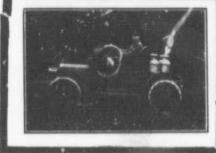


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 19, 1914



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No. 2

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RESERVE TO-DAY

Advertising Dept., Farm and Dairy
PETERBORO, ONT.



Fining the improver is According to Law in Eastern Canada

Ayrshire Breeders Celebrate at Banquet- ing Board

THE annual banquet of the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association this year was an unusually happy event. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Director of Experimental Farms for Canada; former Live Stock Commissioner J. G. Rutherford, and Mr. J. Locke Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, as well as other speakers, vied with each other in paying compliments to the breed.

The banquet was held in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, last week the evening before the annual meeting. The attendance of breeders was unusually representative, and most of the speakers men of national prominence. President Wm. Stewart opened the proceedings by complimenting the members on the large number of able-looking young breeders present, in whose hands the future of the association rested. For upwards of 40 years he had been connected with the association, and had seen it make great progress, but he anticipated even greater progress for the future. Mr. Stewart then turned the meeting over to Mr. John McKee, of Norwich, who acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Grisdale pleased his audience by announcing that they had at the Central Experimental Farm a young Ayrshire cow that was bidding fair to almost equal the world's record Ayrshire cow in the western states, that has a record of some 23,000 lbs. of milk during the year. Speaking of the high grade demand for high-grade milk for city consumption, Mr. Grisdale said that Ayrshire milk comes as near as any to meeting the demands of the public. Jersey and Holstein milk has to be brought to the same proportion of butter fat to suit the public taste. Ayrshire milk lends itself peculiarly to the growing demand for milk for city consumption, the supplying of which is becoming an important industry. In four or five years there will not be a city in Canada where there will not be a demand for certified milk and for which remunerative prices will be paid.

Ayrshire breeders are well qualified to take advantage of this growing trade. The records at the Central Experimental Farm showed that Ayrshires produce milk as cheaply as any other breed. It is a breed that is peculiarly attractive in appearance owing to its uniformity and the pains that have been taken to develop the

beautiful points of the animals of the breed.

While in the Old Country, Mr. Grisdale had been disappointed a few years ago when he noticed that the breeders had gone to extremes in developing the fancy points of the breed. Here in Canada we seem to have adopted the happy medium of show yard and milk producing qualities.

"We have for years," said Mr. Grisdale, "been hearing of the long-sought dual purpose cow. We have had men using Shorthorn bulls on dairy cows in an effort to obtain this much desired animal. In my mind the Ayrshire cow has excellent qualities for breeding for this purpose. Experiments in England have resulted so satisfactorily this line of breeding is being recommended by high authorities.

"On our experimental farms we are giving attention to pure bred stock. It is not practical to keep representatives of all the breeds and at the branch farms representatives of one to three breeds, depending on the size of the farm. We have in all several hundred Ayrshires on branch farms in the different provinces.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

"We have all heard people advocate the breeding up of grade herds. At Nappan, N.S., we bought 16 heifers of very mixed breeding. We bred these heifers to an Ayrshire bull. We had about eight heifer calves. We killed the bull calves and bred the original heifers to a Holstein bull, and later followed the same procedure with a Guernsey bull. These bulls have been of the best breeding. Later we bred the Ayrshire heifers back to an Ayrshire bull, the Holstein heifers to a Holstein bull, and we followed the same procedure with the Guernsey heifers. In this way we are obtaining three distinct lines of breeding. In a few years we expect to have definite information showing the possibilities of using pure bred bulls on grade stock.

INTERESTING POINTS

"One point breeders should pay attention to in their own interests is the restriction of sales of inferior pure-breeds which only too often are sold simply because they are pure bred. We have far too many scrub pure bred bulls throughout the country. If our present standards of breeding are to be developed we must get rid of all such animals.

(Continued on page 7)



We Help

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Vol. XXXI

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progress

The Recognized Element 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 FEBRUARY 19, 1914

No. 8

What Consolidation is Doing for Rural Schools

SOME philosophers of a former time is said to have taken the amount of soap consumed by a community as the best measure of its civilization. A British Chancellor of the Exchequer at a later time claimed that the quantity of sulphuric acid manufactured in Britain might be taken as a measure of the civilization of the nation, asserting that this substance played so important a part in manufactures generally that it might well rank as a standard. Recently the New York Outlook has set up a new standard, saying of a backward county in one of the states that it had only one consolidated school. What would become of our Ontario civilization if measured by this standard?

What is now generally known as the consolidated rural school is a purely American product. In the densely populated areas of Britain and the European continent the conditions that make it necessary or even desirable are wanting. On this continent, however, conditions are entirely different. The country school is often isolated, poorly attended and without social or even educational influence or prestige.

The little one-roomed school with one teacher served its day and generation well. It belongs to the past rather than to the present, and it should not now be permitted to stand as an obstacle in the path of progress. Could we have in our rural communities the school of half a century ago with its 40 or 50 pupils, many of them, especially in the winter months, between 15 and 20 years of age, with a strong man in charge, it might be different. That has gone, however, never to return. How completely gone will be seen when it is stated that there are now about 5,000 rural schools in Ontario with a total enrolment that averages about 40 for each and an average attendance of slightly over half that or about 22. Deduct from this some 400 schools, which owing to their location in country villages have a larger attendance with two or three teachers, and the figures for the purely rural schools will be considerably lowered.

It was a consideration of conditions such as these that led Superintendent Eaton of Concord,

Outline of the Plan. Its Wonderful Growth. Advantages Outlined and Objections Considered. Fourth and Concluding Article of the Series

RICHARD LEES, M.A., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS

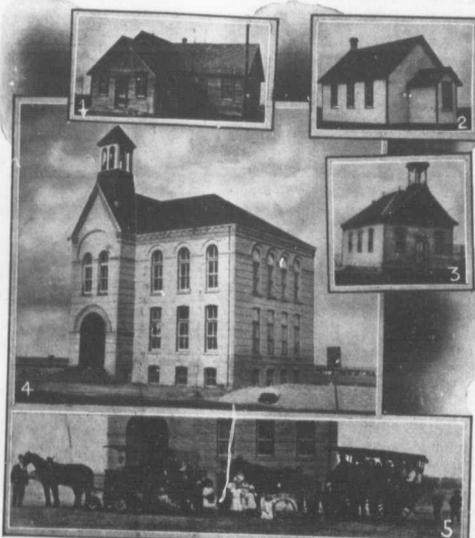
Mass., some 40 years ago, to conceive the idea of combining into one, groups of the small country schools of his district. The movement was for 26 years in the embryo stage, obscure, out of sight and unheard of. Then it began to show signs of life and about the beginning of the present century those who were keeping up with educational progress began to hear of it. Since that time the rapidity of growth has been amazing, till at present it has taken root in some 32

states of the union and over 15,000 schools have been consolidated. They are in all parts of the country and seem to thrive equally well in the bleak, rugged hills of Maine and Vermont, the breezy stretches of North Dakota, or the balmy glades of Florida.

In Canada we seem to be slower to recognize a good thing or else more joined to the idols we have been accustomed to bow to, for the movement is just getting started here. Ontario has done practically nothing. That may be owing to the unfortunate selection made for the location of Sir William MacDonald's experimental school, or it may not. Some progress has been made in New Brunswick, where seven schools are in operation. Manitoba, however, takes the lead. There the movement took definite shape in 1906. At the end of 1912 there were 37 consolidated schools, and in November last year, 55.

MEANING OF CONSOLIDATION

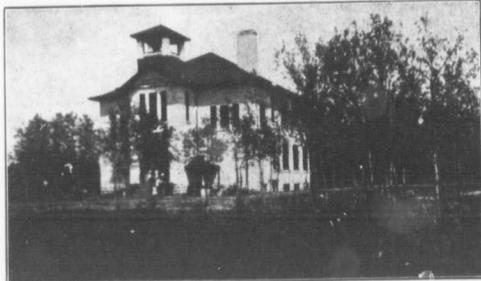
As the terms implies consolidation is the joining together of several small rural schools to form one larger school. In some places the township is made the unit of consolidation, but experience has shown that this is frequently unwise. Groups can be made to work more economically and efficiently in many cases by disregarding township lines or even county lines. When the group is formed, a building large enough to accommodate all the children of the combined schools is erected in the most accessible place. It is thoroughly equipped with all the appliances of a modern school, for one of the purposes of the movement is to give the children of the farmer all the advantages town children have, which cannot be done in the little one-roomed school. A "school yard" of from six to ten acres is generally provided, which gives ample scope for games of all kinds and leaves plenty of room for gardens, experimental plots and ornamental planting. To this school the children are brought in vans, which in the most successful schools are provided by and remain the property of the school. For these vans competent and responsible drivers are employed and the children go to



Is the Change Here Illustrated a Good One for the Country Child?

The farmers' children around Snowflake, Man., used to get their education in the unattractive, under-equipped and poorly manned schools, 1, 2 and 3 of the illustration. They now attend the splendidly equipped Consolidated School, No. 4, where they receive the instruction from the best teachers and where the equipment is right up-to-date. Instead of walking long distances to school as they used to do, the children travel in the comfortable covered vans seen in No. 5. Would such consolidation be a good thing for Ontario country children? Mr. Lees gives his side of this question in the article adjoining.—Ours courtesy Manitoba Dept. of Education.

and return from school dry and comfortable in all kinds of weather. The usual custom has been to so arrange the districts that the longest drive will not exceed six or seven miles and can be accomplished inside of an hour under ordinary conditions. In some cases in Manitoba, however, some of the routes are as long as 10 or 11



A School Such as This Offers Real Education to Country Children

This consolidated school, located at Starbuck, Man., has four class-rooms, library and apparatus room, two basement play-rooms and ten acres of ground. It has good teachers, such as the ratepayers of a single school section could not afford to pay. In short, it offers to the country child the same educational advantages as the city child enjoys. Do Ontario parents wish to see Manitoba parents give Manitoba children better educational advantages than their's receive?

miles, and reports say that they are being successfully accomplished. At the Roblin School, which has now been in operation over two years, there are 14 vans, and some of them making trips of that length, and a recent letter says that only one van had so far missed a single trip.

ADVANTAGES

Space forbids a lengthened discussion of the many advantages of consolidation, but a few of the most important may be briefly considered.

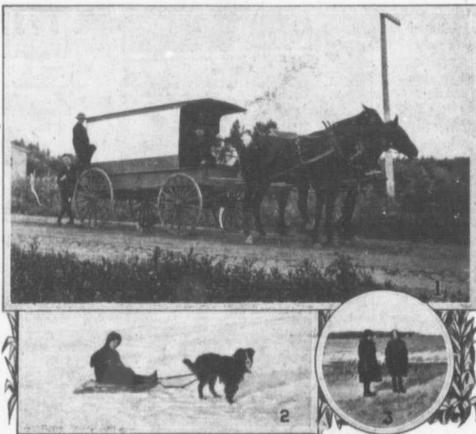
(1) The attendance has been found to be very much larger and more uniform. The natural fluctuation in the school population of a small section is rectified to a great extent by the taking in of a larger area. The children attend much more regularly and promptly, tardiness being practically unknown. Taking as an example three townships in Turnbull Co., Ohio, in which there were during three years previous to consolidation 194 persons of school age (5 to 21 years) and 204 during the three years following consolidation. In the first period 148 were enrolled in the school, as compared with 177 in the latter. The average attendance before consolidation was 110 and 138 after, or an increase of over 26 per cent. in the average attendance. In Manitoba for 1912, the average attendance at the consolidated schools was 73 per cent. of the enrolment, while for all the rural schools of the province it was 55. Not only so, but the enrolment of pupils increased to so great an extent that in many cases the average attendance is now greater than the total on the rolls before the change.

(2) The increased numbers brought together in one school make possible the development of a school life and spirit which is entirely lacking in the majority of the rural schools of the present day. Games involving team action can be played and matches arranged with neighboring schools. This all gives a chance to develop in the children during their school life a capacity for community action and cooperation, the lack of which is one of the most serious obstacles to success in many country districts. For this purpose there must be considerable numbers of children gathered together. Of the 5,595 rural schools in Ontario in 1912, 2,969 or considerably over half had an attendance of less than 20. Of these 500 had less than 10 and 110 less than five.

Under such conditions, what possible chance is there for development of all those qualities of manhood and womanhood that come to boys and girls only by association, competition and co-operation? If it be true, as has been said, that on the playgrounds of the British Public Schools was, what sort of preparation for the stern battle of life is being provided by the playgrounds of our Ontario schools with their little group of half a dozen girls sitting in one corner and a like number of boys in another, with nothing better to do than to tease the girls or each other?

(3) The consolidated school makes the country high school possible, and gives to the boys and girls of the farms the same privileges and advantages that town and city children have in that they are able to obtain an education grades without going away from home, and the countryside is not impoverished of children by their going. Besides, the rural community has a high school that fits into the life and activities of the country, and while it prepares a boy for the university or the professions, should he desire to go in that direction, it at the same time gives him an education that will help him to farm with some real knowledge of modern farm conditions and requirements.

(4) Consolidation brings to the country school



Going to School—The Old Way and the New

Many rural children have gone through life without the advantage of an education because of the difficulty in getting to school. The triple illustration, herewith, gives an idea of how the problem of getting to school is being solved in Manitoba. Their solution lies along the road of the consolidated school and the school van. If consolidation is a success in Manitoba why could it not be applied in Ontario?

the possibilities and advantages that come from grading of classes, ample equipment, as laboratories and appliances for teaching special subjects, teachers with special qualifications for certain departments of the work, and a better

class of teachers. In fact, all that now makes the average town or city school superior to the one-roomed country school can then be secured as it cannot under existing conditions.

(5) The school becomes an institution in which the community takes a pride. It takes hold of the imagination of the people in a manner in which the "little red school" never could. As a result of this, the school becomes a social center for the community to a degree beyond anything that has ever been accomplished in that line under our present system. It tends to make the school a more purely democratic institution than it has ever yet been, a place where "all the children from the entire district meet, mingle, compete, strive, make friendships, and learn to work together." All are placed on exactly the same footing. The van brings all rich and poor, from far and near, to the school on equal terms, and the old class distinctions that prevailed in many a rural school are broken down and many a neighborhood feud that had raged for years around the eves of the little old school has found its quietus and passed away with the passing of the old order.

(6) In the qualification and permanency of the teaching staff, probably more than in any other respect, has the movement for consolidation established its claim to superiority. The teacher is no longer an isolated unit, whose work is not co-ordinated with or related to any other, hemmed in by dreary and uninviting surroundings, going day by day through the deadening routine of "heating" classes with one, two or three pupils in them. The lack of companionship, the need of someone to refer to, discuss with and seek advice from, is one of the chief reasons why the best teachers leave the rural schools and secure positions in the urban graded schools as soon as possible. With the coming of the graded rural school this passes and conditions become as desirable from the teacher's point of view in the country as in the town. The schools are thus able to attract especially as principals, teachers of ability, experience, and foresight, with a love for the life of the country and an interest in its activities.

Many more advantages possessed by the consolidated school over the district or section school could be outlined did space permit, but a few words must be given to some of the objections. It has been the history of every great reform, that it has had to pass through a stage of ridicule, reproach, and misrepresentation, and this movement is no exception. There have been, and are yet, wise ones in abundance who know that "it will never do, at least not for us." The experimental stage is passed, though, and any future discussion of the subject, to be of use, must be a consideration of facts rather than of opinions, however

(Concluded on page 13)

February

Profitable

F. A. B.

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Profitable Use of Potash Fertilizer

F. A. Hibbard, Missisquoi Co., Que.

Our farm superintendent, Mr. C. D. Goyette, conducted an experiment in growing mangels on my farm to determine to his own satisfaction the value of a fertilizer containing potash, which was recommended by the German Potash Syndicate of Toronto. Early in the spring a piece of fairly rich, high land was prepared and divided equally into three plots and numbered respectively Plot No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. On April 19th the following fertilizers were applied:

Plot No. 1—Muriate of Potash...150 lbs. an acre

Acid Phosphate.....400 " "

Nitrate of Soda.....150 " "

Plot No. 2—Acid Phosphate.....300 " "

Nitrate of Soda.....150 " "

Plot No. 3—Unfertilized.

On May 6th the seed was sown. During the growth of the plants the usual process of thinning and cultivating was practiced, equal attention being devoted to all the plots. On October 21st, when the crops were harvested, a comparison of the results turned out as follows:

Plot No. 1.....1686 bushels an acre

Plot No. 2.....840 " "

Plot No. 3.....337½ " "

This experiment, we believe, shows conclusively the beneficial effect of potash as a fertilizer.

