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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JANUARY 9

1913



### FARM BUILDINGS SUCH AS THESE ARE AN ASSET TO ANY COMMUNITY

Splendid buildings, well painted, are always a source of pride and satisfaction to their owners. They are a community asset as well. When Mr. Freeman Talcott built the house seen to the left of the illustration, and Mr. John Branscombe erected the buildings to the right, the whole neighborhood immediately became a more desirable place in which to live. A multiplication of buildings such as these would lead to a very appreciable increase in real estate values. Carpenters, masons and painters would all share in the benefits of the boom that the erection of new buildings would bring to the building trade. Indirectly the merchant would be the richer because of the improvements that the local farmers were making. Many are beginning to question the justice of increasing the taxes of such public benefactors, and thus virtually fining them for their industry, as is done in every province of Eastern Canada.

—Photo in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

## The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration herewith, is a convenient machine. It is of convenient height to operate. The supply can be low down, and yet the discharge pipes are high enough up to discharge into standard sized milk cans.

The machine is easily accessible for cleaning. It is substantial and heavy. It will last almost a lifetime.

It will pay you to know all about the "Simplex." There are exclusive features on the "Simplex" not to be had on any other separator.

In addition to its mechanical construction, which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer using a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance the low spindle. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the best metallurgists in the country. In fact the consulting metallurgist for the leading manufacturers of American automobiles.

This steel is subjected to a special heat treatment, whereby it has an elastic limit, three times as high as ordinary steel. The same is true of the larger size gear. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade automobiles. We believe we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

The "Simplex," as far as we are able to judge, represents a higher manufacturer's cost than any other separator on the market. The two which are manufactured in Berlin, Germany, cost more than all the bearings put together in most other cream separators. And yet on an average of 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a than in other machines.

We believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

We allow you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.

Write us to-day for free illustrated literature about the "Simplex." Arrange to have a "Simplex" Cream Separator on your farm. You will make sure that the "Simplex" is the best cream separator for you.

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## The Most Economical Feed

that a dairy farmer can buy  
for his cows is

### Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal

Guaranteed to contain 41 per cent. protein. Makes your cows give more milk. Feed 2 to 3 lbs. a cow per day, mixed right on ensilage, or in with other meal ration.

**PRICE** Laid down at your station, all points in Ontario south of G. R. line from Ottawa to Perry Sound, for \$35.00 a ton.

We also offer you choice of a complete line of first-grade Poultry Feeds. On the following staple lines we quote prices per hundred pounds:

Beef Scrap, \$4.00; Blood, Meat, and Bone, \$2.25; Poultry Bone (3 sizes), \$2.25; Ground Oyster Shells, \$1.00; Poultry Grit, 90c.

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WE PAY FREIGHT to all Stations in Ontario south and east of Sudbury on 500 lbs. or over.

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The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

## High Farming at Hilldale

By "Your Uncle Henry."

When I come to think of it I didn't take quite time to finish at last writing what I had to say about the subject of we farmers enlarging our object of we farmers enlarging out and making them big enough to hold our sons and keep them in the business, something after the fashion of the successful man in business in the nearby city. I forgot all about mentioning some important points I wish to raise in favor of the plan suggested.

One thing I always did not like about the father retiring from the farm, and leaving it to his son or sons, is the fact of such a place being a one-man business. Before the boy can get possession, father must either die, or retire. It always was repulsive to me to think of any red-blooded boy, or young man, hanging around for his father to die! It has always seemed near to criminal to me to ask the father to retire from work he loves so well, and at which he is so happy.

### BOYS SHARING IN THE BUSINESS

Now an idea I like about this bigger business is that the boys can have a share of it from the start. It is their business as well as father's business. They can have their share. They help to make the business greater. They help to make it more profitable, and with their share, which, as the business grows, becomes quite large enough to satisfy them, they do not require that their father should die in order that they might get his property; nor that he should retire that they might have his farm.

I do not consider it necessary that a great big acreage of farm land is necessary in order to work out this thing I have been talking about last time and in this letter. I believe we can have such a great big business here in this province on quite a small farm. I would prefer, say, 200 or 250 acres. However I believe 100 acres rightly stocked would be big enough.

When you come to think of it, it is really marvellous what can be done on 100 acres of good land. Why it can carry at least one cow per acre; it might do even more. This, of course, would require the cattle to be stall fed and "soiled"—some green crops cut for them in summer. It would necessitate having good pure bred stock.

Then in districts favored to it, fruit growing might figure largely. Poultry and bees could occupy important departments. Selected seed grain could be made a specialty. Through these various lines and others that might be added, an income approximating \$5,000, more or less, might readily be had off a 100-acre farm—the income varying according to the location, the degree of intensiveness of develop-

ment, and the business ability of those in charge. Much greater things of course are possible. For these greater things the more ambitious would strive.

### MEN AND BEES COMPARED

The point I wish to make is that where the farm business is run in the way I have suggested it can be made quite big enough for at least two of the boys and their father. They can work harmoniously and happily together. By working together they can accomplish more than all three could working alone. Like a hive of bees—one bee alone cannot make honey, neither can one man alone make money!

Then there is that other pleasing side of how nice it is to work in harmony together, son with the father, all interested in the one business!

Far too many of us are working in too small a way. We have not enlarged out enough. We have not made our farms big enough in the way of things worth while, and we have not brought the farm anywhere near its possible returns in annual income. We have not been able to keep our boys with us. Is it any wonder that they have been attracted elsewhere? This ought not to be and need not be, (although to be sure I would not favor keeping any boy at home who did not choose to stay at home.) I would, however, that he were given the opportunity to stay at home, and that the old home business be big enough to satisfy any reasonable mortal.

Next time I must write about that subject of hired men, which according to promise should have come this time.

### Premature Calving

Dr. M. H. Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn.

It is usually wise to wait for at least two or three days in case the after-birth does not come away and the cow is eating and apparently doing well. After this time the after-birth can usually be removed much more easily if necessary. In some cases it is advisable to wait still longer rather than to exert much force in separating the after-birth from the womb. It will usually not come away easily following a premature birth. If the after-birth does not come away easily within two days in summer or three days in winter, call a competent veterinarian and allow him to use his own judgment as to further procedure.

In some cases it is much wiser to continue injections of warm antiseptic fluids, such as a weak solution of creolin for some time rather than to remove the after-birth forcibly.



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### SOME FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR SUCCESS IN LIVE STOCK BREEDING

By Professor W. J. Kennedy

A Former Canadian, now one of the greatest Live Stock Authorities in the United States, discusses the Failures and Success of Live Stock Men and states some Principles that, if Closely Followed, will lead the Breeder to Permanent Success.

FOR over 20 years I have studied carefully the methods pursued by breeders of live stock, both the successful and the unsuccessful. The former are comparatively few in number compared with the latter. I have had the opportunity of observing the methods pursued on the best farms in the United States, Canada, and eleven different European countries.

In no other line of work is a well-defined purpose so necessary as in the successful breeding of live stock. Each and every one of our present day breeds of live stock was brought up to its very highest degree of excellence by the sheer determination to carry out a well-defined purpose on the part of some two or three men. It is true that hundreds and thousands of men were breeding, but only two or three in each instance, really succeeded. Why did the others fail? Simply because they were like the man walking slowly along the public highway, and when stopped by a stranger who asked him, "Where are you going?" and his reply was, "I don't know, but I'm on my way." It is just so with a great many breeders of stock; they don't know where they are going, but they are on the way, too often on the road to failure.

#### THE RED ROCK OF PROGRESS—UTILITY

No man ever has succeeded and no man ever will succeed for any length of time in breeding live stock who does not have as his slogan that one word—Utility. Almost a century ago, Amos Cruickshank, "the herdsman of Aberdeenshire," said that "the real test of value in beef cattle is their ability to turn straw, turnips, and cake into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit." When ridiculed by his fellow breeders because he overlooked fashionable pedigrees and color markings, he replied that the only question in his mind was, "what is best for our country, our agriculture, and our people." It would be a God-send to our live stock interests if we had to-day a thousand Amos Cruickshanks. The useful animal has always been a moneymaker, and will continue to be so in the future.

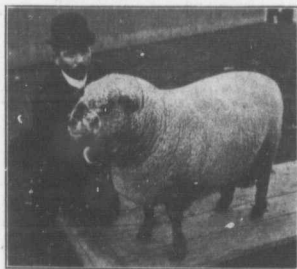
No man ever has succeeded and no man ever will succeed for any length of time in breeding live stock who attaches his kite to "faddism." We do not need to mention any one particular individual to demonstrate the folly of such work. There is hardly a county, in any live stock section of this country or any other country, which has not anywhere from one to 20 men, who have clearly demonstrated that "faddism" is always a forerunner of failure. By "faddism" I refer to the tendency on the part of many men to disregard the really useful features on an animal and go to the extreme on certain blood lines, color markings, shape of ear, head, etc.

I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to beauty of form, color, or general ap-

pearance. I am not. In fact, I always like to see the same when combined with the utility points. But if I had to sacrifice something in selecting a breeding animal it would be the fancy points and not those which indicate utility.

#### STRIVE FOR A GOOD MIDDLE

The longer I study and handle live stock the more I am convinced that the first and most important point to be observed in all meat and milk producing animals is a good middle. The signs of constitution and digestive capacity present their most visible manifestations in the



A Splendid Type of Mutton Sheep

This imported Shropshire ram, owned by J. Lloyd Jones, Brant Co., Ont., is of almost ideal mutton conformation. Notice the low down, blocky type of this ram. As mutton is more profitable than wool, it is well to use breeding stock that, like this ram, will get lambs that will dress a first-class market carcass.

body and not in the extremities. The animal is simply a machine to convert feed into more edible products such as meat and milk. Its capacity is governed almost solely by the size of the middle. These are points which mean dollars and cents to every man who handles live stock.

We must pay more attention to the question of size and vigor in our animals. Size always has and always will be a vital point. It is usually associated with heavy and economical gains. Vigor is absolutely essential. It is associated with heavy gains and also helps to safeguard the animal in time of disease outbreaks. One of the chief causes for deterioration in both size and vigor of our animals is the use of immature sires and dams for breeding purposes. While both sire and dam exert an influence, it has been clearly proven that the mature dam is the most detrimental to progeny.

#### THE CURSE OF IMMATURE SIRS

The continued use of immature sires and dams, especially where corn rations are fed, will seriously reduce both the size and vigor of any

breed or class of live stock. Anything which lessens the size and vigor of the animal renders it less profitable on high priced land. Too much attention cannot be given to the importance of selecting breeding stock from mature parents. In this way, and only in this way, can we retain size and vigor in our herds and flocks.

In conclusion I wish to once more emphasize the importance of utility in all classes of stock. Beware of "faddism" in any of its various forms. Demand masculinity in the sires and femininity in the dams. Also remember that the best results can only be obtained where careful selection is combined with intelligent mating and the proper feeding and management of the animals.

### Azoturea of Horses

By Dr. H. P. Hopkins

A disease of horses that should be guarded against, especially at this time of the year, is azoturia, sometimes called "Monday morning" paralysis, or lumbago. This disease usually follows periods of rest or idleness, especially in cold weather, when horses have been kept on full feed. Horses in good flesh, in the pink of condition, are the ones usually affected. Just as milk fever picks out the best cows in the herd, azoturia seems to strike the best horses in the stable.

The symptoms of the disease come on after the horse has left the stable, sometimes before a mile has been travelled. The first thing usually noticed is that the horse limps or favors one hind limb, frequently knuckling over at the fetlock. This rapidly gets worse if the animal is kept going. Perspiration breaks out over the surface of the body. If not brought to a standstill, the horse will travel till the hind limbs become paralyzed and collapse. If stopped when the first symptoms are shown, the horse will bear all of the weight on the unaffected limb, unless both are affected. He is very restless and uneasy. The sweating is profuse, and may run off the body in streams, even in very cold weather.

#### FURTHER PLAIN SYMPTOMS

The muscles of the crop on the affected side appear very hard and tense, and the skin seems as firm as sole leather. Urine, if passed, is very dark in color, varying from a reddish-brown to a brownish-black. It frequently has the appearance of coffee, and is often quite thick. If both hind legs are affected, the horse usually goes down and makes frequent ineffectual efforts to regain his feet. The breathing is usually labored, the pulse quickened, and the temperature may run high or stay at normal.

The proper thing to do under the above conditions is to stop the horse just as soon as anything is noticed wrong. Stop right in the road if necessary and blanket the horse over the hind quarters. Do not try to return home or to reach a neighboring stable, unless the latter is within a few yards. More horses are killed by trying to keep them going than in any other way. The disease progresses very rapidly if the horse is kept going, and few horses recover if they go

down and are unable to rise. As soon as possible send for a veterinarian to take charge of the case. Do not give the horse any medicine, unless directed to do so by a veterinarian.

#### PREVENTION IS EASY

To prevent azoturia, observe the following rules: If it is necessary for a horse to stand idle for a number of days during cold weather, cut down his feed, especially if he is in good bodily condition. Give a bran mash the evening before starting to work. Give the horse some daily exercise while idle, and see that the bowels are moving freely and regularly. When starting out from the stable, start slowly. Active, vigorous horses will want to step along freely after a rest of a few days, and it is in just such cases as this that we meet azoturia, if proper precautions have not been taken to prevent it.

### Why Buy a Pure Bred Sire?

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

It is estimated that the average yearly production of dairy cows in Ontario, is between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds per cow. The majority of cow owners use a grade, or "scrub" sire to increase or maintain their herds. By the law of cross-inheritance, dairy qualities from the heifers, are chiefly obtained from the sire and not from the dam; hence the explanation of so many medium to poor milkers among heifers from common cows, which are themselves fair to good milkers. There is no one thing which dairy farmers could do, which would so quickly and inexpensively increase the average milk production of ordinary dairy herds as the use of a pure bred dairy sire, and this at small cost. We have frequently attended sales where dairy bulls of good breeding were almost begging for a customer. Frequently such are sold at about \$100 or less. This ought not to be in a dairy country like ours.

Let us look into this matter a little more closely. Suppose a milkman pays \$100 for a

should have, at the end of 10 years (not including progeny of heifers) 300 cows and heifers, worth \$100 each, or a herd worth \$30,000 on the 12 farms. For an investment of \$300 we have a return of \$30,000 in 10 years. Grade sires under similar circumstances would produce a herd not worth more than half this sum or \$15,000. This is assuming that they are all kept on the farm. In practice, they will not all be retained unless a man is prepared to increase his herd.

Looking at it in another way. The first cross on common cows with a prepotent dairy sire would in all probability, double the milk production of the grade cows at the end of the second lactation period. Instead of 3,500 lbs. of milk per cow in a year, we may reasonably expect a yield of 7,000 lbs. of milk for the first cross, and 1,000 lbs. per cow additional, yearly, for each succeeding cross, up to the third or fourth cross, at least. At the low price of one dollar per 100 lbs. of milk, this means a yearly increase of \$35 a cow, \$350 for 10 cows, \$4,200 for the Association of 12 cow owners, who have invested in three pure bred dairy sires.

We are quite aware that in actual practice it does not work out exactly as it does on paper, but we have no hesitation in recommending the use of pure bred dairy sires to all milk producers, who rear their own cows. Cows are becoming so expensive that it will pay to rear a number of good heifer calves each year. I was in a stable recently where a carload of very ordinary cows cost the purchaser \$74 each. The next day, another man showed me some cows that cost a good deal more than \$74 each. It looks as if the rearing of cows would soon be a profitable business, if it is not already such.

### Pointers on Sheep

Col. Robt. McEwen, Middlesex Co., Ont.

One of the reasons why there is little attention given by farmers along sheep lines is that there has been still less doing along educational

### An Advocate of In-Breeding

L. J. Flower, Queen's Co., N. B.

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy there was a short screed on the evils of in-breeding. The Jersey cow was held up as a terrible example of what comes of it all. Is it not true that the most prepotent bull in American Jerseydom a half century ago was the offspring of an own brother and sister, and equally so that many present day animals of great merit carry his blood. No one will deny that Jersey breeder, to-day are intermingling the blood of the descendants of the great bull Golden Lad. But he is a rash man who dare say that the Jersey has not improved in the last 50 years. And the record of the only Jersey entered in the feeding demonstration at the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee in 1911 shows that she is right around the top when it comes to economical production of butter fat. What more would our friend have?

