. And the combination feed, up to this time, has cost 20 per cent less than the oats.

"The test shows that there is a great chance for saving in feeding," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry, who has charge of the test. "The

farmer can better afford to feed the mixed ration, with corn at 85 cents a bushel, bran at \$50 a ton, oil meal at \$10 a ton, and oats at 50 cents a bushel. The figures will prove it.

"When the experiment was begun, in January, prices were more nearly normal than they are now. Oats at that time cost ten and one-half cents a day, while the combination feed cost eight and one-fourth cents a day."—Ex.

### Ensilage for Mares

Is there any danger in feeding ensilage to mares with foal?—O. K. Huron Co., Ont.

There is no danger in feeding ensilage to mares in foal, provided it is fed only in small quantities; but there is, as is well known, more or less risk in feeding succulent food in large quantities to pregnant animals. Care should, of course, be taken to see that only ensilage of good quality is used and only a small quantity, say six or eight pounds daily. By "good ensilage" is meant sweet ensilage as contrasted with highly acid or inferior ensilage, which usually refers to ensilage made from corn cut on the green side and containing very few ears.—J. H. G.

### Hauling Out Manure in Winter Time

Charles Andrew, York Co., Ont.

Here is the method of handling manure adopted by a wide-awake Wentworth farmer. From the middle part of the gutter there is a large pipe that carries the liquid to a cistern under shelter outside. Beside the cistern there is a basin-shaped receptacle, also under cover, for manure. Into this basin is placed the manure made for two weeks. As the cistern fills up, the liquid manure is baled into the solid manure.

About once in two weeks the manure is drawn to the fields and piled in heaps about 10 feet wide and four feet high and as long as possible. Two pies are built side by side so that loading may be done from two sides at once. As soon as the ground admits of it in the spring, these pies are loaded onto the manure spreader and spread on the field. By this practice the manure receives no rain nor snow till it is on the field, and the waste that ordinarily comes from barnyard leaching is prevented.

Care in piling the manure prevents all tendency to loss from heating. No farmer in his neighborhood has better results from his manure than this farmer. He feeds his stock heavily, manages to have considerable tonnage for each winter, thus keeping his horse busy, feeds cows for butter purposes and poultry for egg-laying. He aims to feed every kernel of grain grown on his farm to his own live stock. At the same time he has made up his mind that he must care for his manure or he will never be able to maintain the fertility of his farm. His precautions in this regard have resulted in an actual increase of fertility. Getting the manure out in the winter time has the additional advantage of having it in the field before the rush of the spring work comes on.

They all see it now—what Henry Ford saw years ago—that the light, strong, quality car, sold at a low price, best meets the demands of all the people. Now they're all following where Henry Ford led.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford car nine hundred—1, 0, b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario.

### Banner Seed Oats

grown from imported stock, pure and clean. Sample and prices on application.

One WELL-BRED FILLY eligible for application at a reasonable price.

S. MATCHETT, STEWART'S HALL, ONT.

### FARM AND SHOP BLACKSMITH'S FORGE 6.85

A well built General Forge with 12 inch dia. 12 inch bore. Stroke 12 inches high. Weight 85 lbs.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA  
SOLELY—STANLEY WELLS & CO., ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

# Sydney Basic Slag

the ideal Fertilizer for stiff clay lands and all sour or muck soils. All farmers in Ontario realize that something is lacking in the soil, and thousands of them will this season start using Fertilizer for the first time. They will be pressed to buy all kinds of Fertilizers, but we ask them to

## Give Basic Slag a Trial

because it is much more reasonable in price than, and will give as good results as, the bulk of the Fertilizers offered elsewhere. Ask the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture as to the merits of Basic Slag and be guided by his opinion. Do not be misled by the statements of unscrupulous Agents for other goods. Twenty thousand tons of Basic Slag were used last season by the farmers of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. What is good for Nova Scotia will be equally beneficial in Ontario. If you think you would like to take an Agency for Basic Slag, write at once to any of our

### District Representatives

- EASTERN ONTARIO—A. L. Smith, 220 Alfred St., Kingston.
- OTTAWA DISTRICT—W. H. Dwyer Co., Ltd., Ottawa.
- NIACARA PENINSULA—E. Platts, Pelham Corners, Welland Co.
- WESTERN ONTARIO—W. T. Colwill, Centralls.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
SYDNEY - NOVA SCOTIA

# Give Me a Chance to Prove My Flour

IT is our intention to make Cream of the West flour the best known and most used flour in Ontario. With this in view we make

## Special Prices Direct

to the farmers of Ontario. We want you to try this flour. When you do so we believe you will always use Cream of the West flour and no other. In order to make it well worth your while to give this splendid flour a trial we make it easy for you to buy our flour and feed products direct from the mills at special prices. Read this list:

FLOURS	per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$2 30
Queen City (Blended for all purposes)	2 40
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	2 35



YES, madam, I am the Cream of the West miller. I know what a strong flour is. I say you ought to know the extra breadmaking qualities of

## Cream of the West Flour

*The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread*

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag.
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1 30
"Bullrush" Middlings	1 35
Extra White Middlings	1 45
"Tower" Feed Flour	1 60
"Gem" Feed Flour	1 75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1 50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1 55
"Geneva" Coarse Feed	1 60
Manitoba Feed Barley	1 40
Barley Meal	1 45
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	1 70

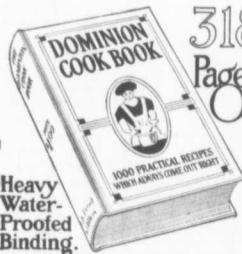
## TERMS

Cash with order

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

Special Prices on Carlots  
Correspondence with Farmers'  
Clubs Solicited

The loaves will be the biggest and most wholesome you ever baked with the same amount of flour. Everyone who bakes bread should know about my Cream of the West Flour. That is why I have induced the Campbell Flour Mill Company to make special prices direct to the farmers, and also to offer the splendid household book illustrated below.



Heavy  
Water-  
Proofed  
Binding.

Note.—If you have already secured the book illustrated above, write us for list of books by Ralph Connor, Marion Keith, J. J. Bell and other Canadian authors, from which you can make further free selections in buying flour.

THE book illustrated below is one of the most complete household books of its kind ever prepared. Every home in Ontario should have this splendid household help and guide.

## Household Book Free

For the purpose of making Cream of the West flour better known throughout the Province, we make you a very special offer by which you can get this household book free.

The household book contains 1,000 recipes—the most practical collection ever brought together. The book is a well-known work. The recipes always come out right, and they are just the kind of recipes you want in your home. They are easy to use and the delightful dishes they make are not expensive.

Every kind of cookery is dealt with comprehensively. With this book you can cook everything from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes.

Full instructions how to carve meats and games, with a number of helpful illustrations.

Besides, there is a large section devoted to useful medical knowledge, a feature which alone makes this book most desirable for your home. It tells you how to deal with accidents, bruises, burns, colds, coughs, headaches, fractures, diphtheria, whooping cough, and the many more serious ills that come suddenly and find you helpless unless you have first-hand advice.

Get this book. Read carefully the easy terms of this offer. The book is free. See how simple it is to get it.

## How to Get the Household Book Free

With every purchase from us of not less than three (3) bags of Campbell's Flour (any brand) you will get Household Book free; but bear in mind that if you order up to five (5) bags we will pay the freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay (see terms above). To get the book at least 3 bags must be flour—the other two bags may be flour or any other product mentioned in the list printed above. Read the list and make up an order to-day. Add 10 cents to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of book.

THE SALES MANAGER

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, (West) Toronto

## Can Milk be Produced at Factory Prices?

Jas. Savage, Lanark Co., Ont.

DAIRYING of late years has been reduced to a very perfect system with its dairy schools, inspectors, instructors and the rest.

The gospel it brings to farmers will use them more labor and expense, or which it is said they will be more than repaid. In a word, it is this: Produce better milk and grade up the herd! To me much of the expert advice farmers are receiving recalls the tourist who slipped over a precipice while ascending the Alps, but grasped a shrub, to which he clung for life until his crisis brought help—a physician. To his professional eye, the tourist seemed feverish and excited, so he wanted to feel his pulse—see his tongue and then prescribe. We may be sure the tourist insisted on first getting his feet on solid ground. So farmers will welcome professional advice when their footing is more sure.

### WHAT IS MISSING

The advice our instructors give is eminently sane, but since it has met with only a feeble response and since it has been accompanied by a large annual decrease in cheese exported, there must be something lacking. I fancy if cheese could be sold on its merits, the quality of the milk would take care of itself. As for grading up the herd Mr. McDonald's critics have not made the proper arrangement.

Strange it has never been thought that the wholesale price of cheese is too low, when on the one hand it is worth twice its present price, comparing it as to food value with meats. On the other hand, there isn't a herd in the country can show a profit, all expenses considered, with milk at cheese factory prices. It is only good business tactics for a breeder of high-class cattle to show as much profit as possible, but if any dairyman pays then the value of her milk alone should equal the expense of getting it.

### CONSIDER CHEESE FACTORY PRICES

Cheese factory values should be given to milk as that is what we nearly all get. The value of the calves should not be reckoned as when we all have high-class cows their calves will bring only ordinary prices, corresponding nearly to the cost of raising them. Neither should the manure be valued as that only prevents a loss on the value of the land which dairying would otherwise produce. The following figures then will indicate the true profits of the "progressive farmer" for 10 cows in ten years, which is about the length of time a cow would be useful for dairying:

Interest on \$1,500, barn and silo, 6% for 10 years	..... \$ 900
Depreciation in value of barn	..... 150
— for 10 years	..... 150
Food, 10 cows, \$70.40 a cow, for 10 years	..... 7,940
Labor milking, feeding and caring, 12,000 hours, at 25c.	3,000
Allowance for sickness decrease	200
Total	..... \$12,190
8,000 lbs. milk each for 10 years at one cent a lb.	..... 8,000

Loss ..... \$ 4,190

As I have intimated, progressive dairymen may be making a good profit selling young stock. This, however, will be at the expense eventually of other farmers, and when we all have high-producing cows this source of profit will cease, and we only find ourselves out of one rut and into another one. If it is a fair question, Is milk not too cheap at a cent a

pound? As for the hired help problem it will never be solved until you place a good value on your own labor and get it.

## Young Man's Experience in the Poultry Business

(Continued from page 9)

well fleshed feet bone, that is, one that extends well back, is especially desirable as it prevents what is termed, "breaking down behind." All pullets are placed in winter quarters in September, and are not shifted afterwards. Mr. Hales considers this a most important point, and attributes the late laying so common with a large proportion of farm poultry to the fact that due to the press of farm work, the pullets are not housed till late in the fall, or are placed in temporary quarters and moved afterwards. When a pullet has begun to lay and is then shifted to new quarters, she is liable to stop laying.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The egg production of this flock tells its own story of successful management. Since Nov. 1 the egg yield has been 35 per cent, or 17 eggs a day. During November, the poorest laying month of the year, the yield was 20 per cent. The average annual production per hen is 153 eggs.

## SELL YOUR MILK

MANY a farmer who would like to raise his calves is prevented by the amount of milk necessary to feed them. By raising them he could select the best of the stock and improve the standard of milk or beef production of his herd.



### INTERNATIONAL GROFAT CALF-MEAL

solves the problem for him. It is a scientific preparation which, mixed with skim milk, takes the place of milk and supplies to the calf every food element that he needs.

By using the farmer is enabled to raise his calves and sell his cream or butter, and its cost is a trifle compared to the value of the whole milk that the calf would otherwise need.

International Grofat Calf-Meal is for sale by dealers everywhere.

Write for our book of valuable hints on raising calves—free.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

### HIGH-GRADE SEED CORN, CLOVER, AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

FLETCHER PAYS THE FREIGHT on orders of five bush and over to any station in Old Ontario.

Special inducements to farmers and farmers' clubs. All orders receive prompt attention. Write to-day for prices.

J. A. FLETCHER - R. R. 1, MERLIN

## WHY

do not sell your Surplus Stock now! Write out your Ad. for Farm and Dairy to-night. Tell our 17,000 readers what you have for sale

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**DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER**  
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BOOKS at lowest prices you can get through Farm and Dairy, including all the latest books on agricultural subjects. Write for our Book Catalogue.

THE **BIG** (24"×24")

**"GEORGE" SHINGLE**

**SAVES YOU MONEY**

**SERVES YOU RIGHT**

GET OUR BOOK No. 17-A

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LTD.

OSHAWA, ONT.

# WHICH TREE DO YOU WANT

The slow grower, with few and shallow roots and fruit of poor quality, or the vigorous, quick and steady producer of fruit.



**CXL STUMPING POWDER**



Blasted the hole in which the tree to the right was planted. The hole for the other was spaded dug. Compare the two trees, note the development and then decide how you are going to do your Spring planting. Trees set in exploded holes bear fruit one year earlier. Write for booklet.

### BLASTERS WANTED

Many farmers prefer to hire blasters. Demand exceeds the supply. Write for information.



**Canadian Explosives Limited**  
MONTREAL, Que. VICTORIA, B.C.

# From the Farm and Back to It—A Story Founded on Fact

L. G. Crummy, Leeds Co., Ont.

**R**ALPH SMITH is one of our most prosperous farmers, who in early life came with his wife from the Emerald Lake and settled in Leeds county, not far from the banks of our great St. Lawrence river. His means were limited; but he had plenty of pluck. He had come to Canada to seek a home; and with this aim in view, and by dint of perseverance, sacrifice and energy, combined with good business abilities, is now one of our most wealthy and influential farmers. He was diligent in business and has reaped the reward of well-doing. He is now in the evening of life, resting on his oars.

But let us retrace our steps a few years to Mr. Smith's middle life. He had three sons, all fine boys, not afraid of work. But the fond parent decided he was going to educate at least one son, so he could earn his living by his brain, rather than by the sweat of his brow, as he had been forced to do. True, work was in abundance for a while, and more sacrifices were needed. Nevertheless, the youngest, a bright lad of 14 summers, was the chosen one. He had completed his common school education, so was placed in a high school of a near-by town. This was a very much against Raymond's will, for he loved

farming, the outdoor life and detested books. But father's will was law, so he set to work, and in due time received his diploma.

### SEDENTARY LIFE NOT SATISFACTORY

At the beginning of the new year he was engaged to teach in a distant school. He struggled through the first year, merely putting in an existence, for try as he might to like his work, the schoolmaster's life did not appeal to him. He loved the physical labor, he longed for the freedom of the farm. Still his path had been laid out for him. He was to earn his livelihood by his education. So as his head proven himself to be an efficient teacher, he was hired the second year. This year dragged on more slowly than ever. The school-room seemed a veritable prison. His health became very much impaired on account of the sedentary life. At last the year was at an end, and so were Raymond's days of teaching. He decided there and then to quit this life. Instead of making this profession a stepping stone to a higher one, he was going back to the soil. Accordingly he returned to the home he had been so loath to leave years before.

Raymond's older brothers were married and had received their portions, and father was now only too glad to give the farm into the hands of Raymond, who gladly took upon himself the responsibility of the still large farm. He set to work with a whole heart, his health steadily improved, success crowned all his efforts. Besides the regular farming he had a great love for bees; so he began first in a small scale, gradually increasing until now he is one of our most successful apiarists, as well as agriculturists.

It is 15 years since he turned the key in the door of the old red school-house and has never for a moment regretted the step. This is the kind of men our country needs, the kind to advance the cause of agriculture. Raymond has proven to his own satisfaction that his father's calling was good enough for him. The independence of the farm appeals to him, the healthful work and also the finances. He thinks the farm is Canada's gold mine, but willing workers are needed.

### Economical of Concrete

J. Cluthe, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ten years ago I wanted to give a contract for a concrete silo. I saw a contractor build one near Breslau. The silo was to be 30 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. I saw it when about 20 feet high, and the walls were 14 inches thick at that point. I told the contractor I wanted mine built differently, only two inches at the top. He refused to build mine except the same as his one.

I went home and built it myself. Mine is about eight feet high, the ground, and in all 26 1/2 feet high. I started with the foundation two feet thick and one and a half feet more than the silo on the outside. Then I started up with eight inches and had six inches at the ground level and ended with two inches at the top. I used old barb wire fencing every 12 inches and at the top more than this. I put bolts in my silo to hold the roofing, and my silo has not a crack nor a flaw.

The more the hen exercises the more eggs she will lay. So keep her scratching.

# BIG DEMAND FOR Page Wire Fence Direct (Freight Prepaid)

These prices subject to advance without notice.

STYLE	PRICE	PER 100	PER 1000
<b>PAGE HEAVY FENCE</b>			
No. 9 Page Wire Throughset in 20, 25 and 40			
Special Rate, Freight Paid			
Spacing of Horizontal in Inches			
4 30	22	10, 10, 10	10.16
5 37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	10.20
6 40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	10.24
7 40	22	5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	10.24
8 42	22	5 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	10.28
8 42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	10.32
8 42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	10.32
8 42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	10.32
8 47	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	10.36
8 47	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	10.36
9 48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	10.40
9 48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	10.40
9 51	22	4, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	10.44
9 51	22	4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	10.44
10 48	22	3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	10.48
10 48	22	3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	10.48
10 51	22	3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9	10.52
10 51	22	3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9	10.52
11 55	22	4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	10.56
<b>MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE</b>			
(Maximum Previous prices of Medium Weight also Special Poultry Fences include galvaling)			
No. 8 Top and Bottom, Intermediate No. 12 Heavy Horizontal in between, No. 12 Uprights, No. 11 Locks			
8 36	16	8, 9, 10, 10	1.10
8 36	16	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	1.10
8 42	16	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	1.14
7 42	16	6, 7, 7, 8	1.14
7 28	8	3, 4, 5, 6, 6	1.24
8 48	16	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	1.28
9 36	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	1.32
9 30	16	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	1.32
10 34	16	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	1.36
<b>SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING</b>			
No. 8 Top and Bottom, Intermediate No. 12 Uprights 8 inches apart.			
18 48	8	Close bars	4.42
20 60	8	Close bars	4.46
<b>PAGE "RAILROAD" GATES</b>			
48	10-ft. opening		3.80
48	12-ft. opening		4.00
48	13-ft. opening		4.20
48	14-ft. opening		4.50
STAPLES, 25-lb. box, freight paid			.75
BRACE WIRE, 25-lb. rolls, freight paid			.70
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### "Page Fences Wear Best"

## The Profit in Dairying

Wm. Kaufmann, Oxford Co., Ont.