Successful Co-operation

The members of the English Line Farmers' Club in Northumberland county have shown, during the past year, what farmers can do by co-operative methods. Last year they ordered some twelve car loads of corn, oats, bran, shorts and flour; a car of salt and a car of sugar. In all some \$7,000 worth of business was done. The members of the Club had considerable difficulty purchasing these supplies. Their enterprise brought forth opposition on the part of merchants in Campbellford. Different outside firms to whom they wrote for quotations referred their letters back to merchants in Campbellford, some of whom thought it a good joke on the farmers that they had been unable to make their purchases direct. In one case a large milling concern, after accepting their order for a car load of feed cancelled it and referred them to the local mill. However, the mem-

bers of the Club persevered and ultimately succeeded in buying their supplies. This year the work has been continued on the same lines. Seed has been purchased as far west as Essex county.

Some three years ago the local blacksmiths in Campbellford advanced the price for setting a shoe from 10c to 15c. Last spring they made another advance from 15c to 20c. There were some six blacksmiths, all of whom agreed to this advance. Members of the Club felt that the advance was too great and a deputation interviewed the blacksmiths, but they refused to lower their prices. The members of the Club have since induced another blacksmith to open up in Campbellford. This man has been doing business since the first of the year. They kept him so busy that during his first two weeks he had to

work until 10 and 12 o'clock every night. People in the town are giving this blacksmith their business also, but it is understood that the horses belonging to members of the Club are to receive first attention. The opposition that has been shown to the efforts of the farmers to cooperate is strengthening rather than weakening the movement by showing the members of the Club how necessary it is that they should unite.

A few miles away three other Farmers' Clubs have been working together quite successfully, shipping their hogs and apples direct. In some cases the drovers have tried to break up the movement by offering prices higher than the market warranted. In such cases, by an agreement among themselves, the farmers have let them have the hogs but as soon as they dropped the price again the farmers again started to ship direct. The president of the English Line Club is Mr. Ben Hopps, R. Rte. No. 5, Campbellford, and the secretary, Mr. G. Sallsbury, Campbellford.

Housing for Hogs in Winter

John Archibald, Carleton Co., Ont.

I have often observed that those of my neighbors who spend the most money on buildings for their hogs have not the best success in producing porkers. On the other hand, I have noticed that the simplest kind of buildings very often give the best success. Having observed this peculiarity I formulated my own plan of accommodating my hogs, and it has been most successful. The plan applies only to wintering the brood sows.

Their winter quarters consist of a shed with tight walls, one window, and a door. The lower portion of the door consists of a large open panel covered with a heavy grain sack. The sows can

The Annual Restlessness

John Jack, York Co., Ont.

The time of the year has come when the blacksmith shops and post offices are placarded with bills announcing that John Brown has received instructions from William Giggins to sell by auction such and such valuable farm property. It is further announced, "all will be sold without reserve as the proprietor has sold his farm." Inquiry generally elicits the information that the proprietor has resolved to retire. Such an announcement has a deal of pathos in it.

What is the retired farmer to do? He has spent his days on the farm. There he has had "the glorious privilege of being independent. He has been regarded as a man upon whom the community could count. For a score of years he has met his neighbors in the fine comradeship of give and take. As a trustee of the school he had the keenest interest in maintaining the school at its maximum of efficiency. The local church looked to him, and not in vain, for his support. On Sunday he was welcomed by all who found rest and strength within its walls. He looked upon the upkeep of roads as an investment. Indeed there was not a thing in his neighborhood that was not a matter of real concern to him.

THE FARMER IN TOWN

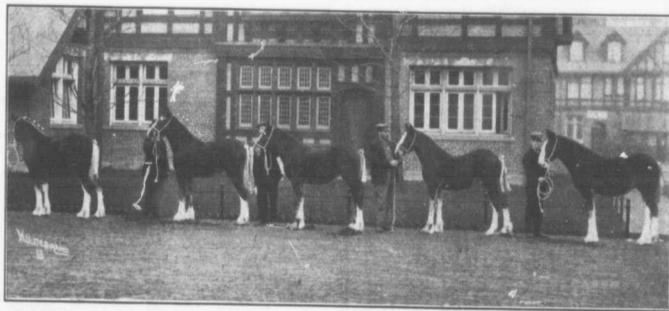
But what will he do when he retires? The nearby village will not want him, it is to be feared. He will, it is believed, be likely to think, look askance upon any effort made in the way of local improvement. If he goes to the city he will almost surely find himself a stranger. His ways are not the ways of the city folk. At church he will be expected to contribute at a rate that will seem to him to be nothing but the grossest extravagance. If he does not come up to the new standard he will soon be spoken of as a tightwad, and be given a wide berth by the very men he desires most to associate with. His wife and family will find it necessary to keep up with a new standard of entertainment and dress that will eat away the farmer's little supply of ready cash at a rate that will make him have many an uneasy hour.

More than all, he will miss his old neighbors, for when a man passes 50 it is hard indeed to form new associates and to make new friends that will

take the place of the old ones.

The farmer who is wise will keep near the land. He will do well to do the same things that he has been doing all his life, only he should aim to do a little less. As old age comes on one's steps are slower and shorter, but they are taken all the more firmly when taken in familiar paths. If good judgment and charity are practiced there is no reason why those steps should ever cross the path of anyone. The farmer who has served his country for 50 years deserves a quiet and happy evening, and, in the majority of cases, that enjoyment is to be found in no other place than in the free and independent life of the farm.

The farmer who wishes to sell out merely that he may not have to work as hard as hitherto, will likely find that it is a case of exchanging the frying pan for the fire.



Canadian Bred, the kind that made Canada a Heavy Winner in the Clydesdale Sections at the Chicago International Exposition at Chicago. They secured several creditable placings in competition with the best America had to offer. Surely this string is fine testimony to the skill of Canadian breeders.

push this sack aside and come in or go out at will. The only attention the sows receive in this shed is to have it well and comfortably bedded and kept dry and clean. Following the advice given in an agricultural paper, I located the shed about 100 feet to the rear of the barn.

Here is my plan for making the sows take exercise. I feed them in the barnyard, and it is necessary for them to come twice a day at least from their shed to the feeding troughs.

It seemed cruel to me at first to force those sows to come wading through the snow on a cold winter day, especially as before I had kept them in a comfortable house. But they did well, came through the winter perfectly healthy and gave birth to large litters of strong pigs. I have had no conscientious scruples since my experience of the first winter.

Feed Sweet Succulent Corn Until the Silo's Empty

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Natco Everlasting Silo

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The Natco Everlasting Silo will last for generations—you may erect it—never needs painting—no staves to warp or shrink—no hoops to tighten—no repair bills—the first cost is the only cost.

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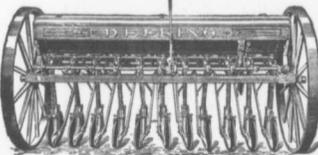
Only a powerful light bulb, burning common kerosene or oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, stings, cokes, vents, etc.

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Will give to the person who shows to us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin in every way (we will offer five to our credit). We will give the highest dollar to the owner of the Aladdin! We want one person in each locality in whom we can refer customers. Write book for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition. Send Wholeman Form, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

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GIVE your seed a chance to produce a record crop by sowing it with a Deering drill. Deering disk and hoe construction puts the right amount of seed in the right position at the bottom of the furrow, to insure your getting a full even stand of grain.

No matter whether your ground is hard or soft, gravel or clay, smooth or rough, level or hilly, there is a Deering drill in the line that will plant your seed as it should be planted.

Examine Deering drill construction and the many features. Note the light draft, the large capacity grain boxes, the double-run fore feed that handles all kinds of grain and seed, the ease of regulation of sowing soil and seed—and a dozen other points to row enthusiastic over.

See the drills themselves at the I H C local agent's place of business. Our catalogues tell you all the features of all the types. Get catalogues from the local agent, or write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

Why Milk Cows in Winter?

J. J. Clark, Victoria Co., Ont.

I aim to have my cows milking all the year round. At present I am milking 13. My plan to get the best results and take the least feed is to cut straw, pulp turnips, and cut corn, and mix all together in alternate layers. This pile is left 13 or 24 hours before feeding.

I have built a silo this summer, but have not commenced using the silage yet, not having the shoot and other things just ready.

One beneficial result of having the cows milking in the winter is that everything that is grown on the farm is put back on the land again, thereby enriching it and building it up. Also winter dairying is advantageous when the farmer needs hired help. Where there are cows milking in the winter there is work for a man to do the year round. We all know that butter is always a better price in the winter. It is no disadvantage to have a number of the cows dry during the busiest time of the summer.

I have a mixed herd of cows, mostly Durham grades. I know what the

SELL THAT SPARE HORSE

He is simply eating his head off and is a bill of expense.

Nearly every farmer has an extra horse or two—a colt just ready to be broken, a "driven" or a working horse. Did you ever figure out what it costs to keep and feed such a horse, also the value of the time you spend attending to him?

If you would sell the horse and invest the proceeds in a Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine, which is as powerful as four or six horses, you would not only get a big profit on your money, but make your farm bring you bigger profits, at less labor and cost.

The Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" engine will do as much work as four or five horses on your farm, yet—and a couple of hired men besides. The Gilson engine will save your grain. Fill your silo, pump your water, cut your feed, run your cream separator, and save your own money. In fact do one hundred or more different jobs, and do them better than you or the hired man could do them.

It is always ready for work, never gives out, and can easily be moved from one place to another. It also relieves you of drudgery, leaving you free to do other work or to play.

Once started to work the Gilson Engine requires no attention and when it is not working it does not take a minute of your time, nor cost a cent.

Remember every Gilson Engine is absolutely guaranteed for one year against defective parts for workmanship. The Gilson Engine will last a lifetime.

A small payment will bring the Gilson Engine to your farm—balance can be paid on your money, but make your farm bring you bigger profits, at less labor and cost.

Let me tell you all about it—it will cost you nothing to know—**FILL IN THE FOLLOWING COUPON AND MAIL TO—DAY.**

Address me personally, E. Barclain, Manager, Gilson Mfg. Co., Limited, 2117 1/2 Street, Guelph, Ontario.

Please send me without any obligation on my part, your booklet and full information regarding Gilson engines will have Engines and your special offer on a.....H.P. Engine.

Name.....

Address.....

February 6, 1914.

Messrs. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Your special Poultry Number reached me to-day, and is certainly very creditable issue, both in the matter of news and style. It compares favorably with the best of the Poultry Magazine. I receive, and is ahead of a great many of them.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. H. SEAMAN,
Westmorland Poultry Farms,
Moncton, N. B.

cows are doing, as I have their milk feeding during the whole of the milking period. I have been weighing and testing for over two years, and am well pleased with results.

Feed and Profit

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

We came across two records recently that set us thinking. A Jersey cow that gave a yield of 14,425 pounds of milk and 72 pounds of fat, consumed an average of 12.4 pounds of meal a day all year. An Ayrshire's record was almost identical, 12.8 pounds of meal a day. Just what the average cow in Canada receives as meal is uncertain, but this is certain, that vast numbers of them would do infinitely better if they got the opportunity and were fed on the basis of one pound of grain for every three or four pounds of milk a day that they yield.

As the average cow in Canada gives probably only about 140 lbs. of fat a year, it is a question if she gets an average of three pounds of meal a day. The two cows notes above received four times this amount, and paid for it. More of our cows would pay that, that is, pay a good profit above the cost of feed, if they got the right feed.

When we find good dairymen willing to give \$70 and \$80 worth of feed to a cow in a year, it means they not only have faith in their own judgment, and in the cow's productive ability, but beyond this, they keep records both of milk and fat produced, and feed consumed, so as to be perfectly certain they don't waste good feed on cows that don't produce.

Feed record forms and a herd record book will be supplied free on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa. Make sure each cow pays a good profit this year.

Address me personally, E. Barclain, Manager, Gilson Mfg. Co., Limited, 2117 1/2 Street, Guelph, Ontario.

Please send me without any obligation on my part, your booklet and full information regarding Gilson engines will have Engines and your special offer on a.....H.P. Engine.

Name.....

Address.....

February

Ayrshire Breeders Celebrate
(Continued from page 2)

"We have all been impressed with the tremendous increase that has taken place in the demand for milk for city consumption. In many sections this demand has doubled during the past few years. This demand is going to increase, but if we are to take full advantage of it, we must be prepared to supply milk of proper cleanliness and quality. Probably 75 per cent. of the milk now furnished for city purposes is not fit for human consumption. Anyone who has had an opportunity to use certified milk will not wonder that an increasing number of city consumers are willing to pay two to four cents a quart more for certified milk than for ordinary milk. It is no snap producing certified milk, but we must be prepared to take advantage of this growing demand in order that we may achieve the success that opportunity offers."

ASSISTANCE PROMISED

Live Stock Commissioner John Bright assured his hearers that the live stock interests were at last coming into their own as far as the Dominion Government was concerned. In 1912 the estimates for the Live Stock Division were double those for 1911 and in 1913 they were double those for 1912. The Ayrshire breeders were informed that if they felt they needed assistance in the work they had in hand they should not hesitate to prepare their plans and present them to the department, where they would be certain to receive his support. He urged the members of the association to consider the suggestion that had been made by the Live Stock Division that the period of test in the Record of Performance should be reduced from 12 to 10 months. This would make it possible for the cows to freshen at the same season each year, something which is impossible under existing conditions. This was something that was all the more desirable in view of the existing shortage of pure bred stock.

COMMENDING THE AYRSHIRES

Mr. J. Lockie Smith, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, stated that for many years he had been an exhibitor of Ayrshire cattle in Eastern Ontario where until the late Robert Hunter and his sons arrived on the scene he had won more prizes with his Ayrshires than any other two breeders. He referred to the words of commendation of the breed which had been spoken by Mr. Grisdale and Dr. Rutherford, and said that he agreed with them. He did not believe that there was a more beautiful animal than the Ayrshire. The old fault of small teats had largely been eliminated.

Mr. Robert Ness, Sr., spoke of the days many years ago when he and Mr. Dan Drummond of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, had been present at the early meetings of the Association. The Ayrshire Association was the first one of the kind to be formed in Canada.

Other speakers included W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, T. D. Elderkin, of Regina, B. Bull, Sec. Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, W. E. Tummin, Crookston, J. L. Stansell, Stratfordville, Mr. McNish, Brockville, Mr. Smith, of the Ottawa Valley Journal, W. Sangster, of The Canadian Countryman, and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy.

We like Farm and Dairy very much. I glean many things from its pages to help me in my farming operations. My better half also values it for the recipes it contains.—G. P. Winter, Elgin Co., Ont.

Southern Alberta

Owner must sell 640 acres, 7 miles west of Carmangay; 100 acres summer fallow; 70 acres stubble, 20 acres of breaking; river through the section; ideal place for dairying and mixed farming. Sacrificed for \$15.00 per acre; \$5,000 cash and balance arranged.
EQUITY TRUST & LOAN CO.
CARMANGAY ALBERTA

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Varnish and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

We have only a limited supply of those **Al Quality Henry Boker Razors**. They are being offered for One New Subscription to **FARM AND DAIRY**, Peterboro

Give me a chance to PROVE my flour

It makes great big bulging loaves of the lightest, whitest, and most wholesome bread. I want folks to know what a splendid flour Cream of the West is. That is why I have induced the Campbell Flour Mills Company to make special prices direct to the farmers.



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

We want to make "Cream of the West" flour better known in every locality in Ontario. And with this end in view we offer the following special prices today on flour and feed direct to the farmers:

Read This Splendid Offer

FLOURS

Per 90-lb. Bag.
Cream of the West (for bread) \$2.00
Queen City (Blended for all purposes) .. 2.40
Monarch (Makes delicious pastry) 2.35

FEEDS

Per 100-lb. Bag.
"Bullrush" Bran \$1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings 1.35
Extra White Middlings 1.45
"Towser" Feed Flour 1.55
"Gem" Feed Flour 1.70
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats 1.45
Whole Corn 1.50
Feed Cornmeal 1.45
Cracked Corn 1.55
"Geneva" Coarse Feed 1.50
Manitoba Feed Barley 1.40
Barley Meal 1.45
Oil Cake Meal (old process) 1.70

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 a 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 four—the other two bags may be four 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.

TERMS: Cash with order

Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 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 5 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 Car Lots
Correspondence with Farmers' Clubs Solicited

The Sales Manager
The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Toronto

The Good Old Way Improved



Money in Your Sugar Bush

Preserve the real maple taste in your maple syrup by boiling it down in the

PERFECT Maple Evaporator

Simple to operate. Price 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 one 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.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY. Y 72

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD., 135 JAMES ST., TWEED, ONT.