The dictum that "like produces like," or the likeness of some ancestor, seems to be very generally accepted amongst breeders. I had an impression that the more thoughtful hold it also true that in-breeding will fix the merits or demerits of a certain family on the offspring, and that it is only necessary to find an animal of great merit, and consequently few defects, to render the in-breeding of his descendants desirable. It is, to my mind, one of the plainest lessons in breeding history.

#### AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE DOG

A half trotter or so ago, Mr. Russell Llewellyn founded a family of English setters that were invincible in field and showing. They were all descended from two animals—Duke and Rheobe.

No one will question the ability of the English thoroughbred horse to perform nearly any feat requiring speed and endurance. The foundation on which he is built was the blood of three horses crossed back and forth—the Darley Arabian, the Gololphin Arabian, and the Byerly Turk.

Several centuries ago, Count Orloff, a Russian, evolved a breed of horses which has few superiors in weight—pulling at a high rate of speed at the trot. One of its present day representatives, the grey stallion Krepesch, holds the world's record for the fastest straight-away mile on ice. Count Orloff descended these great horses by crossing the descendants of one horse, Prosty, one upon another.

#### TROTTERS ARE IN-BRED

The American trotter is the result of in-breeding the descendants of imported Messenger, more particularly those of his son Mambrino, and still more especially those of the latter's grandson Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Nearly every trotter of note carries several crosses of Hambletonian blood. Perhaps the most prepotent trotting stallion of to-day is Bingen, 2.06½. His first and second dams were by sons of George Wilkes, a son of Hambletonian, while his sire was by another son, Electioneer. Bingen's son, Nblan, the world's champion trotter, gets four additional Hambletonian crosses through Sir Walter, Jr., the sire of his dam. The Harvester, the world's champion trotting stallion, carries eight crosses of Hambletonian blood.

With such an array of facts for the guidance of the breeder, it seems to me that an assailant of in-breeding, in the abstract, is throwing away his time. He is beginning a little too late in the day.

In Sweden they take their seed barley to the cheese factories, where it is treated for loose smut in the vats of the factory at a cost of two cents to three cents a bushel.—D. H. Newman, B.S.A., Ottawa, Ont.



A Substantial Farm Steading in one of Ontario's Banner Counties

There are several points about the home of Wm. Levan, Halton Co., Ont., that might well be copied by many other farmers. Note the orchard, the silo, and, in the photo taken from a different direction, an attractive arrangement of shrubs in front of the house would also be seen.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

dairy sire. Or, what is better, suppose an Association of 10 or 12 farmers owning 120 to 150 cows, purchase three sires and divide these among three groups, having 40 to 50 cows in each group. The bulls could be changed at the end of four years, and again each two years, and thus have their services for eight years without in-breeding, for those who do not wish to "in-breed."

#### WILL IT PAY?

Let us look at the financial side of the question. Assume that 12 men owning 10 cows each, purchase three pure bred sires at a cost of \$300. Assuming further that half the calves will be bulls, which sell for \$2 each and that a limited number of extra cows, say 40, are served at \$2 each, we shall have an income during 10 years of \$2,000 from these two sources, which would pay interest on investment, cost of feed, risk, etc. If half the calves are heifers and then half of these discarded for various reasons, we

lines. Likewise we farmers are liable to follow the other fellow. One sells sheep and another does likewise.

I do not believe that dogs are as important a factor as is supposed in strangling sheep husbandry. Returns from municipalities show that the dog tax is never taken out in fines.

Many sheep men are losing much money through worms, and do not know the reason for the unthriftness of their flock; greater attention required here.

A ewe costs \$6 or \$7. In eight or 10 months we have an increase of 125 per cent. We have a lamb worth \$5 or \$6 for the increase. Thus we have the price of the ewe back and the wool for its keep. And we still have the ewe. I do not know of any other business that can offer the same attractive proposition.

I do not advise going into sheep on an extensive scale. I would prefer to see a small flock on every farm.

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### To Keep the Boy on the Farm

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

In this year of grace, 1913, much is being said regarding the respective merits of city and country life. Too often the lures of the city are successful in diverting thereto the life energies of many a promising young son of the soil whose proper vocation in life is agriculture. Much is being made of the so-called advantages of urban over rural life; the sympathy of numbers, the social life, the variety of recreation, that the city offers; all these are being held up to the youth of the country as inducements to take up his abode in the city. It is, therefore, advisable that those of us who believe in the farm should urge the advantages of modern rural life "in season and out of season," as is being done by thinking men, even in our towns, and by the press in every civilized community.

I acknowledge that to the uninitiated the glamor and attraction of the crowded city street, the roar and bustle of increasing traffic and of the city social life, the theatres, the music halls, the city churches, are all but irresistible. Experience is only necessary in many cases to show that appearances are often deceptive and often make real life this too late.

#### LET US BE COUNTRY LIFE BOOSTERS

On the other hand the more the advantages of modern rural life are held up and emphasized before the youth of our land, the better the chance of inducing them not to forsake the most independent, healthiest, and most satisfactory mode of obtaining a livelihood under the sun. If they are taught to recognize that the most is not to be made of life by grubbing and striving to pile dollars on dollars and that generally the man with the muck rake neglects the crown of glory, it would be a great step in the right direction. The reward of honest enterprise and faithful living hangs easily within his reach on the farm.

Could we but be successful in impressing the rising generation with the fact that rural life in these days of the telephone, the penny post, the electric and steam railroads, and the agricultural college affords the most ambitious and enterprising full scope for his talents in engaging in an operation demanding scientific and careful management and in close relation with the innumerable mysteries of Nature and Nature's God, we should have laid another cornerstone in the foundation of our national prosperity and vitality.

#### WHY I AM ON THE FARM

From my earliest boyhood, I can recollect having a decided desire for a tidy, well kept homestead, and I recollect that often while driving through the country with my father, I would make a mental note of various homesteads which would attract my attention, inwardly resolving that when I was a man my farm would equal or excel them. I well remember one farm in a neighboring county that was my beau ideal. It was owned by a man nicknamed "Tidy Jim," and I remember determining that my farm should equal or excel his, and I have never forgotten my boyish resolve.

Ever since I have managed a farm for myself, "Neatness" and "Tidiness" have been prominent words in my mouth. While a good appearance is not everything, yet the spirit of neatness and carefulness is infused into all departments of farm work, I consider that it decidedly makes for success. In addition, I have always made it my aim to plan everything ahead carefully, and when my plans were made to carry them out. To plan carefully is half the battle in farm work and carefully laid plans thoroughly carried out are, I know, another important factor in successful farming. Keeping the proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull

boy," constantly before me, my plans always include recreation as an important feature. Social gatherings, excursions, visits to other farms, and agricultural fairs and shows have never been neglected, as the benefit obtained from wholesome relaxation of this nature is incalculable.

I have always endeavored to keep my supply of farming implements up-to-date, and consider it a paying investment to buy the best and most up-to-date machinery and to keep it well housed. It is certainly sheer waste of money after having gotten a fine stock of implements to let the elements play havoc with them.

I consider that an early start in the morning and a prompt finish in the evening within reasonable hours is in the long run the best method and I make it a point never to let the work crowd me, but to keep the work done up thoroughly to the proper time. I do not wish to

### My Experience with Tile Drains

B. F. Armstrong, Leeds Co., Ont.

Previous to 1910 I had a piece of pasture land lying between two hills, which was a mass of mud holes. The wet piece was about 1,200 feet in length and about 20 rods wide. No matter how dry the season this land was always wet. The cattle had to go through this lot to get to the barn; I concluded to break it and drain it. I fenced this land and in the winter of 1910 I took a tape and measured the length of tile that would be required. I found that it would take 1,200 feet of four-inch tile and 300 feet of three-inch to drain the lot.

In the spring the boys and I began ditching and putting in the tile. We finished this work, cleaned up the ground, and sowed oats. In all there was about five acres affected by water. The tile cost \$45, and I allowed \$25 for the ditching work, making a total of \$70. The first



Specimens of a Breed of Cattle New in Canada, but Steadily Gaining Ground

Brown Swiss cattle have at last found their way into Canada. Down in Quebec province specimens of this breed were exhibited at several of the Fall Shows and attracted most favorable attention. They were big, strong animals, perhaps a little coarse, but looking the kind that can make good use of rough feed. Canadian visitors to the National Dairy Show, at Chicago, had a further opportunity of inspecting animals of this to us a new breed. The illustration herewith shows a string of some of the first Brown Swiss cattle owned in the United States to-day. Individual cows of the breed have official seven-day records running as high as 37 lbs. 2 ounces of butter.

change places with any man, and as for the idea of living a retired life in town, it is far from my thoughts. The farm affords me the best of homes.

#### Horse Notes

A scalded bran mash every Saturday night is as much appreciated by the farm horse as is his Christmas turkey by his owner.

There are probably as many horses clipped in the fall of the year as in the spring. This practice is certainly not designed for the comfort of the horse. It is an advertisement of the laziness of its owner.

How about the horses' teeth? They should be in good condition for the several months of dry feeding to come. Let the veterinarian have a look at the mouth of every horse on the farm.

Horses like variety in their feeding as well as we do. Drop in a carrot or a mangle once in a while.

A harness room warmed by a small stove in which wet harness may be dried, will add immeasurably to the life of the harness. Do not get into the habit, however, of sitting in that warm harness room when there is other work to be done.

Never leave home from now till the first of May without a good warm blanket to throw over the horses while they are standing.

I believe in putting a good price on a good product. If the farmer has to pay well for improved seed grain, he will appreciate it all the more.—Dr. Chas. Saunders, Ottawa, Ont.

season I had 100 bushels of oats from this land worth \$35 and five loads of straw worth \$25, making altogether \$90 for the first year.

In 1911 I had 300 bushels of oats, which sold for 44 cts. a bushel or \$132, five tons of straw worth \$7 a ton, or \$35, making a total of \$167. Last summer this field was in timothy hay. I had one car load of nearly A1 stuff, and sold it for \$13 a ton.

Now, if there is anything a farmer can do which will bring in quicker returns than I realized on this draining, I don't know what it is.

Isn't it foolish to endanger the safety of a \$2,000 barn rather than spend \$1.50 on a safety lantern? Cheap lanterns that easily take fire have burned down many a good barn.

I do not believe in allowing manure to accumulate around the barnyard even when it is piled in the most approved manner and on a site from which there can be no leaching. If it does leach spread on the field, the leachings go where they will do the most good, and there is not the same loss through heating as when the manure is left in piles. I make a strong point of the daily distribution. It is wonderful how quickly manure accumulates if it is allowed to go for a day or two. Now is a good time to start this practice of daily distribution that I have been following with the greatest of satisfaction ever since I heard it advocated some seven or eight years ago.—A. P. Kenyon, Middlesex Co., Ont.

# Livingston's Cake and Meal

have from  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  more real flesh-forming food-value than other feeds. This has been proved by actual tests on the Livingston Farm. From the very first they fatten the cattle and better the milk.

Made by skilled experts, with every up-to-date manufacturing aid to help them—by the Old Patent Process, which cooks the food, insuring its keeping for any length of time and making it more easy to digest.

Neither too soft (which means waste), nor too hard (which hinders digestion)—the animal gets the full strength of each particle. Suppose you try them at once—they both

## Save and Make Money

Talk to your dealer, to-day, about Livingston's Cake and Meal—or write us direct. Address: The Dominion Lined Oil Co., Limited, Baden, Toronto, Montreal and Owen Sound.

A word of thanks to

## Farm Engine Contestants

We do not wish to wait until the contest is decided to thank the farmers who have so kindly helped us by sending in lists of practical uses for

### Fairbanks-Morse

Farm Engines

Thousands of lists have been received, many times the number that we expected. We had hoped to be able to announce the winner before this time, but the number of replies threatens to delay the verdict for several weeks.

We sincerely appreciate the time and trouble taken by every contestant and regret that there were not more prizes offered. We have, however, devised a means whereby we can show our appreciation. If you sent us a list of suggestions, we can show from us by letter in regard to this, as soon as the prize-winner is decided.

In the meantime, rest assured that we are doing everything in our power to hasten a decision without injury to any contestants' interests, and accept our sincerest thanks.

Farm Booklet Editor

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.  
Montreal

To those who did not  
enter the contest

The purpose of this contest was to get information for a book entitled "Uses for a Farm Engine," describing practical and profitable uses for a Fairbanks-Morse engine. The first edition of this book will be off the press shortly. A copy will be sent without a separate request to every farmer who entered the contest. There will be several thousand copies more than enough for contestants, however, and these will be mailed free to the farmers who first request them. If you desire a copy, we would urge you to write for it at once, as the demand promises to quickly exhaust the edition. Please state whether or not you already own an engine, and, if so, what size it is.

## SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered by the swine department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experiences through these columns.

### Individuality of the Feeder

Jas. McNish, Oxford Co., Ont.  
Book knowledge is good. Practical knowledge too, is good. But I have known men who have read in books and papers everything they could find relative to the management of swine and have had lots of practical knowledge besides, who have net made a success of feeding hogs.

Successful hog feeding is a knack and the most illiterate man in the country may understand better how to make cheap gains from hogs than the most (book) studious of all his neighbors. One has only to look around their own neighborhood to know that this is so. I do not believe, however, that this knack is a hereditary quality or even born in a man. I regard it as the result of another quality that he has. Close observation of all details.

Hog feeding, to many of us is simply carrying suit to swine. To the most successful hog feeder it is not still carrying primarily, but a most interesting study. He will soon know just what feeds his hogs like best, how many times a day it is best to feed them and just how much they will eat and pay for. If there is anyone who needs to develop this power of observation it is those of us who must depend for a part of our income on the pork receipts.

### Scalding and Dressing Hogs

By Prof. Andrew Boss.

It is an easy matter to dress hogs neatly provided the temperature of the water is just right. The water for scalding should be heated to a temperature of 200-212 degrees Fahrenheit. On a farm where it must be heated in the house, usually it should be boiling when removed from the stove. If turned into a cold barrel it will then be about the right temperature, 185-195 degrees, when the hog is ready to be scalded. Water at 165-175 degrees will scald a hog, but more time will be required and the results are not so satisfactory. It is not expected that a thermometer will always be used, but boiling water carried from the stove to a cold barrel out of doors will usually be at about the right temperature for scalding, when the hog is put in the barrel, unless there is unnecessary delay.

A small shovelful of hard wood ashes, added to the water, aids materially in removing the scurf from the body, although has had effect in loosening the hair. A lump of lino or a handful of soft soap will have the same effect.

#### A PRECAUTION IN SCALDING

While being scalded the hog should be kept moving constantly to avoid cooking the skin. As soon as the hair and scurf slip easily from the surface, scalding is complete. If it is suspected that the water is too hot, scald the hind end of the hog first; if too cold, the front end. In order to always get a good scald on the head which is difficult to clean.

The scraping should begin just as soon as the hog is removed from the water and the more rapidly it is done the easier it will be. The head and feet should be cleaned first, as they cool quickly. A small hand "candlestick" scraper is a very convenient tool for the purpose. It may be purchased at almost any hardware store for from 25 to 35 cents.

After removing the hair from the

body the hog should be hung up and rinsed with hot water and then with cold, scraping down with a sharp knife to remove all hair and scurf from the body.

### Butcher Notes

Animals with fine bones and soft, luxuriant hair, are more likely to yield good quality of meat than those with coarse bones and wiry hair.

An animal should never be losing in flesh at the time of slaughter. If failing, the muscle fibres are shrinking and contain small amounts of water. As a consequence, the meat is tough and dry. When the animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and better quality of meat results. A better meat product will be obtained from an animal in only medium flesh but gaining rapidly than from an animal that is very fat but not gaining in flesh.

### Farrowing Time

Andrew Goodison, Perth Co., Ont.

How much does it cost to feed a sow for one year? I have heard it variously estimated at \$18 to \$25. Some of my friends put it even lower than that, but I cannot see how they do it, and keep the sow living.