MR. J. A. Macdonald's plan of dairying would not work out in the north end of Oxford county with land worth from \$80 to \$100 an acre. We could not afford to give each cow four acres of pasture and only get \$27 in return. There would still be six months or more of stable feeding, which is surely worth something. Then there is the labor besides, even if it be done as chores, which we cannot get done for nothing. I believe that dairying must be carried on in a businesslike way if it is to be carried on at all. The old motto holds good in dairying as well as in anything else, "That which is worth doing is worth doing well."

I feel myself, with the present prices of live stock, that dairy products should bring more money, but as we have not the control of that end of the business, what can we do? In keeping dairy cows, it is not a question with me how cheaply can I keep my cows, but rather, how much can I get them to eat. In 1913 my herd of 20 cows averaged me \$70 each, having four two-year-olds amongst them. In 1913, 23 cows netted the same amount, \$70 each, with three two-year-olds and four three-year-olds in the herd. I sent the milk to the cheese factory for six months and the cream to the creamery through the winter with all the skim

milk, whey and butter-milk left on the farm, which at the present hog prices I value at \$30 to \$35 a cow if fed with mill feed and grain grown on the farm. By feeding on the farm my land is in better shape now than when I got it.

I hear some one say that this is no proof that there is a profit in dairying. To that I will say that in 1906 I bought my present farm with a mortgage of \$6,000 against it, with a stock of seven or eight cows on hand. I bought a few more cows on time. I have now a herd of 20 cows and 16 head of heifers, three of which will freshen next fall, and all of good quality, as I have always kept a pure bred sire and raised my own cows. I have since put permanent improvements on the place to the amount of nearly \$2,000, such as a straw barn, with hog pens underneath, windmill, cement silo, and an addition to the house, and a lean-to to the barn. Besides this, I have installed a 4 1/2 h.p. gasoline engine and grinder, and in March, 1913, a milking machine. If I had not bought an additional 50 acres in 1913, I would have been able to wipe off the mortgage this year. I will now leave it to your judgment.

Mr. Editor, and the judgment of Farm and Dairy readers, whether it pays to care and feed dairy cattle well or not.

## What an Oxford County Herd is Doing

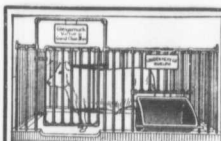
Jas. Watson, Oxford Co., Ont.

I HAVE read Mr. J. A. Macdonald's article entitled "How the Profit is Made." I do not see the dairy business in the same light. Mr. Macdonald tells us that farmers who are keeping 4,900-pound cows and getting four cents a quart are making just a little money. We would be glad to get four cents a quart.

We send to the factory the year round, cheese being manufactured for about seven months and butter the balance of the year. In the 12 or 14 years since the butter plant was put in, we have missed only about one month in which we were not sending milk or cream to the factory, and would not average nearly one dollar. My experience during that time leads me to conclusions just opposite to Mr. Macdonald.

We look on dairying as part of the farm work, not as a chore, and when the milking hour comes around other work is stopped (with the exception of threshing or work requiring an extra number of men), and the milking attended to. In regard to the cow giving 2,700 lbs. in six months and drying up, once drying would do. We are having our cows freshen as soon after the New Year as possible, and ask them to milk nine and a half months (some of them would milk right through if we would let them), which in fairness to the cow we cannot do unless we give her the feed.

PROBABLE, NOT A BORDER. Mr. Macdonald speaks of "wintering" and "dragging them through till the spring." With the right cow our experience tells us to feed her



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—for—  
Bulls, Cows, Calves  
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Comfortable, Permanent, Secure

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**Bruce's Conqueror.** A new variety from Northern Europe, very heavy yielding, straw is strong, of medium height, grain is plump, thin shelled, pearly white, and makes splendid oat meal. It is hardy and ripens medium early. Peak 40c, bushel \$1.25 here.

**New O.A.C. No. 72.** A new variety, of exceptional merit, an immense yielder and of fine appearance. It is a branching White Oat, early, and the straw is good and strong, the hull is thin and the grain weighs well. Peak 60c, bushel \$1.20 here.

New 2 1/2-bushel cotton bags 30c each extra. Prices of above postpaid, 1 lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 3 lbs. 80c, 4 lbs. 95c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 6 lbs. \$1.35.

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Now is the time to make your plans for that new silo you are planning for

WHEN spring and summer work come on you'll be busy. Now when you have time is the best time to settle the silo question.

You know you ought to have a silo. You know that you can make more money from your cows and stock with a silage ration. Don't go through another winter without a silo.

Make your plans now. Most likely you'll find the information you want in our silo book which will be glad to mail free upon request.

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has proved its worth by years of use upon thousands of Canadian farms. There is no question but that the wood silo is best suited to the Canadian climate, or that the "Ideal Green Feed" is the best wood silo.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

and change her to a dissatisfied boarder to a contented producer.

And now, Mr. Editor, having outlined what we want, and what we are willing to give, let us see what return the cow has given. Our average per head in 1909, 1900, and 1902 was \$50 or over. In 1907 the average per head was over \$56. In the spring of 1911 the herd was crippled by a buyer taking his pick of seven cows from the herd at \$100 a-piece. In 1912, with two two-year-olds, three three-year-olds, and 10 cows over three years old, the average was over \$82. In none of these cases is allowance made for whey or skim milk or for milk used in the house.

Perhaps a few individual records would be interesting. In 1912, No. 10 gave 10,680 lbs. milk, 368 lbs. butter fat, and after paying manufacturing expenses we had \$113.61 left. In 1913, No. 10 gave 9,300 lbs. milk and 329 lbs. butter fat. In 1912, No. 11 gave 9,000 lbs. milk and 349 lbs. fat, value \$104.43. In 1913, No. 1, coming three years old, freshened January 10th, dried up the middle of November, and gave 8,945 lbs. milk and 298 lbs. fat. No. 2, coming three years old, freshened February 18th, dried up the middle of December, and gave 7,960 lbs. milk, with 251 lbs. fat.

It is possible that I have made a great mistake and have only got the bubble while the cow got the feed, when I might have had the money as well as the feed, and say nothing of the time and energy? Asking one of my neighbors how his cows were milking, he replied, "Not very well." We asked, "What is the matter? What are you feeding them?" He replied, "The dog and a club."

If I am on the wrong track, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

**Dairying the Most Profitable Line**

M. Hartley, Oxford Co., Ont.

I agree with Mr. J. A. Macdonald that it is a puzzle to find the profit in cows that give only an average of 15 lbs. of milk a day for six months out of the year. I should say that the surest way to get a profit out of high-priced beef. There are plenty of farmers who are making a profit out of milking cows, but they are not the ones who "drag them through the winter" and milk them only six months out of the year.

Many of the best dairymen are convinced that there is more profit in milking cows in the winter than in the summer. With plenty of good corn ensilage, clover hay, roots and grain available, they can keep up a more even flow of milk. There is more time to take care of the cows, and the hot sun, dry weather, and flies have not to be contended with.

There are men in every line of business who will make a success of it, while others with equal advantages will fail. While there is not the profit there should be, considering the capital invested, labor expended, and risk carried, I think I am safe in saying that with good cows, good feed, and good management, there is more profit in dairying than in any other line of general farming.

I have tried Wisconsin No. 7 and Leaming corn. Sometimes one is best in other years the other.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Breed the bulls that kick in well with the females even if you have to keep two bulls.—Alex. Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont.

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**On Your Seed Grain**

We can supply you with any quantities—all kinds of seed grain and clovers. **SEED CORN and CLOVER SEED our SPECIALTIES.** You'll be sure to buy before the spring rush. No order too small for fair prompt and careful attention.

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## Objections to Consolidated Schools

**S**UPERIOR educational facilities for rural children must come through an improvement of the rural public school. In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Richard Lees, a public school inspector of wide experience, made a strong plea for the consolidation of rural schools. Mr. E. C. Drury is equally seized of the importance of improving the rural school but does not believe that consolidation is the solution. In an article in a recent issue of The Farmers' Magazine, he voices his objections as follows:

"Some nine or 10 years ago we had the movement for the Consolidated Rural School. It was proposed that instead of little one-roomed schools scattered everywhere through the country, there should be a consolidation of the present school-sections, four or five sections being thrown together to make one larger section, with a graded school of four or five rooms and as many teachers, and covered vans to convey the children to and from school, over the longer distances made necessary by the larger section. This plan was launched under powerful auspices, and with strong financial backing. Several model Consolidated Schools were established and run for a number of years.

"The idea, however, never grew, and now nothing is heard of it. It had considerable merit, but unfortunately there were more than overbalancing defects. There is no doubt that better schools and teachers and more efficient organization and equipment would have been obtained in this way, but there were three very weighty objections.

"In the first place, owing largely to the cost of conveying the children to and from school, involving the employment of more teams and drivers than there were teachers, the expense of running these schools was bound to be enormously high, and out of all proportion to the increase in teaching efficiency.

"In the second place, there was a very real difficulty in the danger to the health of the children involved in a drive of four or five miles before and after school, during the severities of the winter months. I remember seeing, in one of these model consolidated sections, a school-van which had not finished its rounds at six o'clock in the evening. Some of the children had been on the road two hours. There are not many parents who would not prefer that their children should walk two or even three miles, rather than take a drive of that duration in the winter months.

"But there was still another reason why the Consolidated School was doomed to failure, at least under the conditions existing in Canada. The neighborhood is a very real unit in rural society. The matter of distance determines its extent, so that it cannot extend for more than a reasonable walking or driving distance from its centre. In other words, the same factors determine the extent of the neighborhood as determine the size of the school section.

"It is no wonder then that we find the rural neighborhood centering around the local school. To place that school in the centre of a district eight or 10 miles square was to destroy its value as a neighborhood centre, as well as to remove it too far from the outlying parts of the district to get that local interest which counts for so much in the country. It may be that a feeling that by consolidating the school sections the rural neighborhoods would lose something that by right belonged to them, had something to do with the facts that this idea never 'caught on' with

the people. Be that as it may, the movement for Consolidated Rural Schools is now as dead as a door-nail."

### Start Testing Now

C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa

Within the next few weeks several hundred cheese factories will be opening, hundreds of farmers will be preparing to milk thousands of freshly calved cows. Logically this beginning of a new season is the time to commence keeping records of production of the cows separately. Just a knowledge of the total yield of milk from the whole herd may give the owner an idea of the average yield per cow, but that does not give quite enough information. There may be a thousand pounds of milk difference in the total yield of two cows for the season, which would be unnoticeable in the small difference in the appearance of their two milk pails daily. Often the difference is far more than a thousand pounds, yet all cows are lumped together, good, poor and medium, all alike, when taking merely an average.



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Simple to operate. Price so moderate that anyone can buy. Made of first quality material. Sold you direct. Makes the small bush profitable. Every one guaranteed. If not as represented when it reaches your station fire it back at our expense.

Order now and be ready to take care of your early runs of sap, the best and most profitable you get. Send us a list of just what you want, and get our lowest price on the entire outfit. What our customer says—

Gentlemen,—Your Evaporator is a first-class article. Makes the finest quality of syrup and uses very little fuel. It makes syrup-making a very profitable business. The investment is so small, and there is always a ready market for the syrup. I cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MOORE, Queensboro.

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FOR SALE—A quantity of White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn Carefully selected. Well cured and guaranteed to grow. Price, \$1.25 per bush—John Wallace, Ruscomb, Ont.

Progressive Jones Says:

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Take a pointer from Mr. R. A. Jackson, of Cottam, Essex County, who faced a small crop due to late planting and a bad dry spell. From an acre of fertilized land he reaped over one-third more bushels of corn than he did from an acre without fertilization. He has a high opinion of



# Harab FERTILIZERS

Good fertilizing helps to win prizes, too. In the field contest for the best ten acres of corn in Kent County, the first, second and third prizes were won by Messrs. W. G. Stark, R. J. Wilson and Leslie English & Son. ALL of these gentlemen used Harab Fertilizers.

There is a sure way to bring back the old-time profits you got when your soil was fresh. Harab Fertilizers will build it up, nourish and enrich the soil while stimulating the crop.

There is a Harab Fertilizer especially good for your soil and the crop you wish to raise—it will be found among the 25 different kinds manufactured by the Harris Abattoir Company. Let their experts select it for you.

But first of all write for a copy of The Harris Abattoir Co.'s Fertilizer Booklet. Visit the Harab Agency in the nearest town or village and get fully posted about these tried and proven fertilizers.

Shows for bumper crops,

Progressive Jones



The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, Toronto  
Fertilizer Department

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AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.



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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,200 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. We insert detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

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

## Express Company Dividends

**E**XPRESS statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1913, show that the four purely Canadian companies in that year had net earnings equal to 10.27 per cent. of their gross earnings. The standing of the four companies is as follows:

	Capital	Percentage of
	Liability.	Net Revenue.
British America Express Co. . . . .	\$ 100,000	16.4
Canadian Express Co. . . . .	1,700,000	16.4
Dominion Express Co. . . . .	2,040,000	38.8
Canadian Northern Express Co. . . . .	1,000,000	21.3

Express companies in Canada are largely owned by the railway companies for whose lines they operate. An examination of their capital investment leaves no escape from the conclusion that the establishment of an express service by the railways concerned—chiefly the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern—has not involved on their part the outlay of any considerable amount of capital. May not the profits derived from this remunerative side line explain in a large measure the efforts made by the Canadian railway companies to cripple parcels post when it was first suggested in Canada by submitting a schedule of exorbitant rates for carrying the extra mail? Do not the profits of the present companies justify those who contend that the express service of the country could profitably come under Government ownership and operation?

## Farmers and Temperance

**T**HE Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in their convention at Moose Jaw recently, passed an almost unanimous resolution calling for abolition of the retail liquor trade in that province. At their convention a few days previously the United Farmers of Alberta adopted a similar resolution. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has repeatedly urged the Government to submit a referendum to the people of that province with provincial prohibition the object. And so it is wherever we may go. In Eastern Canada, as it is well known, it is much

easier to put temperance legislation into effect in the rural districts than in the cities, hence proving the assertion once made that "the tramp of cowhide boots determine the results on election days when moral issues are at stake."

What we need for Canada as a whole, and for the provinces as well, is an effective instrument through which we may express ourselves on these moral issues. In the heat of an election campaign, with many other issues involved, we do not have the opportunity to express ourselves as we would wish. The farmers of Manitoba are on the right line when they call for the Initiative and Referendum. Once we have these instruments at our command, Farm and Dairy believes that the farmers will be largely instrumental in sweeping away the curse of the liquor traffic and many of the other evils that now oppress the common people of Canada.

## Well Said, Adam Beck

**H**ON. ADAM BECK is one of the few strong men in Canadian public life, who stand between the people and those who would monopolize all of our natural resources. Speaking before the Toronto Board of Trade recently regarding the water power situation in Ontario, he said:

"You might well be alarmed when I tell you that our source of supply is rapidly becoming exhausted and the corporations are doing their utmost to get power rights all over the province. I think the time has come when all 'power sources should be kept in the hands of 'the people.'"

Well said, Adam Beck. The people are with you. The way in which we in Canada have allowed our natural resources to be squandered for the benefit of private corporations threatens to become one of the greatest burdens of this and future generations. Particularly is this true of water powers. In a province such as Ontario, where coal is scarce, the industrial life of the country depends to a great extent on the proper utilization of electric energy developed by our water powers. If these water powers are allowed to be monopolized by a few individuals they will have Ontario industries at their mercy and can exact whatever tribute they will. These powers were intended for the benefit of all the people and not to make millionaires of the few. Hon. Adam Beck has recognized this truth, one with which too few of our politicians seem to be conversant.

## Our Banking System

**C**ANADIANS have been well educated as to the merits of our banking system from the banker's standpoint. Our financial magnates have told us so often that we have the best banking system in the world that many of us have actually come to believe it. In recent years, however, the public has assumed a questioning attitude. Critics of the banking system have been more frequent than was the case a few years ago. These criticisms are now being taken seriously by leading bankers. Sir Edmund Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, in an effort to defend our banking system, in an address at the Toronto Y.M.C.A. recently said:

"During the last 10 or more years of active growth in Canada countless fortunes have been made which would certainly have been impossible but for our banking system."

Does not this statement justify what Farm and Dairy has always contended—that our Canadian banks are able to favor the well-to-do at the expense of the little. Sir Edmund Walker's words are the only justification that we need for our contention that our banking system is in need of stringent revision. Ours is a centralized system. In all of Canada we have only twenty-six banks. Our banks have numerous branches all through the

country. These branch banks may act as feeders for the head offices. They gather in the savings of the people and these savings can be taken to larger centres of population, Toronto and Montreal, where they may be available for large enterprises, such, for instance, as the consummation of mergers and the formation of trusts that are already such a burden on the people of Canada.

Many of the mergers in Canada that have, through their operations, increased the cost of living to farmer and city man alike, might never have been possible were it not for the assistance of the banks. Had it not been for this same banking assistance the people of Canada might not now be paying dividends on millions of dollars of watered stock. As a result of our system capital is centralized in the large centres of population and the business men in the country districts and small towns, as business men well know, find it hard sometimes to get loans from the banks for legitimate business needs. May we not ask ourselves if we have not carried bank centralization too far?

## A Much Worked Fraud

**T**HE article had a very "taking" heading. When you got into the second paragraph you found you were reading a patent medicine advertisement. Did you ever have this experience? You cannot read a country weekly or even a city daily without running into this species of advertising fraud.

Another species of fraud in the patent medicine advertising line is the prescription fraud. Usually the writer of the advertisement is some sufferer who has cured himself, or more likely himself, of some common disease and wishes to impart his or her secret to all humanity. No patent medicine is mentioned. Either you are asked to write and get information free or a simple looking prescription is given, which you are told can be filled at any drugstore. When you go to the drug store, however, you find that the most important ingredient of the prescription is some patent dope that must be bought from the advertiser. The prescription dodge is a fake right through and as a general rule the prescription is no more likely to cure the disease for which it is recommended than is a patent medicine composed of colored water.

The government apparently has not been able to deal with this species of fraud. Only general public intelligence can eliminate it so long as papers are willing to accept such advertising. Farm and Dairy does not wish to see our folks among those fleeced and all such advertisements are refused, even though they would mean several thousand dollars additional in advertising each year.

Farmers will be wise to carefully examine all of their seed purchases, especially seed grain, if they would keep noxious weeds from getting into their land from this source. Even seed that has passed government inspection under the Seed Control Act should be examined. The Seed Control Act does not guarantee absolute immunity from weed seed. For instance, it allows one wild oat to each pound of grain, which means thirty-four seeds to the bushel, and it is easy to figure that these thirty-four seeds would give a crop of over three thousand wild oats in a season.