MANGEL, TURNIP SEED FIELD CARROT

Did you ever miss your Mangel or Turnip crop through seed that did not germinate? If you have had that experience you will appreciate getting fresh seeds. We know our seeds are full of life. We have tested them all. No guess work. Then again there is a saving in the price. Do not get off till seedling time, when often you go to the nearest store to get doubtful seed. Surely it is worth you while to sit down and order good, live, fresh seeds direct. Our Mangels and Turnips are put up in 4 lb. cotton bags. There is nothing better to be got. Our Catalogue describes accurately all our varieties. (If you have misplaced it or did not get one, drop us a line. It will be forthcoming by next mail. It is of interest to everyone who earns a living on a farm.) If you are ordering Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Grain or Seed Corn your Mangels and Turnip seeds can go along with them at so lb. less than prices herewith quoted.

MANGELS—Keith's Presteraker, Danish Sludstrup (A New Intermediate very fine) Price, Post paid, lb. 30c-5 lbs. or over at 30c
MANGELS—Keith's Yellow Leviant, Yellow Intermediate, Mammoth, Long red, Giant Half Sugar. Price, Post paid, lb. 30c-5 lbs. or over at 25c.
SWEDS TURNIPS—New Century, Scottish Champion, Elephant. Price, Post paid, lb. 30c-5 lbs. or over at 30c per lb. Keith's Presteraker. Price, Post paid, 30c-5 lbs. or over at 30c.
MAMMOTH SMOOTH WHITE INTERMEDIATE CARROT—Price, per lb. 60c Postpaid.

GEO. KEITH & SONS, 124 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
Seed Merchants Since 1868

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.
NIAGARA PENINSULA—E. Platts, Pelham Corners, Welland, Co.
WESTERN ONTARIO—W. T. Colwill, Centralia.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited

SYDNEY - NOVA SCOTIA

Mr. Allison Replies to Mr. Macdonald

Parnham Alliance, Dundas Co., Ont.

THE reading of Mr. Macdonald's letter in Farm and Dairy, January 29, makes one feel as though we are stepping backward instead of living in a progressive age. He tells us that the only way to make any money out of dairying is by the very crudest method of keeping our cows. I believe that Mr. Macdonald's method is the very way that the least money is made in dairying.

If Mr. Macdonald would take those four acres of pasture that he takes, to summer one 2,700 cow and raise two acres of corn for ensilage and two acres of clover for pasture, together with the roots and rough feed that he feeds in winter with \$10 worth of grain, he could keep two of these 2,700-pound cows, which would give 5,000 pounds each in eight months (the length of time most cheese factories run). He would have, at \$1 a cwt., \$100, and say 10 cts. a cwt. for the whey would amount to \$10 more, making in all \$110, where he only realized \$27 before. This makes a difference, after deducting \$10 for grain feed, of \$73 from the same number of acres of land.

Then again Mr. Macdonald tells us that there is no money in making milk in winter at \$1.50 a cwt. the year round. He is mistaken. We are shipping milk to Montreal the year round and try to have the largest fow in winter, as we think there is more money in it in winter than in summer. Last year on a 50 acre farm, after keeping three horses and a few young cattle, we kept 15 cows (10 pure bred Holsteins and five grades, four of which were two and three year old heifers), which averaged 9,400 pounds each. This at \$1.50 a cwt. (which is not quite what it averages) would be \$141 a cwt. We bought about \$41 of grain a cow, which would leave \$100 each.

One heifer, which freshened at 22 months old under ordinary conditions gave in R.O.P. test the first year 13,476 pounds of milk, which is as much as five of those 2,700-pound ones. So why not get out of the old rut, use a good pure bred sire of a dairy breed, grade up your cows, care for them properly, give employment the year round, and help solve the hired help problem?

Where the Profit is—Mr. Macdonald Answered

S. A. Northcut, Ontario Co., Ont.

I HAVE been reading an article by J. A. Macdonald in Farm and Dairy of January 29. As I differ very decidedly from the conclusions reached by your correspondent, I will give my own opinion of the milk business. In the first place, I fail to see where there is any profit in keeping those cows that give only \$7 worth of milk in the year; \$27 worth if any feed I ever had would not keep a cow in good condition for a year, to say nothing about making her produce milk. I would like to know where the profit is worked out in the feeding cows which will not give enough milk to pay for their keep.

Even the 6,000-pound cow does not make very much for its owner, even when milk is four cents a quart the year round. A cow that will not give over 6,000 pounds is better turned over to the butcher than to be kept for a dairy cow. I have had cows that would not give that much milk in one year, but by the use of the scales and tester I found I was money in pocket to turn those boarders into beef and feed nothing but the best cows for milk production.

I put the minimum at \$100 worth of milk a cow per year, and a cow that

would not give that value of milk, besides her calf, went to the butcher as soon as I could get her there. I now find by having the right kind of cows and by feeding them well and giving them proper attention they will turn in a profit over the price of feed from \$50 to \$150 each per year. This profit cannot be made by patronizing the cheese factory nor by going in for summer milk when there is pasture and let the cows go dry the rest of the year. Cheese factories do not pay a profitable price for milk, anyway, and pasture milk is the dearest to produce unless it is from land too wet or stony to cultivate.

Mr. Macdonald allows four acres or more for pasture to produce the summer milk valued at \$27 a cow. At that rate of feeding it would take about 10 acres of grass for each cow to keep her in pasture and old hay for the whole year. Rent of this land, or interest on money invested, taxes, upkeep of fences, etc., seed and labor to produce that grass is what it cost to produce the feed for that cow for a year. How does it balance up? Away down deep on the wrong side.

My plan the last few years has been to pasture two head on one acre and

Grimm's Sap
The Grimm Sap flows one fourth made or more. Save Money! The past March a rainy period, would pay for 15 15-inch Galvan 15-inch Galvan We are head Maple Syrup M The GRIMM 58 Wellington S

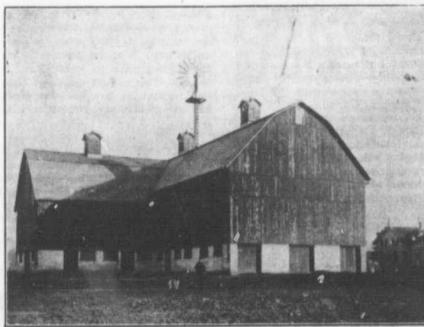
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We can supply all clovers. SEND OR BUY. No order and careful SPECIAL

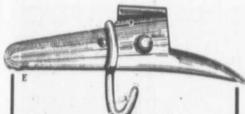
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Chloe: Sample this season 50 in small lots: H. R. St. George

SEED BAR
A very choice second generation seed plot. 700 lbs. Pure and clear. Elberta Data. Sold in Field C out for this P included. We take the stocks pure as offered such a for sale this y Empire State also a United ware and Rur Alfred Hutchins

FORTY REPU
is something else. It is plain as careful now, to keep we have been And that of the unif GU SHU FER We have an fertilizer—Guns Limit



Buildings like these Result from Dairy Farms Intelligently Conducted



Grimms Sap Spouts and Covers

The Grimms Sap Spouts are guaranteed to flow one fourth more sap than any Spout made or money refunded. Price \$2.75 per 100.

Save Money By Using Grimms Covers.
The past Maple Syrup making season was a rainy period, and more sap wanted than would pay for the cost of covers twice over.

Price per 100
12-inch Galvanized Iron Covers ... \$6.00
15-inch Galvanized Iron Covers ... \$7.00

Now is the Time to Send Your Order

We are headquarters for all Improved Maple Syrup Making Utensils.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO. LIMITED
58 Wellington Street, Montreal, Que.

CORN THAT WILL GROW

Money back if not satisfied
Send for Price List

J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, Ont.

Club Together

On Your Seed Grain

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

SPECIAL RATES TO FARMERS' CLUBS

Write us for prices

M. W. SHAW & COMPANY
MERLIN, ONT.

SEED BARLEY

O. A. C. No. 21
Choice Samples, Pure and Clean. Yield this season 50 bush, per acre. 90c. per bush. In small lots; Ten bush lots or over 50c.

H. R. NIXON & SON
St. George, R.R. No. 1 - Ontario

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

A very choice stock of this great barley second generation from the hand-selected seed plot. Took 2nd prize at Guelph Winter Fair, 1911, registered seed class. Pure and clean, \$1 per bus.

Risinger Oats, a bright heavy sample. 3rd in Field Corn Competition. The best oat for this Province, 60c per bus. bags included.

We take the greatest care to keep our stocks pure and clean, and have never offered such a high-class lot as we have for sale this year.
Empire State Potatoes our specialty, also a limited quantity of selected Delaware and Rural New York.

Alfred Hutchinson - Mount Forest, Ont.

FORTY YEARS REPUTATION

is something that is of incalculable value.

It is plain that we have to be just as careful of the quality of our goods now, to keep up that reputation, as we have been in building it.

And that is your sure guarantee of the uniform excellence of -

GUNNS SHUR CROP FERTILIZER

We have an interesting book about fertilizers—it is yours for the asking.

Gunns Limited, West Toronto

grow corn enough to have some to feed the year round if possible. The ensilage is generally mixed with a little cut hay, wheat, or oat chaff, or something of that kind. My cows are given all they will eat with mixed meal and cottonseed at the rate of about one pound to three or four pounds of milk produced. They have plenty of water and salt at their disposal. With proper attention the right kind of cows will roll out the milk and leave a profitable balance for the owner.

It seems to me that the only cows that are worth keeping are the high producers. Feed them well practically the year round. Good pasture only lasts a few weeks, and once cows go down they will be a long time getting back to normal conditions, and the little that is saved by stinting feed is lost many times over in the profit at the end of the year.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Watch for rabbit injury to the apple trees.

Get material ready for the earliest hotbeds.

Labels for next summer's garden may now be prepared.

Do root-grafting of apples now and get ready to top-graft late next month.

Go over the ferns, palms and other house plants and remove any scale or other insects found on them.

A weekly bath in soapy water rinsed off with clean water will help to keep the house plants in good condition.

The white elm and the hackberry are the best two trees for the street. They should be planted at least forty feet apart.

It is best to sow seeds in drills in a hot bed or cold frame, since they may be easier taken care of and weeded.

Good garden work cannot be easily done unless good tools are available. See that all tools are in good condition and that you have those best adapted for your work.

Be sure that seed of the best possible quality is purchased for the garden. Neither the gardener nor farmer can afford to use poor seed because it is cheap. It is the most expensive in the end.

Bulbs planted last autumn may be brought into the light and heat now, and should furnish a succession of bloom during the rest of the winter and spring.

Value of Farm Land

Jno. Eldridge, M.S., Bruce Co., Ont.

Views printed in Farm and Dairy convince me that you are astray regarding the proper value of farm lands in general. Thirty-five years ago the price paid for chopping, clearing and fencing land in this section was \$20 to \$22 an acre. Wages were low then compared with to-day. Timber has advanced in price, which is an offset to higher wages.

Estimating the average cost of stumping, stoning and levelling the land in good shape for machinery at \$10 an acre and original cost of land at \$5, would leave vast areas of land in Ontario worth \$35 an acre.

With buildings worth \$2,000 or \$3,000 more, makes a 100-acre farm worth \$5,500 or \$6,500. When the land needs draining, which usually costs \$20 or \$25 an acre, it makes the land still more valuable; hence no inference should be made in any farm paper about farms being too high in price that are valued at \$100 an acre or less.

RENNIE'S I.X.L. TOMATO

EXTREMELY EARLY, WONDERFULLY PROLIFIC



A week earlier than the Earliest. More productive than the Chalk's Jewel. As large as the Plantita. As solid as the New Globe. In fact, the world's leading extremely early Tomato.

In our field tests, I.X.L. Tomato proved to be a week to ten days earlier than the Spook's Earliest, with an abundance of fruit larger and more prolific than Chalk's Jewel; in fact, any number of specimens - old but named as large as the Plantita Tomato. The I.X.L. Tomato is without a single exception the leading extremely early Tomato. Do not experiment with it, but plant your entire early crop in I.X.L. Tomato. Your crop will not you big returns.

1. A beautiful, brilliant red color.
2. Vines are a perfect mass of large, smooth fruit, a single plant yielding 1 bushel.
3. Fruit is extremely early, enormously abundant, ripens all at once.
4. Vines compact and can be placed close together in three-foot rows.
5. The largest growers tell us that we cannot say too much in favor of the I.X.L. Tomato.

Price: 12, \$2.25, or 75c. per 40c. pk.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

We want every person who uses seeds to accept 1913 Seed Book and try this Splendid Early Tomato, and we will send a packet for free, with Seed Book. This book is full of new photographs of Vegetables. Find your address to-day.

W.M. RENNIE Co., Limited
Branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. **Cr. Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, TORONTO**

O.A.C. No. 72 OATS

Tested before the American Banner for 5 years at the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Variety	American Banner	No. 72
Height	40.0	45.2 ins.
Straw per A.	1.72	2.19 tons
Grain	65.0	92.1 bus.
Weight per bus.	34.0	33.8 lbs.
Percent. Hull	31.4	27.7

I have several hundred bushels of Government inspected and tested seed of this variety, true to variety, of excellent quality and free from noxious weed seeds or other impurities. Write the grower for prices, etc.

R. F. KLINCK
Victoria Square - York Co., Ont.

502-6 Bushels Potatoes

From One Acre of Ground

TWENTY DIFFERENT FARMERS in 20 different parts of New England competed the past year in growing potatoes. The crops were widely separated as to climatic and weather conditions. Each one planted, cultivated and took care of his crop in his own way; but all used

Bowker's Fertilizers

And No Other Dressing

The winning crop was 502.6 bushels. The average yield of the twenty crops was 322.8 bushels. The average yield in New England is 131.6 bushels, and for the United States 89 bushels. Our crop-growing contests of the past four years have been so fairly and accurately conducted that they have been accepted everywhere as authentic. Henry Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Farmer, writes: "There is no guesswork about them."

Send for our Book of the Contest. Also tell us what your crops are, and your fertilizer requirements and we will send you our helpful book on Plant Food and our new Illustrated Catalogue.

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY

43 Chatham St., Boston. Also New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore

For the People in British Columbia.

Our British Columbia Letter (From Farm and Dairy's Special Correspondent)

Colony Farm at Essondale, B.C., has many laurels in its day, but an achievement which, to at least one member of the staff, C. W. Holmes, herdsman, gave the greatest satisfaction of all, was made only a few days ago in a seven-day official test, in which cows all over Canada could compete. Madame Posh Pauline, who had been in milk some three months, produced 754.2 lbs. of milk testing approximately 3.33 butter fat. The second cow in Canada tested at same time was Rauerud Count de Kol Pauline, owned by G. A. Brethen, of Norwood, Ontario, which produced 750.2 lbs. The official testers of the two cows were in telegraphic communication throughout the week, and the excitement reigning in the rival camps in the closing hours may well be imagined. This was the Colony Farm cow's record:

First day	107.4
Second day	104.4
Third day	106.5
Fourth day	111.7
Fifth day	105.3
Sixth day	112.8
Seventh day	106.4

Total for seven days = 754.2. For two weeks preceding the test, Madame Posh Pauline had been producing over 100 lbs. of milk daily. There are well over 100 pedigreed Holstein cows at the Colony Farm, among which are many prize-winners and recordholders. They are one of the chief attractions, and farmers come for miles to see them. The thousands of visitors to the fairs at Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster last fall will remember with what admiration they viewed the superb Colony Farm cows exhibited there. Pure bred Clydesdales and Hackneys are also specialized in. Several of the former were sent to the Chicago Show in late November, and the continent was their prize.

An adjunct of the provincial mental hospital, and established in accordance with the belief that outdoor labor is one of the best treatments for insanity, the Colony Farm covers 1,700 acres, 600 of which are level and allupial, at the junction of the Fraser and Coquitlam Rivers. Dr. C. E. Doherty is superintendent, and Dr. J. G. McKay his capable assistant. The officials directly connected with the agricultural department are Bursar Gowen McGowan, who has introduced an efficient system of farm accounting; Duncan Montgomery, farm foreman; C. W. Holmes, herdsman; and Malcolm Stewart, who has charge of the Clydesdales and Hackneys.

THE DUAL-PURPOSE COW

The story of a visit to the British Isles to purchase a herd of Short-horn milkers for James J. Hill, the Great Northern railroad magnate, was narrated by Prof. Thomas Shaw at the annual convention of the British Columbia Stockbreeders' Association,

held at Victoria. Mr. Shaw's subject was "The Dual-Purpose Cow," upon which he has very pronounced views. After referring to the hostility of many agricultural colleges and the popular conception that the cow answering this description is a myth, the speaker said that this antagonism had cost the United States and Canada millions of dollars. He rebutted the arguments of critics of the dual-purpose breeds by describing what he had found on his recent visit to England. Eighty per cent. of the milk produced there came from dual-purpose cows. He found in large a herd of South Devon, a bit coarser in limb, of even color and type, and the standard for the herd was 8,000 lbs. of milk a year, while the bulk weighed 8,000 lbs. Four South Devon heifers were being prepared for the Smithfield Show, and at 30 months weighed 1,800 lbs. easily.