And who restricts do we get for this expenditure? Just the annual, or semi-annual, litters of young pigs. The value of a sow's carcass at the end of her period of usefulness does not amount to much in paying for her keep through several years. If we are to make a profit on the sow, therefore, we must first have good litters and then we must raise the greater number of these litters to a marketable age.

In the first place I like to have the young pigs come strong. A week before the young ones are expected, I would start to feed the sow a little bran and a spoonful of linseed meal. As farrowing time approaches, I would gradually increase the bran and decrease the other feeds and at farrowing time bran only would be fed. At other times bran is one of the poorest feeds for brood sows, but around farrowing time it is invaluable. It has a wonderful cooling effect and tones up the entire system.

#### SAFE FEEDING AT FIRST.

I don't believe in letting the youngsters have too much milk when they first arrive. Diarrhoea will result that greatly weakens them, although not often fatal. Should they get diarrhoea a teaspoonful of alum water made by dissolving a half teaspoonful in a pint of warm water will help. The mother should be given a teaspoonful of baking soda in her feed as the trouble may start with her.

As to the sow's feed, I first give her a few handfuls of bran in three or four quarts of lukewarm water. The amount of bran is gradually increased adding other food the second day. In five or six days I would have her on full feed. Following these directions I am able to give the young pigs such a good start in life that they are in just the right position to make money for me.

I believe that the man has more to do with making a profit from the dairy cow than has the cow herself.

Even under the best conditions it is impossible to entirely eliminate the losses of stored manure, and for this reason we believe in hauling the fresh water directly from the barn to the stall. The drying manure does not take any of its fertilizing constituents. There are circumstances when it is practical to put the manure in piles, preferably under cover, but in ordinary farm work, it is far better to haul the manure directly from the barn to the field.—A. R.

## Why the

A. H. Men

The Jersey have many The Jersey to milk, and gives a Lo of milk it doesn't that milk, the milk to know that we can rec if our citize milk we w plaints abou ple say tha don't thrive have found other breed the best, J. Alberta. I in that far will do well We supp we are pr



A. H. Menzies tell you that Columbia bro they have g be proud. tion.

cause we ha good ones a two. We ar the Canadian and out of herd in mil record of p then two an two more her year. One eished with a was two year lbs.; fat, 439 in milk, 317 heifer calf mo of the year. our other co

Name
Fancy Countess
Golden Milkmaid
2nd year Just
Lady Buttercup
2nd year
3rd year
Lady Rose of
Lilac of Penn
" "
" "

Bluebell of Pe

Beautiful Rose

We have b Faculty Coun Farm We try can afford ar is from one ica. The dar U. S. A., and was 608 lbs.

Why the Jersey is My Favorite

A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, B. C.

The Jersey cow is my favorite. We have many reasons for our preference. The Jersey is kind and gentle, easy to milk, and when properly cared for gives a luscious supply of the richest of milk. As she is not a big cow it doesn't take much feed to produce that milk. When you come to sell the milk or cream what a pleasure it is to know that we have something that we can recommend! We are sure that if our cities were supplied with Jersey milk we would never hear any complaints about the quality. Some people say that Jerseys are delicate and don't thrive in Canada's climate. We have found them just as hardy as any other breeds. One of the best if not the best, Jersey, in Canada, lives in Alberta. If the Jersey will do well in that far north land we are sure she will do well in any part of Canada.

We suppose that one reason why we are proud of our Jerseys is be-

ing very much better. We have good reason to be quite satisfied with the Jersey.

Dairy Cow Efficiency

Albert Clarke, Halton Co., Ont. The most efficient production on the part of the dairy cow necessitates comfortable quarters. One morning last fall passing along the road I noticed some cows and young stock standing outside the barn door and wishing they were inside. It was a cold day. They were hunched up. Their hair was long and standing on end. Of course this was neither productive nor profitable. Their owner told me so.

I felt like suggesting to that owner that if he wanted to know what his stock felt like he might go out without an overcoat and try the shelter of the windward side of the straw stack or the barbed wire fence for a few hours. As long as he could feel comfortable without moving or working, he might feel reasonably certain that



Is It Any Wonder that their Owner Prefers the Jersey?

A. H. Menzies and Son, Pender Island, B. C., "bank" on the Jersey. And when they tell you that the Jersey is profitable they speak from experience. These British Columbia breeders realized long ago that strain counts for more than breed and they have gathered about them a profit making herd of which any one might well be proud. Notice the strongly constituted, deep bodied cows in the illustration. Cows of this type are desirable in a herd of any breed.

cause we happen to have some very good ones all bred by ourselves but two. We are very much interested in the Canadian Record of Performance, and out of eleven cows (our whole herd in milk), six have passed the record of Performance test, some of them two and three times. We have two more heifers that will qualify this year. One of our heifers lately finished with a splendid record. Her age was two years, 46 days. Milk 9,574.25 lbs.; fat, 493.158 lbs.; test, 5.15; days in milk, 317. She dropped us a fine heifer calf more than two weeks inside of the year. Here are the records of our other cows:

his cows were comfortable too; but not any longer.

There is no objection to letting the cows outdoors once a day when the weather is fine, even if it is cool. Let them enjoy the fresh air. But after they have exercised a while put them back in the barn and they will lie down to rest, chew their cud, and digest and assimilate their food so bringing the machine into work that will manufacture milk laden with golden butter. It is conditions such as this that are conducive to highest dairy cow efficiency.

The Minister of Agriculture for

Name	Age	Milk	Fat	Per cent	Days in milk
Fancy Countess	8	5,899.5	494.894	5.75	366
Golden Milkmaid	4	8,482.5	499.411	4.85	338
2nd year just finished	6	8,907	449.770	5.01	352
Lady Buttercup of Pender	2	8,216	449.770	5.61	352
2nd year	4	5,286.5	466.5291	5.01	366
3rd year	6	9,986	523.4	5.23	362
Lady Rose of Pender	2	8,014	427.34	5.35	362
2nd year	3	10,065.5	499.133	4.95	364
Lilac of Pender	2	6,674	344.15	5.15	352
Next year	3	8,454.5	471.41	5.60	365
Bluebell of Pender	3	6,547	371.29	5.78	Didn't qualify
Beautiful Bess	2	5,345	277.5	5.19	Didn't qualify

We have bred all of the above but Fancy Countess and Golden Milkmaid. We try to get the best sire we can afford and our present herd built is from one of the best cows in America. The dam belongs to Washington, U. S. A., and her record for last year was 908 lbs. of fat, and this year she

Quebec, Mr. J. Ed. Caron, has granted a charter for the formation of a Cooperative Society of Maple Sugar Makers. This society held its first annual meeting for the election of directors at Waterloo, Que., in the Town Hall, on Thursday, January 9th, 1913.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR CREAM

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED is now paying 31c per lb. for Butter Fat. We buy cream, sweet or sour, of good flavor. We furnish the cans and pay the express charges within a radius of 250 miles of Toronto.

We test and weigh each can on arrival, and send you a statement for same.

We pay all patrons once a week, and the price is increased as the price of butter advances.

Drop us a card, and we shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED TORONTO - CANADA

MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS



ENTER THIS CONTEST

The demand for genuine and high-grade goods so enhances the market price of Maple Syrup and Syrup that we have decided to open a competition to educate the consumer who is more familiar with the second or third grade article. To obtain this result, we offer \$500 in gold for the best made syrup and sugar.

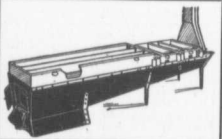
Syrup and Sugar on Exhibition in Montreal

The object of making a display of this kind is to show the public the products of the very best Maple Syrup and Syrup Makers in Canada, and must undoubtedly result in unlimited benefit to you should you be one of the exhibitors. All syrup must be made on a Grimm "Champion" - of winning a prize - will be paid for if you enter the contest, or returned after contest is over if you so desire.

The entries will be exhibited in the magnificent Show Window of the "Montreal Star."

Why not properly equip yourself to be a Winner in this contest?

State number of trees you tap and we will give you price on a suitable sized outfit.



For all conditions and particulars, address:

PRIZE CONTEST: (Don't Forget Coupon) GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED 58 Wellington Street MONTREAL

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD**

THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER IN THE WORLD

We are going to prove this to you by quoting from letters received from men who have tested this wonderful cattle food and know Gave 33% More Milk. T. Stover, the famous breeder of Jerseys, says: "I fed International Stock Food to my cows all winter, and the milk yield was at least two-thirds greater, and the cows are looking better than ever before."

L. J. Koch writes: "A three-year old cow was giving a gallon of milk every evening when put on dry feed and one tablespoonful of International Stock Food per day. She is now giving two gallons of milk each morning and the milk is 60% richer."

25% Increase in 10 Days. Woods & Murphy, owners of the "Clifton Herd" of Holsteins state: "We used International Stock Food for a cow that was run down and a poor feeder. After 10 days the International Stock Food increased milk from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. In a few days the butter fat, removed from milk, butter and cream, saves calves."

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Our "33,000 Stock Food" ought to be in the hands of every farmer and Stockman. We have a copy for you. Send free on request.

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto





ario Dutrie,  
ve. Dufferin,  
Muskoka and  
2nd. N. H.  
Tross: Lt. E.

# POULTRY YARD

## Making Poultry Pay

While it may be safely asserted that all farms have their flocks of poultry, and that in proportion to capital invested larger profits are derived from that source than from any other live stock, yet farmers as a rule do not give that consideration to the poultry department to which it is justly entitled.

Success or failure with poultry depends entirely upon the management, and in studying the cause of failures the poultry keeper must hold in view the fact that the fowls are creatures in his charge, and that upon his judgment hinges the question of profit or loss. A careful study of the causes of failure of many who have ventured into the poultry business leads us to conclude that the following are the chief reasons:

### WHY THEY FAILED

Endeavoring to keep too many fowls where room for one only can be obtained; that is, saving in expenses by cheapening cost of houses and space.

Buying fowls from other farms and thus bringing disease and lice into the flocks.

Over feeding, the fowls being supplied with greatest abundance under the supposition, "the more feed the more eggs."

Cold draughts over the fowls at night, with a view to supplying fresh air, when the temperature is low.

Wasting time with sick fowls instead of destroying all birds that cannot be cured quickly.

Disregarding the breeds by keeping anything that is a fowl.

### A FREQUENT MISTAKE

Lack of exercise, the fowls being idle, discontented and consuming food because they have nothing else to do.

Feeding corn and wheat exclusively and omitting foods which supply albumen for egg production.

Feeding three times a day, the result being indigestion and the introduction of disease in the flock.

Lice, both mites and the large lice that are found only on the bodies of the fowls at all seasons of the year.

Failure to keep the houses and yards clean. Labor is withheld at the most important period.

Success, therefore, depends upon the observance of certain rules, a negligence of the one being almost equivalent to disregard of all. Space permits the mention of but one—lice.

### TO DISCOVER LICE

All poultrymen are willing to get rid of lice, but they seldom know when their fowls are infested. They examine the poultry houses and destroy the mites, but the real pests are seldom discovered. They exist at all seasons on the bodies of the fowls, usually close to the skin, on the heads, under the wings, etc. As soon as chicks are hatched these large lice go to them from the hens. A single large grey louse can torture a chick to death.

There are but two remedies for lice—examine frequently, and work. To a quart of kerosene add one-quarter pint of crude carbolic acid. Shake a pound of hard soap in a half gallon of water, boiling until soap is in solution. While hot, add kerosene and acid, mix briskly for 15 minutes until a creamy substance results, then add 20 quarts of warm water and spray every place where fowls are kept. For lice on bodies, add 10 drops each of oil of sassafras, cedar, and pennyroyal to one-quarter pint of melted lard and apply daily until fowls are free from lice, but never apply oils too freely on fowls.

A little intelligent care given to the poultry industry on every farm will bring a profitable income to the farmer, while the consumer will be greatly benefited through a reduction in the cost of living.

## The Man—Not the Cow L. J. A., Huntingdon Co., Que.

"Kill the man, not the cow."  
This was a pretty sharp expression, but it hit me on the head, all right. I was driving through the district with a cattle buyer looking for grade cows. We had just visited a herd of grade Ayrshires that were capable of making a year. They had the right conformation and the right breeding to fill the milk pail to overflowing. But instead of that, they were just making their 3,000 or 3,500 pounds of milk a year. The weak point was in the man himself. He had inherited a big bunch of old-fashioned prejudice that he clung to with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. For instance, his father had been in the habit of starving the cows all winter for the milk that they would make in the months of June and September. He was then worth little or nothing, and the expense of keeping cows all winter for the milk that they would give in summer was not a consideration. With hay at \$16 a ton, however, this plan is no longer profitable.

Likewise the value of cows has increased. The value of the stables has increased. The dairyman's plan costs too much now to have it running six months in the year. We must keep the plant running 12 months, and this is only possible by good winter feeding and up-to-date management.

It is said that we could get half of the cows in the country and they would never be missed so far as actual profits are concerned. We might also, I believe, deport one-half of the dairymen in the country, and the world, never be missed. We need to get rid of a big bunch of that old-fashioned prejudice.

## About Milking

A. J. C., Peel Co., Ont.

"I recently caught a good cow very cheap," said a big dairymen near Toronto to me last week. "She was a pure bred Jersey, and were not that she lacked a quarter of her udder would have been worth a couple of hundred dollars at least, but I got her for a little over \$100 because of that lost quarter. She will give almost as much milk as if she had her whole four quarters, and as a breeder her value is not injured in the least."

"But her selling value certainly is. It seems that the breeder from whom I bought this cow allows anyone and everyone who happens to be working on his farm to milk his cows. One of his men happens to be untrustworthy. This cow that I now have had a sore teat and raised a fuss whenever the milker tried to handle it. As a result he just let her go and she certainly had a pretty looking udder when I happened along and bought her."

"We farmers, particularly those of us who have large dairy herds, find it hard to keep our eye on the milker," continued my friend. "I have adopted a plan that works out splendidly. I selected a good, reliable Scotchman who was well up in dairying, offered him good pay and work all the year round, and gave him full responsibility for my dairy herd. He is always on the job, and if a cow does not do the milking right he will soon let me know. This plan I find much more satisfactory than trying to keep an eye on the milkers myself."

This sounds to me like common-sense wisdom, so I am taking this opportunity of passing it on.

## People Like These Songs

Our Sacred Song Offer has proved to be wonderfully popular. We have had to order many hundreds more than we expected.

Here is what one lady writes:

"Received my sacred song Saturday evening and was greatly pleased with it. I have sung it at two entertainments already. Everybody thinks it is grand. I am enclosing money for the other 2 pieces. I am sure you that if they are as pretty as this one is, I will be very thankful to you for your trouble."

A gentlemen writes:

"The 3 songs, 5, 6, 7, you sent me are lovely. I would very much like to have the full set. I have sung in choir for 25 years, and led one for 22 years, and have therefore handled a lot of music. If the others are as good as the 3 sent me, I simply must have them."

## Extension of Special Offer

So many of our people have written us ordering these songs, and others have asked us to give them a little more time and the advantage of the special offers we made recently, that we have decided to allow those offers to hold good till February 1st, 1913.

The following are the ten in this complete set of beautiful and inspiring Sacred Songs by Gordon V. Thompson, a Canadian.

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jesus Now              | 6. The Golden City |
| 2. Remember Me            | 7. Mother's Story  |
| 3. Drifting               | 8. He Knows        |
| 4. Anchored               | 9. Somebody        |
| 5. Step out for Jesus 10. | 10. Glory          |

The Complete Set of 10, \$1.00 only, postage paid.

These songs are known as the Life Songs. They are very much appreciated everywhere. They are printed on the best of paper, just like the 66 made you generally buy.

A bar from each of two of these songs (No 9 at top, No 3 at bottom) we give in connection with this advertisement. Take them to your piano or your organ now and try them out. They will delight you.

## Our Best Offer

We want you to get us one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy, at only \$1.00. Send the new subscriber's name and address and his \$1.00 along with only 50¢ of your own money and we will send you this complete set of songs, postage paid, to your address.

These songs will delight your friends who hear you sing them. They have been sung by the best singers in Toronto, including Arthur Blight, Rutven McDonald and Donald O. McCreary and used by Harold Jarvis, Hunter.