The easiest way for those of us who do not feel sufficiently well informed to examine our own seed to be sure of its purity is to forward a sample to the Seed Division, Ottawa, or to one of the provincial agricultural colleges. The department officials do not consider it a burden to examine our seed. They are delighted to notice the interest that we take in following out their teaching on the importance of clean seed

## Auto Mo

W. S. D.

Most familiar we and some of being of those interesting to know Ford may turn some out from ed. Noting to be 500,000, a tised, but One of which he mid-summers for stockists when all for when leaser to an der an by the co I would a great soci from this. Think wh of men, b about t of beginning of stock

## Adver

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Moreove ways dire of, and c fered N must be p those no field the progressive methods, r mers, rea —FARM

"A Pap

**Auto Manufacturer and Farmer**

W. S. Dawson, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Most farmers, in fact all, are familiar with the Ford automobiles; and some even show their prosperity by being the proud possessor of one of those machines. It may be interesting to the majority of farmers to know that the manufacturer of Ford machines is trying hard to return some of the interest accumulated from his wealth to the agriculturist. Not only are his employees going to benefit to the extent of \$10,000,000, as has been so widely advertised, but also the farmers.

One of J. R. Ford's proposals, of which he has six, is as follows: "A mid-summer shut-down of the plant for stocktaking and experimentations when all unneeded workers will be released to farmers for the harvest, under an arrangement previously made by the company."

I would ask farmers and hired men to consider for a moment what a great social benefit is going to result from this fine and noble proposal. Think what it will mean to hundreds of men, both married and single. Instead of walking the streets at the beginning of winter (the usual time of stocktaking and laying off of

**AD. TALK**

CCXXXXII

**Advertising—What is It?**

Someone has said that advertising is the dynamo of business. True it is, but that doesn't bring it home quite close enough—to the point where I can say to myself, "Yes, I now understand."

Advertising is simply letting prospective buyers know where they can secure the class of goods they require; of giving them a proper appreciation of what you have to offer, and showing how they will fit in with their particular needs.

Scores of our younger advertisers and readers know the difficulty of putting into proper and attractive form any announcement they wish to make. It must be forceful—it must be instructive, self explanatory, and clothed in simple language, so that every reader may grasp it clearly.

No. Advertising is not the mere writing of newspaper copy—it is leaving an impression no matter where it comes from, or how secured. The looks of a page service in Mail Order House—even the methods of wrapping—all come within its scope.

Good advertising, by bringing before us daily the riches of the world's markets, the infinite variety of products, which satisfy our needs and tastes, has a distinct part in widening men's horizons and enlarging their ideas. This variety of products encourages and develops higher standards of taste, more definite ideas of efficiency, for advertising calls attention to the best things and points out their virtues. It does a genuine social service in making widely known useful and helpful things which lighten work, and which make life more livable, enlarges the ideas and raises our standard of comfort and convenience.

Moreover, good advertising is always directed to a field that has need of, and can appreciate, the goods offered. Not only that, but the field must be progressive enough to afford those goods. In the Canadian farm field there is no community more progressive and go-ahead in their methods than our wealthy dairy farmers, reached almost exclusively by

—FARM AND DAIRY.  
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

hands) they will return to their employer and be comfortable during the hard winter with several dollars in pocket from being hired out with farmers and having a vacation, so to speak, in the fields.

"When Mr. Ford proposes mid-year plant idleness, when some of his workers are released to the farms where the precious crops are in frantic need of harvesting, etc., Ford touches an economic issue of national import," says The Motor Print. A huge national waste will be disposed of if the farmer can always depend on good labor at normal prices in regular seasons of the year." The article in The Motor Print also says that "this scheme would remove a hindrance that keeps us from taking the same most productive farming nation in the world; therefore, the most solidly prosperous."

Yes, if other firms could manage this scheme, the hired help problem of the farming community would be blasted and blown into oblivion just as a stump out of a field.

This scheme of Mr. Ford's is one of the most noble of which I have ever read. It would not leave monuments of stone behind such as the Carnegie library scheme, but would leave a living mass in the labor world better off and unlifted from the terrible fight for existence which necessarily comes about when living on nine or \$10 a week. Mr. Ford has started a great and important movement, and it is to be hoped that other wealthy manufacturers will, after being comfortable themselves, turn their attentions to the hands that help to accumulate their wealth, in the same manner as has Mr. Ford, the auto millionaire.

If this scheme is only possible, then we will see bigger crops arising from better worked farms, and as a result the high cost of living will drop. It is to be hoped that this influx into the country will not cause a slump in agricultural wages, but this danger is far ahead yet. I wish Mr. Ford every success in his scheme to assist the farmer.

**For-College Boys**

The boys will soon be coming home from college. We believe that most boys return from college manlier men, better able to adapt themselves to conditions, and to make a true success of life on the farm. On some young men, however, a college training seems to have exactly the opposite effect. It gives them what, in common parlance, is known as "a swelled head." An editor of Farm and Dairy was recently talking with an Ontario county farmer who has had several years of the agricultural college working for him in recent years, and his opinion of them was anything but complimentary.

"One of them was some good," remarked this farmer, "because he was willing to learn. But the others thought they knew it all. They did not seem to think that I, who had never been to college, could possibly know as much about my own farm as they did. If I could get college men to work for me who were like the first one, I would take all who come along. But in the majority of cases they have been about the most unsatisfactory help possible."

This man's experience may be exceptional. But from the number of instances that we have come across, it is evident that many college men when working on the farm between courses do not leave a good impression with their employers. It is well for all of us to remember that there is no surer way to make ourselves disliked than to assume the "know-it-all" attitude, especially to older men and men of greater experience.

**DE LAVAL**  
**CREAM SEPARATORS**  
are not the mail order or agricultural implement kind

THERE ARE SEVERAL KINDS OF CREAM SEPARATORS, but De Laval Cream Separators are of a kind that puts them in a class by themselves.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE MADE BY THE best engineers, with the best equipment from the best materials, by the best workmen, and in the best shops of the kind in the world, all devoted solely to the production of the best cream separator.



THEY ARE NOT THE KIND OF separators mail order houses contract for wherever they can be made cheapest, nor the kind that agricultural implement concerns manufacture along with corn shellers, plows, mowers, reapers, threshers, gasoline engines, cow milkers and the like, none of which begins to compare in mechanical quality or refinement with what the cream separator should be.

DE LAVAL CREAM Separators are the kind 98 per cent. of the creameries use, where any loss in quantity or lack in quality of product means business ruin, as it always has ultimately to every creamery that did not replace an inferior separator with a De Laval.

PRECISELY THE SAME KIND OF DIFFERENCES EXIST in farm as in factory separators and precisely the same reasons apply to the use of cream separators on the farm as in the creamery, though they may not make or break the farmer as they do the creameryman where the farmer has other crops and products to rely upon.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND THE mail order and agricultural implement kind of cream separators are fully set forth and made plain in a De Laval catalog to be had for the asking, while the machines themselves best tell their own story placed side by side, and that every De Laval local agent is glad to afford any prospective buyer the opportunity to do.

If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent, simply write the nearest main office as below.

Fill out the coupon or give information asked for in a letter or postal and get this 72 page book free

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LTD., PETERBORO, ONT.

Please mail me, postage free, your Dairy Handbook.

I keep.....cows. I sell cream, make butter, sell milk (which?).....The make of my Separator is.....used.....years.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

**De Laval Dairy Supply Co.**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER LIMITED  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



TO do something, however small, to make others happier and better, is the highest ambition, the most elevating hope which can inspire a human being.

—Lubbock

## Darkest Before the Dawn

(New England Household)

By ANNIE H. WOODRUFF

MARY ELLEN paid for her railway ticket with a premonition that something was going to come of this trip to her old home in the country. Mary Ellen was subject to premonitions, dreams and nightmares. Something always did happen when she left this way.

She had not wanted to leave her work in the city. It was the busy season and dressmaking and styles wait for no woman. She had learned, however, that no single individual is indispensable to the work of the world—no one whose place may not be filled, though in this case there seemed to be no one to fill her place on the farm—the farm she loved so well, and which she so loved to see. There were too many reminders of a happy past to render this home anything but unpleasant to her sensitive soul. The fact that it was her home no longer was enough in itself to make her shrink from going. She and Sarah Dickson had never been congenial and when Tom had hounded his wife home to rule there Mary Ellen had held sway it seemed more than she could bear. For Sarah had not been at all backward in assuming the rights and privileges of her position, and relegating her husband's sister to her proper place in the household.

Mary Ellen found it hard to admit to the inevitable. Hers was no meek and humble nature. Tom had always trusted to her judgment, and leaned upon her in every emergency.

If he had only married someone else, she could have borne it better. She could have borne the farm, and busied herself with the interests of the family. She had no hope of ever having a home of her own, since the rent was so high. Oh, why must she think of that now, with the train speeding towards the place which reminded her of what she had tried so hard to forget! It was enough that she had left it all because she was an outsider—an interloper—in the home of her childhood, to become dressmaker's assistant, and feel herself independent.

"I hope I won't have to stay long," she thought, as the train brought her near to her destination. "Tom said a couple of weeks in his letter, but if going is so delicate, and Sarah not getting along as she ought, I may stay."

"My! but I'm glad you've come, Mary Ellen," was her brother's greeting, catching hold of her as she stepped to the platform. "I can tell you it's a miserable business without a woman at the head. The children are running wild, and Sarah does

nothing but cry most of the time. It's back, and no wonder with the baby so fretful. The nurse was called away too soon, and it's hard to get help."

"Tell Sarah there's no need for her to worry now that I'm here," replied

to leave the house, or to take note of changes in the neighborhood, she now began to look about her.

"Who is living on the old Miller place?" she asked one morning glancing through the open window at the fields across the fields, the chimneys that shaded it on every side. Her eyes had a wistful look. She had feared that she could not endure to look upon this reminder of the death of her dearest hopes, her foolish dreams, so soon doomed to disappointment.

"Why, is it possible you do not know that Bob Miller came home this summer and bought back the farm?" asked Sarah, rocking the baby back and forth.

"He paid a good round sum for it, too, more than it brought when he sold it. No one around here can understand why he ever sold it. Grandfather Miller must have turned in his grave, it had been so long in the family. Jake Morgan is his hired man and his wife does the housework. Bob is a bachelor, you know. All the girls are setting their caps for him. He made a lot of money out west, they say. Tom says he thought you and Bob had a notion for one another. I wished you had. It would be so nice to have you living across the fields."

Mary Ellen did not hear a word. She

Must you really go, Mary Ellen?" "I really must," declared Mary Ellen in a panic lest something should happen to prevent, and in terror of coming face to face with Bob Miller. Never had she dreamed of the possibility of finding him here. The Miller farm had been sold before she left home. How glad she was that Sarah had never known of the relations that had existed between them.

Mary Ellen's trunk was packed, and she was ready when Tom came in to his supper. It was eight o'clock when he had left her on the platform of the little country station, eight miles distant.

"I'm sorry, Mary Ellen," he said, "that I must leave you to attend to your ticket and baggage yourself. These colts are so skittish that I dare not leave them."

"That's all right, Tom," said Mary Ellen cheerfully. "I'm used to looking after my horse home as fast as you can. Good-bye. Good-bye!" waving her hand as he drove off, so as to escape with his fiery team before a train should appear.

Mary Ellen knew that she had plenty of time, so she did not hurry herself about the ticket. She had heard the man in the office say that the train was an hour late. The station was quite deserted, except for the ticket agent, in his little den. It was dark outside now with a few stars showing here and there where the clouds were thin.

When at last she went to buy her ticket she was horrified to discover that she had no money. "I've forgotten my purse!" she cried in deep distress. "What shall I do, Tom?" "It's up to you," returned the ticket agent, eyeing her suspiciously.

"Please let me have a ticket," pleaded Mary Ellen wildly. "I will send you the money as soon as I get to the city."

"Well, I guess not," disgruntledly. "I don't do business that way."

"That was my brother—Thomas Clayton—who drove me here," persisted Mary Ellen, with tears in her eyes. "He is well known in the county. He's school trustee and county clerk. He would see that you were paid."

"Don't know anybody around here. Just come on the job," turning his back. "And it wouldn't make any difference if I did."

"Could I get someone to drive me back to my brother's?" she asked, with a glance through the doorway at the gloomy outlook outside. "It's too far to walk."

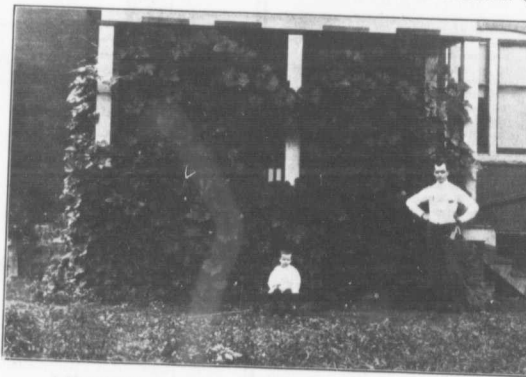
"Don't know of anybody," without here except the one who is board. The only horse they have is a sick one. Why didn't you take the train at your own station? It was the nearest point."

"My brother had business in this direction, and I thought I could catch the express at Rockford. Why, it's only \$3.75 after all; and think of how I'm placed. Surely you can trust me."

"I have no right to lend the road's money," he said gruffly. "I earn my own hard earned, and I haven't any to gamble with."

"Then will you let me am I to do?" cried Mary Ellen in a shrill croak. "Sit here till morning, I suppose," he snapped and slammed down the window.

Very quietly Mary Ellen turned and went out. There was a chill in the air, which was certain to increase as the night advanced. The road was unfamiliar, for never had she been in all her life. A rough clay road lay



A Method of Screening a Back Verandah that is Unusual and Interesting

Mr. W. D. Grenfell, of Perth Co., Ont., has trained pumpkin vines to screen his back verandah, as seen in the illustration which was taken about the middle of August. The fruit does not show in the picture, but there are several large pumpkins. These had to be supported as they would have torn the vines from their supports by their weight. The vines are now going to try the dipper ground in the same way as it has a rapid growth, fine dark foliage and pure white blossoms.

Mary Ellen encouragingly. "I have not forgotten how to do house work, children always did as I told them, I remember, and we'll get along all right."

They were being borne along the country road now. The golden-red nodded as if in approval of the self-sacrificing words. But although love of the country and of the farm were in her blood and in her bones, there was sore distaste in Mary Ellen's heart for what lay before her.

Her position, however, was not so unpleasant as she had feared. Her sister-in-law seemed so delighted to see her, and was so affectionate in her manner, and it was so evident that they were in dire need of her services that she could not but feel happy in being of use to the household, and under her care.

Two weeks passed quickly, but Mary Ellen could not be spared. Another week passed and found her still at the farmhouse. Too busy before

was trying to take in the fact that Bob Miller had come back to his old home. She could just see the clump of alders by the brookside, where he had met her one day, and told her that he loved her, his young face aglow with boyish tenderness.

"Bob's a fine fellow, Mary Ellen," Sarah was saying. "He'd be a good catch for you. Tom says you're too good a housekeeper, and too pretty to be an old maid. You look just as young as ever. I'll tell Tom to ask him over while you are here."

"Isn't your stay?" "Sarah Clayton, you'll do nothing of the kind!" cried Mary Ellen, waking up at that, that her cheeks a flame of color, her eyes blazing. "It wouldn't be any use either, for I'm going away to-night. Tom is going to drive me to the station after supper. He says he can get Martha Mason to keep house till you get strong."

"Oh, must you go?" cried Sarah wistfully. "I don't know how to let you go. I never knew how much I liked you before. I wish that you would stay with us always, and so does Tom."

before he had her feet was professed the thick that had a very shind—she had walked not been ate, and ity paved grew the

Be without all it covers which reason so happiness

Sho host's a plodded on house on was all the sound of some pitched as if fled into where the boot-tops comfort. —this stre most unlin sional light —a star w a soul had would have of her sen that dense think of m tarness of Suddenly the air, and shrank to a risk of ag Presently, a democrat v horse, app as the rou "Nearer and Ellen could figure on t As the ve her, the h opposite si setting the "Whoa!" "What do you old foc Mary El When the s and ran— ran till sh Then she p and panted and panted collect her of the ma rather than sant, manly now that h her. He m upon her w men were stance. "I am so she had tro aged, Mar had the p ed a rest, experience. "Oh, how aloud. "Wh what was t "That's again, and on the road chance for fears had crime she h her mind. (Con

Ellen?" Mary El- gr should terror of Miller, the possi- Miller she left at Sarah ones that

before her, with deep cuts that hurt her feet. But the middle of the road was preferable to the side, because of the thickly growing weeds and burs that had gone to seed.

Very slowly the miles were left behind—she could not tell whether she had walked miles or leagues. She had not been in the habit of walking or ate, and this road was very unlike a city pavement. More and more chill grew the air, denser and denser lowered the clouds, hiding "all the starry

THE who truly wishes the happiness of any one cannot be long without discovering some mode of contributing to it. Reason itself, with all its light, is not so rapid in discoveries of this sort as simple affection, which sees means of happiness where reason scarcely perceives that any happiness was to be found.

—Thomas Brown.

host." Shaking as much with nervous tremors as with cold, Mary Ellen plodded on. She had passed only one house on the way, the front of which was all darkness. Going round to the rear (she found she felt bolder), the sound of voices raised to a quarrel some pitch frightened her, and she fled as if for her life. Once she slipped into the ditch on the roadside, where the water reached above her boot-tops. This did not add to her comfort. How awful it seemed to her—this stretch of lonely country, almost uninhabited, with only an occasional light to be seen across the fields—a star which shone not for her. Not a soul had she met on the way. She would have been terrified almost out of her senses had she met a man in that dense darkness. Yet she could think of nothing but the awful solitariness of her position.

Suddenly the sound of wheels smote the air, and at no great distance. She turned to the side of the road, at the risk of again falling into the ditch. Presently, looming up before her, was a democrat wagon, drawn by a single horse, approached at as smart a pace as the roughness of the road allowed. Nearer and nearer it came. Mary Ellen could barely distinguish a dark figure on the front seat.

As the vehicle was about abreast of her, the horse shied violently to the opposite side of the road, nearly upsetting the wagon.

"Whoa!" called the driver sharply. "What do you think you see, Jerry, what do you see?"