On the famous John Evans farm he found a herd of Red Lincolns, which had been milked for over 30 years, and the average for that period exceeded 8,000 lbs.

In a Red Poll dairy similar facts came to light. The celebrated Dorothy of Tring, weighing 1,500 lbs., had averaged 10,500 lbs. of milk for ten years.

Professor Shaw stated that prices were advancing rapidly in the Old Country, and that there was much competition between Argentine, South African, and Australian buyers. The herd he brought back for Jim's Hill cost up to \$500 apiece, but there were better animals than he secured, the prices running to \$5,000. According to the wish of the convention, Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Agriculture, promised to attempt to secure the Hill Shorthorn herd as one of the attractions at this year's exhibition.

The British Columbia Stockbreeders' Association passed a resolution approving of further enforcement of the compulsory tuberculin test. The Minister of Agriculture stated he had recommended to the Government that the compensation for condemned animals be increased.

BREEDS OF BEEF

Is there money in cattle-raising in British Columbia? Everyone knows 'bat in the past the number of head produced has been comparatively small, but the Kamloops, Ashcroft, and other districts are undoubtedly very well adapted to the occupation. Just at present the question is very much to the fore, because of proposed grazing fees of five cents per head on all cattle turned out on forest reserve land. The larger cattle ranchers, some of whom own considerably over 100 head, are up in arms at the suggestion, crying out that if the Government wishes to keep down the price of beef such a fee must not be charged. They threaten to sell off their herds for beef and leave the business.

Considerable has been said on the subject in the Legislature at Victoria. J. P. Shaw, member for Kamloops, strongly opposes the fee. One of the delegation of cattlemen was

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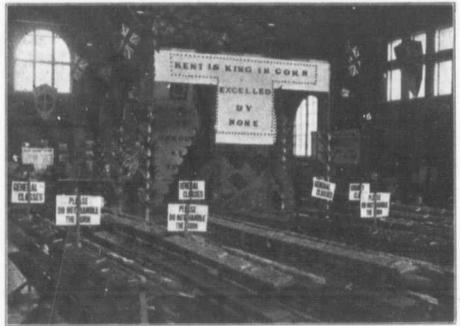
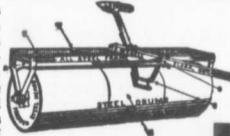
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Corn is King in South Western Ontario

This general view of the exhibits at the Corn Show in Chatham two weeks ago will give an idea of the extent to which farmers in south-western Ontario have come to realize the possibilities of their counties as a Canadian corn belt, and possibly as a seed centre for the entire Continent. The Kent county exhibit described in detail in Farm and Dairy last week, may be seen in the background of this illustration.

The Dairy Barn in Winter

John McCann, Kent Co., N. B.

former Premier Semlin, of Ashcroft, who explained that even with the assistance of the Government the industry was on a very precarious footing because of the danger of a bad winter completely wiping out herds. The ranchers were forced to have both summer and winter ranges, and in getting from one to the other generally had to pass over forest reserved land.

The assertion that bovine tuberculosis is a generative and not merely a contagious disease, and that the bacillus does not produce the condition, but is a result of it, was made before the Executive Council at Victoria by Dr. Louis Dehmann, a German scientist. He claimed to have a system of treatment which would cure the disease, and offered to take twenty tuberculous cattle furnished by the Provincial Government, and cure them completely. Present at the conference were quite a number of famous agricultural experts. These included Prof. Shaw, Dr. Van Norman, of the University of California, Dr. Hadwen, D.V.S., besides Deputy-Minister Scott, and officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Executive Council agreed to give the proposition consideration.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

General conditions in the dairying industry in British Columbia are good at present, and the outlook is bright. Many of the Fraser Valley ranchers are receiving 23 cents for their milk, delivered at the railroad station, which gives a good margin of profit. Feed prices are not above the average, and hay is selling at \$9.50 and \$10, the lowest since 1908. Rising milk prices and falling feed quotations are advertised attractions which are drawing quite a number of men into dairying. The condensaries at Chilliwack and Sardis are paying 53 cents per butter fat pound. At Ladner in Delta, the British Columbia Condensary Company is putting up a factory which will commence operations in the spring with an output of 150 cases daily.

Most farm products have been sold at a profit by British Columbia ranchers this winter. Oats have fluctuated between \$23 and \$26. Potatoes, influenced by last year's glut, started at \$11, but climbed steadily until \$23 for locals and \$29 for Ashcroft was obtained. Fruit-growers have prospered. The period of dull business in the Coast cities has affected the farmers, but not to the extent which was expected.

Dairy cows are penned up close together in the stable, but unless close quartering is accompanied by a system of ventilation our modern system of wintering dairy cattle is bound to result disastrously. I am told that one cow in every 12 has tuberculosis. My only surprise is that the proportion is not larger. Almost anywhere in this province you will find that the cattle must spend the night breathing and re-breathing the same stagnant air. Could anything be more favorable to the development of tuberculosis? The only system of ventilation that I find on the majority of farms is the daily airing of the stable. The cattle are let out to drink about noon, the stable is aired, likewise cooled, and the cattle turned in again.

This system is objectionable in many ways. For one thing it is not well to cool the stable. Extremes of heat and cold are not good for the highly nervous dairy cow. Neither is the system of ventilation worth while. When we consider that a cow will use several hundred cubic feet of air in the course of an hour or two, we may estimate just how long the air in that stable will remain pure. The supply must be a regular supply in proportion to the needs of the animals.

The system that I myself favor is a very simple one. It consists in muslin-curtained windows. The windows so curtained are also provided with glazed sashes, and the number of curtains in use or ventilation depends on how cold the day is, the direction of the wind, and so forth. The glazed sashes are hinged at the bottom and open down into the stable. The shoots for foul air run from the centre of the stable to the eaves. My aim is to have the air in the stable so pure that when going in from the outside it is not offensive.

This is a system that almost anyone can install at little expense. If I were building a new barn I would install a Butlerford or King system, but the system I have is much better than none at all.

Throwing the manure through the stable door may be the easiest method of disposing of it, but the pile advertises the proprietor's slovenliness.

Good cows, good quarters, good feed. This is the tripod of successful winter dairying for you.

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What Consolidation is Doing
(Continued from page 4)

wise they may be. The consolidated school has now proved itself and must now be judged by its accomplishments. Nevertheless, there are objections that it is worth while to discuss, if for no other reason than that the facts may come out, for the future of the movement will depend on how quickly and accurately the facts become known.

The most serious objection is the cost. Could the advocates of the "new way" assure the people that their schools would cost only half as much as at present, we would have consolidated schools all over the province in less than five years. That, however, cannot be. Experience has shown that the new schools cost from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the present schools are costing. It should be kept clearly in view, though, that if the present schools are going to be brought to any reasonable degree of efficiency they will cost more than at present. Indeed, the time is probably not far off when they will be costing as much as consolidated schools would, and will be infinitely inferior in efficiency. The universal opinion of those who have tried the new schools is that they are well worth the extra cost.

Another objection that carries a good deal of weight refers to the difficulty of transportation. There are many who "know that it cannot be done satisfactorily." The best answer is the experience of those who have tried it. Did space permit it would be possible to quote testimony after testimony of inspectors, secretaries, and trustees, in Manitoba and the states to show that they consider this one of the most desirable features of the whole plan. The children are taken to and from school without any of the exposure and suffering due to the weather that most children endure under the old system. And, more important, they are free from the danger of degrading language and other undesirable influences that unfortunately prevail only too frequently on the way to school.

A Manitoba school inspector, who visited one of the consolidated districts, reports that he went there determined to find those who were dissatisfied and carry home with him a bundle of objections. To his surprise, though able to find several who had viciously opposed the scheme, he could not find one who would go back. He concluded by saying, "The heartiest and most cordial advocates of the system were the children. Their vicious repudiation of the idea of going back to the old system was the best tribute to its success."

A WORD IN CONCLUSION

In bringing this series of articles to a close, the writer desires to say that he is not one of those who believe there is any one reform that will right all the wrongs of our social system any more than one remedy that will cure all the "ills that flesh is heir to." The revivifying and spiritualizing that must come to our country life will not come from the schools alone, nor from any other single source. On the other hand, it is just as sure that it will not come without the school. The question is, whether we are going to make our schools take a forward place in the march of progress or let them drag on the wheels as they have done for some time. What they ought to do is plain.

Miss Moffitt's article on her work in the Indian school at Cape Croker is a "dandy." This should help "the cause" considerably.—Prof. S. B. McCreedy, O.A.C., Guelph.

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Average Income of U. S. Farmers

A recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture serves to throw some light on why boys in that country at least leave the farm. There are nearly six and one-half millions of farms in the United States, with an average of 136 acres in each. The average gross income from these farms in 1913 was \$890.55. The cost of running the average United States farm in 1913 was \$340.15. Of this \$102.43 was paid out for labor. Thus for the farmer's own labor and return on investment there remained \$640.40 a farm. Deducting the interest on investment at five per cent., only \$318.92 was left as a labor income. When we consider the high proportion of tenants in many states of the United States and the great proportion of the remaining farms that are mortgaged for greater or lesser amounts, we are safe in saying that the average amount of money that the farmer and his family received for both labor and investment was not much over \$400.

These figures afford much food for thought. They show that the average United States farmer in the last analysis is little better off than his hired man. Is it any wonder that United States cities are growing while the country population is standing still or actually decreasing? When the farm boy hears of bricklayers in New York getting six dollars a day and working only eight hours, of carpenters and stone masons and painters on almost as high a scale of wages, is it any wonder that he gets dissatisfied when his father, with the assistance of all the members of the family, cannot make much over one dollar a day?

What the Figures Show

A further analysis of the figures given in reference to the average income of United States farmers serves to controvert many popular economic ideas. We in Canada have been told that the future wellbeing of the agricultural industry depends on the development of a home market.

We have built up a tariff wall for the protection of native industries in order that we may have a market right at our door. If this reasoning is correct the largest incomes from United States farms should be looked for in the thickly settled manufacturing districts. What the figures actually show are that in New England, the greatest manufacturing district of the United States, the average income per farm was only \$836, while in the Western States, far removed from their market, the average income was \$1,195, and in the North Central West, where much of the farm products must be shipped hundreds or thousands of miles, the average income was \$1,629. These figures would seem to disprove the generally accepted theory as to the value of an immediately adjoining home market for home produce.

Land Values and Labor Income

Nor is it safe to infer from these figures that the farmers of the Central and Western States have a greater labor income than have those of the New England states. Dr. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the labor income of the farmers is fairly uniform over the entire United States, it being no greater in the rich corn belt states, where the gross income is so large than it is in the New England states, where the gross income reaches the minimum. The difference is made up on interest on investment. The superior productivity of the soils of the west has been capitalized in higher land values. In fact, so high has this capitalization become that young men starting into farming find it impossible to buy land. Hence they become tenants. Men who own their farms find that they can rent them to advantage and live on the rental value. Hence the richest states contain a proportion of tenant farmers running as high as sixty-seven per cent. of the whole; and these tenant farmers have an average labor income of between \$300 and \$400.

These deductions, if they are correct, and we believe they are, would seem to indicate that increasing land values, far from representing an increasingly prosperous farm population, indicate a tendency toward an increasing percentage of tenant farmers and a stable labor income, which is very near the point of mere subsistence. We may well ask ourselves if we in Canada cannot learn something from our older neighbors to the south, and also if protective tariffs are of as much benefit to us as we have commonly supposed.

Easy Money and Honest

Charles F. Whitley preaches a doctrine, the application of which means easy money and honest money for dairy farmers. At the recent conventions of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen, Mr. Whitley estimated that an increase of fifteen hundred pounds of milk a year in the production of each cow in the Dominion of Canada would mean \$43,000,000 additional revenue

**Broad fields of Plenty, and a cot
Where at the eventide
Rest, Home, and Love await—
Staunch guardians of the country's
peace**

**And long prosperity—
These are the fruits, O, sons of men,
Who first subdued the harvest field
And gave unto a hungering world
The priceless boon of Bread.**

—Grace Marian Smith

to dairy farmers. These are stupendous figures. They are so big that we really do not grasp their meaning. We pass them over without recognizing their application to us as individuals. And yet to attain to that \$43,000,000 total requires the cooperation of every one of us.

Around Peterboro, Ont., there are a number of farmers who have done more than their share to produce that \$43,000,000. In the three years that they have been following Mr. Whitley's cow testing methods, all of the farmers who have gone in for testing have increased the average production of their herds over 2,000 pounds. If all farmers in Ontario did as well in the next three years the additional revenue would be \$63,750,000.

But here again the figures are too big. Let us see what they mean to each individual dairyman. Two thousand pounds of milk are easily worth twenty-five dollars without taking into consideration the additional value from skim milk or whey. In a herd of 10 cows this increase would represent two hundred and fifty dollars of almost found money. None of us are so rich, but that we would regard an addition of two hundred and fifty dollars to our income with considerable satisfaction. This sum is a good return for a few minutes' work night and morning as is required in cow testing. Farm and Dairy would like to see everyone of Our Folks doing their share to add that fifteen hundred additional pounds of milk to the average production of their herd. Why not make a start this spring?

Community Seed Growing

Most farmers are conservative. Perhaps it is just as well that we don't rush pell-mell into every new thing that comes along. It isn't safe. Occasionally, however, there are ideas advanced that none of us can afford to neglect. The "seed centre" plan which the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is now advocating, is one of these; its success in practice is assured. Briefly, the plan is this: That the farmers of a district select some one crop for which the soil and climate of the locality are especially adapted, get seed of the best variety of that crop, and then specialize in the production of high-grade seed, each farmer producing seed of one variety of the one crop.

Community breeding of seed has all of the advantages of community breeding of live stock. Perhaps the advantage that will appeal most strongly is that it enables the farmers of a community to market their seed to better advantage where each one is growing the same variety of oats or of potatoes, than where each farmer has his own variety with eighteen or twenty different varieties in a single community. Likewise, the production of seed grain of the right kind brings better returns in dollars and cents than the growing of grain that does not command a premium as seed.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is willing to assist any community that wishes to start as a seed growing centre. Members of Farmers' Clubs might profitably discuss the advisability of organizing to take advantage of this seed centre plan. Even if the seed centre were not formed, would not a local seed centre be advisable? Why should not one farmer who has a particularly clean farm or who is known as a splendid grain grower, produce the seed for all the rest of the community? We can not afford to let this seed centre idea slip through our hands so many other good ideas have done in the past. Its application means money for the grower and better crops for the buyers of seed grain.

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Why Country Boys Excel

The proposal of the American Society for Thrift to have school all the year in order to "keep the city boys from three months' contamination in the streets" again emphasizes the advantages of rearing children in the country. Warm endorsement has been given the proposed plan by P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the United States Bureau of Education. Whether its advocates believe it should be applied to rural schools we do not know; it seems to be designed essentially to keep town boys and

girls, particularly boys, out of mischief in summer.

It is not proposed to have regular school work in the vacation months, but to give vocational training, especially in gardening and horticulture. Both idle boys and idle lots, it is believed, may in this way be put to productive use, and at the same time give the boys valuable training. The city boy out of school is a disturbing factor in the neighborhood and a source of annoyance to his parents. Modern conveniences in the city have left the boys without anything to do—no wood to chop, no fuel or water to carry and no errands to run. Their fathers or mothers do or do not make use of them, and have very little time to look after their welfare. We suspect that many city parents would welcome outdoor summer schools, even though it meant the further abandonment of the training of their children to the public school system.

What a contrast to rearing boys and girls in the country! In the country there is more home life, more association with children, and the training of the youth is not so much abandoned to the schools. Country boys and girls in vacation time may be profitably employed at tasks that not only keep them out of mischief, but which give them responsibility and train their minds and hands. It is small wonder that the world must look to the country for the majority of its leaders.

Idleness and irresponsibility are the worst possible things for boys and girls. That so many youths in the city are growing up without anything to do is a serious situation. This problem affects us all, whether or not we live in the city. Having school the year around would help to keep city boys out of mischief, but it would not be comparable to the schooling the farm boy receives when he proudly takes a team to the field and helps to produce a crop. We trust that educators will not venture to suggest the all-year school for rural districts. The school of farm experience is a good enough summer school.—Nebraska Farmer.

Corn Show at Amherstburg

The corn show held at Amherstburg on January 23rd was a grand success. Over 3,000 people attended and 100 bushels of choice corn was on exhibition in the town hall. This corn came from the two townships of Malden and Anderdon. In addition to corn, there were potatoes, ladies' work, baking, pets, such as cats, dogs, chickens, pigeons and rabbits, these latter classes being for the children.