While they are not difficult, they are most appealing; they are beautiful.

Plan now who you will see and get as a new subscriber to Farm and Dairy. Send in your order early.

## Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**You Can't Control the Price of Feed**

but you can manage your poultry as to prevent waste of feed and make a profit on every pound consumed. It is merely a question of keeping the digestive system in condition to properly perform the work of turning feed into eggs and meat.

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**

does just this. It sharpens the appetite, increases digestion, stimulates the egg producing organs, purifies the blood. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Don't wait till disease to sweep through your flock. Use

**Pratt's Roup Cure**

25c, 50c, \$1

to prevent colds, catarrh and roup. It cures too!

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or PRATT FOOD CO., OF CANADA, Ltd., Toronto



**Over 99 (Ninety-nine) %**

Over 99 per cent of "Our People" keep poultry. That is why each February we publish for "Our People" a Special Magazine Poultry Number of Farm and Dairy. This year we publish our

**5th Annual Poultry No., February 6th**

Give your instructions now covering this great 1913 Special. Remem-ber the enthusiasm of every man or woman who keeps poultry! They are eager for information! They are eager for your goods to help them!

**Warm Water for Cows in Winter**

Possibly American farmers and breeders take to an idea and profit from it more readily than do we Canadians. It would seem to be this way at any rate in connection with the practice of heating water for dairy cows and other stock in winter. A great many progressive breeders in New York State, Michigan and other Northern States, have for years been providing warm water for their stock and do not require their stock to drink ice water, since they have realized this practice to cost them good money in loss of profit they might otherwise have. They have warmed the water for their stock by making use of a tank heater built for the purpose, and which sets right into any water tank or trough.

That our Canadian breeders have an appreciation of the value of warm water over ice water for their cows has been demonstrated to us on many occasions. Many of our breeders have put in individual water basins mainly for the reason that their stock might have water in winter with at least the chill taken off of it. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy was visiting at a breeder's place two years ago, and saw the breeder heating two pails of water on the kitchen stove, carrying the heated water

afterwards a distance of 18 rods or more to the barn, and dumping it into the water trough to temper the cold water he had drawn from the well for his cows. This was a lot of extra work, which could just as well have been done away with and better results obtained by the use of a tank heater, costing only a few dollars, and requiring very little expense for fuel, possibly not much over one dollar for the season, even were good coal used. This breeder has since installed a tank heater and is greatly satisfied with it.

**Pure Bred Stock All Round**

Jas. A. Stewart & Sons, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We have had considerable experience with different breeds of dairy cattle. Lut are now breeding pure Holsteins exclusively. We have at present 32 milking cows, 10 of which are on Record of Performance test, and are doing fairly well. We also have 15 head of young cattle. We send milk to a cheese factory in summer and ship cream in winter, and find both profitable. We favor Holsteins because they give a large flow of milk and test fairly well. Some

**Our Sacred Songs**

The great rush of orders that came to us for the Sacred Songs we have been offering in Farm and Dairy, and the recent holidays, has caused us a little delay in mailing out some of the latest orders.

We hope to have all of the songs, as ordered, mailed out this week at the latest.

Should you not have taken advantage of the opportunity to secure these beautiful and inspiring songs, note the large advertisement, offering the songs, which appears in Farm and Dairy this week. Kindly send in your order at once. The songs will delight you and your friends.

**WE WILL SHOW YOU How to Build Your Barn**

**Use the Coupon To-day**

We will save you money in erecting your building. Our new book of plans will give you lists of material from foundation to roof.

Our local builder agents will co-operate in getting out special plans for you.

If you are going to build or remodel your old barn, get in touch with us at once.

Send the Coupon To-

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited**

Associated with A. B. ORMSBY Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

FACTORIES AT MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. SASKATOON, SASK. PRESTON, ONT. CALGARY, ALTA.

Head Office: PRESTON, ONT.

**USE THIS COUPON**

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.: Please send a copy of "Better Buildings" Free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

WHO IS YOUR BUILDER? .....

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of our cows test over four per cent fat. Another point in their favor is that they have large teats and consequently are easy to milk.

We favor Clydesdale horses. They have the weight and that is what is required for farming in this section. We generally keep a couple of pure-bred mares and a stallion for breeding purposes. We find that the Clydesdales are hardy and easy kept.

Our pure-bred horses bring high prices when we have any for sale.

PLUS ALSO PENS AND We find that there is money in breeding pure-bred pigs. They bring good prices when sold for breeding. We have had experience with different breeds, but favor the Berkshires. Berkshires seem to do well on less feed than most of the other breeds.

We raise pure-bred poultry, R. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns being our choice. The former we find are at their best during winter months, when the price of eggs is high and the latter begin very early in the spring and lay well all summer.

They also lay some in the winter. These two breeds are very hardy and easily raised. We find that our poultry is a very profitable sideline.

Pure-bred poultry, like other pure-bred stock, is much better than mixed breeds in them, and consequently they get better attention. At least such has been our experience.

The dairy cow will eat early cut alfalfa in preference to grain. Late cut alfalfa is hardly to be preferred to kindling sticks.

Your Horses' Feet

W. T. Davis, in a recent issue of the Indiana Farmer, gives the following interesting talk on the care of the horses' feet:

"A friend was looking over my horses the other day and almost the first remark he made was 'how do you succeed in keeping your horses' feet in such splendid condition?' Knowing my business is such that demands their being shod all the time, this question moved me to tell him of some of my experiences and experiments with the horses' feet."

Most of the ailments and defects in horses are located in the hoof. This has caused me to make the feet a special study. The outside of the hoof is composed of a hard shell tissue which practically takes the same treatment or care you would give a cowhide boot.

TOO MUCH MUD

I have a friend who has as good a mud stall as it is possible to make and yet he is having trouble with his



Pure Bred and Well Bred

In common with the majority of competitors in Farm and Dairy inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition, Mr. Oswald Walker of Two Mountains Co., Que., is a lover of pure bred stock. He may be here seen holding a fine young Clydesdale for an editor of Farm and Dairy to photograph.

The hoof of the horse acts practically the same way. If the horse is placed in a mud box the hoof becomes soft and very pliable. Remove from the mud box and the hoof soon becomes like the boot, hard and brittle, breaking off in pieces, and soon there is no place left to drive nails in when you wish to change the shoe. You wonder why your horse is sore-footed, for haven't you kept him in the mud box every chance you had? Sure you have, and that's what's the matter with him—too much mud box.

Use a little commonsense. You wouldn't soak your boot in mud and water to soften it. Certainly not. You would get some good suitable oil and apply it thoroughly and plentifully to your old boot, which you know will toughen the leather and make it wear indefinitely.

Here's the recipe: Take three

parts of fish oil to one part of good pine tar and mix well. Take a small paint brush and apply to the hoof every evening after the horse is put away for the night, and use care not to get it above the hump of the hoof. You will find it will make the hoof tough and pliable, hard to break, never cracking, always holding the shoes well, and the horse never sore-footed if it has been shod right.

Always make the shoe fit the foot not the foot fit the shoe. After he has trimmed the foot down to its natural shape, not cutting the heel too low, do not allow him to get the shoe red hot and burn the hoof until the shoe fits, but make him fit the shoe at the anvil. If he cannot better get the one who can, as many hoofs are ruined in the blacksmith shop this way.

Produce Honey on the Farm

On a recent visit to the home of Mr. Stewart Brown, Peterboro Co., Ontario, an editor of Farm and Dairy noticed several hives of bees out at the side of the house and enquired as to their profitenableness.

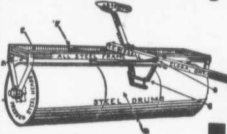
"We eat it three times a day the year round and last year had \$50 worth to sell from seven hives," said Allan, the son who makes the bees his particular charge. "We have had very little expense in connection with them. In fact, the initial expense of getting the colonies is the only one worth mentioning."

"And are they much trouble," asked our editor. "The only real work comes in the fall," was the reply. "Then we have to take off supers and extract the honey. But the work is as nothing compared with the pleasure of having lots of honey for home use. I don't see why every farmer doesn't keep a few hives of bees."

See your friends and have them subscribe to Farm and Dairy.

"Bissell" rollers are a speciality

The "Bissell" Rollers are built by men who have made a life study of this work, and are SPECIALISTS IN THE BUSINESS.



Search as you may, there are no such perfect Land Rollers on the Continent as the "Bissell." Make a note of these points and compare the "Bissell" Rollers with any other Land Roller in America. If the "Bissell" does not convince you that it is the best Roller, then don't buy, but you ought to know the facts, and it will do any person good to make the comparison. No need to send special travellers to sell "Bissell" Rollers. Practical farmers see the difference and prefer the "Bissell."

The 18 cold rolled anti-friction Bearings 1/4 inch thick with lathe cut ends, held in the one piece Malleable Iron Cage, is a single point placing the "Bissell" Roller away ahead.

Look for the name "Bissell" on every Roller. No other is genuine. Ask Dept. R, for free catalogue. T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.

Advertisement for Cheap Profitable Farm Lands. Includes text about stock, poultry, and hog raising, and a list of states: ANY OF THESE BROOKLES FREE. Includes a small map of the Southern Railway region.

Advertisement for Dyer's Fence. Features a portrait of a man and the text: BEATS ALL PRICES, DYER THE FENCE MAN, GUARANTEES HIS GOODS. HE PAYS FREIGHT.

FENCE PRICES UP!—Yes, But Dont Buy Never Buy—Until You Hear From DYER! Let me tell you, friends, steel and wire prices continue to advance. If you want to save good hard dollars that at price below it would not enter than January 15th, 1913. Why not get your order now, I will accept your order sooner or later, but if you order, big or little, I pay freight to any point in Ontario, in if more convenient. ABOUT A STRETCHER. I have the most powerful improved, all-metal stretcher on the market for you at \$6.50 when ordered with the fencing. Big railway fence contractors use it! Or I will loan it free on deposit of \$6.50. Don't be afraid to order today all the fencing you'll need for the year—it's just like keeping money in your pocket. Wire, best No. 9 Yclept hard steel, time proof. These fences have 9 stays to the rod, 22 inches apart.

- 29 cents a rod for Ten strands. 30 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 3 inches to 11 inches. Extra heavy farm fence.
27 cents a rod for Nine strands. 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 4 inches to 9 inches. Extra heavy farm fence.
25 cents a rod for Eight strands. 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 4 inches to 9 inches. Extra heavy farm fence.
22 cents a rod for Seven strands. 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 3 inches to 11 inches. Extra heavy stock fence.
19 cents a rod for Six strands. 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 7 inches to 9 inches. Extra heavy stock fence.
17 cents a rod for Five strands. 48 inches high. Graduated spacing between line wires from 9 inches to 10 inches. Extra heavy stock fence.

GET MY CUT PRICES ON POULTRY FENCE, ROOFING, BARBED WIRE, Etc. DYER'S GATES—A Big Bargain—Order NOW with your fencing, a strong, sturdy gate built for life-long service. Frames of 1 1/2 inch high carbon steel tubing electrically welded. Heavy 9 galvanized wire filling, strongly gripped, solidly braided—no sag—no break. Hinges and latches included. Freight paid if ordered with fencing or on 10 feet wide—\$3.60 12 feet wide—\$4.00 13 feet wide—\$4.00 14 feet wide—\$4.25

Dyer's Lawn Fence, 7 1/2 per foot, best and lowest priced in the market. Write me today—send your order for Fence and Gates. You'll be Glad You Did. DYER, The Fence Man, Dept. T TORONTO, Ont.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



**I. FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Quebec District, Quebec, Dairyman's Association, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

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

**REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. The total circulation of each issue, including copies of paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, are as usually varies from 15,475 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do so because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully selected as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. We would any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss. In any transaction which occurs within one month of such transaction of your loss, we will make good the amount of such loss, and that we had notice of its occurrence, and that we had the facts to be so stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### WHAT OF THE NEW YEAR?

It is well occasionally to look backward and take account of the past. It is better occasionally to look forward and care for the future. We invite our readers in these early days of 1913 to look forward to what this year and the years that will follow this year will have in store for us as Canadian farmers.

The greatest change in agriculture that we foresee will be a complete round-about turn in our attitude towards our own business of farming. From the time the first settler started to clear away the forests of this country, until the present time, we farmers have always regarded production as the end and aim of our existence. Agricultural colleges and the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture have all done their best to teach us

how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before. From now on we are going to give more serious consideration to the marketing of what we produce. Years of scarcity in the past have entailed great hardship on the farmer. In years of plenty decreased prices sometimes reduced returns even below what we secured in years of drought. This year, for instance, it is estimated that the grain crops of the United States will be a billion bushels in excess of the yield of the same crops in 1911 but that, at present market prices, money returns will actually be less than in 1911. The drop in price has more than offset increased yield. This is not as it should be and did the farmer have a larger control in the marketing of his produce we, instead of speculators, would reap the increased returns that should be ours. A start has already been made in this direction. The fruit men are distributing their cooperative societies. We look for a greater growth in the cooperative movement in 1913, and for a still greater growth in the years that follow.

In the very near future we expect to see the taxation of land values only substituted for our present system of taxation of both land and improvements. Many even now are beginning to question the justice of taxing the progressive man for the benefit of his thrifless neighbor and the land speculator. In the last year every farmers' organization in Canada, numerous city boards of trade as well as the citizens of Toronto by popular vote, have endorsed taxation of land values. Public sentiment in Eastern Canada will soon make it necessary for our provincial governments to follow the lead of the Western provinces in changing their assessment acts.

Of special interest to Farm and Dairy readers will be the growth in favor of the dairy cow. Dairying has already been proved the most profitable branch of live stock farming; 1913 will see a steady increasing number of farmers adopting dairying in preference to beef raising.

Every year farming is becoming more and more an occupation for educated, thinking men. There is a growing realization among us that many of the reforms that will give justice to us can only be secured through wise legislation. Let us now get ready to make our needs known in order that we may effectively agitate for the reforms that sooner or later must come if agriculture is to maintain its place as the leading industry of the country.

### DUTY FREE DITCHERS

There is now before the Dominion House a resolution that if made law, will admit traction ditching machines duty free. For two years now Farm and Dairy has been advocating that traction ditchers be removed from the list of dutiable machinery and placed on the free list. Prof. W. H. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College has

persistently agitated for the same change in our tariff laws. Other farm papers have joined in and now it looks as if our agitation were going to bear fruit.

No one now questions the profitability of the drainage investment. Its profitability has been demonstrated in the experience of farmers in almost every community in Eastern Canada. The two factors that at first hindered farmers from draining more extensively were the difficulty of securing the necessary capital and the great scarcity of labor. In Ontario at least, the Government has overcome the problem of capital by making provision whereby farmers can secure money for drainage at a low rate of interest, four per cent, and on easy payments extending over twenty years.

The labor problem is still with us. The traction ditcher promises to overcome this difficulty also. But the great cost of these machines makes men very wary of investing their money in them. Ditching machines are not manufactured in Canada at all, and before they can be imported into this country, three hundred to five hundred dollars must be paid in duty. Were this charge removed many more machines would soon be available, as many men would then be willing to put their money into them and the drainage operations would proceed apace.

So great would be the advantage to the country of placing ditching machines on the free list, that we would think there would be no difficulty in securing the passage of such a measure. Members of the Dominion House, however, seem to have an antipathy to lowering the tariff on anything, even when that article is not manufactured in Canada. Manufacturers, through their lobbyist, are apt to object to the passing of the resolution fearing it would set a bad precedent. It is up to us farmers who would benefit by the passage of such a resolution to let our members know that we stand in favor of the McCoig resolution.

### WINTER READING

Twilight steals in quickly these short, cold, winter days. We may do up a few chores by lantern light, but not many of us care to work long after Old Sol has disappeared in the West. We much prefer a comfortable seat before the open grate or beside the kitchen stove. And then the question is, What are we going to do with the hours before bed time?

We may read. First in order will come the daily newspaper, if we are so fortunate as to have a daily mail service. Through it we may keep ourselves informed on current topics, political and social. Next will come the agricultural paper. The farm paper should take a prominent place in every farmer's reading. Not only do we there find just how other successful farmers do their work, but through it we can keep in touch with the latest and best that scientific men have discovered in relation to agriculture.