Mary Ellen sank to the ground. When the man drove on, she arose—and ran—stumbling at every step—ran till she could run no longer.

Then she sat down on the roadside and panted and sobbed and sobbed and panted. When she had time to collect her thoughts, the remembrance of the man's voice was reassuring rather than terrifying. It was a pleasant, manly voice, and she wondered now that he had seen and spoken to her. He might have had compassion upon her in her sore plight. Some men were like that: Tom, for instance.

"I am so tired!" she moaned, after she had travelled for what seemed ages. Mary Ellen had worked very hard the past three weeks, and needed a rest, rather than this strenuous experience.

"Oh, how far it seems!" she cried aloud. "When shall I ever—ever—oh, what was that?"

"That" was the sound of wheels again, and a horse's hoofs pounding on the road behind her. Here was a chance for a ride. But Mary Ellen's fears had revived. Every horrible crime she had ever heard of came to her mind. Again she shrank to the

(Concluded on page 28)

### The Upward Look

#### Bringing Cheer to the Lonely

How lonely Christ must have been! Of all his followers, friends, disciples, there was no one that could understand the loneliness and discouragement of His life-work. There was no one who could share his joys with Him, talk over His trials or comfort Him in His sorrows.

As the great plan of redemption was, that when Christ lived our human life on earth He was human too in His divinity, this loneliness must have been one of His deepest trials.

Are there any around us now to whom we may bring cheer, for Christ's sake?

A dear friend, whose life has been a very sad one, since her only sister was called Home many years ago, said lately: "Nellie used to be very lonely during her last sickness. So few people came to see her, and I was too busy to be with her as much as I longed. I was so glad a church member came; I was so glad to see some one that I confided to her how much I had longed for visitors for Nellie's sake. But before she went, and in Nellie's presence, we learned she had come to collect for the Ladies' Aid."

Once a little lad lay on the bed next to mine, on a hospital verandah. One day he said with a pathetic quiver in his voice, "Don't you 'pose I will ever have any visitors?" Then I realized that no one ever came particularly to see him. On being asked, the superintendent said that there were several other cases that would have been deeply glad to have some one come to see them, with a book, or a flower, or some delicacy to eat.

One does not have to be sick to be glad to see visitors. One of the loneliest moments I ever passed was on Broadway, New York, where the thought kept coming, "Not one familiar face in all this throng!" Later a dear old lady said sadly: "All day not a soul has been in this house." Yet she belonged to a large family, each one of which loved her devotedly, and many kept coming and going constantly. Still no one took time to sit with her, talk with her, or let her talk to them, so she longed for a visitor for herself from the outside world.

Last Sunday I went to a large city church. Not one person spoke to me, a stranger. On the way home,

No man is born into the world whose life is not born with him; there is always work, And tools to work withal; for those who will; And blessed are the horny hands of toil.

—Lowell.

the question came again and again:

"How would I have felt if I had no home, but was a boarder in some dreary boarding house far away perhaps, from the dear home church?"

Can we think of some relative, friend, neighbor, or any one needing us, whom we will go to visit now, leaving behind us as much brightness as we can?—I. H. N.

If something hits you from the inside that a thing isn't good to do, don't hurry about doing it. If you wouldn't do it when the person you like best is watching, it isn't a good thing to do alone.



## Wheel Grease

FROM HANDS AND ARMS  
Quickly Removed

A brisk rub with a sprinkle of "OLD DUTCH CLEANSER" cleans quickly and thoroughly —leaves the skin soft and smooth.



Don't Be Without It — 10¢ LARGE CAN

### STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended for all types of internal combustion engines, both tractor and stationary—gasoline and kerosene. Keeps its body at high temperature. Good also for external bearings.

#### Prairie Harvester Oil

Clings to bearings and saves wear. Non-crodding, unaffected by weather.

Capitol Cylinder Oil  
Thresher Hard Oil  
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For sale at dealers everywhere.

### THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

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### LAKEVIEW CHEESE & BUTTER CO.

Plant and Premises

The undersigned will offer for sale the above plant and premises by Public Auction ON TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914 at 2 o'clock p.m. at the factory situated on Lot 3, Con. 1, Malakide, Number of Buildings, Boiler, Plant and Machinery in good condition.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash and balance in 30 days, without interest. Purchaser to sign an agreement to complete the purchase. Property sold subject to a reserve bid. By order

JOHN A. SAXTON, Secretary  
Lakeview, Ont.  
LINDSAY & FOUND, Auctioneers

## St. Lawrence Sugar

**Suit Your Sugar Taste.**  
St. Lawrence extra granulated is now sold in three different sizes of crystals; all cholesterol and purest cane sugar.

**Fine Grain (red label):**  
This is the very grain from top to bottom is about the size of a pin point.

**Medium Grain (blue label):**  
Like small seed pearls, even and white and marvellous of sweetness.

**Coarse Grain (green label):**  
Like small diamonds and, almost as brilliant, but quickly melted.

**Order The Size You Prefer.**

Every grain, no matter its size, is finest extra granulated pure cane sugar, shown by analysis 99.99100 to 100% pure.

The weight is guaranteed as well as the quality.

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs.  
Cartons 2 lbs., 2 lbs.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refining, Limited,  
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**Our Coming Special Magazine Numbers**

Dairy Magazine	April 9	Exhibition Special	Aug 27
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**We pay highest Prices For**

# RAW FURS

**And Remit Promptly**

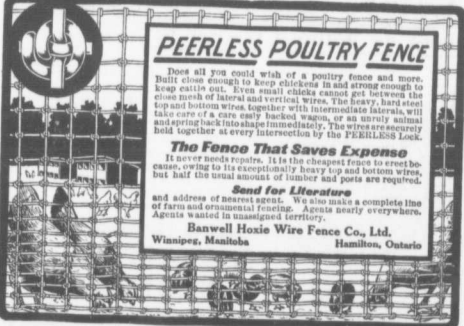
Sixty Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge same day goods are received. Middle class dealers are paid trustees year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day

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**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the top and bottom wires. Together with intermediate laterals, will make cuts of a wire easily backed wagon, or an unruly animal held together at every intersection by the **PEERLESS LOCK**.

**The Fence That Saves Expense**

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

**Send for Literature**

and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba      Hamilton, Ontario

# TIMOTHY SEED

**SOW THE MOST PROFITABLE BRAND**



**STEELE, BRIGGS' "ERMINE"**

Specialty selected for Purity and high Germination

**SOLD BY ALL BEST DEALERS**

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED**  
HAMILTON  
TORONTO  
WINNIPEG

**Darkest Before the Dawn**

(Continued from page 2)

side of the road, but this time she did not escape observation. A man's keen eyes had discovered her, and a man's voice rang out.

"Mary Ellen, it's no use. You cannot hide from me. I've caught you this time, though you have succeeded in keeping me at a distance for many long years."

He was out of the wagon now, and was holding both her cold, trembling hands in his.

"Bob—Bob Miller!" Mary Ellen gasped.

"How did I know it was you?" he laughed. "I met Tom on the road, and he told me that I might possibly be at the station in time to see you before the train left. When that brute in charge told me you had started to walk home, I knew who it was that scared old Jerry; and I can tell you we didn't let the grass grow under our feet on the way back."

"Mary Ellen," he demanded abruptly, "are you ever going to forgive and forget? Haven't you punished me enough?"

Mary Ellen was sobbing now—cold, discomfort, fright, relief, joy, all contributing to an emotional breakdown.

"A chuckle-headed fool of a boy, and a silly, sensitive girl—that's what we were," Mary Ellen sobbed.

"I do not deny that I was infatuated with the Widow Humphrey—a woman a good eight years older than myself, and who knew only too well how to wind a young nincompoop like me around her fingers. It didn't last, of course, but you were then up and on your high horse, and would not count down an inch—how proud, independent, stubborn little thing I thought I grovelled—didn't I grovel, though I grovelled."

"I'm sorry for that boy every time I think of him. He gave up last, and went away. What else was there for him to do? He was sorely tempted many times to marry some other girl, just out of spite. But he never quite made up his mind."

Mary Ellen shivered more than ever, but this time not altogether from the cold.

"He has come back now," went on Bob Miller softly, "for he could never forget the innocent, happy days of his boyhood, and his first—and only—real love affair. But there are a considerable few remaining, I hope. It depends upon you, Mary Ellen, whether they are spent together or apart. Will you marry me, dear?"

"You'd better make up your mind quickly," Mary Ellen," Bob advised gaily, as he lifted her to the front seat of the wagon. "I'd hate to have you drive off and leave me to foot it the rest of the way."

Mary Ellen's sensations were confused, but ecstatic, as Bob seated himself beside her and took the reins. Here she was—lifted out of purgatory into paradise in a second of time—as it were. Here was Bob beside her—the same old boyish Bob—all fun, teasing, and tenderness. She was going to be his wife—a farmer's wife—and live on the dear old Miller place all the rest of her life. Fate—or life—could do no better for her than that. With a sigh of content she listened to the stately ringing of Jerry's hoofs on the macadamized road into which they had turned. At last her benumbed senses became alive to the fact that Bob was still clamoring for an answer though her head lay on his shoulder and his arm held her close.

"Well, yes, then," she cried hysterically. "You always would have your own way: And I don't know as I—mind."

**Right Thinking Makes Beauty**

By Abigail Moore

Will you think beauty and loveliness? Then the light of your clear thinking will shine out in your eyes and increase toward others and toward all externals will be one of kindness, sympathy, and understanding, and in turn, your manner will be gracious and charming. You will create an atmosphere of charm and happiness. The best will be drawn toward you. Whether your features are fine or not, you will possess an attraction more potent than mere physical beauty.

Physiologically, thinking clear, clear thoughts steadies the nerves, and steady nerves help immeasurably in working order the bodily functions in working order.

And it is surprising how easily the right thinking habit is established. Very little encouragement is needed. Think of beautiful objects every where you get; of flowers, of birds, of the sky, fine pictures, and very soon your whole outlook will partake of the same character. You will find that you do not know evil thoughts. It is a magic beautifier.

Contrarily, the rule works just as inevitably. If the plane of thinking and reasoning is low and unbecomingly, then the personality expresses that plane, and one's manners are influenced. One may be suave, polite, answering all the conventions, but the evil thinking shines through. It may be in an inexpressible, indefinable way, but it tells.

There are cases of the whitened sepulchre where the evil thinking veiled by a pleasing exterior, but these are rare, and the "pleasing exterior" soon begins to change into the more correct representation of the character.

So if you would be attractive, if you would grow old gracefully, carry about with you a "halo of good feeling."—Montreal Star.

London, Ontario  
Lenses, automatic  
Con- does  
Miser  
Sixty days  
any kind of  
mixing  
gates  
mechanical  
measures  
and  
mises. If you  
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write us for price of this machine. We have the largest stock of concrete machinery of any firm in the Great West. Tel. us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C, London, Ont.

**FREE**

Now is your chance to make your home attractive. Until March 1st we will tell you, free of charge, how this may be done.

Write us about any room you want to fix up and how much you want to spend. \$10.00 will do, and until March 1st we will send you free, samples of material with which to use them, where they may be bought and at what price.

Write us at once, ask us anything you want to know about fixing up your home. We will gladly give you the benefit of our experience free until March 1st.

**SMALL HOUSE DECORATING COMPANY**  
1 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$10 TO DISTRIBUTE** religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used.—Little Press, 122 Spadina Ave. Toronto.

**12 EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE**

Yes, ABSOLUTELY FREE! This is simply to introduce our wonderful **Productive Strawberry Plants**.

Produce great crops of fine, firm, large, delicious strawberries all summer long. All Fall bearing strawberries are in great demand. Here's your chance to get 12 everbearing plants for nothing. Write for them now. Free! Free! Free! Write now and get your plants with long, long stems.

**BRADLEY BROTHERS**  
226 Main St., Montreal, Quebec, CANADA

Of that the woman par-excellence who are

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FREE  
-BENTON

March 12, 1914.

## FARM AND DAIRY

(23) 315

## AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

## St. Patrick's Day in the Evening

"Faith and it's welcome ye'll be  
at a partie at Sunnysbrooke Farm, on  
St. Patrick's Day in the evening.



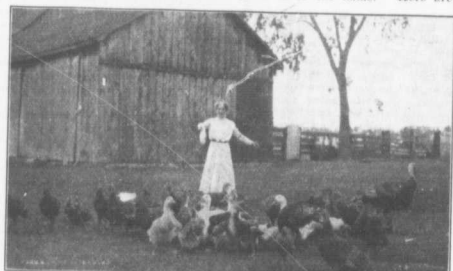
Plaze reprint the  
Ould Sod in cos-  
tumes."

Such an invita-  
tion could not  
fail to arouse  
curiosity enough  
to insure a right  
jolly party, even  
if all the guests  
are not fortun-  
ate enough to be  
Irish.

The decorations  
for a St. Patrick party are very  
simple to arrange. Use the green  
flags of Ireland and the Union Jack,  
shade the lights with green crepe  
paper. For the table decorations,  
have a gold-n harp resting on a mir-  
ror, and surrounded with smilax or  
ferns.

## EXTRAVAGANT COMPLIMENTS

After all the guests have arrived,  
and the various costumes have been



### Where Would Our Poultry Industry Be Were It Not For The Women?

Of that \$50,000,000 or more of poultry products produced each year in Canada the woman can claim credit for the most of it. Our women are poultry keepers par-excellence. They give the proper attention to details. Miss McGregor, here who are successful poultry women. Read of her experience as told by "Rob Roy" on this page.

gussed, ask each gentleman to draw a card, on which is written the name of some lady present. The gentlemen will be expected to prove the degree of their acquaintance with the Blarney Stone, by paying the most extravagant compliment possible to the lady whose card he holds. If he fails, or the lady blushes, forfeits must be paid.

## SHAMROCK HUNT

The Shamrocks may be cut from green cardboard. Have them concealed in all parts of the room. At a given signal let the search begin. The one having the greatest number of Shamrocks is awarded some simple prize.

## HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND

A simple guessing game is one in which the answers to each question is some place in Ireland.

1. A Sovereign and a city—Queens-town.
2. A stopper—Cork.
3. The capital of Ireland—Dublin.
4. A popular girl and to be speedy?—Belfast.
5. A winter garment?—Ulster.
6. Pathway for a tall person?—Saints Causeway.
7. To slay and to dare?—Kildare.
8. To be cunning and to depart?—Sligo.

This list could be added to indefinitely.

**DRAWING WITH THE EYES CLOSED**  
Another form of merriment is to pass sheets of paper and green pencils, and let each one draw, with their eyes closed, a pig. For the best drawing, award a copy of "Pigs is Pigs."

## SEARCH FOR FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

If at any time during the evening the guests become a little quiet, let the hostess announce this "Search." After placing a sheet on the floor, scatter a large basketful of green tissue paper Shamrocks, four-leaf clovers and long strips of green representing blades of grass. Group the people on their knees all around the sheet to hunt for the four-leaf clovers. The one who finds the most in 15 minutes, is supposed to receive a greater degree of good fortune during the coming year.

## MUSICAL GAME

After the serving of the refreshments (which might consist of potato salad, nut sandwiches, olives, pistachio ice, kisses and hot-buns made in the shape of potatoes) vary the programme by having music. Make a guessing game of the old Irish songs. Let some one play the first line or two, then the listeners write opposite the number on a card their guess as to the name. Here are a



## Black Victor Meat Foods

Black Victor Meat Soup, \$4.00, per cwt. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send it all charges prepaid on receipt of the regular price.

## Winter Eggs

Cooped-up hens must be supplied with egg-making food. What hens get in Summer—the natural laying season—they must get in Winter or the egg yield will fall off.

Meat and Bone take the place of the live bugs, grubs and grasshoppers that go to make up a hen's summer rations. The Poultry experts, the Government bulletins—everyone that knows says "Feed Meat for Winter eggs."

Black Victor Meat Foods are clean healthy meat and bone from which all grease, waste and moisture have been removed; more economical than the cheapest fresh meat.

Write for complete price-list.

Matthews-Blackwell Limited - Toronto

## See this Bow Lever



Light rigid steel frame. Holed trimmings. Roller bearings. Best finish throughout.

THIS is a special feature of the Maxwell "Favorite" Churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left, whichever is easiest for driving.

# Maxwell

### "FAVORITE" CHURN (with Bow Lever)

—makes churning a pleasure. It's so simple to drive—requires so little effort to produce the butter. Agricultural Colleges and Government Inspectors recommend it. Used in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, and all over Canada.

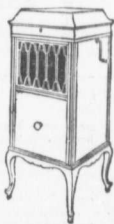
Call at your dealer's and let him show you the splendid unique features of the Maxwell "FAVORITE". Sold in right sizes.

DEPT. D. MAXWELLS LIMITED - St. Marys, Ontario

## Have you been waiting for an Edison Disc Phonograph?

The man who made sound reproduction possible—Thomas A. Edison has now produced a Phonograph that plays Disc Records—a Phonograph of rich, mellow tones and lifelike fidelity. If you want real music; if you want *permanency* in your reproducing point; if you want Records that can be played for years without injury; if you want a cabinet that is beautifully designed; if you want every improvement and refinement that Mr. Edison has been able to work out—

Then you want an Edison Disc Phonograph. There is a model at your price. There is a demonstration at your service any time.



Edison Disc Phonograph Cabinet in oak. Discs mount for 16 Records. Diamond point reproducer; automatic stop; powerful silent spring motor with wren gear.

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

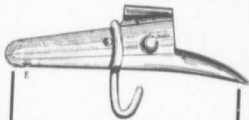
few songs: Kathleen Mavourneen, Rory O More, Killarney, The Minstrel Boy, The Last Rose of Summer, The Wearing of the Green, The Low-backed Chair, The Meeting of the Waters.

### Diversified Poultry Keeping

By "Rob Roy"

Large ventures in poultry often turn out disastrously. A moderate number on an ordinary farm are generally profitable. Our illustration shows Miss Mary McGregor among her fowls on the McGregor homestead, Halton Co. Miss McGregor keeps about 200 hens of the Plymouth Rock variety. About 200 ducks a year are raised. A large number of these being used for the table, thus solving the fresh meat problem better than could be done by the beef ring. Gold bronze turkeys, however, are Miss McGregor's specialty. These this year have done splendidly, the gobblers dressing about 23 to 25 lbs. each. Geese were dropped a few years ago as they were liable to damage crops.

With a little care and skill the table of every farmhouse can be kept stocked with dainties that would make the town millionnaire green with envy.