Awards in the classes for corn went as follows: Varieties—Bailey—J. James Martin; 2. Wm. Squires; 3. Chas. Mickle; 4. Walter Anderson. Wisconsin No. 7—1. F. J. Shenley; 2. Jas. Martin; 3. Chas. Mickle; 4. Walter Anderson. Leaming—1. James Martin; 2. F. G. Brush; 3. R. H. McGreor; 4. Walter Anderson. Any variety Dent Corn—1. James Martin; 2. Jas. A. Gibb; 3. Ed. Deneau; 4. Howard Campbell.

A school house of corn built by the children of school No. 6, was a special feature of the show. The children spent their spare evenings for four weeks and occasionally their noon hours, working on this exhibit. The sides of the building were of kernels of white corn stued on with yellow corn trimmings.

The front page of Farm and Dairy is an improvement. You are certainly keeping the paper, in all departments, right up to the front rank. We wish you continued success.—W. K. MacLeod, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

AD. TALK
CXXIX

"ADVERTISING IS LIKE SOWING SEED"

"You Can Reap the Harvest if You Sow the Seed Right and give it the Right Attention"

This coming from one of the largest advertisers on the American Continent can be taken to heart by us Canadian advertisers with special emphasis. Practically every advertising man has heard the story of the remarkable growth of the William Galloway Company of Waterloo, Iowa, but the lessons of his experience will never be exhausted.

William Galloway started in the advertising business a with fear and trembling, even as many of us to-day are doing. And he started in a small way, too. His first contract was for \$89 worth of space and even then he deemed it quite a large order. The first advertisement on this contract was also small, but it carried a spark of fire that has grown into one of the largest implement businesses in the world. From this first \$89 expended on advertising he obtained approximately \$800 worth of business. He figured from this that an expenditure of \$800 would bring in \$8,000 worth of business, and proceeded to advertise on that basis.

The most striking thing about his advertising is its directness. He talks right at his consumer, and hands out straight common sense the average man can't get around. His copy, moreover, is educational. He tells exactly the how, the why, and the wherefore of every line of implement he sells, and how he learned the wisdom of selling direct from his factory to the farmer. Here, for instance, is an extract from one of the pieces of copy: "I want you—the man who is holding this paper in his hands right now—to write to me right away. I'm making a special appeal to readers of Farmer and Stockman. I've got something special to offer every one of you. I know what kind of farmers read this great paper. They're my kind—the up-to-date, wide-awake kind—the kind I like to do business with."

Such business success, built on the fundamental foundations—a reliable product and good advertising—is indeed a stimulus to our younger firms here in Canada.

Human nature is the same the world over, and the same business methods which have induced our American farmers to purchase from, and thus build up the Wm. Galloway Company can be applied here in the Dominion. Our farm field is now ready for such, and particularly so the wealthy dairy farmers reached by FARM AND DAIRY

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

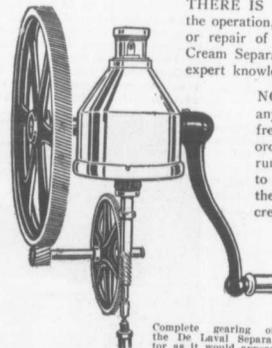
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS
Their Great Simplicity

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR EXCELS ALL others, not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT the operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE any parts which require frequent adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.

THERE IS Nothing about the machine that cannot be taken apart, removed or replaced by anyone who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool



Complete gearing of the De Laval separator as it would appear if removed intact from the frame of the machine. Note the remarkable simplicity of construction.

which is needed in the use or operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated below, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

A DE LAVAL CATALOG — TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING—completely illustrates and explains every detail of cream separator construction.



Combination wrench furnished with each De Laval Separator, the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using a De Laval machine, the simplest as well as the best cream separator ever built

Fill out the coupon or give information asked for in a letter or postal card 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 LIMITED VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



MAN is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.—Disraeli.

A Slip of the Tongue

By M. GIBSON

(New England Household)

MRS. HOPTON stopped short in the interminable rows of tucks and delivered herself with asperity; "I'm that tired of this sewing, I'd like to do something desperate. Sew all summer half dead with the heat in this coop, and then turn around and sew all winter with a draught on my back. And all to keep a roof over our heads—boilin' hot tin roof at that—hardly enough to eat and a rag or two to our backs. Not a cent ahead or a show of ever stopping. I'm gettin' reckless, Manda. I declare, if I got half a chance, I'd marry anybody that asked me—anybody provided he had a steady job. I wouldn't care if he deserted me inside a year; I'd go back to work and thank him for giving me, and Nellie a whole year's holiday."

Mrs. Hopton came to an abrupt pause and mopped her face with a moist handkerchief. Outside the thermometer registered 98 degrees in the shade, and here in the close little room under the tin roof, it pointed shamelessly to 100 degrees. Several factories in town had shut down for the afternoon, because the hands were on the verge of heat prostration; but Mrs. Hopton and her assistant still sewed because perforce they must sew. Customers were clamoring for these cool, filmy gowns, and this was daily bread. Men throughout the country were striking for higher wages and shorter hours; but Mrs. Hopton sewed by daylight and lamp-light, cold weather and hot, and gave thanks—somehow grimly—that she had work to do.

"Well then, marry, you ain't old, Miss Hopton, nor ugly either." Miss Manda's suggestions were always brief and practical. Long years of warring with the world had taught her the futility of losing her temper on a hot day.

"Who d'you think I'd marry?" demanded Mrs. Hopton, with a scornful sniff. There was a grim smile pulling at the corners of her mouth, for it was seldom that she was lost to the humorous side of a situation. "Mercy sakes, Manda, if I was dying to marry, I couldn't. What with working day and night, seven days out of a week, I don't as much as get sight of a man, let alone keeping company!"

Mrs. Hopton peeked out of the window for a breath of air and jerked back again, a vexed flush creeping over her face. Then she cautiously peered out again, taking a critical survey of the man, who had stopped directly beneath the sewing room window. He was looking over some papers and glanced thoughtfully from them to the street numbers, evidently a stranger in this section of the town. He was a large man, with hair lightly

touched with grey, and from his profile view, Mrs. Hopton decided that he was quite good-looking. She sighed in relief as he folded up his papers and went his way, and then she bent with renewed energy to her work, laughing at her own discomfiture.

"Here, Hester Hopton!" she said emphatically, "I hope that will be a lesson to you—making such crazy speeches. If that had been anybody



A Companion After Her Own Heart

I knew, I should just have crawled under the sofa and died. It must have sounded just awful!"

As Mrs. Hopton seemed to be addressing these remarks to the buzzing whirl of her machine, Miss Manda paid no attention, and did not look up again until steps came tolling up the narrow stairs, and a slim girl of ten came in with a pitcher and two glasses.

"Here's some lemonade I made for you," she announced proudly, hovering over the two women with her bossiness. "I thought it would cool you off."

"Nellie, you dear little mother-n'-em!" Mrs. Hopton laid her hot cheek against Nellie's arm as the child presented her offering. The lemonade might have been cooler, as drinks go, and it was thin to the point of emaciation; Nellie was too thrifty a housekeeper to waste lemons when water was so cheap. Nellie was thin, too, and while in more robust health she would have been pretty; she was young to assume the duties of a household, and the work and heat had left their cruel mark on her. Mrs. Hopton followed her out of the room with worried eyes.

"Poor little thing. It's a shame, Manda; she ought to be out in the country, running loose and getting fat, and I have to keep her cooking and washing dishes like a little old woman. Look how pale and bent over

she is! I spend every Sunday like a heathen baking and sweeping to help her out for the week, but still it's almost breaking her little back. You needn't wonder that I talk reckless sometimes."

Miss Manda nodded sympathetically, but her anxiety was far from the subject, and as usual most practical.

"There's a shower comin' up, Miss Hopton. Hadn't we better shut the windows before the blow comes?"

The shower came with a rush, blackening the blazing sky and sweeping through the contracted little streets like a cyclone. Shutters banged and windows rattled on all sides, dust and scraps of paper were swept by in whirling clouds. Mrs. Hopton and Nellie were struggling with the parlor windows and flinching before a sharp flash, when a man dashed breathlessly by. He hesitated as he saw the two at the windows, cast a swift glance at the heavy clouds and already swift raindrops, smiled a little and raised his hat.

"Will you give me shelter?" he shouted over a crash of thunder, and Mrs. Hopton staring at him, abruptly nodded her head. He was without an umbrella and already half drenched, and in a second more he stood in the stuffy little parlor apologizing for his intrusion. Another crash of

"Nellie is my little housekeeper," interposed Mrs. Hopton hastily, her brown eyes very bright and her uplifted head denying pity. She had been subjecting the stranger to a searching scrutiny, and the two pink spots had stained her cheeks on his sudden entrance had died out. Nellie slipped quickly out of the room and her mother wondered why.

"She must be a very capable young person," the stranger observed helplessly, evidently disconcerted to hear that this man of a cheap house, on while the thin mite of a mother sewed her fingers off. He was used to more comfortable ways of living. Then the bright spots came back to Mrs. Hopton's cheeks, for in the doorway appeared Nellie—now Nellie—bent on dispensing hospitality, and bearing a wondrously polished tumbler and the remains of the attenuated lemonade. Mrs. Hopton smothered a hysterical desire to laugh, although this man of a cheap house, on the test nobly, and she watched him and softly patted Nellie's thin arm, enjoying the situation. He took the last drop without a grimace, and arose, thanking them both.

"I guess the worst is over; but it looks as though I've settled into a steady rain for the rest of the afternoon, so I won't trouble you any longer. It was very kind of you to take me in."

"I'll lend you an umbrella," said Mrs. Hopton quickly, too impatiently hospitable to send even an uninvited guest away without one, yet secretly wondering whether she was not crazy to risk the only one she owned with a stranger, who might forget it the next day. He accepted with alacrity and relief.

"Thank you; I'll return it to-morrow." As he went away the stranger laughed to himself.

"Independent little woman; she didn't want her poverty spared. Poor things; they look worked to death, and thin as rails. I'd like to take that poor kid out in the country and show it one good time. And that awful lemonade! Whew!"

Mrs. Hopton went back upstairs to her sewing and the expectant Manda and laughed until the moist handkerchief had to again be called into service.

"Oh, Manda, I felt so flat! There was a man caught in the rain, and he asked if he might come in. What do you think it was? That selfsame man that stood out there when I made that ridiculous speech! Oh, dear, if I thought he really heard I'd be mortified to death."

"Humph!" Miss Manda's eyes twinkled behind her spectacles, and she bit off a thread with a decisive click. "I don't see how he could help hearin', 'less he's deaf. Did he do the obligin' thing and ask you to marry him?"

"No," said Mrs. Hopton tersely, starting her machine buzzing again. "Funny, seeing that I look so plump and well-dressed and handsome; but he didn't. I'll be thankful if he remembers to bring back the only umbrella we own."

(Continued next week)

The Upward Look

What the Trinity Embodies

I wonder if any readers of the Upward Look have ever been perplexed over the Trinity—the Three in One, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Once I had such a satisfactory explanation given me, that I am now writing it out for you.

The Three, Father, Son and Holy Ghost are One, because they represent three great attributes of the one Being, those of Creator, Redeemer and Comforter.

This explanation was a great comfort because before in thinking of God, the feeling of reverence and awe had always predominated over that of love.

Christ had been the one I loved. The Holy Spirit had seemed a mysterious power bestowed in Christ's time, but which meant nothing in my own life.

But now it is all so different. These attributes all belong to the One. God is now the wonderful Creator whom I can love and praise any moment of the day, in His visible works around me, the glorious sunshine, the sparkling snow, the wonderful snow-storms, the blue sky, the beloved human life.

He is also our tender, loving, Saviour, who saves us from ourselves and from our sins; who has taught us

how we must live the daily life, to be forgiving as He has forgiven us, to be patient as He was patient; to be willing to sacrifice ourselves, and to help others in our daily lives, when we think how He gave His life for us.

Then God Himself is our Comforter. His presence cheers us in sadness, helps us in difficulties, encourages us in disappointments, comforts us in loneliness. Just as surely as He came, as the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, when the apostles so sorely needed Him, so He will come in our hour of trial and sorrow, our great Creator, our tender Saviour, our blessed Comforter.—I.H.N.

The Place of the Woman's Institute

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. W.I., Toronto

The residents of every rural community in Canada, and I wish to include in that all the large cities, may well ask themselves if they can afford to do longer without a women's institute, or some organization working along similar lines. Do you, who represent the Women's Institutes of Ontario, fully appreciate the possibilities for good in an organization like this? Do you find the earnestness, enthusiasm, unity, ability, broad-mindedness and charitableness of the Women's Institutes duplicated; and the dreams of the most optimistic as to what the future of the Institute may

be will be more than realized if each does her part.

The women in some localities state, and are sincere in their belief, that they have nothing to learn of cooking, food values, know well how to look after the physical welfare of their children, are good seamstresses, and know sufficient of home making. Granted, but could not these same people use the Institutes as a basis for civic improvement, study of social problems, the consideration of clothing, or they may ask themselves have they any need of a better social life in the community? Are there not some needy mothers, lonely widows, companionless girls in the neighborhood who would gladly accept suggestions or help on the part of the best women of the community banded together to assist others? There is no rural district which could not be benefited in efficiency, sociability, philanthropy, or educationally by the establishment of a Women's Institute.

FOR CITIES ALSO

I said "rural districts." In the premier city of the province much of the time now devoted to social functions might well be employed in those activities which characterize the Women's Institutes. Probably some of the organizations and clubs which now have in the cities might with profit, certainly not with loss, disband, and devote their energies to that which means increased efficiency as home makers, and community

supporters. Literary societies, travel clubs, or dramatic clubs will attract and interest only certain classes or sets in the community, but the Women's Institute is of a character which appeals to all women, young and old, who rightly understand its aims, objects and possibilities. All who have the mother heart will find room in the Institute to gratify their desire to help others. Community pride is created and fostered by the Institute and the Institute is more than any other society a community expression of a common interest and spirit.—Extract from an address.

Don't Fret

Don't get discouraged when you hear
What people say about you,
Don't get the blues and drop a tear
Because they chance to doubt you.

Don't go around with troubled brow
O'erlooking all life's beauty;
The folks that talk will suffer more
Than you, so do your duty.

Don't fret and fume and wish them ill,
Their lives hold little pleasure;
Send back a measure of good will,
'Twill serve to heap your measure.

Don't be discouraged, for the world
Will always criticise you;
Earth's dearest treasure is the few
True friends who love and prize you.



Try this Thirsty Flour

A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much gluten. Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy gluten.

And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries.

So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see.

In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water.

So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less.

Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it?

Less trips to your dealer.

That's how FIVE ROSES saves money.

Actually, saves YOU money.

Use this economical flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

POTS and PANS

When stubborn burnt-on crusts and grease are hard to remove try Old Dutch Cleanser. It quickly and easily

LOSENS AND REMOVES THE HARDEST DEPOSITS
Everything that ordinarily requires hard rubbing, quickly gives way to its extra cleaning powers.

Many other uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter Can—10c
DON'T BE WITHOUT IT



Efficiency in the Home
Mrs. F. McCann, Oxford Co., Ont.
Work is a good thing; we especially appreciate this fact at the present time when we read of so many hundreds in our cities who cannot get employment, and we women on the farm should be thankful that we have our share to do. But while work is good and necessary, overwork can only be reckoned as an abuse of our powers, and wasteful.

"Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." This old saying, is all too true in many cases, especially in our farm homes. The housewife toils all day, and oftentimes far into the night after the children have been hushed to rest. While her husband enjoys his daily newspaper she will probably be sewing in garments that the boisterous children quickly wear out when at play.

In the majority of our homes a great deal of unnecessary work is due to the inconvenient arrangement of the house. We are all apt to expend more thought in the planning of our sitting rooms or parlours than that of our workroom—the kitchen. This is where we make a great mistake, however, for it is not the kitchen the room in which we spend the greatest part of each day?

In our grandmothers' day the kitchen was a large, almost barn-like, room, with the pantry at one end, the washroom at the other, and the stove usually placed about midway between the two. I prefer the small kitchen with stove, sink, and pantry or kitchen cabinet arranged as closely as possible, and thus reduce steps to a minimum. To illustrate: Have the sink between the stove and pantry, and in this way everything with which to work will be close at hand.

Another point often neglected is that of having the stove, tables, and sink a convenient height for the housewife. I'll venture to say that a goodly number of our housewives have experienced that back-breaking feeling when working over a stove or washing dishes at a sink that is placed too low. Another feature in arranging the sink is to have the drying board on the left hand side, so that when a dish is washed it is not necessary to awkwardly place one hand over the other in order to reach the drying board.

Another great convenience in the kitchen is the dinner wagon, which is now becoming quite popular in a number of homes. I was particularly struck with the good qualities of such a labor saver when over to a neighbor's for tea a week ago. When my friend changed the plates and brought in the fruit she first wheeled in her dainty dinner wagon, which, by the way, her husband constructed for her, and she was enabled to save many steps just at that one meal. This would soon amount to a considerable number in a short time.