But after we have perused both the newspaper and the agricultural journal, we have still much time on our hands, and this time we cannot use to better advantage than by engaging in a solid course of reading along some one particular line. One subject on which every dairy farmer at least should be thoroughly well informed concerns the feeding of cattle. Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" is a standard work on this subject. In it the practical and the scientific are combined in a way that will appeal to every dairy farmer. There is enough subject matter in this one book to occupy the spare time of a farmer for one whole winter.

A winter devoted to "Feeds and Feeding" would leave us much better able to cope with the problems of feeding that are ever presenting themselves to us. An editor of Farm and Dairy spent his spare time one winter on "Feeds and Feeding," and the information gained has been invaluable to him ever since. When we have finished with "Feeds and Feeding," some standard work on soil management might be carefully studied. It is by thus utilizing spare moments on educational reading that many of our farmers who have never seen the inside of a college are thoroughly well informed on both the practical and scientific sides of their calling. What others have done, we can do also.

### The Closing of the Dairy

Nor'West Farmer.

"So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." These words, written so out of the shadowy and mystic past, but the handwriting in which they are writ is still bold and rugged and

It is a simple prayer, very simple indeed to have lived through all the wonderful changes of the centuries; and yet it still finds its echo in the secret places of a thousand hearts. It is the prayer of universal wisdom and of universal human aspiration.

The "numbering of the days"—the closing of the diary—is an occasion of significance. Whether he will or not, every one has to write his book full, sign his name and see the volume of the year put away forever. What kind of story have you written during 1912? Do the pages tell a tale of better living, strong thinking, nobler character? We leave this question for each to answer for himself.

The opening of the new diary is always an occasion for glad helpfulness. The very spiritlessness of the pages is a challenge. The standard of the story that may be written therein is limited only by the quality of the story that there is to write. And so many of us are not determined by any artificial graduation of society.

There are those who ridicule the making of New Year's resolutions; in fact, they laugh at the making of resolutions at any time. They find in their own lives, so they declare, no fulfillment of their good resolves. Perhaps so. It is a serious admission; and behind it there is either lack of purpose or lack of virility of character. But one who wishes to do so must accept the advice of these writings. The Land of Better Things Beyond is never reached by those who sit down by the roadside.

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## AD. TALK

LXI.

A travelling salesman leaned against the counter in the harness store while the proprietor was selling a bill of goods to a farmer.

"The bill amounts to \$4.60, Mr. Jones," said the proprietor; "shall I charge it?"

"Yes, you might," remarked the farmer, slowly withdrawing his hand from his pocket and gathering up the bundle from the counter.

When he had gone the salesman turned to the proprietor, and after the usual interchange of greetings asked him the state of business.

"Business is all right, but collections are just awful," returned the proprietor. "Just seems as though I can't collect money, and it keeps me from paying my bills promptly, and prevents me from getting new goods which I am badly needing."

"You can very easily change that condition," said the salesman, "by merely making a little change in your style of talking. You suggested to your customer a few minutes ago the thought of charging his purchase, and he readily fell in with that idea. A few years ago it was quite the fashion and the proper thing to tell a buyer 'not to mind about the pay, and not to pay until good and ready.'"

"The world has mightily changed since then; the mints and the printing presses have turned out more money, and the custom of paying cash as you go is getting more and more common."

"Buyers are expected to 'mind' about the payment in these days. They are expected to pay cash when they can, and if they do not plank down at the time of purchase, they are expected to do so inside of 30 days."

"It is up to a merchant to train his customers to cash payments or to prompt settlement at the end of the month. He should 'suggest' cash; or, if the goods are charged he should strongly suggest that payment is to be made at the end of the month."

"This little subtle form of suggestion, this attitude of expectation, the occasional remark that the prompt settlements are now the custom of the business world, will exert a tremendous influence in educating your customers into the custom of cash payment or short time terms."

And when you advertise, while it's all right to get enquiries, it's generally far better to make your advertisement cause your enquirer to dip his pen again to write a check, or send in cash.

In a medium like Farm and Dairy, BACKED as it is WITH AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE and going out to prosperous, CASH-PAYING DAIRY FARMERS, you can realize handsomely on this idea by stating price and calling for cash with order.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

## The Farm Boy's Livestock

By Howard Vaughan.

The December sun was lingering on the western horizon. The crisp stillness of an ideal winter night was fast approaching as a farm boy hurried home from school. His thoughts were not driven hither and thither by every chance expression of his school-mates. He had a purpose. A pony "all his own" was waiting to be tended for the night—a calf was bawling for its evening meal.

When the chores were done that evening and the men went up to the house for supper, "the boy's pony" was the most comfortable horse on all the farm. He had taken a run through the back pasture for exercise. He'd had a supper of oats and corn and he stood in bright straw. His knees contentedly munching the cleanest of timothy hay. The "boy's calf" too, shared the pony's luxury. Skim-milk and fat alone were not enough for it. A little oats and corn ground finely accounted for its fat and smooth appearance. A few handfuls of oilmeal each day had kept it sleek and healthy. No one on that farm took greater care of the stock than did the boy. No one tried harder to keep it healthy and attractive in appearance.

## HIS START IN BUSINESS.

But the boy's brother had also an interest in the stock of the farm. At this time he owned three of the best hogs, besides an old cow and two of her calves. His start in raising livestock came from money made by a single broken-legged pig. A quick move of the hogs in laying time had rolled a wheel over the little porker's leg. The injury was severe and the chance of recovery seemed slight. The boy's father gave him the pig and told him it might be his if he would be responsible for its care.

Days, weeks, and months went by. The pig gradually became stronger and finally grew into a valuable hog. It was hardly more than a year old when it became the mother of six little porkers, all strong and healthy. The boy watched them carefully, kept them growing as fast as possible, and finally sold them. A bank account was started with the proceeds. The next year another litter came. They were raised and sold also.

It took only three years of raising hogs to get money to start in cattle. The boy paid the profits of the "broken-legged" sow to his father for an old cow with a bright little calf by her side. The cow was not as fat as some he had seen, nor was she as smooth and symmetrical as some that had been shown at the county fair. She was, however, the mother of several good calves and she had proved a money-maker for the farmer. Before she died this old cow had raised for the boy four calves, two of which were sold. With the money from these sales, the boy then bought the best heifer calf on his father's farm. He fed it himself, took it to the county fair, and won with it over his father's stock.

## Another Big Potato Yield

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I see the picture of one hill of potatoes in your paper, Farm and Dairy, Dec. 5th issue, which weighed 13 lbs. 2 ozs. I sent you one pound of Burpee's extra early potatoes last spring and planted them in eight hills, and when I dug them in the fall I weighed from the eight hills 88 lbs. of good potatoes. Can anyone beat that?—John Lovett, Cranbrook, B. C.

I must congratulate you on getting out such a splendid Breeders' Number.—Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.

# DE LAVAL

## CREAM SEPARATORS

There's no good reason why you should wait till spring before getting one

On the contrary you may buy a DE LAVAL NOW and save half its cost by spring. Moreover, if you can't conveniently pay cash you can buy a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

As to your NEED of a separator, if you have the milk of even a single cow to cream you are wasting quantity and quality of product every day you go without one. This waste is usually greatest in cold weather and with cows old in lactation, and it counts most, of course, when butter prices are high. Then with a separator there is always the sweet warm skim milk, and saving of time and labor, in addition.

When it comes to a choice of separators DE LAVAL superiority is now universally recognized. Those who "know" replace the other separator with a DE LAVAL later—thousands of users do that every year. If you already have some other machine the sooner you exchange it for a DE LAVAL the better.

Why not start 1913 right in dairying? SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL NOW when you have plenty of time to investigate thoroughly. The nearest DE LAVAL agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial of it.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED

173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

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## MORE MILK—MORE FLESH

as produced by Cotton Seed Meal than is possible with any other feed. It's as true as rich as corn. Guaranteed 41 to 85% Protein. Try a sample ton. You will buy more. Price, \$33 per ton, Windsor, St. Thomas or Woodstock; \$33.80, Berlin or Baden; \$34.00, Barrie; \$34, Toronto; and \$33.10, Peterboro. Send check for trial order. Ask for our free booklet.

The J. E. BARTLETT CO., Detroit, Mich.

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AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR

Podgros Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.—129 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

## Hogs Crave For Meat

It is a well known fact among hog raisers that hogs have a craving for animal food—meat. The reason for this is because the usual foods, such as corn, clover, alfalfa, skim milk, wheat middlings, are deficient in protein and phosphate of lime, the two most important food elements needed for the development of the hog. On the other hand, animal food is rich in protein and phosphate of lime.

# HARAB Digestive Tankage

is an animal food, prepared especially for hogs, from wholesome beef trimmings enriched with pure blood. Eight times as rich in Protein and Phosphate of Lime as an equal weight of corn. Incomparable as a quick developer of firm sound flesh. Endorsed by the experimental farms and big stock raisers. Write for the Harab Booklet.

Agents Wanted

The Harab Line of Animal Foods is high-grade. A great business corporation stand behind the Harab products. Write for our agency proposition.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., Ltd.  
TORONTO, CANADA

Makers of The Harab Line of Stock, Hog, Horse and Poultry Foods

**ECONOMIZE!**

Raise Calves On Less Milk and Make More Money

You can raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost by using

**CALFINE**

The Stockman's Friend (Made in Canada)

"We have used your Calfine for several months with astonishing success. We are feeding several calves for the purpose and they are far purer and we have ever known." F. J. Matory, Brookford, Ont. July 8, 1912.

CALFINE is a pure, wholesome, nutritious food for calves. It is made in Canada, and when you buy it you have no duty to pay.

Get CALFINE from your dealer or send us a money order for \$1.75 and we will send 100 lbs., freight paid, to any station in Ontario, east and south of Sudbury.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario

**WANTED**

General Farm Hand. Must be milkier. Scotch or Irish preferred. State wages. JNO. C. BROWN, STANFORD, ONT.

**Well DRILLING MACHINES**

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

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Why make butter during the winter months when you can ship your cream weekly, and get the highest market price? If within one hundred miles of London we can guarantee you your butter-fat for December, at least 30c per pound F. O. B. your nearest express office, and supply cans for shipment (6 or 8 or 10 gallon to suit your requirements). We return immediately each shipment is tested. A non-ward will bring a can (specify size available) and enable you to give this system a fair trial.

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You will learn how you can obtain a better roofing at a lower cost, and one that will give you years of serviceable wear.

The Galt Art Metal Co. Limited

253 Stone Road Galt Ontario.

**Creamery Department**

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to contribute to our readers, and to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for our column. Address letters to Creamery Department.

**Dairy Exports Growing Less**

The season of 1912 will be marked in the history of the dairy industry in Canada as being the first since Confederation in which practically no butter was exported to Great Britain. The total exports of butter from all ports during the period from April 1 to October 31 amounted to 492,955 pounds, consisting chiefly of tinned butter from the Maritime Provinces to the West Indies, and inferior dairy butter from the Prairie Provinces to the United States. Coupled with the small export of butter is the further fact, which at first glance seems rather astonishing, that we have imported during the same period, that is to say, during the active season of manufacture in Canada, no less than 2,759,928 pounds of butter. On analysis, however, we find that these figures are largely made up of imports from New Zealand into British Columbia, and also from the United States into that Province. British Columbia requires every year several million dollars worth of butter in excess of her own production. The freight charges are less from New Zealand to Vancouver than they are from Montreal to Vancouver, and the price of butter ruled higher in the Montreal market during the period mentioned than it did in New Zealand, thus offsetting the duty on the butter imported.

The Australian steamer which arrived at Vancouver December 10 carried 5,000 boxes of New Zealand butter, and it is announced that space has been booked for a large quantity by each steamer during the next few months.

**CANADIAN EXPORTS**

In the following table the exports of all dairy products for the period April 1 to October 31 are compared with the same period in 1911—

	Lbs.	Value
Cheese	129,079,312	\$16,236,092
Butter	9,380,135	1,526,569
Casewin	729,407	27,352
Cond'd milk	3,919,390	366,841
Milk, fresh (gals.)	1,550	151
Cream, fresh (gals.)	729,635	643,899
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$19,114,830</b>

	Lbs.	Value
Cheese	119,367,842	\$15,923,916
Butter	492,955	136,499
Casewin	295,315	12,759
Cond'd milk	199,249	14,677
Milk, fresh (gals.)	1,394	344
Cream, fresh (gals.)	555,545	502,155
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$16,581,660</b>

**GREATER HOME DEMAND**

The above figures, which cover only seven months in each year, are not strictly comparable, unless considered side by side at the end of both periods. Exact figures of stocks on hand are not obtainable, but there was probably not very much difference between the two years in that respect, except that fully 19 per cent. more of the stock of 1912 will be required for home consumption as compared with the former year.

While the export figures are important, it must not be forgotten that the domestic trade in milk and its products is five or six times larger than the export trade. And, further, the one is increasing rapidly, while the other is declining, although the writer does not share the views of those who think our export of dairy produce will cease in four or five

years. There are yet great potentials for increased dairy production in some parts of Canada, and the present high range of prices is the best possible kind of stimulus to that end.—Toronto Globe.

**Importance of Pure Water**

The importance of a pure supply of water for the creamery is dealt with in a recent issue of the Irish Home-keeper by a writer signing himself "Economist," who compares prices for the Danish and Irish products. He says: "For some weeks past a marked difference in prices have been noticed between the Danish and Irish quotations in the market reports in the daily press and from other sources. This is very disappointing to makers of Irish creamery butter whose produce should now, in the midst of the grass season, be equal if not superior to that of the best makes of any country. No doubt the inquiry there will be a number of causes assigned for this strange difference in prices. In many cases it is clear that there is nothing to justify the difference, as several Irish creameries turn out a butter that for superior quality cannot be beaten. Others there are whose butter appears good when made, but it lacks in keeping qualities. In these days of keen competition, no creamery can afford to successfully compete unless hope is given first consideration.

**A FACTOR TO ATTEND TO**

"Among the factors which largely influence the keeping qualities of butter is the purity of the water supply used in churning purposes. It may seem strange that quite a number of creameries have gone on for years making butter and receiving complaints of its keeping quality, and yet have never taken the trouble of having a bacteriological analysis made to find out what injury the impure nature of their water supply causes them. This impure water must have been well known when provision to remove it has been inserted in the Irish dairying bill now before Parliament.

"The committee and manager of every creamery should be fully alive to the absolute necessity for providing an abundant supply of perfectly pure spring water. They should know that water, if either slightly or largely impure, is unfit for buttermaking, and should have taken steps to procure a pure supply, either by sinking a new well or by boring for water.

"As most of the wells from which Irish creameries draw their water supplies are comparatively shallow and liable to be affected by surface water, contamination may be much more frequent than is ever thought of. This is particularly the case where the subsoil is porous and where arrangements are not satisfactory for draining away surface water from the vicinity of the well.

"It may be asked what bearing has this on the great difference in price between the Danish and Irish butters. It is this. In the sluggish markets that prevailed for weeks past several lots of Irish creamery butter suffered from deterioration of keeping qualities and developed a decidedly fishy flavor. This inferior quality caused a depression in the markets and in the prices for Irish creamery butter generally.

"It is significant that during these weeks there was a good deal of rain, and possibly a good deal of contamination reaching the dairies of the creameries' water supplies."

We have noticed that wherever we have found a fine farm we have found a smart, clever woman at the bottom of it.

**Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam**

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Fur. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges. Day goods are received. Skinned and cleaned. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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**EASTERN ONTARIO Live Stock AND Poultry Show**

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Will be given by prominent men on subjects relating to the various Live Stock Classes, also Seeds, Poultry and Field Crops.

Single Fare Rates on All Railroads. For programme of judging and lectures apply to Secretary.

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500,000 feet, all kinds and sizes. New and second hand. Also 500,000 feet of iron pipe, galvanized, galvanized, steam heating, greenhouses, construction, fencing posts, etc. Also enormous stock of wire fencing, gates, pulleys, cables, rails, roof-iron, saws, vises, forges, all at 20% to 75% less than regular value. Catalogue on request.

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**MERCHANTS' PRODUCE CO.**

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.