Grimm's Sap Spouts and Covers

The Grimm Sap Spouts are guaranteed to flow one fourth more sap than any spout made, or money refunded. Price \$2.75 per 100. Now is the time to send your order. We are headquarters for all Improved Main Stem Spouts, etc. The GRIMM MFG. CO. LIMITED 56 Wellington Street Montreal, Que.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It is sold by druggists everywhere at 25¢ a bottle, 50¢ for \$1. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Eosburg Falls, Va.

CHEESE MAKER WANTED

First-class, for Conover Cheese Factory. Apply at once, stating salary and experience to Robt. McKechnie, Sec. y, Shelburne, Ont.

WANTED A Man to take charge of a small dairy farm. Must be expert in the feeding and care of cattle and swine. Comfortable home, good wages and one-half interest in profits to right man. One with Agricultural College training preferred. Apply to P. ARCY SCOTT, OTTAWA, ONT.

Concrete Roads Exceed Farmer's Expectations

THIS LETTER FROM MR. GEO. W. BURT, of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, shows how well satisfied the farmers of that section are with concrete roads. Nearly one hundred miles have been built in Wayne County.

"Mr. Edward N. Hines, Board of County Road Commissioners, Wayne County, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—

Our concrete roads are far ahead of the expectations of the majority of us farmers. Where we used to be two days marketing fifty bushels of produce, we now market twice as much in one day, and can go to the city anytime we want to. We do not have to wait till the roads are good so we can go as long. Our horses and waggons will last twice as long.

Hoping you will keep right on building these roads, and that the county will stand back of this movement, I remain, Yours truly, (Sd.) Geo. W. Burt Redford, Wayne County, Mich.

Concrete Roads

are the best, cheapest and most satisfactory roads that can be built. Best, because they permit bigger loads, increase land values and improve conditions generally. Cheapest, because they are permanent and require practically no repairs, which permits road taxes to be applied to traffic every day in the year, lower cost of marketing and cost of living and increase the farmer's profits.

Good Roads literature telling all about concrete roads will be sent, free, to everyone interested. Write to

Concrete Roads Department Canada Cement Company Limited 834 Herald Building, Montreal



OUR HOME CLUB

Be Companionable

Welcome back "Rob Roy." I was afraid you had gone in search of some of the "Lasses O'ry," who had deserted the countryside and flown to fertile fields. I had a heap of consolation and advice ready for you, but you dropped out of our orbit so suddenly I gave up the chase.

If I remember your life you gave us a very interesting sketch of the girls leaving their country homes and going to the city, and so forlorn bachelors was the result. It reminds me of a story I heard about not a year ago of an inspector visiting a rural school somewhere in this great Canada of ours, and finding only one pupil present. He began to scold the teacher, and was in high indignation, whereupon the teacher began to cry. The inspector, coming back to his senses and having a sympathetic heart, said "Oh, never mind, it is Mac's fault." He did not know Mac as I do. Also you are not fair to the girls ("Rob Roy.") Do you think a fine farm with a man attached, is what we girls want? Not a bit of it, and we honor the girls for it.

RELIEVING THE MIND

I would like to shake hands with Peter McArthur, of "The Globe." You know he said the other week, a city editor had a wish to start farming, so that he would have time for reflection and write some things he dared not write now, but Peter warned him by saying he had heaps of articles he had written just to relieve his mind, but no one would print them, and so perhaps our Home Club editor won't print this through, but I must say it.

You draw comparisons, "Rob Roy" between the pioneer age and the present when the simple calm home and life was so attractive and every one was so happy. You said now we must have bank barns and beautiful homes. You know better than that "Rob Roy!"

All things were equal then. The boys and girls went to the same old school until their school days were ended. They married before our girls are out of school, were considered "Old Maids" if not married before we take that step now. Oh dear me, so much might be said about it, but one thing sure it was duly impressed on their minds that marriage was their mission in life.

SELF-CULTURE ALL IMPORTANT

Times are changed. At an early stage high school entrance meets the pupils. The girls face it bravely and pass on to the upper school. The boys not in many cases, and drop out of their life and sympathy. They have not gone on far enough to create a desire for self-culture, which is the aim of an education. It is completed later in life by experience, and development of thought.

The boys do not keep pace with the girls as in olden times. Here and there we have the ideal young man, ity, whose leisure hours are spent with a Ruskin, Carlyle, Drummmond and a Bobbie Burns, whose book he lives up to the ideals of the president time, just as the boys and girls of their age a century ago.

This type of young manhood might be a Solomon if he dared, and have many wives, even if his home was a log cabin. There is an immeasurable distance between a full purse only

and a full rich heart and mind. It is not the fault of the girls, "Rob Roy." The boys have not kept pace with the girls.

CULTIVATE REFINEMENT

I have it from good authority that the half of the divorces are caused by vulgarity, or lack of refinement in the home. Our girls value and cultivate the refinements of life, and I know whereof I speak. Some of our country boys scorn it, and yet think because they have a farm, a nice horse and carriage that they can pay court to any girl. That explains why some farms are turned into ranches and the owners go west.

Our girls marry the man, not the farm, just as they did 100 years ago, in the same old-fashioned way, demanding not "big bank barns," but a "big bank account of love."

COMPANIONSHIP DESIRED

You struck the right note, "Rob Roy" in your last article in reference to long winter evenings. Take up some line of reading, master one author, or you may be fond of music. Achieve proficiency in short, use up some line of research; in music make yourself companionable, and I promise you we girls will not emigrate to the city, for we love the country and all "God's out-of-doors."

And listen! It's in the air, the simple life is coming our way. There is a surfeit of belongings in every home we would like to make a bonfire of. We search out the simple refined life and the ideal man.

A schoolmate penned some verses in my autograph album years ago. Let me pass them on to all the girls:

Marry a gentleman Dream, if you can, Moulded and built on the generous plan. Though he may neither have silver nor gold, Title, or fortune to have or to hold. Though he may labor with spade and with hoe, Though he may naught but his mother tongue know, Though he lives under society's ban, Marry a gentleman Dream, if you can.

Marry a gentleman then if you can, Gentle and tender, tho' no less a man; One who will treasure his child or his wife, Scorning to rob them of sweetness in life. One who will never the brute's part assume, Filling his household with sorrow and gloom; If on love's altar the flame you would fan, Marry a gentleman Dream, if you can.

You will be happy, you will be glad, Though he only be commonly clad; Pleasure is fleeting and life's but a span, Marry a gentleman Dream, if you can.

And I did. "Dream."

Five minutes after the tardy young had struck, the principal of the school was walking through the lower hall when he saw a pudgy little fellow scampering in his legs could carry him. "See here, young man, I want to talk to you," called the principal to the late comer. "I ain't got time to talk to you; I'm late already," replied the breathless beginner as the door of his class room closed.



Designs for a Variety of Uses

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the popular patterns. When ordering Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, for each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Detroit, Mich.

DOESN'T this bright, spring-like weather make you think of spring sewing? Are you making plans for your spring dresses and coats for yourself and the children? One appreciable feature about the styles this season is that economy and smartness can be combined. Especially is this the case when the use of two or three colors in a dress can be utilized. Why not go to your garret and select some of those dresses that are out of date, and by selecting some of the simple styles you can, by buying perhaps a contrasting material or silk of some sort for trimming to go with the dress, have a practically new gown for spring at little expense.

There is a tendency in this day of extreme fashions to have the children's frocks too elaborate. Same fashions can be found for children, and the simple frock with the girlish appearance should always receive the preference. Loose waisted and low belted effects are excellent style for spring and summer dresses for children; not only for dresses, but coats as well.

A most attractive frock for the growing girl is shown in design No. 9757. No doubt you are planning to make some plain school dresses, as those that have been worn all winter will be nearly past wearing; a frock fashioned after this Balkan style would be very suitable for this purpose. White linen, with a simple finish of stitching and a neat tie of light blue, would make a pretty dress for summer. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.

A comfortable stylish top garment for the little girl is shown beneath in design No. 9779. This design is easy to develop. It is fitted by shoulder and underarm seams. The right front is shaped to cross over the left. The two-piece sleeve is finished with a deep cuff, and a neat collar completes the neck edge. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.

For the woman who desires a prac-

tical and convenient apron the one here illustrated, 9777, should fill all needs. Notice that it covers the dress completely. The fullness of the back

is confined by a belt which may be omitted if preferred. Three sizes: Small, medium, and large.

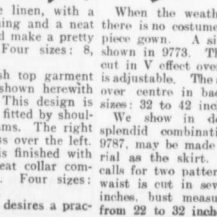
A negligee is an almost indispensable part of a wardrobe, and this very attractive lady's kimono No. 9770, tends to make a very comfortable lounging robe. Figured crepe in blue tones is here shown with trimming of blue satin. The model is good for cashmere, silk, flannel, or flannel-ette. The waist is in Empire style. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

The shirt waist styles that are now being featured are most comfortable and for summer the low collar is most becoming. Style No. 9634 shows one of these attractive blouses. This one was featured in pink wash silk, with a simple stitching for a finish. Six sizes: 32 to 34 inches bust measure.

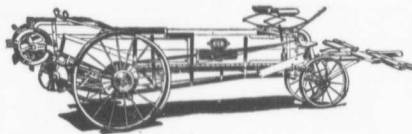
A good style of dress for the growing girl for school and general wear is featured in this Russian dress, 9768. The collar and cuffs may be of contrasting material. Blue serge would be particularly suited to this model. Panama, corduroy, Bedford cord, galatea, or gingham would also make up to good advantage. Five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.

When the weather becomes warm there is no costume so neat as the one-piece gown. A simple model is here shown in 9773. The waist fronts are cut in V effect over a chemisette that is adjustable. The skirt has deep plaits over centre in back and front. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

We show in designs 9757-9762 a splendid combination. The waist, 9757, may be made of the same material as the skirt. This illustration calls for two patterns, 10c each. The waist is cut in seven sizes: 32 to 44 inches, bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



International Harvester Manure Spreaders



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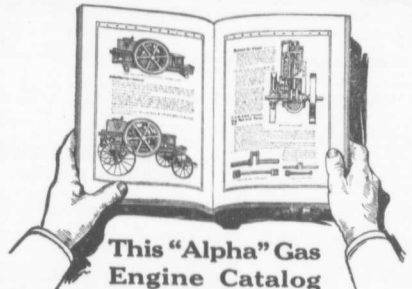
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March 12, 1914.

## The Makers' Corner

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

### Handling of Culture

Wm. McKoy, Dairy School, O.A.C., Guelph

The best method of handling cultures in ordinary cheese factory works is to provide cans about 20 inches

deep and eight inches wide. Have them made of the best tin and soldered so that all seams are perfectly smooth. Have suitable lids for these cans. We find the small granite plate answer the purpose very well as there is no trouble with them becoming rusty.

The next step is to provide a suitable place to heat and cool the milk with the least possible work. For this purpose a box should be made large enough to hold all the cans necessary to contain the culture required for one day. This box should be made of wood for several reasons.

First of which is that you are able to control the temperature better. The wood acts as an insulator. A box made of tin or iron, which are conductors of heat, is a difficult one in which to maintain anything like constant temperatures, which are essential to success in making and keeping good cultures.

**SOURCE OF PURE CULTURES**  
The next step is to obtain a pure culture. This may be had from any of the dairy supply houses, as they are put up in dry, porous, and can be held for some time, and when started according to directions will give good results. When selecting the milk for cultures, if possible get it from the same source from day to day; this will be one step towards getting and maintaining a uniform acidity.

The best results are obtained by placing the cans in the tank surrounded by cold water, placing the lids on the cans, then turning the steam on and heating gradually to a temperature of 185 F. This may be done without removing the lids at all as it is not necessary to stir the milk when either heating or cooling, and if stirred it only adds to the danger of contamination from outside sources.

**COOLING THE CULTURE**  
After heating and holding at that temperature for about 15 minutes run the hot water off and turn on the cold water, allowing it to run on until the milk is cooled to at least 60 degrees F. or lower, then heat the water surrounding the cans to about 60 degrees F. Allow to stand at that temperature for a short time, when the milk will also be at about 60 degrees F. I would like to emphasize this point, — do not uncover the milk for any reason while heating and cooling, and in the mother culture, dropping it in once and leaving the culture sterile unless until it is required for use. We find that about one ounce by measure to every 10 pounds of milk gives very good results.

When the culture is ready for use it should be thoroughly broken, then a small sample taken from it to be pagate the next day's culture. We should provide a glass receptacle for this purpose, one which will stand steam, as it is very hard to keep any other clean. This sample should be put away in a clean, cool place until wanted for setting the culture for the following day. In paying strict attention to cleanliness and temperature cultures may be carried on indefinitely.

### Mottles in Butter

The following is an extract from the 29th annual report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station: "Professors Sammis and Lee of the Dairy Department have continued ago, on the cause of mottles in butter. By emulsifying dry butter-fat, previously freed from casein by filtering through paper, with water by means of the homogenizer, and then adding the product to butter which had been previously freed from casein by salting the product, the mottles were produced throughout the mass. Mottling of butter may thus be produced entirely independent of the casein."

Examination of such butter under the microscope shows that in the portions which are lighter in color, the water is present in the form of numerous minute droplets, thus rendering those layers opaque, while in the darker portions, the droplets of water are much larger but fewer in number, thus rendering the butter more translucent."

Salt is an essential part of the dairy cow's ration.

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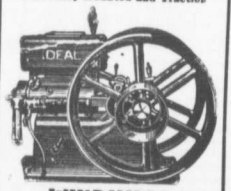
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**ROYAL PURPLE** is not a food. It is a condenser—the best ever used. If there was any better we would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat and get the most benefit from it. Here is the advice of all thorough veterinarians:—Feed your stock on food of their own growing—not immerse them with soft predigested muck so that after a time they cannot digest food, whatsoever feed. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, chaff, etc. You know what these things cost you and what they will do.

**ROYAL PURPLE** is an aid to these natural foods and if you use it as directed, we can guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepared food."

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health stock around his place. Try it on the poorest-conditioned animal you have and you will be surprised at the result of a short treatment. — If your cows fatten up a month earlier than without it, which means you save a month's feed and a month's labor. You can bring six pairs of Steers treated in the same way cost no more than \$100 each to put in prime state for market. **ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC** cures, calves, steers, hogs. Sold in packages, 50c, and 25c.

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Do you know that **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** makes hens lay in winter as well as in summer, keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them over the moult, fattens and keeps them in vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 70 days. Shouldn't you try it? We have hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the country. If **ROYAL PURPLE** does not give you the results than anything else you ever used, we will refund your money. No matter what your opinion is, if you are not satisfied, you to give **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** a chance to show what it can do for your poultry—ans. Sold in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 straight time.

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**An Explanation**

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—The statement in my last article, "Are Prices High Enough?" in Farm and Dairy of February 26th, says, "When we sell butter fat at 25 cts. a pound, and allowing 20 cts. for skim milk for calves, only three cents a quart is realized." This would not be correct for four per cent. milk. As 100 pounds of 3 1/2 per cent. milk will make four pounds of butter on account of over-run, and being thoughtless of which factor really belongs, caused the mistake.

Butter fat is 100 per cent. fat, whereas butter (according to a table, Bulletin No. 142, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) contains "41 per cent. water, one per cent. protein, 85 per cent. fat, three per cent. ash. Whole milk, 87 per cent. water, 3.3 per cent. protein, four per cent. fat, five per cent. carbohydrates, 0.7 per cent. ash."

Judging from these figures cows require a sufficient amount of water and salt to furnish the water that is ready in the milk. If they are fed plenty of succulent food, a less quantity of pure drinking water is required.—J. Eldridge, Bruce Co., Ont.

**Taxation of Land Values**

(Continued from page 2)

the farm and in Manitoba that was in crop during the past year. With this fact before them the farmers know that the burden is not going to fall as heavily upon them as upon city land where the value is higher. This is the distinction between taxing the land and taxing the land value.

**IMMIGRATION AND SPECULATION**

The land used by the farmers is taxed no heavier than the idle land held by the speculator. This would seem to make the burden of taxation on the speculator heavy enough to force him to sell. But it is not. The heavy immigration offsets this difference.

The farmers in each of the prairie provinces of Canada are organized into Grain Growers' Associations numbering about fifty thousand, which consist of eight hundred local community organizations that meet fortnightly or monthly and discuss these and kindred questions. Practically every one of these organizations has declared for the abolition of the protective customs tariff, and a great many have declared for absolute free trade, and for the taxation of land values to raise all revenues.

A campaign of education is being carried on by the farmers themselves, such as has never been seen in Canada, and there are thousands of farmers in these organizations who can easily cope with any politician who comes before them with the argument of protection or indirect taxation.

**TAXATION ON CITY PROPERTY**

The agitation in western Canada for the wiping out of the protective tariff and the abolition of the land speculator by heavier taxation on land values will not cease until the remedy is secured. Politicians are already falling in line, and the agitation in Great Britain is being strongly felt in Canada, where thousands of Englishmen are coming monthly.

As this article is intended to be read by farmers, no attention has been paid to the taxation in cities in western Canada. It might be mentioned, however, that the cities of British Columbia raise their revenue by taxing land values, and their buildings are not assessed.

The very same method applies to the city of Edmonton in Alberta, and a campaign is afoot in practically every city in the West towards the same end. Our aim is to lift the taxse off of industry and not punish the worker for the benefit of the idle.

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# An Advocate of the Tax on Improvements

David A. Ashworth, Middlesex Co., Ont.

IN the past I have seen quite a little in Farm and Dairy about taxing improvements or fixing a man for his thrift, so I thought I would write a few lines on it in order to get some more opinions on the subject. Any reasonable man will admit that it is necessary to raise a certain amount of taxes, so if you take it off the improved farm it must of necessity be put on the unimproved one; and then the question arises, who owns the improved farm, the poor man or the well-to-do one?

It might be well just here for me to say that I consider the taxing of land values only to be a place where property for the west or any place where property is held for speculation, but I think I may venture to say that in held for speculation, there is not 100 acres in my township there is not 100 that the man who tries holding land in an unimproved condition anywhere in Old Ontario will be very apt to find balance to be on the municipality's side when he goes to reckon up his profits.