I like the idea, too, of having little doors between the pantry and dining room, and in this way almost everything necessary for a meal can be arranged in the pantry and placed on a table or shelf, then open the little doors and these dishes can be carried to the dining table with very little effort. The table can be cleared in the same manner. Of course, this arrangement would be in a house where a dinner wagon was not available.

I have only made a few suggestions, and to a certain extent every housekeeper has to make her own improvements to suit her home and her own requirements. But this labor-saving idea is worthy of considerable planning by every housewife, and I would like to hear the experiences of some other readers of Farm and Dairy Home Department who have worked out ideas that have proved very beneficial to them and might be equally so to us.



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BOOKS at lowest prices you can get through latest books on agricultural subjects. Write for our Book Catalogue.

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THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
HELPFUL LITERATURE for Bible Study, free on application—International Bible Students' Association, 69 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

For The Rest of Your Life We Guarantee You Against A Dull Razor
Our famous Automatic Razor Sharpener, the sharpest any razor in the world, old style as well as safety. No more worry—no more trouble. Making shaving a pleasure.
Write for free booklet and special cut price offer.
Leader Sales Company, Dept. D, Toronto, Ont.

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

FREE
Now is your chance to make your home attractive. Until March 1st we will sell you, free of charge, how this may be done.
Write us about and soon you want to fix up and how much you want to spend (\$10.00 will do wonder), and until March 1st we will send you free samples of material with information how to use them, where they may be bought and at what price.
Write at once. Ask us anything you want to know about fixing up your home, and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience free until March 1st.
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GOOD JOBS
You can become a competent chauffeur in a very short time by taking our thorough and complete Auto Course. Our instructors are specialists in their line and our equipment is most complete. Illustrated booklets will be sent free on request.
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1 1/2 to 30 H.P.
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Grain Elevators, Water Pumps, Heat and Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
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IS THERE ANYTHING ABOUT THE PLACE YOUR SON CAN CALL HIS OWN

or is it like some farms at the present time where the father owns everything, and works his son night and day, until this son is old enough to go to the city for an easier life, and where he is out for himself? Then the question is asked—

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AB will reduce Jointed Bunches. E. B. ARNSBINE, Sec. 1000, St. Paul, Minn. Also, 1000, St. Paul, Minn. and 1000, St. Paul, Minn. W. F. HONG, P.O. 1123

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Farmers using DAVIES Special Mixed FERTILIZERS are making more money from their farms. If you want to make more money, send for free booklet.

The DAVIES Co.
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We've an Agent near you

Why the Washing Machine Came

Mrs. E. Jamison, York Co., Ont.

There was great speculation among both men-folk and women-folk in our section last fall. One of our neighbors, whom for convenience we will call Mr. Jones, although that isn't his real name, was seen driving home with a washing machine and wringer mounted on his express wagon.

"What made him do that?" we asked each other. We all knew our neighbor's opinion on household expenditures. He is not a bad sort of a man, this Mr. Jones, but he has his own ideas on housekeeping. He thinks



HUNDREDS of farmers are proving to their own satisfaction that

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal

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

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Farm always well stocked—milk shipped to Hamilton School and church convenient. Good roads to city or market.

Write me if you wish a good farm in a choice locality

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A quantity of choice hand selected Longfellow, Compton's Early, White Cap, Leaming and Wisconsin No. 7 Seed Corn. Orders solicited.

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Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio

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

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W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 1133 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

All Ready for Mischief

If a boy gets a Jacobsin he needs must whistle. Likewise if he gets an axe he needs must chop. Master Watson Tannahill, Huntington, Ont., who may be seen herewith, is in line for trouble.

that the housekeeper's task is an all-year holiday, and while all the rest of us had washing machines, wringers, and a few of us were getting vacuum cleaners, he continued to let his wife break her back over the old-time scrubbing board and dry the clothes by the old-time twisting method.

The story came out a short time later. It seems that Mrs. Jones, as we will call her, was taken ill. Washing day came along, and her husband kindly consented to officiate at the wash tub in her behalf, thinking that it would be a nice little holiday from the turnip thinning that was then in progress.

"James always labored under the idea that he carried all of the water that was needed for washing when he filled the small tank between one end of the stove," remarked Mrs. Jones. "One of the last of his troubles on that memorable morning was to fill that tank three or four times. He that realized before how far away the well was or how much pumping it took to keep the washing going."

"The scrubbing completely broke his spirit. You remember what a tremendous hot day was the Monday of three weeks ago. By the time that he had got through the big washing, to say nothing about the wringing, and that in the hot kitchen, he had decided that he much preferred thinning turnips. When the clothes were strung out on the line he was the most used up man I ever saw."

"He humbly confessed that that morning had been a revelation to him. You will remember that it was Tuesday when he brought home the washing machine."

"There is more coming too," she confided. "James hasn't forgotten the trouble of carrying the water and he's talking of running a pipe from the tank in the barn right into the house and of installing a complete water system."

Wouldn't it be a fine thing if more of our farmers would take a little vacation at the wash tub!

More Barrels from the Orchard
More Bushels from the Acre
More Baskets from the Plants—

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FREE

Write us giving me idea of your spraying requirements and we will send you a valuable treatise on Crop Diseases fully illustrated without charge, also full information of a Spramotor that will do your work best, at lowest possible cost. Write us today!

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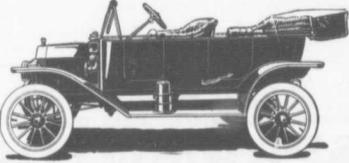
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The most successful of the market gardeners in Canada, many of them customers for two generations, and for more than three, buy Bruce's seeds, because, ever since this business was established by us *27 or 28 years ago*, they found they could rely on them in every way, getting better results than from any other seeds.

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for it takes the same time and trouble to plant and care for poor seed as for good, and poor seed means dissatisfaction and loss for a surety.

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SEED MERCHANTS
HAMILTON ONTARIO

THE COOK'S CORNER
Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

The Fundamentals of Cooking

The recipes which appear from time to time in Cook's Corner are no doubt gladly read and later tested by the many readers of Farm and Dairy Home Department. Still recipes are of secondary importance; the novice in cooking needs infinitely more. She needs to get at the fundamental principles of this art, the perfect knowledge of which is essential to the well-being of all, its need being universal. Too much attention cannot be given to the careful study of the very important branch of housework, which really affects the health and happiness of our nation. For what is more conducive to good health, to a sound body, than good, wholesome food? Improper food will soon derange the most healthy stomach, the result being dyspepsia, and later the many ills which follow in its wake.



Lillian Crummy

GET THE FOUNDATION.
It should be our aim to get at the foundation, to reach a high standard as nearly perfect as possible. Other accomplishments are necessary in their place; but this should be one of the premier qualifications of the young girl.

One of the first requirements is cleanliness. In the part of the home it is more necessary than in the kitchen; not merely the outward show, such as polished stove, shining teakettle, bright faucets, but the cleanliness behind the scene, such as clean sinks, spotless cupboard, clean dish-cloths, and so forth. Good food is the outcome of pure surroundings, and pure, raw material the ingredients.

Secondly, it is well to have every convenience possible, all labor-saving devices. This does not necessarily involve expense, but let the appointments be orderly, and have an established system at the outset.

EFFORTS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.
This is the beginning of Cookery Wisdom. Then add to this all the knowledge you can gain from the most reliable authority; and success will most assuredly crown all efforts.

While it is true cookery has reached a high standard in our country, still there are always exceptions, sometimes from carelessness, but often from ignorance on the part of those who have never received the proper instruction. For instance, in this article, I will simply refer to one branch, i.e., the cooking of cereals, which generally constitute the morning meal, and which doctors tell us should be cooked a certain length of time, usually three hours.

METHODS OF SOME HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have been in homes where the porridge was cooked while the breakfast table was being laid, possibly 15 minutes. In another home the mistress cooks it thus: She puts the desired amount of meal (whatever kind it may be) into a stew kettle, then adds salt, and pours over this boiling water, stirring briskly until the desired consistency. This mixture is then set on the back of the stove until ready to serve.

I ask the question: Is such food fit for human food? No. Who is to blame? The cook. Who are the sufferers? The whole household.

Does it not behoove us then to seek the best culinary knowledge available? It is a duty we owe to our race.

Why Do We Eat?

Mrs. Banaad Johnson, Oxford Co., Ont.

Why do we eat?
"What a silly question!" I hear someone say. "Why we eat to live, to be sure."

That may be, but I have an idea that not a few of us live to eat. In most of the farm homes in this neighborhood the dining table is loaded down with cakes, pies and various other delicacies difficult to prepare and altogether unhealthy. Farm people live a healthy outdoor life. They come to the table with a good appetite, and I believe that many of us entirely neutralize the good effects of healthy living conditions by inordinate eating of unhealthy eatables. Our good appetite is simply a temptation to overcome our stomachs.

When we were first married both of us considered it quite the thing to have meat and potatoes three times a day. Then we got what our neighbors were pleased to call a "fad." We decided that motion once a day was quite enough and we ate more lightly at the other meals. The first result of our new system was a marked decrease in the amount of work that fell on my shoulders. The next result was that father's rheumatism disappeared.

Then we made a second experiment. We started to cut out a great deal of the pastry and cake. We missed it for a time and I soon found that we could get along just as well without it, and here again I escaped a lot of work and found that I had a healthier family.

I can hear someone groan at the idea of eating out so much of what we call the "delicacies" of the table. But does not that groan prove beyond question what I first contended, —that many of us live to eat? We would not go back to our old system on any consideration. Neither would our readers of Farm and Dairy if they would only give simplified eating a trial.

Making Home Life Happy

Living with other people is—or ought to be—a daily education. In demands, and rewards, a daily growth in grace. To enjoy grandfather's reminiscences really, and attend to them, it is to procure much information about a past generation and enter into its bygone life. To be interested in what one's father and brother and husband have to say about politics or business is to gain valuable knowledge, when to turn the family conversation so that a disagreement shall not be reached, is to acquire a fine tact for all social emergencies. To let certain subjects alone yet to hold them, is a deep development of character and will.

The family is a microcosm of life. If we succeed in family relations, we are real successes in life, if we fail, no outside success can compensate in the least. Freedom and sympathy—what better watchwords in the whole of life? They make the brotherhood of man possible, and they alone, for they mean love at its best—unselfish and wide and lasting, beginning within four walls, but reaching out in wider influence every year. —"The Interior."

By immersing an ink stained handkerchief in milk immediately after it has been stained and allowing it to soak, the ink will invariably disappear.

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The Tren
Prof. H. H.

It looks as though a poorly equipped factory were a ton of capital is the modern thing. Those of remember when made all the school; when clothes; the harness; and the wagons. A history. Shoe made in large shipments, and his shoes and cost of 25 years plies to near manufacture of cuding chess.

While it may to the man who perhaps his all, is the trend of small village the village sh wagon-maker at they found the them. We shall lar state of affa the cheese business who are m their attention

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capacity 150 lb
first-class cond
price,
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Case furnished
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WE MAKE BUTTER

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CREAM

Both separator
separates the
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ages from any
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particulars.

Valley Cream
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519 Sparks

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.

The Trend of the Times

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

It looks as if the days of the small, poorly equipped, and worst managed factory were numbered. Concentration of capital, machinery, and men is the modern method of manufacturing. Those of us who are older can remember when the village shoemaker made all the shoes for the neighborhood; when the tailor made the clothes; the harness maker made the harness; and the wagon-maker made the wagons. All this has passed into history. Shoes and clothing are made in large manufacturing establishments, and the farmer can buy his shoes and clothing at one-half the cost of 25 years ago. The same applies to nearly all other lines of manufacture of dairy products, including cheese.

While it may be somewhat unfair to the man who has invested money, perhaps his all, in a small factory, it is the trend of the times. Near the small village where I was brought up, the village shoemaker, tailor and wagon-maker all bought farms when they found their business leaving them. We shall probably see a similar state of affairs in connection with the cheese business, and many of the men who are making cheese will turn their attention to farming, and no

doubt they will make good farmers. The farms of Ontario need such men as are to be found in some factories making cheese at small profit, and in a state of continual anxiety lest they lose their patrons.—Extract from address.

The Feeding of Whey

The possibilities of profitably conducting a hog feeding station in connection with a cheese factory are about as attractive as in the case of a creamery. But the necessity of a clear knowledge of hog care on the part of the man in charge of the work is just as great in one case as the other, and to be uniformly successful we must have a regular supply of clean whey, well cared for, and kept only in clean containers. And the pasteurization of whey is just as advisable as would be the pasteurization of skim milk or buttermilk.

Since whey is a more food than either of these supplemental food would be all the more necessary to the satisfactory growth and fattening of young pigs and the man who runs a why cheese farm must understand the balancing of rations.

It has always seemed to us that there is as great a possibility in farming communities of cooperating to put hogs and poultry into the best marketable condition as there is in cooperating in the manufacture of butter or cheese. The arguments in favor of the factory system of butter-making and cheesemaking lie in the reduced labor, the better quality of product and the better outlets and prices commanded where large lots of butter or cheese are sold.

The advantages of centralizing the work of cheesemaking and buttermaking are sufficient to pay the expenses of an expert maker and still leave more money for the milk suppliers than they would realize were they to make up their butter or cheese themselves. Why then is not the scheme capable of further extension to the maturing, conditioning, and marketing of hogs and poultry?—N. Y. Produce Review.

Experience with Foamy Cream

Mrs. J. B. McCoy, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I noticed in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy that H. E. R., of Lincoln Co., Ont., was having difficulty in making butter from cream that went foamy. I used to have the same trouble. One day a friend was at my home, and I told him about the trouble I was having with my cream.

He told me to put the crock of cream in a large pan of warm water and place the pan on the stove. Of course the cream must be stirred occasionally until it is the right temperature. I have tried this, and have had no more difficulty.

Makers cannot expect their patrons to be over careful in the handling of their milk when they do not see a good example in cleanliness themselves. A maker whose clothes are dirty and greasy is not an inspiration to his patrons in respect to cleanliness. See that everything about the factory is neat and clean. Do not allow grease to accumulate on the vats and cans. Remember that if there is a bad odor about the factory, or if the utensils are dirty, milk which was sound when delivered will be seceded. Set an example to your patrons.—G. G. Puhlow, Chief Dairy Inst., Eastern Ontario.

Along with cream that collects on the top of a cooler is also the dirt that is lighter than skim milk. The only way to keep home-made butter pure is to keep the impurities out of the milk.



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\$15.00 and Upwards

Whether you have but one cow, or if you have fifty cows we have a High-Grade Cream Separator, suitable for your requirements, at a price you can afford to pay.

We send you a machine, on FREE TRIAL, anywhere in Ontario or Eastern Canada, and pre-pay the freight. Thoroughly Guaranteed. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. You take no Risk whatever, for you settle for it only if satisfied. Send for Circular "D" To-day, giving particulars of our Free Trial Offer, Prices, etc. Agents wanted.

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The best in a sanitary market, easily cleaned. Differed from this picture, which illustrates 10 or 15 large capacity machines. WINNIPEG, MAN., ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200
CHERRIDGE, N. Y.



The butter makers who win the first prizes use Windsor Dairy Salt

What Salt DO YOU USE?

Your butter-buyer will want to know. The quality of the salt influences your profits.

PURITY SALT

Will keep your butter pure and and tasty. Prove it by asking for samples. Judge it yourself. Prices mailed at your request.

Write to-day—You may forget to-morrow
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DEPT. "A," COURTRIGHT, ONT.

WANTED

Combined Churn and Butterworker, capacity 150 lbs. butter. Must be in first-class condition. Apply stating price.

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CREAM WANTED

36c per lb. fat for sweet or sour cream is more than present market conditions warrant, still this is our price, commencing Feb. 26. Cans furnished and express paid within 100 miles of our city.

We meet all competitors. Write us

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.

15 Church St., TORONTO

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans WE Want CREAM WE Pay Express WE Pay Every Two Weeks

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BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.

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CREAM WANTED

Both separator spouts will yield big profits if you feed your skim milk and ship your cream to us. We supply cans and pay express charges from any express office within 150 miles of Ottawa. Write for particulars.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa

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Make a nice profit on your "fall" pigs by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Get a full to-day from your dealer.

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- 17. Irene De Kol, 12829, 6y. 8m. 26d.; 499 lbs. milk, 16.65 lbs. fat, 20.83 lbs. butter.

Bad Habits Cured By Beery System. Refusing to lead. Running away when haltering...

ADOC, ONT

MY ENTIRE HERD

CONSISTING OF

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Will be Sold by Auction at My Farm, at

OXFORD CENTRE, ONT.

On Thursday, March 5th, 1914

(1 p.m. Sharp)

All but 4 are my own breeding.