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**Cheese Department**  
Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

**Cheese Makers and Cuts**

C. W. Norval, Dundas Co., Ont.  
That the cheese maker has to make good cuts on the price of his cheese has always seemed to many of the boys to be a burning injustice. To me, however, it always seemed just, that if there were any cuts on our cheese, we were the ones who should pay the cost. It is true that the trouble may be found in the patrons sending poor milk, but it is our duty to refuse such milk. Making the patron pay a part of the cut might induce him to be more careful with his milk, but it might also have the effect of making the cheese maker more careless.

Most of the boys who look at this question in a thoroughly fair and open minded way, I think, agree with me.

**Cheese Items for Makers**

The up-to-date sanitary cheesemaker uses troughs in his factory as much

as possible in place of pipes to convey the milk and whey from one place to another. Sanitariums everywhere recommend such method. Troughs are much more easy to clean and moreover it is much easier to tell when they are clean.

Whether your factory is running during the winter season or not, it behoves the owner to keep the factory in good repair and get it in the best of shape for another season. In many factories the drainage system is wholly inadequate, simply because it was not put in right in the first place. The floor in the cheese factory has no business being wet all the time, as it is in many places. Where the floor is in this condition coal and ashes are tracked all over and it is impossible to keep things in the most sanitary shape. The winter is the time to make repairs.

Many cheesemakers have the idea that a large amount of rennet will cause the curd to expel the whey faster than if less rennet were used. However recent experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment station do not bear

**Work Among Patrons**

A. H. Wilson, Dairy Instructor, Leeds, Ont.  
I made 241 flavor tests this past season and found about 25 per cent. of them over-ripe or tainted, which was the direct result of unsanitary stables, the improper washing of the cans, or the milk not being properly cooled down immediately after milking. I visited 34 farms connected with these flavor tests in the interests of sanitation.

Since last December I have had face to face talks in the interests of dairying with 740 of the patrons, either in the annual meetings, on the farm or on the milk stand. There are 1,469 patrons in Brockville East district and as in former years a pamphlet on the production and care of milk from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was delivered to every one of these men.

We were unable to visit as many farms as we desired, on account of the very strenuous season and so many difficulties to be overcome. I hope that some plan may be mapped out whereby every farm can be visited and at a time of the year when the patrons have a little time at their disposal to talk over matters in connection with dairy work. We all know that farm help is very scarce, therefore the owner is a busy man. In 75 cases out of 100 he is back in the fields at work when the local instructor calls. Nevertheless, I know progressive farmers are making splendid improvements, and as rapidly as their profits will permit. In this present year 41 new combined barns and stables have been built, 24 silos and 47 new concrete and wood pig houses, which are a credit to the pig builders. A great many milk houses with ice chambers and crane lifts connected therewith, have also been built.

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Instructive 64-page illustrated catalogue  
Briefful of what you want to know about getting better results from the soil, increases the most efficient farm and garden tools ever imagined—  
**Planet Jr**  
No. 2 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drills, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow tools, etc., thoroughly tested, quickly, easily, thoroughly, without waste described inside, outside, inside, horse, horse, harness and tractors—  
**S. L. ALLEN & Co.**  
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Write for name of our nearest agency

**1913 Specials**

- 5th Annual Series**  
FARM AND DAIRY  
Big Poultry . . . . . Feb. 6  
Orchard and Garden . . . . . Mar 6  
Dairy Magazine . . . . . April 10  
Farm Improvement . . . . . May 8  
Farm Machinery . . . . . June 5  
Exhibition Special . . . . . Aug. 28  
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Better Service for You Than Ever. Get your instructions to cover these Great Specials. Fix them now for *Poultry Number*, February 1st.

**WANTED—A CHEESE MAKER**

By the Northport Cheese and Butter Co. for the season of 1913 to make by the cwt. and furnish his own help. State experience and give credentials. Applications received up to Jan. 14th, 1913.

D. H. FRASER, Secretary, Northport, Ont.

**BUTTER MAKER WANTED**

For the Bridgen Cheese and Butter Company, Limited, for the year 1913. Tenders to be received up to and until Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of January, 1913.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be addressed—

**WM. DOOLAN**  
Secretary-Treasurer  
**The Bridgen Cheese and Butter Co., Ltd.**  
WHEELER P.O. - ONTARIO

**A CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE**

In good dairy district, near the village of St. Paul's, in Perth Co. Everything in good repair. For terms and particulars apply to  
**A. J. THISTLE, Secy., St. Paul's Cheese Co., ST. PAUL'S, ONT.**

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

**CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE**

One of the best locations in Western Ontario. Output of 175 tons. Immediate possession. For full particulars, apply to Box 66, Farm and Dairy.

**Farm Help**

Farm Laborers will again be brought out this year by our Immigration Department.  
**Also Boys and Domestic Servants**  
We are making a special effort this year in country districts and will have the best class of immigrants. We seek desirable places for these.

Apply early for application form to  
**The Salvation Army Immigration Dept.**  
A Burt Street, TORONTO, Ont.

**OUR ADVERTISERS**

We guarantee that every advertiser in this paper is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers we turn away all unsuitable advertisers. Should any advertiser herein desire dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one year from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of the contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

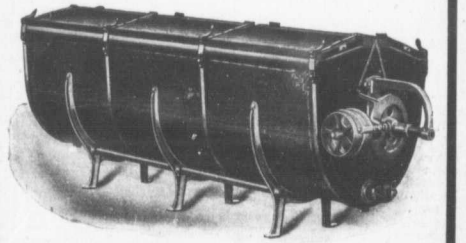
this out. It was found that curds made with two to six ounces of rennet but otherwise alike gave up whey equally fast after cutting. Of course, the curd could be cut sooner when more rennet was used, but, other conditions being equal, the whey is expelled equally fast after cutting whether two, three, four or six ounces of rennet per hundred were used in the milk.

Ne man ever milked clean milk from a dirty cow in a dirty barn; it can't be done. That may be the reason some of our patrons have started to deliver milk with that "cowy" odor. The covered milk pail is a step in the right direction for the prevention of this condition. The "Journal" is of the opinion that it would pay every cheese factory owner to furnish all patrons with a covered pail, if necessary, in order to get patrons to adopt them. Then use the sediment test, and show up the poor ones. You'll get results worth while, and will be able to meet a substitution better cheese to pay for the trouble and expense it incurs.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

Farm and Dairy suits the ordinary farmer better than any other paper of its kind that I have ever taken.—John Mason, Northumberland Co., Ont.

**This Machine Will Settle Your Creamery Troubles**

See it at the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Conventions



**The Beaver Cream Ripener**

The Beaver Cream Ripener will be exhibited at both the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Conventions and all Creamerymen should carefully investigate its merits while at the Conventions.

No more lumpy and uneven butter when the Beaver is used to Ripen Cream. The Beaver Cream Ripener is carefully built to last and gives a most efficient service. The price is very reasonable. Don't fail to inspect this machine and also our Beaver Perfection Churn and Beaver Starter Can while at the Conventions. Drop us a card. We can explain the many advantages of the Beaver Creamery Apparatus more fully to you.

**W. A. DRUMMOND & CO., Toronto, Canada**



IN all things it is better to hope than to despair.—Goethe.

## His Awakening

By Ella H. Stratton.

JERRY LAWSON stepped from the back door and gazed around him with unseeing eyes. The broad, fertile acres of his farm stretched almost as far as eye could reach, and beyond them lay the wood lot, his latest purchase in real estate, for, although counted a rich man Jerry Lawson was "land poor."

A sigh fluttered over his lips as he took a few steps and turned for a deliberate survey of the daisy house which had been his home for so long. His eyes, so suddenly opened by Dr. Slocum, took in every detail of its dinginess. It was dilapidated and needed paint, but might be made attractive. Abigail had said it would be lovely,—and Abigail, the wife of his youth, was lying in that house, dying from overwork—so the doctor had said!

A bird alighted on a limb and began a merry song. The man seizing a stone and threw it at the songster impatiently. What right had even a bird to be joyful when Abigail was dead?

It could not be—it should not be! In their forty years of married life Abigail had never failed him, she would not leave him alone now. Then his gaze wandered over the broad acres again, and he almost hated them for their beautiful promise. What good was their harvest when Abigail was dying?

The helplessness and hopefulness of the human race surged through his brain, as he fell upon his knees on that door-step and breathed a fervent petition to the Guide of mankind.

"Oh, God, dear God!" he whispered tremulously. "Let this evil pass from me. I have been a selfish man, oh, Lord, but I will do better. Spare her dear life and I will remember the poor and afflicted. Give her back to me and I will love and cherish her. She shall have the new top buggy, the silk dress and the real ostrich plume for her hat. Yes, she shall have forty of them if she can use 'em. Oh, Lord, hear me. I know that I have not used her right, I have thought too much of laying up wealth which is refused, Lord, in the sight, and I have refused to get her what her woman's heart was set on because I wanted my own way. But I will do better. Spare her life, Lord, and I will put a pump in the kitchen this very week. Amn."

"I'll go right about it, too!" he exclaimed aloud as he rose from his knees, and his first look was towards the old sweep well. It was some distance from the kitchen door and Abigail had lugged water up that hill for forty years without complaining! And the path to the well had not been her only uphill road either.

"I was looking for you, Mr. Lawson," said Dr. Slocum, coming around the corner of the house at that moment. "Here is a prescription, you had better ride to the village with me, my office is here, then call at my office for the nurse—I will see that she is ready. Your wife requires

the best of care and pleasant surroundings. Give her something to be glad about and she may get well."

"She shall have it, doctor," Lord, she shall have everything she ever wanted if I can get it for her!" ejaculated the man, renewing his vow to the Lord as he answered the doctor.

"Then work lively if you really want to save her," cautioned the doctor sharply, as he moved away.

"Yes, Lord," answered Jerry meek-



Doesn't this remind one of Pioneer Days?

Wolves were common in the days when our fathers and grandfathers cleared away the forests. In most sections they are now a curiosity. In our illustration we see Benj. Coomes, Peterboro Co., Ont., at the conclusion of a successful day's hunt. He has a real wolf.

—Photo, courtesy Mary A. Hales, Peterboro Co., Ont.

ly, then he hurried to the barn for the horse.

A nurse had no sooner taken the place of the kind neighbor at the sick woman's side than he rushed away in the opposite direction to return with Nancy Ham, a stout girl for the housework. There was a brief visit to the sick room, then another trip to the village and when he returned this time a shining top buggy was trailing behind the old democrat. But he took it through the field and not by the open bedroom window where Abigail lay, too tired and listless to notice. When he entered the house he carried a long white box and a fat brown paper bundle.

"How is she now?" he asked the nurse anxiously.

"She is simply tired out, Mr. Lawson,"—she paused to measure the meal for the gruel she was preparing. "She is too tired to talk but she keeps worrying about the work when she ought to be asleep. Perhaps if you go in and tell her it is getting along all right she will be more easy. She seems to be afraid you will not like something."

"What?—yes, yes, I will, Oh, Lord, I will—help me!" he breathed; then seizing the box and bundle, he went into the bedroom where his sick wife

lay, her face as white as the pillow against which it rested. Was the nurse right? Was Abigail afraid of him?

"Well, Abby, how d'ye do tonight?" he began awkwardly. "I had a streak of good luck today—sold them bucking steers for twice what they were really worth—and I happened to think that you'd always wanted a silk dress and a red feather. There they are."

He clumsily took the cover from the box to show the long, curling ostrich feather, and shook the shining folds of glistening silk out over the bed, in a triumphant, expectant way. Abigail gave one incredulous startled look into his face, then laid her hand carelessly upon the silk folds.

"You bought them for me, Jerry? Thank you so much," she whispered, then tears rolled down her white cheeks and she murmured piteously. "If I'd only had 'em when I could wear 'em—but you'll bury 'em with me, Jerry, you'll bury 'em with me. And to think you got 'em at last!"

"But that ain't all, Abby," he cried breathlessly. "There's a new top buggy with bicycle wheels, and a brand new harness with silver buckles on it in the barn this minute. They're for you, Abby, they're for you. And Smith is going to begin tomorrow

around as one in a dream. The old, tumble-down fence was gone, and a neat lawn, upon which a velvet growth was just showing, sloped to the roadside.

"You wait, possies, I s'pose, but I thought you'd like to s'kick 'em yourself," Jerry remarked carelessly. "See anything else?"

Abigail's eyes returned to the house, then met her husband's inquiring look with misty thanks. "The house was a shining coat of paint and blinds adorned the windows, while a neat gravel walk led up to the door.

"I—I—do you all I could, Abby," he stammered, and some way his arm got around her waist, and her head rested lovingly against his shoulder. "When you get strong enough to boss inside of the house we'll begin on that, and we'll have a home, d'ye hear, that my girl. I s' something we never had, though you've done your part towards it. We're going to take care of you. We'll be glad to give you comfort for the rest of the rest!"

"But the cost, Jerry, the cost!" "Both the cost!" he laughed. "I've sold Brown the north meadow. I've come to a realizing sense that a good wife is a rare rubbin' I want to keep mine. And—and—I've made a vow unto the Lord, Abigail, I tell me now—I want the truth—you're not afraid of me, Abby, are you?"

She did not answer—in words. She laid her cheek against his trembling hand for a moment, softly, caressingly, then drew his head down and kissed him. But Jerry Lawson understood and was content.—Successful Farming.

## The Out-of-date Best Room

Mrs. Wm. Bacon, Simcoe Co., Ont. Don't the shivers run up and down your spine at the recollection of the "spare room" of your childhood?

It was gloomy experience to be ushered along a narrow corridor out of sound of the rest of the family, into an atmosphere recondent of the feather-bed, the starched smell of the "pieced quilt" (which was still stand-offish when one tried to tuck it under one's chin), and air having every constituent but oxygen. Struggling with the window meant defeat and one resigned one's mind and body to nightmare and a morning headache.

These days have passed, and the pendulum has swung to the opposite limit. The world is full of "fresh air fends," and a good thing it is; but there is something to be said against the pallor of the guest room of today.

We do not wish our unexpected visitor to feel that we have turned out to know she looks better than she does for her, but we do wish her to feel that she is in a home; that it is our home and we are gladly, joyfully taking her into its heart.

Now a guest arrives tired, and travel stained. Her room should not stand out too pale, too dainty for a background to one who feels, whether she looks it or not, somewhat disheveled in attire and stranded in expression. Let this guest room be spotless in cleanliness, sweet and fresh in air, but not a place of dead white, palest blue, or most delicate green. The average woman will glance in the mirror, and, with such a background, the average woman will look her worst. And you and I know, dear editor, that a woman is not perfectly comfortable when she knows she looks her worst. It may be she already feels the changes the years have made—and this room increases her sensitiveness.

The choice in color should be prominent, the little comforts should be prominent, the easy chair, the bright short story to settle the nerves, the convenient light and, if such a boon is possible, the open fire.



### The Upward Look

#### The Greatest Thing in the World

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

"And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity I am nothing.

"And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing."—1. Cor. 13: 1-3.

The chapter from which these three verses are taken, we believe to be one of the greatest and most wonderful, and yet one of the simplest in the Scriptures. And the more we read and study it the more wonderful does it become, and only in this way can we have any conception of the depth of meaning contained therein. Almost every one has an ideal which they cherish; their main object in life is to strive to live as near to the attaining of that ideal as seems possible. Many of us appear to think that if we attend church regularly, support our church, and when mingling with our friends appear fairly religious, that we are just about perfect. In reality, however,

if we think only of outward appearances we will fall far short of the joy of living.

Then again, how often we think if we only had the gift of eloquence we might be able to stir men's hearts and do so much good, but we are told that "though we speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love, we are become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Our gift of eloquence would prove of no avail if we did not have the love of God in our hearts. We are sometimes led to believe that the greatest thing in the religious world is faith, but it is clearly brought out in this passage that charity, or love, as it is more frequently expressed, is even greater than faith. Peter tells us, "Above all things have fervent love among yourselves." In John's Gospel we read, "God is love." In Romans 13:10, Paul says that "Love is the fulfilling of the law." In those days men were trying to reach heaven by works more than by faith and love. But Christ tells us a more simple way. If we will only love God and one another, we will unconsciously fulfill all the other commandments, and in this way fulfil the law. For instance, in the commandment, "Take not His name in vain," we would not think of doing so did we truly love God. Nor would it be necessary to think of that commandment, "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy." If we have this wonderful love in our hearts the breaking of these commandments would be ob-

nnoxious to us.