IMPROVEMENTS NOT FULLY ASSESSED  
The question is asked, Where is there any encouragement to improve your farm when you will be assessed more for so doing? In our township

the tax rate is on an average of about 10 mills or one per cent., and I do not think there are many higher. I do not know of men putting as much as \$2,000 in improvements and their assessment only being raised from \$300 to \$1,000, a raise of \$5 to \$10 in their taxes. Is it not more than that when you compare him with his neighbor who cannot afford to improve to any extent at all. Even if you raise their assessment to the full extent of the cost, it is then only one per cent. and where is the sensible improvement that does not pay from five to twenty per cent. on the investment? Would this return not encourage a man to improve his farm? On the other hand, while not discouraging improvements, it is not absolutely necessary. Money is worth six per cent. If a man is satisfied to put his money where he can get back neither principal nor interest, surely he shouldn't begrudge paying one per cent. on part of it. You might say if he can make up to 20 per cent. on improvements go and better the capital. But are farm improvements good security? I do not think so, as they are for the most part destructible.

As for men giving the present sys-

tem as an excuse for not improving, we have three or four of them around here. I am safe in saying that if you will offer to pay the whole of their taxes for the rest of their lives, they bank and invest it in new stabling and so forth.

### A SUPPOSITIONARY CASE

It is often said that it is the poor man that has the improved farm. But is he a really poor man? I think if he was he could not have it, and we read a great deal about the poor man being trampled upon, so I will give you a little supposition under the proposed system. A is well off and B is right on the edge of poverty. A's farm is increased, but both pay equal taxes. Soon A is rich and B is still poor. Is this all caused by A being smarter than B? One would be inclined to think by the articles on this subject that the poor man was always a lazy, good-for-nothing, not worthy of consideration.

I consider that a better business education among the farmers is far more necessary than tax reform. Why, we had farmers that did not want a cheese factory because they thought it would raise their taxes! The man with money and who does not improve his farm is being fined in proper shape at present in its decreased earning power.

I consider that the only fair tax system would be to assess property to its full selling value, whether land or buildings, or both. I believe the motive for the present agitation for tax reform is to drive the poor farmer out of business, make him a hired hand, and thereby solve the labor problem.

Again you say taxing improvements is a tax on a man's industry. Is the land not the fruit of his labor, or how does he get it? I suppose he finds it somewhere. We believe in legislation for the masses, and who are they—the rich or the poor? At any rate, would it not be better to let three or four guilty ones escape than to execute one innocent man? Just think the matter over and try and be fair.

## TESTED KEITH'S MANGEL TURNIP and FIELD CARROTS SEEDS

Did you ever figure out how much it cost you to grow a bush of mangels not set when Frost set in? You germinate poorly and have big empty spaces.



Why not get Keith's tested seeds for 1914 and be assured of a perfect stand. It is worth your while to sit down and get fresh seeds right now. You will have to go to the nearest store to get doubtful

Our Mangels and Turnips are put in a 1 lb cotton bags. There is nothing to be got.

If you are ordering Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Grain or Seed Corn your Mangels and Turnip Seed can go along with them at 50 per lb. MANGELS—Keith's Prize-taker, Danish Side-trap (a new intermediate variety 35-5 lbs or over 350. MANGELS—Keith's Yellow Leviathan. Yellow fatness as Mammoth Long Red, Giant Half Sugar, etc. Price, Postpaid, 1 lb., 300-5 lbs or over at 250.

SWEDS TURNIPS—New Century, Spectacular Champion, Elephant, Price, Postpaid, 1 lb., 300-5 lbs or over at 250 per lb. Keith's Prize-taker Price, Postpaid, 300-5 lbs or over at 300. MAMMOTH SMOOTH WHITE INTER MEDIUM CARROT—Price, per lb., 600 Postpaid.

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Another point in favor of this Steel Boot is that the lower part, where the wear comes, is a separate piece and can be easily replaced if it becomes worn from use in sand or gritty soil.

This Boot is much lighter than any cast-iron Boot, which is an advantage when sowing in light or sandy soil, and the Pressure Springs enable the operator to apply sufficient pressure and cause the Discs to penetrate the hardest soil.

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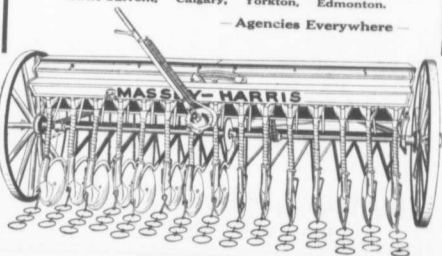
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## Mr. Hamill Replies to Mr. Macdonald

H. C. Hamill, York Co., Ont.

AFTER reading Mr. J. A. Macdonald's second letter in Farm and Dairy of February 26, in which he states that I am losing money by my plan of dairying, I could not help wondering whether it was he or I that knew my business best. I had no money to lose when I started my present method of dairying after trying Mr. Macdonald's method. I could not help thinking that perhaps after all Mr. Macdonald was mistaken, although he appears so confident.

In submitting a statement in this letter, I shall not itemize it fully for private reasons, but if Mr. Macdonald doubts the veracity or correctness of my statement, if he will take the trouble to come to Markham, if I cannot prove to him that my profits were even greater than this statement shows, then I will give him his choice of any cow in my stable to give my method of dairying a trial himself.

My farm is run as a dairy farm, no other stock but horses and hens being kept on the farm, and in my statement of receipts nothing from those two lines are included. Neither have I included the extra value of the stock on the farm, the increased fertility of the farm, or improvements made in the farm such as underdrainage, etc. If those items were included, then, the statement would

appear very much better. Only money received from the sale of clover seed and from the dairy herd are given. The farm consists of 136 acres.

Receipts	\$3000 00
EXPENSES	
Wages	\$1000 00
Depreciation on buildings and implements	300 00
Threshing, soil filling, insurance, taxes	190 00
Twine, blacksmithing	40 00
Incidental expenses	180 00
	\$1710 00
Balance	\$1620 00

This would pay a dividend of 9 per cent. on a valuation of \$18,000 of the farm, stock and implements. In every item where the money was not actually paid out, I have allowed liberally for more than is really necessary, as proved by my own experience. In the matter of wages, I have allowed myself \$500. In addition, we have had a free house, proceeds of a flock of 80 hens, three acres of ortotoes, and vegetables for a family of seven. In conclusion, I would like to say that I would like to see Mr. Macdonald or any reader of Farm and Dairy to apply his own yard stick to his \$27 cows—figure how many it would take to make the profit I can show.

The maple bush for and boiling sticks; and another until the beehive full, fire box sh the wood three or four leave space important, over and o heat to the should be th to keep the as possible, when the do the pan and The natu that by bo cleansing of tion of albu and this rig with it o sugar make important th as it forms which resl dustpan, ha handle and After boi time the de sent variousl sand, silica, commence concentration

# From Sap to Syrup by Modern Methods

J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., in "Maple Sugar."

As soon as sufficient sap has been gathered to keep the evaporator in operation, preparation should be made for boiling. To hold sap for an unnecessary length of time in the storage tank is to lower the quality of the product. Before starting the fire enough sap should be run in the pan to cover the bottom to a depth of from one-quarter to half an inch above the corrugations. The shallow the sap in the pan the more rapid will the sap be converted into syrup and the better the quality. Fresh sap boiled immediately in glass vessels gives a light colored, delicate flavored syrup, but if the syrup is diluted with water and again thickened by further boiling, the color becomes darker and darker and the flavor stronger and stronger the more times it is diluted and concentrated. The same undesirable result is obtained by boiling the sap deeply in the pan as this keeps the sap longer over the fire as was done in the days of the old time potash kettle.

For rapid boiling, part of the wood should be cut through short enough to go across the fire box. When firing it is well to lay a stick crosswise at each end and then lay a single layer of wood on the top of these

a point when they will no longer remain in solution. By the time the syrup has reached a consistency to be drawn off much of this mineral product has become a sediment and can be taken out by straining the hot syrup through a strainer of felt or several thicknesses of flannel.

Makers of syrup resort to other means of removing this sediment, the addition of such agents as white of eggs, milk, baking soda, etc., being the principal methods. An old sugar maker considers that one egg or one-half pint of milk is sufficient to cleanse twenty to twenty-five pounds of sugar. It is a question whether or not these and similar substances when added to syrup do not injure the keeping quality. The more advanced makers are finding out that these are not so necessary as they were thought to be. By the use of cleanly methods and the proper handling of a modern equipment which includes felt strainers the goods are turned out pure and clean of good keeping quality.

The syringing-off point is a delicate one upon which the greatest care must be exercised. If not heavy enough the syrup will sour, and if too heavy it will crystallize in the storage vessel. With careful work and the



There are always Helpers in Plenty for a "Sugaring Off."

The maple season is here. Jolly crowds, such as this one photographed in Hamilton Bros. bush, Peterboro Co., Ont., will soon be gathering in the sugar bush for a good time after the hard work in connection with gathering the sap and boiling the syrup is completed. Really, sugaring off is almost a social event.

sticks: then another pair crosswise and another layer on top, continuing until the box is about eight inches of being full, then close the doors. The fire box should be deep enough and the wood fine enough to allow for three or four tiers of wood and still leave space under the pan. This is important, as it allows the fire to roll over and over, giving off the utmost heat to the pan. In firing the fuel should be thrown in very rapidly so as to keep the doors open as short a time as possible, as the influx of cold air when the doors are open quickly cools the pan and delays the evaporation.

The nature of maple sap is such that by boiling there is a natural cleansing of the product. A coagulation of albuminous matter first occurs and this rises as a scum, bringing with it other solid matter. As all sugar makers are aware, it is highly important that this scum be removed as it forms by means of a skimmer, which resembles an ordinary house dustpan, having a somewhat longer handle and perforated bottom.

After boiling has proceeded for a time the depositing of mineral matter variously known as sugar and dross, silica, malate of lime and nitre, commences. This comes about by the concentration of the mineral salts to

use of the thermometer or saccharometer it can be determined with accuracy. If the work is to be completed in the evaporator the syrup should be drawn quite frequently from the fire compartment as it reaches the proper consistency. Continuous drawing off would be the ideal system, but good results are achieved by removing the syrup at 10 to 15 minute intervals. Many makers prefer to use a separate arch pan for finishing the syrup. In such cases the syrup is drawn from the evaporator before the final density is reached. Uniform density can be maintained more easily in this way and by having an extra pan the sugar maker always has a clean one in readiness and by turning a damper in the arch it can be adjusted without trouble from smoke or draught. The nitre coated pan can be easily cleaned by keeping it under running water for a while or by allowing sour milk to stand in it over night and thorough washing and scalding in the morning.

Most Canadian makers use the thermometer for judging when the syrup has reached the correct density. The boiling potency of liquids varies with their density and with the altitude above sea level. At sea level water boils at 212, syrup at 210, soft

Sired by Borden Central  
**VENUS [25595]**  
 Foaled June 1909

Sired by Cairngorm  
**COMET [25596]**  
 Foaled May 1910

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Brood Mares (1400 lbs each) and in foal to CAPLET (16286)

Are included in my **CLEARING AUCTION SALE** Lot 29 (Con. 13) Percy D.

**Hastings, Ont., Wednesday, Mar. 25**

ALSO

- 1 PERCHERON MARE (sow) (born) (7 yrs, 1400 lbs.), by Lupin.
- 1 BAY DRIVER in foal (1200 lbs., 6 yrs), by Rex Edward, and driver, broken in every way, even to saddle, used to autos.
- 1 PERCHERON COLTS—1 coming 2 yrs., 2 one year old.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF FARM MACHINERY — Binders, Mowers, Wagons, Plows, etc.

Forty-two acres of standing timber will also be put up. (2 1/2 I am giving up farming, everything must go).

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to attend this sale and buy choice stock and farm machinery at your own price.

**C. C. HUCKYE Proprietor HASTINGS, ONT.**

Site at Farm, 7 miles east of town, at 1 p.m. sharp. Write for particulars.

**Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire** Stallions, Mares and Fillies  
**Belgian, Hackney and French** Coach Stallions

We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before and are in a position to sell cheaper than any others in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own buying and selling. No commission agents to share profits with us. We have nice, big, stylish blacks and grays, with right kind of bone and feet, and good, straight, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foal getter. Every mare a breeder, fourths and 6 championships. This speaks stronger than words as to the quality of my stock. These horses will be in Ottawa at Fat Stock Show.

*Cresville* in midway between Montreal and Ottawa  
 C.P.R. and C.N.R. Three trains daily from each city

**J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.**



## DOES \$1,100.00 MEAN ANYTHING TO YOU?

THE SOVEREIGN "READI-CUT HOUSE" SYSTEM means that saving to you on this house.

- Modern methods of Standardizing, Systematizing, Eliminating middlemen and waste, Make it possible.

100 designs in warm, beautiful homes, at PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Only one QUALITY—THE BEST. Ask for book "C" of plans and full explanation.

**Sovereign Construction Co., Limited**  
 1314 C.P.R. Building, Toronto

**MANOR FARM**

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcanta (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 2062 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

*No Heifer Calves for sale at any price.*

**GORDON S. GOODERHAM** - **BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**

**KING SEGIS WALKER**

The greatest transmitting family of the breed, holding the world's records for 3, 1 and 3 generations.

I have for sale some of this bull from high record daughters of Pontiac Kordyze, making the greatest and most valuable combination possible to get in the whole Holstein breed. Photo and Pedigree sent on application.

**A. A. FAREWELL** - **OSHAWA, ONT.**

**It is Most Desirable** that you say, "I saw your adv. in Farm and Dairy." Do this when you write advertisers and take full advantage of Our Absolute Guarantee!

**DISPERSION SALE**

Of 50 Head of

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**

And Other Farm Stock

At BROADVIEW FARM, both lines, 2 miles north of WOODSTOCK, at ONE o'clock, on

**THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1914**

Included in this sale are 2 grand-daughters of CORNELIA POSCH, 5 times winner of FIRST & GRAND CHAMPION PRIZES at TORONTO and a son of BETTER BARON and TEMPEST CLOTHIDA MERCEDES. R.O.P. milk 16,447 lbs., butter 750 lbs. Butter Baron's dam, Queen Better Baroness, is CANADIAN CHAMPION butter cow with 33.7 lbs. in 7 days. ALL BUT 7 are my own breeding—a nice straight lot of heifers. They all must go as I have sold my farm. Catalogues ready.

**W.M. PULLEN** Auctioneer **W. A. HARTLEY, Proprietor** WOODSTOCK

**Who Wants Holsteins**

OF

**Strength and Capacity**

The 15 Offerings of Mathew Armstrong at **THE WOODSTOCK SALE, on MARCH 25th** are good examples of these qualities.

Every animal is large and vigorous and comes from a strong line of breeding.

Their condition will meet with your approval. We want you to closely inspect our stock.

**MATHEW ARMSTRONG & SON**  
TILLSONBURG

**HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY**

THE THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF THE OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB

Will be held in the CITY OF WOODSTOCK, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th, 1914

80 HEAD of choice Holsteins will be sold subject to inspection. All cattle are being inspected before accepted to catalogue. Every buyer will have until removal or up to ten o'clock on the day after the sale to examine his cattle, and if they are not as represented your money will be refunded.

**W. E. THOMSON, Secretary, R. R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont.**

sugar at 238 to 240, and hard sugar at 242 to 245 degrees Fahrenheit. The boiling point for each of these is lowered one degree for each of these is absent. Since sugar grows are sature 240 to 245 degrees above sea level it is necessary for accuracy to test the thermometer in boiling water. At whatever degree the water boils there should be added for syrup 7 degrees, for soft sugar 20 to 28 degrees, and for hard sugar 30 to 33 degrees. If, therefore, water boils at 216 degrees the syruping temperature would be 217, the soft sugar temperature 236 and the hard sugar temperature 247, the soft sugar each in a thermometer in boiling water. Consequently when these figures on the thermometer it is sufficiently dense to be drawn off for the purpose desired.

**The Canadian Seed Growers' Association Convention**

LAST year 246 farmers in Canada were selecting and improving crops under the direction of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This year there will be over 1,000 men at work. Dr. James W. Robertson, in his presidential address at the annual convention of the Association in Ottawa last week, estimated that this work would add fully \$3,000,000 worth of farm products to the agricultural output of the country. The Canadian Seed Growers do not attempt to hold a big gathering. They prefer to make it representative and last week there were representatives present from one end of Canada to the other. The information contained in the valuable addresses will be published in their annual report, and it is estimated will reach 30,000 homes.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Guelph, placed the average yield of alfalfa for 15 years on their experimental plots at 19.9 tons of green crop per acre, and 4.8 tons of dry matter. He made a strong point of growing the hardy strain such as Ontario Variegated and Grimm Alfalfa. Great things were predicted for the Niagara Peninsula as an alfalfa seed growing district. Prof. Smith of Maryland, Prof. Zavitz said, considered it the best place for the purpose in America. Dr. Malte of Ottawa, who led the discussion of Prof. Zavitz' paper, saw great possibilities for producing the seed producing qualities of alfalfa by applying C. S. G. A. methods of selection. Prof. S. B. McCready, who spoke on "What can the Rural School do to Promote an Active Interest in the Production of Pure Seed in Canada," considered that the work of the Association could be best extended by first interesting rural school children in the problems of the farm.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

A year of activity and substantial progress was reported by the directors. Principal of the items of progress was the formation of 53 seed growing centres. From these centres orders had been placed for 1626 bushels of "Elite" seed. Local seed fairs were advocated as a method of advertising improved seed. Sec.-Treas. L. A. Newman reported 117 accepted members and 72 more ready for acceptance who had complied with the requirements of the association; 283 persons had been visited by inspectors, most of whose work was reported favorably. His financial report showed that, of the nearly \$7,000 placed at the disposal of the Association last year, there was a balance on hand of \$323.20.

Mr. T. G. Raynor's chief regret was that so many really good lots had to be turned down because of mixtures of other varieties of the same kind of grain or of other grains. Grain that is inferior in plumpness and grading is often placed ahead simply because it is pure. Often too a good show variety that wins in the grain competition may not be of the kind on which the emphasis should be placed; it may be a poor yielder. Prof. Klink of Macdonald College, read an excellent paper on "Soil management," in relation to yield and quality of seed, which will be published more fully in a later issue. Dr. Charles Saunders encountered in his address, "Difficulties in the Propagation of Pure Seed," said that both animals and implements were agents in the work of preventing purity in seed production. As an instance of the care that should be taken he remarked that horses should be fed ground wheat when working on the land.

Seed Commissioner Clark announced that Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has made sufficient financial provision that the work of inspecting and sealing the registered seed in the field, could be carried on by the association without the aid of the seed branch officers in the future.