46 Females
Daughters and 40 daughters of Maid of Kent.

My herd sire, SIR SADIE CORNUCIA CLOTHIE—born Jan. 18, 1909, perfectly quiet and sure, and 16 of his daughters and 3 sons in sale. All good type and from a sire proven in producing females.

Nearly all young stuff, whose ancestors have records behind them.

6 Males
5 Young Bulls
fit for service.

Also a choice lot from Sir Shade and Segis and Brookbank Butter Baron—a proven sire with champion daughters. For 15 years in the breeding business, we have used the best of sires. The dams are long-distance milkers—the kind every dairymen demands.

As my farm is rented, every animal will go under the hammer. Look up your needs in my catalogue. It gives you full particulars.

P. D. EDE, OXFORD-CENTRE, ONT.

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EDGEMONT STOCK FARM

COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE OF

43 HOLSTEINS 43

AT

Thornhill, Wednesday March 11, 1914

ONE P.M. SHARP

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ALL MATURE COWS ARE IN R.O.P.

THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD HEIFERS with Records up to 15,600 lbs. Milk.

TWO YEAR OLDS up to 11,200 lbs. milk. All records made on two milkings per day, and under farm conditions of care and feed.

YOUNG STOCK are nearly all sired by SIR LYONS HENGERVELD SECIS (see catalogue.)

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TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or 8 months on Approved Notes.

462 2 lbs. milk, 15 01 lbs. fat, 18 78 lbs. butter.

Thirty-day record, 2y. 11m. 5d.; 1,907 7 lbs. milk, 59 34 lbs. fat, 74 06 lbs. butter.

W. J. Bailey, Meher

5. Schulling Maid Girl, 1743, 2y. 11m. 30d., 454 7 lbs. milk, 14 44 lbs. fat, 16 06 lbs. butter. Tip Wood, Mitchell.

6. Dora Pieterie Poach, 3723, 2y. 9m. 21d.; 375 1 lbs. milk, 13 33 lbs. fat, 16 41 lbs. butter. W. B. Poole, Ingersoll.

7. Mutual Shadeland Aegrie Belle, 1944, 3y. 9m. 26d.; 364 2 lbs. milk, 12 96 lbs. fat, 15 30 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 2y. 9m. 16d.; 669 3 lbs. milk, 21 14 lbs. fat, 23 42 lbs. butter.

W. A. Anderson, Peterboro, Ont.

8. Cora Netherland Mercedes, 1706, 2y. 9m. 24d.; 362 3 lbs. milk, 12 19 lbs. fat, 15 23 lbs. butter. J. M. Van Patter and Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

9. Sylvia Queen's Countess, 1761, 2y. 8d. 10d.; 377 9 lbs. milk, 10 77 lbs. fat, 13 46 lbs. butter. D. C. McQuinn, Maxwell, Ont.

10. Marjorie Maid Becks, 1963, 2y. 6m. 12d.; 317 8 lbs. milk, 10 63 lbs. fat, 13 39 lbs. butter. Wm. H. Gough, Bloomfield, Ont.

11. Mutual Patti De Kol, 1904, 2y. 6m. 29d.; 354 3 lbs. milk, 10 06 lbs. fat, 12 26 lbs. butter. W. A. Anderson, Peterboro, Ont.

Junior Two-Year-Olds.

1. Ideal Daisy Fafork, 2176, 2y. 6m. 27d.; 362 5 lbs. milk, 15 34 lbs. fat, 19 06 lbs. butter.

Thirty-day record, 2y. 6m. 27d.; 1,517 1 lbs. milk, 62 68 lbs. fat, 78 36 lbs. butter.

W. J. Bailey.

2. Homestead Johanna, 1959, 2y. 6m. 8d.; 310 8 lbs. milk, 14 79 lbs. fat, 18 37 lbs. butter. Logan, N. S.

3. Woodland Aegrie Abbecker, 2099, 2y. 11m. 11d.; 462 2 lbs. milk, 14 29 lbs. fat, 17 39 lbs. butter. J. M. Van Patter and Sons, Aylmer.

4. Calamity Snow Meachilde, 2266, 2y. 8m. 4d.; 361 9 lbs. milk, 15 01 lbs. fat, 16 27 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 2y. 8m. 4d.; 763 4 lbs. milk, 29 16 lbs. fat, 35 00 lbs. butter.

Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll, Ont.

5. Aegrie Poach Meachilde, 22170, 2y. 8m. 12d.; 368 8 lbs. milk, 12 84 lbs. fat, 16 06 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 2y. 8m. 12d.; 736 9 lbs. milk, 24 47 lbs. fat, 30 71 lbs. butter.

Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll.

6. Elvenerie de Fafork, 2175, 2y. 2m. 14d.; 340 9 lbs. milk, 12 09 lbs. fat, 15 11 lbs. butter. T. Martindale, Aylmer, Ont.

7. Queen Payne Poach 2nd, 2134, 2y. 2m. 9d.; 301 9 lbs. milk, 10 84 lbs. fat, 15 06 lbs. butter. T. Martindale, Aylmer, Ont.

8. Fafork Beauty Poach, 20356, 1y. 11m. 9d.; 278 4 lbs. milk, 10 73 lbs. fat, 13 45 lbs. butter. W. H. Cherry, Garsart, Ont.

Johanna Abbecker Poach 2nd, 2382, 2y. 3m. 28d.; 304 8 lbs. milk, 11 65 lbs. fat, 13 11 lbs. butter. T. Martindale, Aylmer, Ont.

10. Countess Clay Meachilde, 22169, 1y. 11m. 29d.; 366 5 lbs. milk, 10 39 lbs. fat, 12 85 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 1y. 11m. 29d.; 682 3 lbs. milk, 20 38 lbs. fat, 25 32 lbs. butter.

Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll.

11. Johanna Albino Wayne 2nd, 21343, 2y. 2m. 14d.; 318 5 lbs. milk, 10 22 lbs. fat, 12 79 lbs. butter. T. Martindale, Aylmer, Ont.

12. Grace Irene De Kol 2nd, 2176, 2y. 8m. 12d.; 302 1 lbs. milk, 9 69 lbs. fat, 11 59 lbs. butter. Fred V. Hooley, Ingersoll, Ont.

13. Winnie Keyes 20954, 1y. 10m. 19d.; 281 9 lbs. milk, 9 92 lbs. fat, 11 15 lbs. butter. Fred V. Hooley, Ingersoll.

14. Princess Madeleine, 2191, 1y. 9m. 15d.; 260 2 lbs. milk, 8 67 lbs. fat, 10 53 lbs. butter. Wilber C. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ont.

15. Conway Poach Butter Girl, 1866, 2y. 8m. 14d.; 325 3 lbs. milk, 8 64 lbs. fat, 10 50 lbs. butter. Wm. H. Gough, Bloomfield, Ont.

Special Terms Made at Least Eight Months After Calfing.

1. Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, 15604, 2y. 10m. 9d.; 261 6 lbs. milk, 9 73 lbs. fat, 11 15 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll, Ont.

The official terms of 64 cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit during the last half of January, with 32 5 lbs. butter, while Buffalo Girl, Butter Maid makes 27 10 lbs. and Maggie Clark 25 23 lbs. in the lbs. in 30 days. The latter is a new Canadian record for all ages, as in her one-day milk record of 77 7 lbs. The Daisy Poach also makes a great record in this class, making 29 02 lbs. in seven days and 117 92 lbs. in 30 days. A very good senior three-year-old is Tidy Albino Segis with 29 92 lbs. butter in seven days. Two senior two-year-olds is headed by Ideal Daisy Fafork with 19 06 lbs. butter in seven days and 18 32 lbs. in 30 days. The latter record stands second in Canada for a heifer of her age.

W. A. CLEMENS, Secretary.

We all think that Farm and Dairy is a first-class paper, and could not get along without it—John London, Leeds Co., Ont.

HOLSTEINS

LOW BANKS FARM

OFFERS

BULL CALVES, bred by KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, from dams whose breeding is a combination of the best strains in America, and with high records, from 145 lbs. butter in 7 days to 9y. 2yr. old, and 19 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days as Jr. 2yr. old, and 23 lbs. butter in 7 days as Jr. 2yr. old.

All calves are growing; nicely marked and straight.

Write for price list and extended pedigrees.

K. M. Dalgleish, Kenmore, Ont.

LYNDEN HERD

High Testing

Bulls for sale, fit for service, with good backing. One sired by a son of Eversong March, 29 48 lbs. butter in 7 days, 25 00 lbs. of milk in 1 year. Dam, Bontje Poach De Boer, 23 03 lbs. butter in 7 days, 30 days years 11 months. Dam's milk, 25 77. Others nearly as good. Also Bull Calves of same breeding.

Write or come and see them.

S. LEMON

LYNDEN, ONT.

Cedar Dale Holsteins

One Bull, 11 months of age, dam at 2 yrs. old, 29 1/2 to 30.

and gave 1135 lbs. fat in her eleven month on poor feed. His sire's 6 nearest dams, 25 77. Others nearly as good. Also Bull Calves of same breeding.

Write or come and see.

A. J. TAMBLYN

ORONO, ONT.

Registered Holsteins

FOR SALE

Young Cows and Heifers at bargain prices. De Kol, Pontiac and Butler Boy strains. Calves at foot or safe in calf. Parties wanting a bunch will get them cheap.

JACOB LAUGHEID, WOODHURST, ONT.

SPRINGBROOK STOCK FARM

Here headed by one of the best sons of the King of Canada, a very fine bull, whose dam is also by the same sire with a Jr. 2yr. old record of 37 17 lbs. butter in 7 days and offer and one nine months old. Excellent quality. You may as well get a Kory-dale and get a great risk. Come and see them.

No holders for

A. C. HALLMAN

BRESLAU, ONT.

LYNDALE STOCK FARM

Graduates of King of the Pontiacs

Three Calves a mos. old, sired by King Pontiac No. 1, 29 1/2 to 30.

Another from a 22 lb. Jr. 2yr. old, and still grand dam. Another from a 22 lb. Jr. 2yr. old, and still grand dam.

BROWN BROS.

LYN, ONT.

Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 8 yrs. old, 75 head to 144 50.

SPECIAL OFFER: 10 Heifers rising 3 yrs. bred, and Bulls from 7 to 10 mos.

Call at East Huron St. E. 1st. No. 802E. Dam, Sara Jewell Hengerveld 3rd, first cow record 34 1/2 lbs. in 7 days. 2nd cow record 34 1/2 lbs. in 7 days. 3rd cow record 34 1/2 lbs. in 7 days.

Write me or come and see what we have that you will need as well as buy.

WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMANN, ONT.

100 LBS. MILK ON EACH SIDE

A BROTHER TO MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 118 lbs. milk in 7 days, 34 lbs. butter in 7 days and 141 lbs. in 30 days.

His dam's dam (DE KOL PLUS) gave 100 lbs. milk in 1 day—20 00 lbs. in R.O.P.

DAM—A big strong vigorous 4yr.-old when she never dropped under 48. To be officially tested in spring.

This young bull (fit for service in spring) is a low-down, attractive chap—about half and half in color.

Also a half brother to above bull and out of a daughter of Count Regis Waddell.

Another calf whose first five sisters by the same sire give 116 lbs. each as Jr. 2yr. olds—one 17 and 18 1/2 lbs. in 7 days up to 61 lbs. milk per day. Calf is out of officially tested cow whose dam her two brothers won First at Toronto on separate occasions.

Write me about these.

B. R. LEAVENS - BLOOMFIELD, ONT.

MARSH

Toronto, Ont.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 16.—Wholesale houses report that business men throughout the country are viewing the situation with a trifle more optimistically. It is evident, however, that country merchants are placing their orders with reluctance as many of them are heavily loaded with winter stock not required this winter. It would seem to indicate that business will be a little on the dull side until another crop is harvested at least. Other business men prophesy a good average year's business.

Farmers' markets have been dull for the last week, owing to the exceedingly cold, and in many places, stormy weather. The latter condition has affected the cattle market, receipts being one day as low as 300 head. Taking products as a whole the tendency has been toward a slightly lower level, but the drop has not been serious.

WHEAT

The wheat market is holding firm, but as the trade is on local account, foreign bids for both wheat and flour remain below the Canadian. This is largely due to the heavy shipments of wheat from British Columbia. Ontario wheat has prices about 90c, and 20c over for the new sowing. No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 3, 86c; all-rail, 86c more; Ontario No. 90c to 92c.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats and rye have dropped a trifle in the last week. Oatmeal quotations are firm on a quiet market. Oats, C.W. No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 39c; Ontario No. 2, 36c to 36 1/2c; rye, 74c; peas, 92c to \$1; rye, 56c to 60c; buckwheat, 54c to 60c; rye, maiting, 56c to 58c. At Montreal: Oats, C.W. No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 39c; rye, 74c; peas, 92c to \$1; rye, 56c to 60c; buckwheat, 54c to 60c; rye, maiting, 56c to 58c. Local: Oats, C.W. No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 39c; rye, 74c; peas, 92c to \$1; rye, 56c to 60c; buckwheat, 54c to 60c; rye, maiting, 56c to 58c.

MILL FEEDS

Mill feeds are decidedly stronger under the impetus of a good Canadian and United States demand. Quotations here are: Bran, 82c to 83.50; shorts, 82c to 83.50; middlings, 82c to 83.50; shorts, 82c to 83.50; shorts, 82c to 83.50; shorts, 82c to 83.50; shorts, 82c to 83.50.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is no change in the potato market, supply and demand being mainly local. Ontario, 90c to 95c; out of store, 75c to 80c in car lots; New Brunswick, 80c. Montreal: Ontario demand ask 82c to 85c for Green Mountains, 77c for Quebec Whites.

BEANS

Beans are stronger. Primes are here quoted \$2.20 to \$2.35; hand picked, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Montreal dealers ask for hand-picked, \$2.40 to \$2.45; three-pound pickers, \$1.75 to \$1.90.

SEEDS

Merchants are paying farmers a bushel as follows: Alake, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 3, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 4, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 5, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 6, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 7, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 8, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 9, \$2.50 to \$2.90; No. 10, \$2.50 to \$2.90.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay shows a tendency to move to lower levels. The winter has been easy on feed and the surplus is larger than was anticipated. Quotations: No. 1, \$14.00 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14.00; No. 3, \$8 to \$9; baled straw, \$8.50. At Montreal: little inquiry from the United States in reported prices are still firm. No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 3, \$12 to \$12.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of fresh eggs at United States points are more on the increase, and this has had a tendency to drop down prices on our market. Wholesale dealers now quote the retail prices as follows: New laid, 35c to 36c; setlets, 34c to 35c; stored, 32c. The retail price is still 40c to 50c for choice, new laid eggs to 35c; for loads of United States eggs have so far been received in Montreal. Importation is necessary as Canadian stock are exhausted. New laid, 35c; No. 1 grade, 34c; setlets, 33c.

Quotations on dressed poultry are: Poultry, 15c to 16c; alive, 13c to 14c; dressed, 15c to 16c; alive, 13c to 14c; turkey, 15c to 16c and 14c to 15c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The dairy situation is still uninteresting. Trade is confined largely to Eastern Canada, and there are no developments as yet to warrant a price change one way or another. Farmers' separator prices: 20c to 25c; cream, 20c to 25c; creamery prices, fresh, 35c to 36c; solids, 20c to 25c; storage, 15c to 20c. Cheese quotations are: New large, 15c; twin, 15c; old large, 15c to 15 1/2c; twin, 15c to 15 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock market this week has been a strong one so far as prices are concerned, the advance on the Monday market being about 10c all round, with

a similar advance on the closing market of Thursday. These increased quotations were due not only to a greater demand as to very about the greater Thursday market, for instance, receipts prevented the drovers from severe weather on cattle feed to get local supplies. As usual there was a firm demand for all well finished stock with little of the receipts to meet the requirements. An average of quotations is about as follows:

Butchers' choice, 82.10 to 88.50; cows, to good, 82 to 85.10; heifers, 85.50 to 88.25; choice cows, 86.50 to 87.25; cows to good, 84.75 to 86.50; butcher bulis, 85.50 to 87.75; feeders, 85 to 87.50; stockers, 85.50 to 87.25; canners, 82.50 to 84.

Five demand, choice cows bringing 86c to 87c; cow to good, 84 to 86 and springers, 84 to 85.50. Veal calves bring \$10 to \$12; interior to good, to \$12.

Butcher is stronger in sympathy with beef, weather being better, owing up to 39c to 40c; buck lamb, 87.75 to 89; ewes, 85.50 to 87; culls, 35 to 38.

Hogs are now safe. Receipts of the 89 mark, 177,000. Packers quoting \$22.50 to \$23.00 f.o.b. cons.