Paul singles out love as the supreme possession, because it lasts. He goes over a list of the great things of his day, and shows us that these will all fade away. Paul had no charge against these things in themselves. All he said about them was that they would not last. But certain it is that love will last. Are we not told that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should have everlasting life."

Henry Drummond says: "In the Book of Matthew, where the Judgment Day is depicted for us in the imagery of Oue seated upon a throne and dividing the sheep from the goats, the test of a man then is not, 'How have I believed?' but 'How have I loved?' The final test of religion is not religiousness, but Love; not what I have done, believed, or achieved, but how have I discharged the common duties of life. The words which all of us shall one day hear, sound not of theology but of life, not of church or saints but of the hungry and the poor, not of Bibles and prayer books but of cups of cold water in the name of Christ. Let us live to help that on."

#### Things to Think About

If a room where you are compelled to work, sleep or live is dusty, dirty, overheated, poorly ventilated or damp, it is dangerous. These disease-producing conditions may be rem-

edied without much trouble or expense. Soap, water, and "elbow grease," will remove dust and dirt; opening windows a little at the top and bottom will give you fresh air.

Another word about dust — Never sweep a room with a broom that raises dust. Don't have the old-fashioned, discarded, tacked-down carpets. Use rugs that can be taken up and are easily cleaned out of doors. In dusting woodwork and furniture never use a feather duster. Instead use a dampened cloth that will take up the dust without flinging it all over the rooms. Never sweep a room with the windows closed. Remember that room dust is always dangerous.

A dust-laden air is always dangerous. Out-door air that is full of dust is bad air for any one to breathe. Even dust that is free from disease germs is not good for the lungs. In most of the trades in connection with which dust cannot well be avoided there are protective devices that are required by law to be used, that greatly lessen the dangers from dust. In the home, however, the dust may be more dangerous than that in most workshops and there is no law compelling the use of protective devices of any kind such as a vacuum cleaner. The one protection is to be found in the intelligence and care exercised by those who have the care of the home.

The best thing to have around the home is a cheerful husband.

#### Room

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**Add water to milk—  
You weaken the milk.  
Add soft wheat to flour—  
You weaken your flour.  
Cheapens it too.  
Soft wheat costs less—worth less.  
Soft wheat flour has less gluten less nutriment.  
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.  
Soft flour has less strength, less quality gluten.  
Giving less good things for your money and things less good.  
Use Manitoba flour—Manitoba hard wheat flour.  
Having everything the soft stuff lacks.  
Fire uses is all Manitoba.  
Without a grain of cheaper wheat.  
Strengthen your food values.  
Use FIVE ROSES.**

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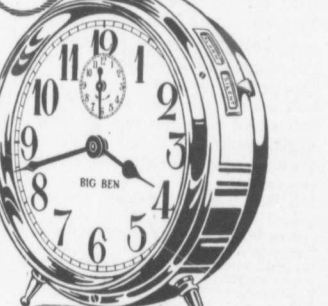
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can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

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## To Our "Good Samaritans"

It is an old story—scandened on a journey—robbed—shunned by friends—dying—when fortunately a Stranger whom Christ has immortalized, and whom all the world loves, comes to the rescue with his sympathy and money.

Not one man maimed, but hundreds of poor unfortunate—robbed by a wasting disease, so that health and money are all gone—too often shunned by friends who fear the dread disease, Consumption—even hospitals refusing admission—dying, unless timely aid is given. This is the story of the Muskoka Free Hospital tells.

The trustees believe that Canada—most favored land in all the world—is filled with thousands of Good Sam-

aritans, who, like their namesake of old, will claim a share in giving the help urgently needed to care for these poor sick and suffering ones, and to extend the work of providing for those seeking admission.

Perhaps you know of one who might have been saved and in whose memory you will help to save some poor sufferer of today to tomorrow? \$250 will maintain a bed for a year; \$5,000 will endow a bed for all time. Will you help? Every dollar counts.

**MISTAKES** may discourage us at the time, but yet in the end lead to success. Let us not brood and worry over them, but rather let them lie buried with only a sign to warn us lest we be tempted to commit the same mistake again.

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## Working Plans

By Margaret Whitney.  
If the average housekeeper is not careful to start out with a definite plan to work at her waking hours she will soon find herself always at work. Most women are alike in this one respect. As they find they can do so much they plan to take on something else. Instead of saving some time for her own particular pursuits and enjoyments, whatever they may be, a woman soon forgets all her accomplishments and gets behind the time.

Some women who live on large farms attempt to do all the work for their own families, besides cooking and washing for several hired men, and doing the family sewing. While it is next to impossible to get a girl to help in the country, simply because a girl in such a household never knows when she is done, it is possible to have help in several ways.

**BEND WASHING TO TOWN.**  
One such way is to take the washing to town where there are persons who will be glad to do it and the ironing too. And with those two jobs off her hands and mind, the housekeeper will have greater courage as well as more time, strength and energy for the work that remains.

Another method the housekeeper can have help when rushed with work is to buy bread. Every one will say that a loaf of baker's bread does not go very far among three or four hungry men and it does not. Neither does it cost very much and many a housekeeper's burden could be made lighter by occasionally resorting to this plan.

**A TIME TO REST.**  
The ordinary housekeeper is on her feet too much. Have a rocking chair in the kitchen if in no other part of the house and sit to do everything that you can. Also have a couch or sofa in a convenient place and have a certain time to lie down and rest,

light jobs. It will help them as well as the mother.

Aim to prepare something for supper while cooking the dinner. At times when no one has been working the evening.

If the ironing is done at home simply fold the sheets, pillow slips, knit or gauge underwear and use smooth ironing in every way possible in order to have sufficient time for the work that must be done with at least a little time every day for the things one likes to do. And all the time be one at war against the habit of working all the time and becoming a slave to household duties, in order to enjoy the simple family pleasures, social and church duties, and a chance to keep in touch with the world in which we live.—Farmers' Review.

## Don't Blame the Butcher

At a county agricultural extension school held by the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, a domestic science instructor asked the president of the school to go with her to buy meat for use in the class room. They bought two pieces of meat cut from the same part of the animal and had it wrapped separately.

On going to purchase the class the instructor asked how she should prepare one piece. A vote of the class was taken and a certain method was decided upon. The meat was cooked that way. The instructor cooked the other piece according to her own method. The two pieces of cooked meat were sent around the class for the members to taste. The piece prepared as the class had requested was very tough while the other was tender. The instructor asked the class if they had an idea as to the store where the tough meat had been purchased and they guessed the store had been bought at a certain store in town and the tender meat at another. Then she asked if they knew what part of the animal the two pieces were cut from and they guessed two different parts.

"No," said the instructor, "the two pieces of meat came from the same store and from the same part of the same animal, the difference being due to manner of cooking. Don't you blame the butcher because you have tough meat," said he, "there is a great deal in the way it is cooked whether it is tough or tender."

CLEAR THE HOUSE ARE A FEW USES FOR

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The Woman's Part

In the morning to rise early and gladly, and to rouse the spirit as well as the body; to look out first of all at the most beautiful picture framed by her window, even if it be but a glimpse of blue sky between city buildings; to breathe deep; on rainy days to think a moment of the clean leaves and freshened petals; on sunny days to find almost enough joy in the sun alone; to greet such birds as are near the dwelling even if they be only querulous sparrows—this is the housewife's first duty, that she may break the fast of her spirit.

Many other duties close in upon her, cooking and sewing, perhaps, ordering and planning, nursing the sick, caring for those she loves. Her hands must be strong, her fingers deft and nimble. For the hands that labor faithfully lift the whole race and speed up all on our way to God. And a thousand years from now men and women will be a little bit brighter and braver for this her present toil. But the hands that will not cleanse or repair or fashion clutch at the feet of the Race and hold us all back.

HER PARTICULAR SPHERE.

Many duties press in upon her, but perhaps there is for her one labor of heart and mind unique and beautiful. Perhaps for this one thing she was born of her mother. If this be so, then for this task all lesser tasks should wait. When God who lives in her says, "This do and thou shalt live!" she may not answer that there are other demands. For efficient service is not blind slavery, and blind slavery is not the highest service. Let her heed her individual nature.

Her body may be confined within the four walls of her dwelling, but

her spirit should have liberty to roach out into the Universal. Her ed, but her heart may be poorly furnished at all costs. Her house should be swept and garnished, but it profits her little to have a clean house with a cobweb in it. Order and Serenity should reign in her chambers, but they will not avail for her happiness unless they reign in her life.

To have in the home some beauty so pervasive, so adhesive and concentrated that when she goes out there excites it with her unconsciously—be able to bring in from every brief excursion a sweet new power, a subtle joy, a chance of benison; to hold the doors of the home wide open alike for guests who can bring love and for guests who can receive it; with the setting of the sun to give herself over to gaiety with those who are her dearest; this is the breaking of bread to which the house-keeper is called. Then, let the oak trees cast long shadows under the moon and stars while she lies resting, for the love that floods about her will whisper that she has lived one day well.—Woman's World.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding recipe, reduplicate, gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Peanut Macarons.**—White of one egg beaten quite stiff, one-half cup granulated sugar, mix chopped peanuts in till quite stiff. Drop in small spoonfuls on buttered pans and bake in medium oven.

**Tea Biscuit.**—Sift after measuring four cups flour, one-half teaspoon salt, four large teaspoons baking powder, one small tablespoon brown sugar. Mix these ingredients with one-half cup lard and mix with milk as you mix baking powder biscuit.

**Farsnip Fritters.**—Wash six parsnips, boil till tender, rub skin off with a rough cloth, wash, cut up of one egg, one tablespoonful of oil, one teaspoonful of flour. Mix all well, and form in small flat cakes, and fry in drippings or butter.

**Nut Bread.**—Two and one-half cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, one egg, one cupful of milk, three-fourths cupful of English walnut meats, chopped fine.

**Marguerites.**—White of one egg beaten stiff, a pinch of salt, half cup of granulated sugar. Spread this on ordinary soda crackers and bake in a slow oven till a dark brown. These are not exactly cookies, but they will make good substitutes.

**Fudge.**—One pound brown sugar, one cup milk, one ounce butter, two ounces grated, unsweetened chocolate. Boil 15 minutes. Then add one teaspoon vanilla. Pour into buttered tins, and mark into squares before it hardens.

**Kisses.**—Whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one-half cup of white sugar, one level tablespoon corn starch. Set in pan of boiling water and cook till corn starch is done. Then add coconut till stiff, flavor to taste, drop on buttered paper, and bake in slow oven.

Embroidery Designs

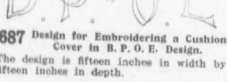
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing to the Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



679 Design for Embroidering a Pillow Slip or Towel End. One complete design eighteen inches in width and scalloped for two yards are given.



687 Design for Embroidering a Cushion Cover in B. P. O. E. Design. The design is fifteen inches in width by fifteen inches in depth.



683 Design for Embroidering a Magazine or Book Cover.



678 Design for Embroidering a Tunic or Book Cover.



683 Design for Embroidering a Girl's Dress.

Transfer patterns for the front of the blouse and scalloped for tunic and cuffs are given.

Especially adapted to May Manton's Pattern 7606.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. Patterns give size; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

INFANT'S DRESS WITH ROUND YOKE, 7586

Simple dresses a rare one the baby really needs. This one is very dainty and attractive. There is a round yoke to which the main portion is joined and there are moderately full sleeves sewed to the elbows—longer and the lower edge of the dress can be finished with tucks and a frill if something very plain is wanted, or with a hem only for plain every day use.

To make the dress will require 2 1/2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 3 1/4 yards of edging and 4 yards of edging. This pattern is cut in one size.

GIRL'S DRESS, 7591

This is the season when school dresses are in demand and here is a simple one easy to make yet smart in effect. The panel at the front allows the effective use of contrasting material and, at the same time, gives a slender look to the dress. The dress is made with front and back portions alike, with one-piece sleeves of the "set-in" sort.

For the 10 year size, 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 27 for trimming.

TUNIC SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7587

Tunic effects and flairs make this an important feature of the latest skirts and this one combines them both. There is a five-gored foundation that fits snugly. The straight founce can be arranged over this, or the foundation may be cut off and the founce joined to the lower edge as pattern shown. The tunic is arranged over both and is closed invisibly at the left of the front.

For the 15 year size, 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36, 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide for the tunic and founce, and 2 1/2 yards 36 for the foundation.

This pattern of the skirt is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years.

LOOSE FITTING HOUSE JACKET, 7583

Every woman needs a tasteful and comfortable jacket. This one is very simple and easy to make, yet it takes the most graceful lines. The collar shows the curved ends that are a feature of the season and the sleeves are finished with prettily shaped cuffs. The long cuffs are cut in straight bands.

For the medium size, 4 yards of material 37, 4 yards 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/4 yards of binding.

This pattern of the jacket is cut in size for a 36, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

FROM ANTRY TO FRONT-PORCH Old Dutch Chaise Many Uses and Full Directions on Large Size Can 10c

Capable Old Country Domestic Parties arriving about January 14th and 26th APPLY NOW The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

SEND US 75c. receipt by return mail this beautiful little dress of warm Persian cloth for winter wear; comes in pretty red and blue design; the waist is joined to a full skirt with colored striped pings at belt, which also trim the front of dress. Comes in ages 2 to 12, in 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. STANDARD GARMENT CO., 1012 Standard Building, London, Ont.





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Imported and Home-bred, are of the choicest breeding type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped, fully filled, raised by "Nether Hall" Good-time, 26.40 (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write for catalogue. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station (Phone in house.) 1-61

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We are offering a number of the Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "Arch-elite" (Chesterful Boy) (Imp.) No. 25,877. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the dams of a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

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Bulls sired by Duke of Ayr, son of Champion R.O.P. cow, Primrose of Tanglewyld. One from the best cow I ever had. Two ready for service, one March, 1913, calf.

Will also spare a FEW YEARLING HEIFERS by Auchenbrain Albert (Imp.). Also a few HEIFER CALVES by Duke of Ayr. Write for particulars and take this opportunity to add to the list to your herd or start a foundation.

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Grace Payne Palfort, M. C. Moore, Alpmont, Ont., \$125.

M. L. Halsey, Springfield. Alice Mercedes De Kol, Edward Maxwell, \$135.

Lily Burton De Kol, Maurice Breen, Ingersoll, \$135. Homewood Cornelia, Raymond Cowan, Tilsonburg, \$250.

Princess Gazella De Kol, Joseph Williamson, Delmont, Ont., \$175. Besie Mercedes Pauline, N. Michener, Red Deer, \$140.

Grace Fayne Grace, Edward Maxwell, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, \$145. Princess Gazella May, W. Spence, Rosethorn, Sack, \$110.

Hildbrand Posch, Wm Prouse, Tillonburg, \$150. Dereham, W. Spence, Rosethorn, \$160.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, T. R. McKensie, Lyndoch, Ont., \$20. Geo. Rice, Tilsonburg.

Ruby Jean, Wm Prouse, Tilsonburg, \$165. Albino Mercedes Priede, W. Spence, Rosethorn, Sack, \$145.

Rosa Belle, Posch Jrd, W. J. Thompson, Langton, \$85. Mona Grace, A. Robertson, Keremos, B. C., \$155.

Viola Princess 2nd's Pledge De Kol, F. J. Brown, Brownville, Ont., \$150. Miss Guillemette Posch, W. Spence, Rosethorn, Sack, \$150.

L. M. Lipst, Stratfordville. Kathleen De Kol, A. Robertson, Keremos, \$185.

Princess Pauline De Kol, W. Spence, Rosethorn, Sack, \$145. Princess Blanche Butter Baronesse, F. J. Brown, Brownville, Ont., \$160.

Schulin Straight Wynae, F. J. Brown, Brownville, \$280. Daisy Alfaretta Kordyke, John Leigh, Ingersoll, \$150.