Officers were elected for the year as follows: President, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson; Directors: Professors C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph; L. S. Klink, McDonald College, Que.; and L. A. Moosehouse, Winnipeg, Man.; John Bracken, Saskatoon, Sask.; President, Mr. Cumming, N.S.A.C., Truro, N. S.; A. E. Howes, Vermilion, Alta.; Narcisse Savore, Scotch Lake, N.B.; Mr. Wm. Palmer, St. Anna de la Poitine, P.E.I.; Pres. W. J. Black, M.A.C., Winnipeg, Man.; G. A. Girault, Deputy Minister of Agr., Que.; Mr. E. Hodson, Mrylle, Mr. M. A. McLeod, Sussex, N.B.; John Mooney, Regina, Sask.; W. Scott, Victoria, B. C.; L. McFarlane, Fox Harvor Pt., N.S.; George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agr., Edmonton, Alta.; Thos. Ross, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Mr. Austen, Charlottetown, B.C.

Fuller reports of many of the instructive addresses scarcely mentioned in this report, will be compiled by Mr. T. G. Raynor, for future issues of Farm and Dairy.

**THE HOLLAND OF NORTH AMERICA**

**HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY**

The Third Annual Sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club

Will be held in the CITY OF WOODSTOCK, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th, 1914

80 HEAD of choice Holsteins will be sold subject to catalogue. Every buyer will have until removal or up to ten o'clock on the day after the sale to examine his cattle, and if they are not as represented your money will be refunded.

**W. E. THOMSON, Secretary, R. R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont.**

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**LYNDAI**

Graduate

Three Calves  
Artis Canada  
with a dam  
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BROWN B

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20 Yearling

**J. W. PRO**

**Holst**

Two Choic  
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EDGAR DEN

**REGISTE**

Two fine  
in April on  
Yearling Al  
Bulls in C  
R. A. GILLES

**Sheep Notes**

By "Canadian Shepherd"

Sheep do not require warm quarters; a dry shed to lie in, free from drafts and opened to the south is all the shelter that is required until the new born lambs are about to arrive, when more warmth is required, until the lambs are a few days old at least. Whatever breed you prefer, get and then stick to that breed, using rams of the very best quality.

Now that the lambing season is approaching it is wise to keep the ewes off the pasture and feed a lit-

tle oats and bran along with roots and clover hay, in order to insure a reasonable amount of milk for the new-comers.

Prepare to shear the flock early in April before you get busy with the spring work, and thereby save the wool that would otherwise be wasted on fences and hedges, as well as to move the danger of the young lambs sucking wool and dying with wool balls in the stomach. If you are not prepared to dip your flock, dip the young lambs a few days after you shear the flock, and you will destroy most of the ticks. If you want to make a thorough job dip the whole flock. If you haven't clover hay or alfalfa a small ration of ensilage is a fairly good substitute for the breeding ewes.

Doek the young lambs when they are a few days old. It certainly pays.

**AYRSHIRES**

**CHOICE AYRSHIRES**

Nine Bulls at half their value for next British Land; price, \$75.00. One 12 months old; dam, Belle House Fairy, price, \$70.00. One 10 months old; dam, White Floss; \$60.00. A few Females. Also R. P. Cooke, Exhibition birds \$1. to \$1.50 each. For particulars write.

Wm. Thors, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynsbeck, Ont. Long Distance Phone in House.

**Burnside Ayrshires**

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

Long Distance Phone in House.

R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

**TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES**

The leading R.O.P. herd. High testers: average test for herd 14 per cent. butter fat.

Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.

WOODSIE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.

**BUNNYBAY AYRSHIRES**

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good lines and have long been selected for production. TILLEY Netter Bull dropped this fall, sired by "Wrie" and "Wrie" - \$600 (Imp.); as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write for catalogue.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.O. (Phone in house.) 1-61

**LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES**

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

Barchesse Cheerful Boy (Imp.), 2879 (1771)

Hobland Bonnie Boy (Imp.), 2875 (1878)

Morton Minis Pinnet (Imp.), 2879 (1874)

Auchenbrae Sea Foam (Imp.), 2578 (8883)

Imported Dams - Record of Performance Dams.

Proprietor Manager  
GEO. B. MONTGOMERY D. McARTHUR  
Dominion Express Bldg. Philippsburg, Que.  
Montreal

**HOLSTEINS**

**LYNDALE STOCK FARM**

Grandson of King of the Pontiacs  
Three Calves one of which sired by King Pontiac Arta Canada. One is from a 20-lb. 1-year-old bull with 22-lb. dam, and 26-lb. grand dam. Another from a 24 lb. Jr. 4-year-old. The other from 20-lb. Jr. 4-year-old, with 25-lb. dam and 28-lb. grand dam.

BROWN BROS. - LYNN, ONT.

**WANTED**

20 Yearling Holstein Heifers. State Price.

J. W. PROCTER, ROLAND, MAN.

**Holsteins For Sale**

Two Choice Heifers, sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Regis, the \$1,500 bull whose dam has a record of 35% butter in 30 days. Write or better letter to see them.

EDGAR DENNIS NEWMARKET ONT.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**

Two fine three-year-old Heifers, due in April one Two-year-old and one Yearling. Also two of the best bred Bulls in Canada, at Quebec prices.

R. A. GILLESPIE, ABBOTSFORD, QUE.

**Feeding of Swine**

To young feeding pigs (up to 50 pounds in weight) we feed a grain mixture of finely ground oats (screened), shorts, feed flour and oil cake

**Ontario Farmers Will Organize**

A meeting has been called to be held in the Labor Temple, Church Street, Toronto, Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20, for the purpose of organizing the farmers of Ontario, on the same lines that great farmers' organizations of the West.

All the Farmers' Clubs, subordinate Granges, Farmers' Associations and Farmers' Exchanges of Ontario have been invited to send delegates.

It is proposed to organize an association to be called The United Farmers of Ontario, a body which will fill the same position in Ontario as the United Farmers of Alberta and the Great Growers' Grain Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan hold in their respective provinces. In addition it is proposed to organize a company - for which the charter has been already secured - to be known as The United Farmers' Cooperative Company. This company will buy and sell seed and other supplies on behalf of the farmers united with the United Farmers' Association. The meeting promises to be one of the most important farmers' meetings ever held in Ontario. Any farmers' organizations who have not received invitations to send delegates are invited to send them immediately by writing to J. J. Morrison, Arthur, Ont., or from Farm and Dairy.

meal, which forms one-seventh of the grain ration. We feed very little oil cake meal to larger feeding pigs. We begin to feed the young pigs at four weeks, and wean at seven.

**THE VALUE OF SKIM MILK**

Skim milk is of course a valuable feed for growing pigs. Its value decreases as the proportion in which it is used with other feeds increases. We have obtained as high a value as 55 cents a cwt. for skim milk. Pigs fed on green clover returned a value of \$4.75 a ton, which is a big return.

Pigs that are being finished get daily three to four pounds of skim milk, two to three pounds of roots or green clover, and a mixture of ground oats, shorts, and barley. A mixture does better than only one. The dry meal is wetted before feeding but not soaked. The hot water from boiling the turnips does very well. When finely ground, oats are exceedingly palatable. The grinding increases the aroma.

To get the best results with feeding pigs, feed something they like and will digest well. Make them eat a lot, and rush them along.

**7 FEMALES ONE MALE**

**Maple Soil Stock Farm offering at WOODSTOCK SALE, MARCH 25**

The Females are all proven cows except one three-year-old heifer of promise.

**THE MALE**

Is a splendid type, showing every characteristic of the breeding and backing that is his (see catalogue).

He will make a splendid Herd Sire FOR YOU

**H. C. HOLTBY - BELMONT, ONT.**

**THE STEVENS HERD HOLSTEINS** (Established 1876)

We have furnished more of the foundation animals for the greatest herds of Canada and the U. S. than any herd in America.

A large percentage of all the champions, trace directly to our herd and our line of breeding.

We have a large herd now, 175 head of the best animals ever owned.

We solicit your patronage.

Our junior herd sire, **SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 6th**, is a 1 brother of the 14-lb. cow and has more of the same blood than any other animal.

Write for illustrated booklet telling about our herd and especially about **SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 6th**, the best bred Holstein-Friesian bull in the world.

**HENRY STEVENS & SON - Brookside Stock Farm, LACONA, N.Y.**

**COME TO WOODSTOCK SALE, MARCH 25**

TO BUY

**KING LYONS LEE**

Sired by the Famous **KING LYONS HENGERVELD**, and 22-lb. dam.

**C. BOLLETT - TAVISTOCK, ONT.**

**ALLISON STOCK FARM**

The home of **May Echo**, **May Echo Verbele**, **Netherby Queen Jane**, and other choice ones. Herd Sire, **SIR LYONS SEGIS**—35 cows in his first three generations average 30 lbs. Excellent young bulls from above lines for sale. Before buying write us—or better, come.

**ALLISON BROS. - Chesterville, Ont.**

**GET BUSY!**

**Here's a 100-lb. Cow!**

**Princess Helene of Harlaam**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CLEARING AUCTION SALE**  
OF 25 HEAD OF REGISTERED  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**  
At Lot 7, Con. 6, Vaughan  
**Pine Grove, Ont., on March 18, 1914**

Inc'ed in this sale are 4 daughters and three sons of the herd sire, Homestead Colantha Prince Canary (2864). He has never been beaten in Grand Champion Male at the National Dairy Show, Toronto, Nov., 1913. Twelve females are bred to him. The females in this herd are large producers, all of these tested in the B.O.P. have qualified. They are the ideal dairy type, and trace to the most favorably bred individuals of the breed.

Write for a catalogue giving full particulars  
Sale Commences at 2 o'clock  
**WM. WATSON - PINE GROVE, ONT.**  
SAIGEOIN & McEWEN, Auctioneers

**LOCUST LAWN STOCK FARM**  
COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE  
**65 HOLSTEINS 65**

**LANSING**  
**Tuesday, March 24th**

12 O'clock Sharp. Lunch Provided.  
Come early and inspect the herd.

As my farm is sold and will be sub-divided this summer, there will positively be no reserve.

Horses and Implements will be sold April 1st.

We have done very little testing in this herd. **Dellah De Kol Calamity**, on 7-day test in January, made 20 63 butter and 520 lbs. milk.

**Young Stock** mostly sired by **Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis**.

**BE SURE** and get a catalogue and you will see these cattle are bred in the purple.

**J. H. PRENTICE** Auctioneer  
**J. C. BALES** LANSING, ONT.

Shop 33 Yonge St. Metropolitan R. R.  
TERMS OF SALE: Cash or 8 months' credit on approved notes

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited  
**QUEBEC.**

**COMPTON CO. QUE.**  
COMPTON, March 2.—We have been having very cold and stormy weather, but at present we are getting quite a thaw, which will put a stop to teaming for a few days. Potatoes are coming out in fine price. Potatoes are being sold at 10¢ a bushel; Hay, 85 to 110—J. G. C.

**ONTARIO**  
**HALLIBURTON CO. ONT.**  
KINROSS, Feb. 27.—February has been the coldest month in some 30 years; the thermometer has not been above zero below. The snowing is good, no drifts or bad storms. The ice harvest is A1; through the winter well. Stock are coming out in April and will bring 85 to 86. Fresh milk cows, 40 up, the highest on record for this part of Ontario. Fifty head of calves and coming two-year-olds for \$4 a piece to a Markham buyer. Another bunch of two-year-olds sold for \$4 a piece. The sale of horses is dull, 212 lbs. 12 1/2 by the side; pork, 130; butter, 22; eggs, 30; chickens, 150—J. A. S. T.

**MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.**  
DELAWARE, March 3.—Food roads have marked the winter so far, either roughing or wheeling, and sometimes a mixture of both. A farmer from Saulteaux usually says he bought the best farm horse, and predicts they will be bought for less next year. Butter sells locally at 28; eggs, 30—E. M. H.

**WATERLOO CO. ONT.**  
WATERLOO, March 4.—February was a cold, rough month with ice, and March has set out like a lion. Most of the ice has been stored, and was of good quality. Feeds to the stock are of good quality. Auction sales were very numerous just as usual. There are still quite a number of live stock command good prices—C. H. S.

**HET LOO FARMS SALES**  
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Our advertisement in Farm and Dairy has sold three bulls advertised by Het Loo Farms. Also we have just sold to Mr. E. Holby, of Manchester, and Mr. R. W. Walker, of Utica, Ont., a half interest in the royal bred bull King Segis Pontiac and Dairy are familiar with the breed—some new records may I shall report them.

King Segis Pontiac Duplante is a son of King Segis Pontiac, from one of the very best daughters of King of the Pontiacs, the most popular sire of the breed to-day, and one of the very greatest sires that ever lived. His sire was by King Segis, and from the first 37 lbs. cow Segis, and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd.

who was likewise the first cow to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in one year. She combines the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol in exactly the same way as King of the Pontiacs. His dam was a Friesian cow, and produced 21.36 lbs. butter in seven days, 91.6 of butter and 17,535 lbs. milk in one year. She is by some sires sold as only 46-pound cow, and is from a 34.5 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac, thus giving K. S. P. Duplante De Kol, one of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and a Friesian cow. Her dam was a cow of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and a Friesian cow. Her dam was a cow of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and a Friesian cow.

**MR. E. B. MALLORY'S NEW FARM**  
E. B. Mallory is still with the Black and Whites, but in a new location. The and Dairy will be of interest to Mr. Mallory's many friends.

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**MR. DEMPSEY'S SALE OF HOLSTEINS**  
Mr. P. J. Dempsey held his dispersion sale of Holsteins at Rosemont, Ont., Feb. 20th. His total receipts from the sale amounted to \$1,500. The best prize was offered for the pure-bred stock being \$127.20 and for the graders \$55.55. Some of the best prizes realized were as follows: Echo De Kol's Korndyke Queen, \$300; Wilhelmine De Kol Korndyke, \$250; Juliana De Kol Korndyke, \$250; Quinte Belle Korndyke, \$230; Patricia De Kol Korndyke, \$180, and Belle Korndyke \$155.

We would not like to do without Farm and Dairy, myself could not possibly do without it. I take great interest in the Holstein news. I congratulate you upon the fine issue of the Breeder's Number—A. Arthur Gibson, Durham Co. Ont.

who was likewise the first cow to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in one year. She combines the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol in exactly the same way as King of the Pontiacs. His dam was a Friesian cow, and produced 21.36 lbs. butter in seven days, 91.6 of butter and 17,535 lbs. milk in one year. She is by some sires sold as only 46-pound cow, and is from a 34.5 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac, thus giving K. S. P. Duplante De Kol, one of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and a Friesian cow. Her dam was a cow of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and a Friesian cow. Her dam was a cow of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and a Friesian cow.

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**CALDWELL'S**  
**Molasses Meal**

Guaranteed 84% pure cane molasses.  
Tell it by the smell.

**The Caldwell Feed Co. Ltd., Dundas, Ont.**

Mollasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute, Calf Meal, Poultry Feeds.

Della De Kol Lansing, Ont. This cow, for in the balance in the sale

strong Ontario demand, and a peculiar at wheat is that by increasing consumption. 1 Northern, 50 to 55; wheat, 50 to 55.

The grain is quiet. Some export. Quoted 42 to 45; No. 2 American corn, 42 to 45; No. 2 buckwheat, 50; No. 2 barley, 50; No. 2 oats, 45; No. 2 rye, 45.

Milk feeds are being the week \$24, shorts, \$20; No. 2 feed, 18; No. 2 milk also milk \$23; shorts, \$22.

There is little

**KIN**

we extend to

At no other heavy product Mature Female year-olds from

**COL. B.**



March 12, 1914.

## FARM AND DAIRY

(33) 325

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, March 10—All cattle going into the United States must now successfully pass the tuberculin test. This and for the time being in quarantine, practically put a stop to the international trade in live cattle. The consequence on the cattle market has been stupendous and the advantages that have accrued to State tariff have conferred here a United to a considerable extent minimized.

The volume of trade compares very favorably with that of the same period in previous years. In Canada, however, our business men have come to look for the increased business is not coming, although it is generally expected that, favorable season will restore optimism in a business circles.

A review of the farmers' market shows higher quotations for potatoes, meat and hogs. Cattle are down; other products are steady.

## WHEAT

More foreign business has been done during the past week and the situation is

demand for our hay, as local prices are now higher than those at European centres. A few small lots continue to go forward to the United States. No. 1, \$9; baled straw, \$8.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$8 to \$9; No. 4, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Montreal quotations are at last week's levels. No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$15; No. 3, \$10 to \$10.50.

**POTATOES AND BEANS**  
The last week has witnessed a sudden jump in potatoes. Storms delayed some 200 cars of potatoes en route from the Maritime provinces, and Ontario markets were left bare. Quotations now rule at 85c to 91c for New Brunswick potatoes, but it is doubtful how long these quotations will last. At Montreal, command-bean quotations are: Primes, \$2.30 to \$2.55; hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.35. At Montreal dealers quote hand-picked, \$2.05 to \$2.15; three-pound, \$1.75 to \$1.90.

## SEEDS

Merchants are paying farmers a bushel

## HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Hamilton Farms, St. Catharines, Ont.  
Herd Headed by PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS  
Son of King of the Pontiacs

See issue of Farm and Dairy, January 22, 1914. BULL CALVES FOR SALE  
Also TWO NICE HEIFERS bred to Herd Sire, \$150.00 each.

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

is the only place on earth that you can secure a young bull that is a brother to the sire of the cow holding the championship of Canada as well as the United States. Both of these records are held by cows that were sired by sons of KORNDYKE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices; also some of the greatest Kentucky bull living to-day, HAO APPLI. Write, or come and see this herd.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK, NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.

## HET LOO STOCK FARM

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

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

## HELLO!!

INCREASE YOUR PRODUCTION

BY A PURCHASE AT THE  
GEROW DISPERSION SALE

Bloomfield, Ont., March 18th

This Herd is chock-full of 100 lb. Blood Daughters, Gr.-Daughters, or Sisters of

MAY ECHO VERELLE, 104 lbs. 1 day; daughter of May Echo, 108, and dam of May Echo Sylvia, 118 lbs.

DE KOL PLUS, 106 lbs. in 1 day, and over 22,000 in 1 year.

VICTORIA BURKE, 106 lbs. a day, 30.82 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Many are combinations in Breeding of all of these Great Cows. Mature Cows in this herd last season milked up to 13,000 lbs. in 8 months, with ordinary handling.

These are sure 100 lb. Cows if secured by a breeder engaged in Official Testing.