The course of quotations on the Montreal market has been similar to Toronto. Receipts are not so heavy, but advances have not been satisfactory. No choice steers were offered, but good ones brought 82.50 to 85.50. Choice cows, 82 to 88; cow, 85 to 87; butcher cows, 82 to 85; hogs, 84 to 87; milch cows, 82 to 85. Small meats are arriving in limited quantities and the demand is firm. Sheep, 82.50 to 84; lamb, 88 to 82.50. Calves, 82 to 83.50, according to size and quality.

MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 14.—There is no change to note in the market for cheese this week. Prices are really no different at present, so far as the export trade is concerned, as there is nothing left for sale, and only a few thousand left in store on English for the other side. Indian cheese market in England; but, as the receipts from New Zealand will be pretty heavy during the next few weeks, an easier market is generally expected, with probably lower prices. Canadians, however, are pretty much out of the way and have not come up at high price.

The market for butter is easier and there is a little pressure to sell on the part of some holders; as a consequence, prices are lower, but not very much. As most of the goods in store cost high and there is a general feeling that there is not any more than sufficient butter to supply the trade, and dealers generally will endeavor to hold until the last minute before season. The staff. Finest septembers are quoted at 20c and finest June at 17c.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 14.—There were no new developments in the live hog situation this week. Prices being very quiet, with a good demand from packers and an active trade was done, with most of selected lots at 97.75 to 98.25 per cent, weighed off ears.

The demand for dressed hogs was good owing to the continued cold. Finest a more active trade was done. Abattoir total killed sold at \$13.75 to \$14, and country dressed at \$13 to \$14.

BERSEYS IN R.O.P.

The following race heifers have qualified for the Canadian Record Performance yearling test: "Brampton Glenside Farm," No. 996, owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, bred by W. H. Spahn, Dallas, Texas. Age at commencement of test, two years 227 days; total production, 5,753 pounds of milk, 259 pounds of fat, equivalent to 547 pounds of butter. Winning 14th test of this breed travelled the show circuit, being a winner at Toronto, Ottawa, etc.

"Lady May of Edgely," No. 1003, bred and owned by A. H. Menzies, Pender. Age at commencement of test, two years 227 days; total production, 5,753 pounds of milk, 259 pounds of fat, equivalent to 547 pounds of butter.

"Princess Flo of Edgely," No. 1003, age, "Brampton Blue Beam," dam "Sunbeam of Edgely," a Record of Performance cow, bred and owned by James Taylor, Edgely, Ont., age three years 130 days, produced 10,838 pounds of milk and 598 pounds of fat, equivalent to over 696 pounds of butter.

Brampton Outlook's Lady, No. 1158, owned by B. H. Bull & Son, commenced test when three years old, and produced 7,973 pounds of milk and 413 pounds of fat, equivalent to almost 400 pounds of butter. During part of the time she was under test, she travelled the show circuit

UNRESERVED PUBLIC SALE

OF CHOICE MILK-GRADE

HOLSTEIN AND DORHAM DAIRY COWS

Heavy Draft Horses and Farm Implements

On the Farm of the undersigned and adjoining the City of Berlin, on the road leading to Preston. Preston and Berlin Cars stop at Farm, Willow Lane.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1914

At 10 o'clock a.m. sharp. Lunch served at noon.

11 HORSES

- 1 fine Black Percheron Team 5 years old, well matched, weight about 3,000 lbs.
1 Clyde team, 5 and 6 years old, weight 3,000 lbs., well matched, in full bloom.
1 Heavy Draft Team, weight 3,300 lbs.
1 Heavy Draft gelding, 5 years old.
Bay Filly, rising 4 years old.
1 Pair of Mares, rising 3 years old (good drivers).
Black Horse (good driver).

18 CHOICE DAIRY COWS

- 3 Cows, fresh; 3 Cows in full flow of milk; 4 Cows, due by time of sale; balance due to calve in March.
May, June and Aug. 6 head of Young Cattle, Hay and Grain and a full line of Implements.
There will also be sold a large Bank Barn, 32 by 47, with Straw Shed, 35 by 35.

TERMS—Barn, 5% down, balance 30 days. Chattels and Stock, 100% and under Cash. Over this, 12 months on approved security. 5% discount on credit accounts.

The stock offered at this sale is number one of a high order. Any one wishing to secure good cows or horses should be here.

COME AND SET THE PRICES ON WHAT YOU NEED.

E. J. SHANTZ EUGENE LANGS
Auctioneer Proprietor
BERLIN, ONT.

NORFOLK SALE

THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE

60 Head OF THE 60 Head

Norfolk Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club

DR. BURT'S SALE STABLES

Simcoe, Ont., Tuesday, March 10, 1914

The cattle offered at this sale have been carefully selected with a view to winning your confidence. We believe it is the best all round lot for individuality, breeding and high official records that will be offered this season.

- 2 Year-Olds with 7-day records up to 22.07 lbs. butter (Canadian record)
2 Year-Olds with 30-day records up to 29.65 lbs. butter (Canadian record)
3 Year-Olds with yearly records up to 19.61 lbs. milk
3 Year-Olds with yearly records up to 740 lbs. butter
Mature Cows with 7-day records up to 23.42 lbs. butter
Mature Cows with 14-day records up to 46.50 lbs. butter

Cattle will be sold subject to tuberculin test. No shy breeders.

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP
MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

Write for Catalogue to

J. Alex. Wallace, Secretary, Simcoe, Ont.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence invited

ONTARIO

DURHAM CO., ONT.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 7—A number of rural mail delivery routes are being established. We live on a side road and are giving a box at the end of the road. The Ontario Agricultural Society held its annual meeting Jan. 30th. The President, A. Powers, is Beeve of the township. We have some really excellent Holsteins. T. M. King has been one animal sold by the store of May Echo Sylvia, the cow at record for the butter. The Ontario C. O. M. Holstein breeders may originate. I think it would be of advantage to us of us—A. E. G.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, Feb. 5—Farmers are taking advantage of the present time to store their next year's supply of y, which is of very good quality. Dairy prices are in good demand at good prices. Hogs are worth \$5.75 a cwt.; hay, 6 to 8; potatoes, 90 to 1 a bag—S. S. C.

DEUFFERIN CO., ONT.

HONEYWOOD, Feb. 11—Mr. H. Nicholson, a local assistant, Mr. Nickerson, of the Department of Agriculture for Orangeville, have just finished a successful one-day tour course here, which was well attended by both young and old. The attendance running from 15 to 40. So different subjects were discussed pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. Fisher has a farm of 100 acres within two miles of Shelburne for \$30,000, which is considered a good price. It is well equipped with a continuation of school. Auction sales are very plentiful, but not quite so numerous as last year. The price for 88 and 90, and brood sows from \$30 to \$45. Quite a number from here are shipping or talking of shipping their cream to Toronto. Rural mail delivery is making its way in on this side, and those that are at its service are well pleased with it, and would not like to go back to the old way again. However, the market has gone all to pieces, and does not seem as though it is going to improve any for a year, or so any more. Business are offering \$100 for horses, which would easily bring \$300 or \$250 two years ago—D. L. E.

FRANK CO., ONT.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 12—A meeting was held at Moines School on the Paris Road and the following resolutions were passed: The advisability of alliance with the new United Farmers' Company, an organization comprising the following organizations all over Ontario, which will do business in a similar manner to the Grain Growers and Manufacturers of the West. Mr. W. C. Good presented the case for the United Farmers' Company at the close of the meeting. The necessary incorporation papers were signed, the incorporation and the necessary regulations were approved. John Gover, E. J. McCormack, Frederick Lusk and W. T. McCormack—B. C. M.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 15—We have had some very cold weather for a few days, but nice to-day. I attended the Corn Show in Chatham and felt well pleased with it. It was a good show, and had very good speakers, one from Wisconsin, one from Quebec, Dr. Cresce, man from Guelph and others. The most of the speaking was on corn and alfalfa—A. M. J.

GREY CO., ONT.

THORNBY, Feb. 9—We had stormy weather. On Sunday Feb. 8 we had a complete blizzard and to-day it is just as bad. The young people are tickled with the cold winter weather; it makes the skating fine for the lovers of the steel slides. It is almost too cold for those who like to walk the trails here. There was late sometimes on account of the severe weather. Oakesbury and Thornbury place were very busy. There was a show the week before last. There was quite a large show. All kinds of poultry were sold, such as turkeys, ducks and geese, also ducks, were there and they were good ones. The number of prizes were given. A number of sales are taking place here. Everybody seems to have enough feed for their cattle. Cows at the sales are bringing from \$60 to \$100 and more. Prices for calves for all kinds of cattle are very high—C. P.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Dispersion sale of Holsteins, Feb. 20th, W. C. Dempsey, Rossmore, Ont.
Dispersion sale, Mar. 5th, P. D. Ede, Oxford, Ont., registered, Holsteins.
Norfolk Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club, Simcoe, Ont., Mar. 10th.
E. O. J. Holsteins, Geo. H. McKenney, Thornhill, Ont., Mar. 11th.
W. F. Patterson, Alford Jct. Ont., Holsteins, Mar. 12th.

Prize-winning R. O. P. Holsteins, Wm. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont., Mar. 15th.
March 25th, dispersion sale of Holsteins, J. C. Bates, Lansing, Ont.
Ontario Dispersion Holstein Breeders, Woodstock, Mar. 25th.
Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, May 25th, Holsteins.
Dispersion sale of 35 head of Holsteins on Mar. 25th. W. A. Hartley, R. R. No. 1, Woodstock.
Dispersion sale of Holsteins, Apr. 9th, P. J. Sallee, Lechmere Rapids Que.

HOLSTEIN INTERESTS AND THE NATIONAL RECORDS BOARD

In Farm and Dairy, Jan. 22nd, were published the minutes of a meeting held by the National Records Board I in which the conclusions of the Holstein Association to retain their own records office came up for criticism. In its actual address to the Holstein breeders' meeting recently Mr. Rettle replied to these criticisms. He said:
"I have read an article in Farm and Dairy and other papers, contributed by Mr. Brant, regarding the Holstein Association and the National Records Board. It strikes me that their present solicitude for the poor Holstein-Friesian Association is very touching. When the National Record scheme was started, our Association was not even invited to send delegates. Now that we are powerful and healthy, our presence is very desirable and our voice should be heard."
The work of the Holstein Association compares more readily with that of the Ayrshire Association which with that of any other breed, as the Ayrshire people have a thriving Record of Performance and an active secretary.

Holstein System Cheaper

"When Mr. Platt and I visited Ottawa, the last report of the Holstein Association was that for 1911 Allowance \$60 for the work of the secretary (exclusive of the National Records) it costed less than \$5,000, or less than 10 cents per transaction. According to the figures for the Ayrshire Association the cost of their association was over 24 cents, after their government paid nearly half of the cost of the Ayrshire work, each transaction still cost them over 12 cents."

"Last year, after the government paid one-half the cost of recording, I find the Ayrshire Association paid for the work of their secretary and of the Record Office, a total of practically \$2,000. Little more than one-third of the business done by the Holstein office."
To understand the matter should know his breed and be anxious for its prosperity. A man like Mr. Stephen, of the Ayrshire Association, who is not only secretary who does anything to speak of, would make a good registrar, but that type of man our government uses for \$1,000 a year in Ottawa, as suggested by Mr. Brant for our Holstein registrar.

"In comparing the work of our office with that of the Shortfords office they purchase annually at four cent price one of the longer, but they lose sight of the fact that we draw the color markings on the back of the certificates of registry, which is not done in the case of any other association. This is no small job where the animals are much spotted."

Expense of Transfers

"Then we issue a certificate of transfer for every change of ownership, and the other conditions do not. They simply put on second owner, or put transfer on back of registry certificate. We issued over 7,000 transfers in eleven months past, while the whole number of transfers issued by the National Records for all breeds in 1912 was between 10,000 and 11,000."
"No other association except ours has a Record of Merit with constant testing and re-testing to be looked after, and no other breed has a system of official testing. Only the Ayrshire Association has anything worth speaking of in the way of Record of Performance on record."

"In regard to the cost of running the National Records Office, somebody pays the other half. Do the government pay the money of the people of Canada to do the full running expenses of the Shortfords office? If not, why should the Association, and to pay the postage on their mail."
"Our breeders have never asked for charity yet. They have shown themselves able and willing to pay their own way, and I do not think they need fear comparison of their financial conditions with that of any other association."

The Jersey breeder, Lady Edith, owned by G. Gee, Hagersville, Ont., recently finished a year's record of performance with 11,034 lbs. of milk, testing on an average 4.07 per cent. This is equivalent to 11,034 lbs. and is the highest record made by any two-year-old Jersey in the British Empire. The 1913th is a granddaughter of Sadie Mac another of Mr. Gee's record cows.

A COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 50

TO EMAY

Will be held at

ALFORD JUNCTION, MARCH 12, 1914

45 FEMALES 5 MALES

Practically all mature animals in E. O. P. or R. O. M. Choice young stuff from these dams. Not these—Bride De Col Princess—63 lbs milk and 22 over 4% fat, butter, 4.07 lbs. Another 2-year-old, Blanche Ka Beauty, milk 10.30 lbs. in a year. Eunice Jane Poeh (3 yrs.) has a yearly record of 82 lbs. butter fat from 14.37 lbs. milk. Get a catalogue and look up the breeding of this herd.

As I am leaving the farm everything will be sold—complete farm equipment, horses, etc., on Mar. 11, and the splendid herd of Holsteins on Mar. 12, when rigs will meet all trains at Alford Jct'n.

Terms—Cash or 7 months at 7%.

For Catalogues write

H. F. Patterson, R. R. No. 4, Paris, Ont.

WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer

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 Poeh, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcarra (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29.6 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.

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 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 bred by sons of PRINCE KORNBYDE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices. Also some of the greatest fairview bull living to-day, RAG APPLE KORNBYDE 7TH, 7346, out of daughters of Pontiac Kornbyde with large official records. Write, or come and see this herd.

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

THE ELMCREST OFFERINGS

TO THE
Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale
SIMCOE, MARCH 10th

1. NETHERLAND FAFORIT, born June 17th, 1910. This heifer is the Canadian two-year-old champion. Records at 2 years 9 months 436 lbs. milk, 21.66 lbs. butter fat 7 days, per cent fat, 3.97; milk 1,264 lbs. butter 29.63 lbs., net cost fat 3.67 for 30 days. Here is an opportunity to see the best young foundation cow ever offered at auction in Canada. Due to freshen March 10th. Straight and Right should make a 25 lb. extra 1-yr-old record.

2. NETHERLAND BEAUTY DE KOL, born Oct. 19th, 1904. Record at 7 yrs., 4784 lbs. milk, butter 24.2. Maternal grand-dam of No. 1. Fresh Dec. 1st, 1913.

3. ELLEN EUNICE FAFORIT, born Oct. 10th, 1910. Record at 2 yrs., 15.54. From same sire as No. 1. Fresh sale time.

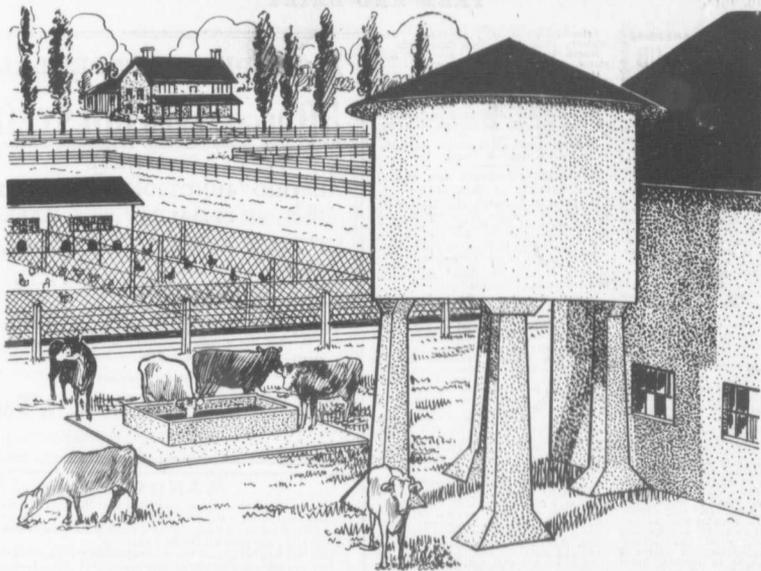
4. BESSIE FAFORIT, born Jan. 12th, 1912. Sister to No. 1 and No. 3. Due March 22nd.

5. EUNDALE LOLA, born April 6th, 1913. A grand-daughter of Change Line Butter Boy and Tidy Abbecker Princess Bettina. 30.13 in 7 days. A Show heifer.

No. 1 and No. 4 are bred to Schilling Merceona Poeh, a son of the 37.50 lb. Guelph Sweepstakes winner. 1911.

Write J. ALEX. WALLACE, SIMCOE, for Catalogue.

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