This Herd is not large but every foundation cow was a picked animal and all are nice individuals, with good udders, as well as being phenomenal producers.

Do not fail to send for a catalogue at once, and look up their breeding.

Note.—All trains met on day of sale and lunch provided for visitors. Several good Clyde and Percheron Horses will also be sold.

Write for Catalogue

W. J. GEROW, Prop., Bloomfield, Ont.

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer, BRIGHTON, Ont.  
G. A. BRETHERN, Sales Manager, NORWOOD, Ont.

## KING ISABELLA WALKER

My dam gave 22,000 lbs. milk—800 lbs. butter



## KING MCKINLEY LYONS

My dam's dam is the dam of King Segis

As the Senior and Junior Herd Sires of the

60 Riverview Herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 60

we extend to all the DAIRY BREEDERS OF CANADA, a kindly request to be present at our Big Dispersion Sale at Lachine Rapids, on Thursday, April 9th, at 1 p.m.

At no other Dispersion Sale in the Dominion has such a large number of richly-bred and heavy-producing Holsteins been offered to fellow breeders at public auction. There are 17 Mature Females with records from 16 to 24 1/2 lbs. butter; 3-year-olds from 17 to 22.32 and 2 year-olds from 13 to 20 lbs.

COL. B. V. KELLEY, Auctioneer, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Which Farm and Dairy for further information

King Segis, King Fayne Segis, Sir Angie Beets Segis, Paul Beets De Kol and Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. These are the sires of many of the females.

Could you ask for better blood? Our Catalogues will soon be ready. Learn more about this herd by sending for one.

P. J. SALLEY, Prop., LACHINE RAPIDS, P.Q.

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It will be no Calamity to the Man who Buys This One  
Della De Kol Calamity, one of the hard workers in the herd of J. C. Bales, of grand-daughters are among the 65 head Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, in Farm and Dairy last week.

strong Ontario wheat is in particular demand, and quotations have advanced. A peculiar situation in connection with wheat is that world production seems to be increasing much faster than world consumption. Quotations now are: No. 1 Northern, \$1.11; No. 3, 99c; Ontario wheat, 97c to 98c.

## COARSE GRAINS

The grain market is strong but trade is quiet. Some barley has been sold for export. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 40c; Ontario, 36c to 37c; American corn, 70c to 74c; Ontario, 65c to 70c; buckwheat, 74c to 80c; peas, 90c to 95c; No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 42c to 45c; barley, 57c to 59c; Montreal quotations are: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 75c; barley, malting, 65c; corn, 70c to 75c; buckwheat, 55c; rye, 70c to 72c; peas, 81c to 82c; wheat, 70c to 80c.

## MILL FEEDS

MH feeds have advanced sharply during the week. Bran now rules at 82 and 82 1/2; shorts, 82 to 82.50; middlings, 82 1/2 to 83; feed flour, 82 to 83. At Montreal, also mill feeds are scarce: Bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2; middlings, 82.

## HAY AND STRAW

There is little prospect for an export

Receipts of eggs, both from the United States and Canadian points, are now plentiful, but lower prices have so increased competition, that the market so far is steady. Wholesale quotations for new and storage, 30c. Wholesale quotations with storage run around 30c for new laid, date last year.

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**HOLSTEINS**  
**IDYLVILDE HOLSTEINS**

**FOR SALE**—Three Bull Calves, sired by **MAY ECHO'S PRINCE**, whose dam, **MAY ECHO**, is Canadian Yearly Champion with 2700 lbs. milk and 1097 lbs. cheese in Canada; 7 day Champion at 12 years old, 178 lbs. with 31.31 lbs. butter, also (Canadian) 1st prize monthly over six months. The sire by **IRNA SVILVA BEETS POSCH**, whose daughter **May Echo**, 5 yrs. old, produced 33.8 lbs. butter and 26.6 lbs. milk in 7 days and half-brother to Pat Posch is the 2nd Canadian Champion at four years with 36.3 lbs. butter in 7 days.

These calves are fine straight calves, born in private and with no other calves. **PIETETTE HENGERVELD'S PAUL DE KOL**, in A. R. O. daughters; Horn-stead **De KOL** heilby with 4 R.O.M. daughters and Sir Mercedes Yokee with 4 R.O.M. daughters and 1 proven one.

**JAS. SEYMOUR & SONS**  
R. R. No. 1, IDA, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS**

**OUR HERD SIRE IS FOR SALE**

"Imperial Pauline De Kol" No. 830, bred strong in the Abbekei and Pauline De Kol strain, is a very smooth and straight, is very quiet and sure. We have purchased another to take his place and most sell him. Price good.

Also a son of his 1 yr. and 3 mos. old, whose dam Madam R. O. G. G. No. 1021 is a full sister to Madam H. 3rd's Alma's, Alma No. 1, the 1st Prize at the Dairy Test in the Dairy Test at the National Dairy Show at Toronto in Nov., 1913. Price \$150.00.

Write for particulars or come and see them, Manchester G.T.H. or Myrtle C.P.H. Stations, R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. 4, Fort Perry, Ont.

**LYNDE HERD HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEIN**

Bulls for sale, fit for service, with good backing. One sired by a son of Evergreen March, 27-48 lbs. butter 7 days, 36-100 lbs. milk in 31 days. Another, Bonstaje Posch De Boer, 25-63 lbs. butter 7 days, 65-90 in 30 days at 2 years, modern, trim, handsome dam, 23.7. Others nearly as good. Also Bull Calves of same breeding.

Write for particulars or come and see them. S. LEMON & SONS, R. R. 4, Fort Perry, Ont.

**AUCTION SALE OF 62 HEAD OF PURE HOLSTEINS**  
**BRAD**

High Grade Holsteins, Draft Horses, Colts, Hogs and Sheep.

The property of John W. Hamilton, Lot 19, Con. 16, South Riverfront, half mile east of Lyons, Kigin County, Ontario, on Tuesday, March 17, 1914

The farm is easily reached from the Aylmer stations of the G. T. & N. R. **MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers**  
Send for Catalogue  
Sale commences at ONE p.m.

**Lakeview Holsteins**

Senior herd bull, **COUNT HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL**, a son of **PIETETTE HENGERVELD DE KOL** and **GRACE FAYNE 2ND**. Junior bull, **DUFOURLAN OHLAN THIA SIB MONA**, a son of **OLANTHIA JOHANA LAD** and **MONA PAULINE DE KOL**.

Write for further information to **E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, Ont.**

**Get THIS Blood IN YOUR HERD**

Gr-Son of **HENGERVELD DE KOL**, 116 A.R.O. daughters, 49 proven sons from a gr-daughter. **DE KOL 2ND'S BUTTER BOY 1910** (112 A.R.O. daughters, 60 proven sons).

**"THE BLOOD THAT TELLS"**

**HENGERVELD DE KOL** (through his daughters), the greatest A.R.O. of the breed, 216 official tested daughters, 8 over 30 lbs. fat over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, over 20 daughters sold each year at auction for \$150.00.

**DE KOL 2ND'S BUTTER BOY 3RD** through both sons and daughters) the greatest producing Holstein sire. The Young Bull, who are offering, is 15 mos. old, well grown. By sire he has 237-odd sisters milking up to 75 lbs. a day, and nearly 15,000 lbs. 7 year, official test.

His dam is a 23.85-lb. 4-year-old, with a milk record of over 15,000 lbs. last year.

He will go quick at our price! Write at once or better—Come!!

**E. B. MALLORY**  
BOX 65, R.F.D., BRNTVILLE

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

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke whose near dams and sisters, 15 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days, 36-90 lbs. milk in 30 days; world's record for butter in 7 days, 185 lbs. in 30 days; world's record for milk bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

**Anyling in Holstein Females**

From 1 week to 6 yrs. old, 75 head to choose from. **SPECIAL OFFER!** In Heifers rising 2 yrs., bred Bull from **Count Hengerfeld De Kol**, No. 830; dam Sara Lena Hengerfeld 3rd, first in Canada to make over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days—record 50.4. Also other bulls. **Write now or come and see what we have that you think is most profitable for you to buy!**

**Wm. HIGGISON, INKERMAR, ONT.**

**Write us today for our favorable terms**

to readers of Farm and Dairy; who will receive our full battle for new subscriptions. Application blanks and sample copies sent free on request.

**Homewood Offering**

At the **Woodstock Sale** MARCH 25th

1 Cow, 16 years old with a record of 30 lbs. Junior 2-year-old, 82.6 lbs. in 30 days; due to freshen about September 1st.

Her sire has 30 A.R.O. daughters, one with 29.75 lbs. butter.

Dam has 26 A.R.O. daughters, one with 15.30 lbs. at 2 years old; due to freshen about sale time.

Her sire is Grand Champion at Toronto last fall.

Dam has a 21 lb. record, was Grand Champion at London.

1 Two-Year-old, a well-matured heifer, daughter of our stock bull and bred to producing cow.

**M. L. HALEY, SPRINGFORD**

**WOODLAND FARM HOLSTEINS**

Headed by **Maplestead De Kol**, champion bull brother to **Baroness De Kol**, bull with champion yearly milk record of the world.

**NETHERLAND AAGGIE DE KOL'S SON**, Sir—Sarcasie Mercedes Lad—son of **Maplestead De Kol** and **Deborah Aagie De Kol**—champion E.O.P. 1909 with 26.65 lbs. milk and 27.25 lbs. butter in 7 days.

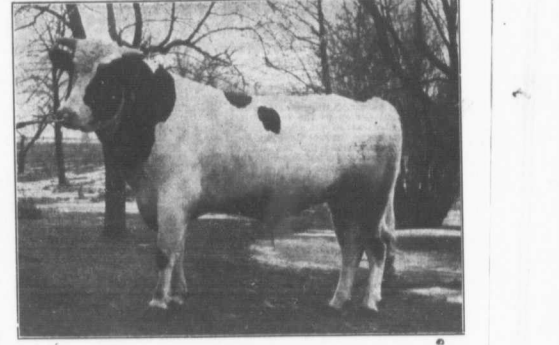
**WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS**  
Bull calf for sale, 15 months old. Dam's official record, 27.6 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sir, Canada's greatest herd bull, Sir Lyons Hengerfeld Segis. Also a number of females.

**C. R. JAMES - LANGSTAFF, ONT.**  
Bell Phone, Thornhill

**Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada**

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding **THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW**, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

**W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**



**Sir Korndyke Bull**  
One of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke, half brother to King of the Pontiacs, his butter in seven days, 36 lbs. milk in 30 days, 44.12 lbs. butter in 7 days, 150 lbs. in 30 days, milk testing 4.6 per cent fat. The only daughter of this sire ever offered together with the real dam bred to him will be in the Mr. A. C. Hallman consignment at the 6th Woodstock sale on March 25.

received in ever increasing quantities. Farmers separator prints, 38c to 38c; 4 v. prints, 26c to 26c; creamery prints, fresh, 23c to 35c; solids, 23c to 35c; stores, 25c to 25c. Also, these quotations: New large, 154c; twins, 15c; twins, 10c.

United States legislation calling for the tuberculin test was immediately followed by a sharp decline in cattle quotations. This decline goes to show the great value of United States markets to Canadian cattle men. It is feared, however, that many drovers will lose money on their transactions. Last year about this date the market advanced sharply. Drovers, anticipating a similar advance this year, were resorted to have paid as high as \$8.50 in the country for choice heifers. The practical loss of the United States market is enough in itself to cause a set-back. In addition to this people are cutting down consumption of beef. Prices are beyond the reach of the average purse. Quotations are: Choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to good, \$5.45 to \$7.70; heifers, \$6.15 to \$7.15; choice cows, \$6.50 to \$7.15; com. to med., \$4.50 to \$6.50; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$7.25; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.15; stockers, \$5.25 to \$6.75; canners and cullers, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Milk cows are in the usual good demand. Choice, \$6.00 to \$115.00; com. to med. averages, \$4.00 to \$115.00. Calves run from \$5 to \$11.50, according to size and quality.

Wether is in strong demand: Wether lambs, \$9 to \$10; black lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.25; ewes, \$5.25, culs, \$3 to \$7.

In spite of heavy receipts from Western points hogs have advanced. In price points hogs have advanced. In price points hogs have advanced. In price points hogs have advanced.

**MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE**  
The market for butter on March 7. The market for cheese continues strictly a local one. Quantities for distribution among the grocers and dealers in the city here. The mail arrivals from other outside markets is continued strong tone to the market there, with every evidence of a strong demand. There is an opening here at fairly high prices, probably 12c to 15c, perhaps even more.

The market for butter is very strong and prices are advancing very quickly. Finest quality butter is in demand at 26c, and anything under that is quoted down to 22c, but there is little available until new milk butter comes in, in which there is little likelihood of any New Zealand milk butter, as there is no such as it takes almost a month to get it here, and dealers are afraid that the market might go back in the meantime.

**THE BALEBROS' SALE**  
One of the largest sales of the season is that of Balebros, to be held at Lansing, a few miles north of Toronto, on the Canadian Railway, on Tuesday, March 24th. In the two herds there are 65 animals, and since a lot of Every animal will be sold outright, as the Balebros' are leaving the farm, J. C. R. has to hold his sale of implements, horses and other farm stock on April 1st.

**F. and D.'s Referendum**

The counting of the ballots in connection with Farm and Dairy's Referendum has proven a big undertaking and publication of the results will have to be postponed for another week. Our folks will see the results of their voting in Farm and Dairy, March 19.

Those of our readers who are planning to build a new house or a new barn will find much to interest in the captions for the next week. Up-to-date plans of barns and homes will be presented, as well as several articles on subjects related to building.

The R.O.M. and is a particularly good animal—straight, deep and strong. Her four daughters are good in both the herd sire, are picture. Her four-year-old heifer is also a producer of the show type of calf. Her first year for choice young females in the sale. The three-year-old daughter of Belle De Kol, with plenty of size and straight lines, young heifer from her own good mother when mature. He is with plenty of

percentage of the herd are from cows and their first and second year. Practically all of the young 28.

In the heifer's sire, we well know our most dairy breeders.

In the heifer's herd, O. D. Bales, 10 animals are more of the same type of line of breeding. Big, strong, thick cows, with the capacity for these animals are a breed of the same type of line of breeding. Big, strong, thick cows, with the capacity for these animals are a breed of the same type of line of breeding.

One particularly good producer—Bonnie Tansen. As a three-year-old she has to her credit 15,250 lbs. milk. Good mature record is that of Olymp Princess of 14,000 lbs. in six years. The sire of these good producers in the sale, Tansen, was a son of Sir Lyons Hengerfeld Segis, and the coming of calves will largely be of his breed.

Dairy breeders who are ready to choose some well bred animals that a hard worker under average farm conditions will do well to visit Louis Le Stock Farm on March 24th. The two herds from North Toronto stop right at gate.

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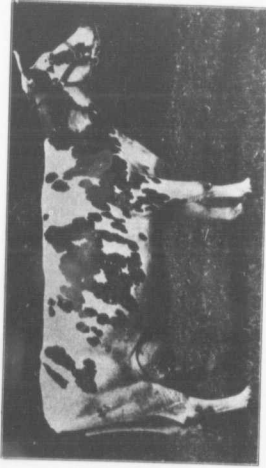
Brought \$1,475 in 1911 Sale  
Record THEN R.O.M. 25. NOW \$1.34. Milk 108

# Belleville

WHERE they BREED and SELL  
100-lb. a day Holsteins.

Get in line for the 1914 Sale on April 1st

G. A. BRETHER, Sales Manager, NORWOOD, ONT.

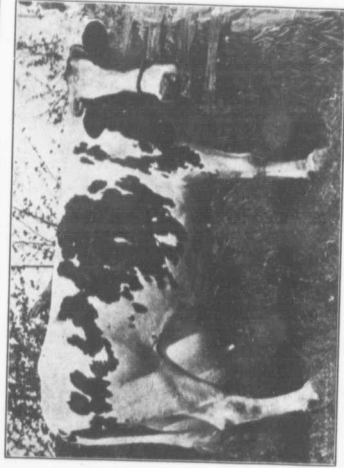


LULU KEYES

Brought \$1,450 in 1912 Sale  
Record THEN 21.60 per year. NOW 27.28  
Milk 104.

# We Have Come Back

VICTORIA BURKE



Brought \$275 at 1911 Sale. THEN Untested. NOW 30.32. Milk 106.  
NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer, BRIGHTON, ONT.

# WE

DAISY PAULINE PIETERTJE



Brought \$520 in 1913 Sale  
THEN 15,000 R.O.P. NOW 26.89 R.O.M. Milk 110.7

# Sold at

When you Buy—Get the Belleville Kind  
They Keep Coming! Write for Catalogue  
The Good Ones are There

F. R. MALLORY, Sec. of Sale, FRANKFORD, ONT.

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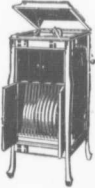
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Columbia Grafonola "Leader" \$100 Mahogany, Satin Walnut or Quartered Oak, Golden, Fumed or Early English



Columbia Grafonola "Mignonette" \$130 Mahogany, Satin Walnut or Quartered Oak, Golden, Fumed or Early English



Columbia "Grand" Grafonola \$65 Colonial Grand Model same price

Remember that this offer would not be possible were the Instruments not all we claim for them.

YOURS will be the final judgement.

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Your love of music  
and our confidence in what we have to offer.



WE will send you on 10 days' free trial any one of the Matchless Home Entertainers illustrated in this advertisement, together with your own selection of the Double-Disc Records shown and 200 Needles.

You will then have sufficient music for many an evening's entertainment and can judge for yourself whether or not you can afford to be without the World's Best Music.

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There is not the slightest doubt as to the superiority of Columbia Instruments of all Music. The most enthusiastic Columbia converts are those who have been disappointed in the purchase of mere "Talking Machines."

It is to prove the difference that we are making you this unprecedented offer. You can lose nothing by taking us up while the opportunity lasts—we can gain nothing if our claims are not true.

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36 Wellington St. East, TORONTO  
I accept your offer of Free Trial of a Columbia Grafonola. I want the ..... (fill in name) at price of ..... I also want ..... double-sided Records. I want the World's best Music in my Home, and, providing I am satisfied with the outfit you are sending me, I am prepared to pay for it at the price stated and \$50 for each record I have asked for. I will make my payment by cheque on the ..... Bank at the end of 10 days' trial if I am thoroughly satisfied with the outfit you send me. Should I not be satisfied I agree to return the outfit without delay.

My Name is .....  
Address .....

Records Wanted

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