Payne Burke Calamity, N. Michener, Red Deer, \$115. Lauretta Burke Fayne, N. Michener, Red Deer, \$150.

Madelyn De Kol, W. Spence, Rosethorn, \$200. Alice E. Netherland, F. J. Brown, Brownville, \$225.

Beatie Pontiac Lynn, N. Michener, Red Deer, \$125. Emily Netherland, G. A. Hoger, Thamesford, Ont., \$340.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Henry, Edward Maxwell, Lizzie Posch, F. J. Gregg, Ingersoll, \$150. King Sigis of Forest Ridge 2nd, Wm. Crandall, Tilsonburg, \$120.

Doriska Persistent Mercedes, F. J. Brown, Brownville, \$210. Anggie of Riverside 2nd, A. Robertson, Keremos, \$275.

Mintermaid De Kol, John Simpson, King Sigis of Forest Ridge 1st, W. C. Holby, Delmont, Ont., \$125. Gladys May, A. Robertson, Keremos, \$355.

R. J. Kelly, Tilsonburg. Roxie's Choice of Campbelltown, E. F. Cohee, New Durham, \$110. Pietje Young, Geo. Smith, Manchester, \$150.

Flossie De Kol Teak, N. Michener, Red Deer, \$160. Besie De Kol Teak, W. Spence, Rosethorn, \$165.

Idaline Pauline De Kol, M. Richardson, Colantha, \$130. Idaline Lucia of Campbelltown, L. M. Coles, Canboro, \$210.

Grace Rose of Campbelltown, S. Rogers, Weston, \$145. Mercedes of Campbelltown, Edward Maxwell, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, \$135.

Dora of Campbelltown, F. J. Gregg, Ingersoll, \$115. Ruby's Kordyke, John Leigh, Ingersoll, \$75.

Hagerwille Besie Queen, Wm. Prouse, Ingersoll, \$225. Besie's Queen, W. Spence, Rosethorn, \$200.

BRYANT HOLSTEIN SALE. Satisfactory prices were realized by Mr. W. A. Bryant, Oatnigorm, Ont. at his auction sale of Holsteins held recently. Following are the results:

Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, W. S. Shearer, Listowel, \$150. Laura Regis Kordyke, L. Lipst, Stratfordville, \$125. Ruby De Kol, Isaac Rusch, Norwich, \$115. Hilroy Princess Gretzki, A. Thompson, Watford, \$140.

Adelaide Brook Ormsby, Isaac Rusch, \$125. Daisy Gretzki De Kol, W. S. Shearer, \$235.

Hillview Dolly De Kol, J. M. McCutcheon, Thamesford, \$125. Queen Boss Burke, Jas. McLaren, Lennox, \$115.

Hillview Beauty, L. Lipst, \$135. Rosabelle De Kol, J. M. Roockh, Concord, \$225.

Hillview Pearl, Isaac Rusch, \$125. Woodcrest Beauty De Kol, L. Lipst, \$130.

Lily Gretzki De Kol, J. M. Roockh, \$130. Daisy Gretzki De Kol, \$145. Joan Beauty, Isaac Rusch, \$135. Princess Ormsby De Kol, W. S. Shearer, \$150.

Gerrie Gretzki De Kol, Isaac Rusch, \$170. Lillie Mae, Isaac Rusch, \$100. Hillview Ormsby Gretzki, Henry Stead, London, \$175.

Laesie Ormsby, L. Lipst, \$110. Lily Beauty De Kol, Jas. McLaren, \$105.

THE MILK OF THE HOLSTEIN. Under the above heading, a correspondent of the "Farmer and Stockbreeder" writes of the eminent physiological chemist, Dr. Halliburton, has said that the nutritive value of a diet depends mainly on the amount of carbon and nitrogen it contains in a readily digestible form. The nitrogen of milk is supplied in the protein, caseinogen and lactalbumin. Only a portion of its carbon is in the butterfat, the digestibility of fat depending upon the fineness of its emul-

sification or the smallness of the fat globule. The percentage of fat in human milk is also less than that of the ordinary cow, and considerably less than that of the Jersey cow. It is interesting to note the feeding value of milk for infants does not depend upon its richness in butterfat, and that the agricultural community as well as the general public are something of a folk about the nutritive value of the milk of the different breeds. It is interesting in this connection to note that Dr. Voecker, in a report on goat's milk which is frequently prescribed when an infant cannot assimilate cow's milk, attributes its comparative digestibility to the smallness of its fat globule.

Those Bulls! Why Keep Them Any Longer?

Why not make sale for your surplus pure-bred stock?

Why keep it any longer to eat its head off when there are among us "Our People" who read Farm and Dairy, hundreds of people whom if they knew what you have for sale would buy it at your own price!

Fix up an advertisement to-night, and send it to Farm and Dairy, and have it in these columns for a few weeks.

It'll speak to over 16,000 possible buyers! Cost you only \$1.40 per inch, or \$1.00 for 10 lines per insertion.

Other progressive breeders sell their stock this way. You can too. Try it. Make your start now. It will pay you.

There is undoubtedly the smallness of the fat globule which makes the milk of the Holstein valuable for infants and invalids. It is interesting in this connection to note that Dr. Voecker, in a report on goat's milk which is frequently prescribed when an infant cannot assimilate cow's milk, attributes its comparative digestibility to the smallness of its fat globule.

COW TESTING MAKES PROFITABLE DAIRYING

Cow testing work represents one of the best and easiest ways of making dairying more profitable and more sure.

This is a conclusion reached by the Nebraska Experiment Station in bulletin 129, giving the result of one year's work of the Douglas County Cow Testing Association. Twenty-one herds, comprising some 435 cows, were entered. The 19 most profitable cows gave an average of 2,900 pounds of milk worth \$1,033.88 more than the value of the feed consumed. The 19 least profitable cows received only \$57.82 more than the value of their feed and when the other items of expense are considered, these cows caused their owners a decided

loss. The best cow in the lot gave \$417 each dollar's worth of feed consumed, while the poorest gave only 55 cents for each dollar's worth of feed.

The author of the bulletin truly says "It seems hard to understand just why so many farmers have been slow to adopt cow testing as a means of testing the milk sufficiently often to enable them to discover and weed out of their herds the cows that are so unprofitable but whose feed as any cow produces only enough butterfat to pay for the feed consumed."

As the above conclusions are set forth in the bulletin under consideration—as others of great practical value written from the but-ferent standpoint in the view of the importance of the market milk business and the interest of some market producers, a notice of some facts in the bulletin from that viewpoint may be pertinent.

The bulletin gives a picture of a Holstein bull which heads a herd of 500 bred Holstein cows that produced an average of 30,029 pounds of milk and 467.7 pounds of butterfat in the year averaged to 3.50 per cent of fat. Three cows in the year averaged 2,500 pounds of milk per poorest cow in the test, produced 1,799 pounds of 2.82 per cent milk.

The average of the five best heifers was 8,263 pounds of the five best heifers of the five poorest herds averaged 50 per cent more than the product of the average cow, while the difference in the expense kept them from being profitable. It costs \$120 per year to keep a cow producing 4,000 quarts of milk the cost per quart is 30 cents. If it costs \$120 per year to keep a cow producing 2,500 quarts, the cost per quart is four cents.

"GOOD WILL TO MEN" (Nebraska Farmer)

We believe the world has never received from any source a body of teaching so valuable as that recorded in the four Gospels of our Lord Jesus Christ. If anything we celebrate on Christmas, in which there is perfect unity with the teachings of the other religions, we should be divided into two parts. We would say that the teachings of Jesus might be divided into those that pertain to the individual life of each person, and those that point out what our relations to our fellow men should be.

The first of these would be emphasized more and with good effect, for wherever Christianity is taught it tends to remove the average lead cleaner and purer person on earth. But the social teachings of Jesus have been neglected. There is so much of inequality and exploitation in Christian countries that one would never suppose from observation of conditions that the founder of Christianity said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and emphasized by a lucid parable that the fellow who swings a pickaxe in the deepest recess of the earth to get out our coal is as much our neighbor as he is the man across the road.

There is a reason, however, for the neglect of the social side of religion, and that is the fact that the social side of religion was freer to develop in the past than it is now. Each and every family produced practically everything to meet its needs, an individual religion was about all that was necessary. With practical work being done on the land and in the shops, and each family producing practically everything to meet its needs, an individual religion was about all that was necessary. With practical work being done on the land and in the shops, and each family producing practically everything to meet its needs, an individual religion was about all that was necessary.

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Agents Wanted

A man wanted in every dairy district to collect returns and give subscriptions. Hustlers needed who will cover territories thoroughly by State incorporation and 100% profit on every sale.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

Jan... PRI... LOWE... having... pouring... as in... home... lot of... milk... hens... chickens... and... -G. A.

LENSO... to date... "having... my wife... has been... prospects... are cheap... bringing... butter, 70... to 20... beef, 20...

DOMY... little... and the... very high... in this... place, and... \$41 in price... which... \$15; bran... \$7.50; corn... to \$10; alf... 50c to 60c... are getting... -G. A.

CHAPMA... this... supply of... good for... client for... good dema... \$14; potato... \$6 a place...

WATER... to look... and, where... provisions... had two... are busy... wood, and... choice in... Waterloo... Christmas... butter, \$2...

HAVEN... this... help pro... used to a... hands that... ing year... for by the... Mr. High... for some... immediately... Duff will... and... quiring help... BR...

CHILLW... a good... also at \$12... 45c. We have... through... and many... are agita... -J. C.

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**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**  
**KING'S CO. P. E. I.**  
LOWER MONTAGUE, Dec. 25.—We are having very mild weather. Today it is pouring rain. Our river is at a clear of ice in the summer, therefore we get better housed. Shipping is about over. A large lot of crated chicken have gone on the market from our assistant. Everybody's chickens are laying now. Prices: Eggs, 27c; hens, 15c; brood fow, 12c to 14c; geese and ducks, 15c; turkeys, 25c; butter, 26c.—G. A.

**QUEBEC**  
**SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.**  
LENOXVILLE, Dec. 30.—The snowfall of date has been very light, and little meaning has been done. Farmers are busy with wood-cutting. The past season has been very favorable for dairymen, and prospects are good for the winter. Feeds are cheaper and all farm products are bringing good prices. Pork, 11 1/2c to 12c; butter, 26c to 28c; feed, 25c to 30c; beef, 7c to 8c dressed.—H. McP.

**ONTARIO.**  
**GRENVILLE CO., ONT.**  
DOMVILLE, Jan. 1.—We are having very little snow, sleighing for four or five days and the wheeing as long. Creeks are very high. Our factory is skimming cream yet. In our various sales have taken place, and cattle at one sale averaged 84 a piece for an average farm herd, which is considered high. Hay, 81c to 81s; bran, 82c; shorts, 85c; gluten feed, 87.50c; oats, 60c; buckwheat, 15c; eggs, 25c to 45c; chickens, 80c to \$1 a pair; hens, 15c to 20c a piece. Some of the farmers are getting their wood now for winter use.—G. H. C.

**HASTINGS CO., ONT.**  
CHAPMAN, Dec. 30.—The weather continues warm, with no snow as yet. The supply of fodder will be more sufficient for all local demands. Straw is in great demand at 86 a load; hay, 81c to 814; potatoes, 85c to 812 1/2 a bushel; lambs, 86 a piece and hogs, 82 1/2 cwt.—H. S. T.

**WATERLOO CO., ONT.**  
WATERLOO, Jan. 1.—This is the time to look over the records of the past year, and where we have failed, to make new resolutions for the coming year. We have had fine sleighing since Dec. 15th. Farmers are busy hauling beef pulp, cutting firewood, and doing the regular round of chores in caring for the live stock. Just recently a 7-acre farm, 1.3 miles from Waterloo, was sold by auction for \$5,000. Christmas turkeys fetched from 25c to 35c; butter, 25c; eggs, 25c to 45c.—O. H. S.

**GREY CO., ONT.**  
RAVENNA, Jan. 1.—Farmers' Clubs in this county are getting busy on the hiring year. If a farmer, and is called upon to ascertain the number of farm hands that will be required for the coming year by the farmers, it is proposed that Mr. Hugh C. Duff, district representative for the county, for the Old County, immediately to select the men. Mr. Duff will personally select and place each man, and in this way no farmer requiring help will be overlooked.—C. B.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**  
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.  
CHILLWACK, Dec. 23.—We are having a good open winter as yet. Hay, 80c; eggs, 25c to 30c; butter, 26c; eggs, 25c. We have had no frosts as yet to stop growth. The festive season is again here, and many old friends from outside points are again renewing their old acquaintances.—J. C.

**CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS**  
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Our Holsteins have gotten well settled in their winter quarters, although probably a little thinner in flesh than usual at this season of the year. The herd is also fewer in number than for some time past, as we have sold down pretty close on account of being short of feed. We still have about 50 head. Bag Apple Korndyke 6th heads our best. He carries 75 per cent of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and is doing well. Bag Apple Korndyke, the \$5,000 bull. Bred as he is along the same blood lines that have produced many of the record-breaking cows in recent years, we think we should get some excellent stock from him. As an individual he is just as good as his breeding, which is saying a good deal. We selected him on account of his high testing ancestry. His dam averaged 4.46 per cent in official work; also for his good conformation. His second crop of calves is arriving now, and we have had no reason to regret our choice. Last year's crop of his bulls are all sold long ago, and also this year's as fast as they have come. We have customers who have been buying bulls from us for the last 19 years.

Records of our cows are entered in the Record of Performance test, and although we have made no phenomenal records we are very well pleased with the results. It is our private opinion that to get the long testing cows away to the butcher as soon as we detect them, that is our best plan. A Holstein cow that will not average 2.5 is not a very desirable dairy animal. A good test is not necessarily a sign of a small milk yield as most of our best cows and large records have also been good testers, and we have noticed the same thing in our own herd. Our lowest testers are almost invariably also lowest in milk yield. In addition to a good milk yield, containing a good percentage of fat, we also breed for good conformation, and have almost eliminated drooping rumps, away backs and mis-shapen udders from our herd. Amongst the cows that have finished their year's work are: Indulge of Cloverlea, 4 years old, 12,963 lbs. milk, 478.9 lbs. fat, per cent of fat, 3.67; Dolly Gray, 12,979 lbs. milk, 461 lbs. fat, per cent of fat, 3.55; Mrs. George Adkinson, 12,229 lbs. milk, 444 lbs. fat, per cent of fat, 3.62. These records were made with ordinary care, and do not show what these cows could be made to do if put under export care.

Among our recent sales was seven females and three males to Balfour, Guthrie Co. for export to Australia. As far as we know this is the first lot of Canadian cattle to be exported to Australia. These cattle will be shipped by steamer direct from Montreal to Melbourne. Since shipping the above lot we have received an order from the same source for a Holstein bull to head the best herd of Holsteins in Australia, and offering a long price for the same. We were much gratified at this evidence of the popularity of Canadian cattle to be exported to Australia. We have looked at three or four of what we consider the most productive bulls in Canada, and when we finally select one we will let Patra and Daisy know all about it.—J. J. Tannahill, White's Station, Quebec.

It may be that there are Holstein-Prison breeders that are willing to sacrifice milk production for a high per cent of fat. If there are any such, I think that they are making a mistake. The long-time test shows an exceedingly small number of cows that average above four per cent of fat, while the average for the whole number is a trifle below 3.5 per cent. Great milk flow with moderate per cent fat is characteristic of our breed.—Malcolm H. Gardiner.

**Sold**  
I have sold the Pontiac Korndyke Bull Calf, advertised in Farm and Dairy.

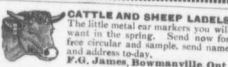
Wilber C. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ontario, is the fortunate buyer.

I have left but the one bull for sale—out of a 26-lb dam and my great herd bull, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs.

Write for description, or better come and see him.

Am now booking orders for coming crop of Calves. Write for the one you want or come and pick out its dam.

**The Manor Farm**  
Gordon S. Gooderham - Bedford Park, Ont.



**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**  
Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

**VORSHIRE PIGS**, all ages, either sex. Choice young Boar, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages, bred and heavy with pig.—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario.  
**HAMPSHIRE PIGS**—Canadian Champion bred Boar head header.—How, three months and under.—Hastings House, Crosshill, Ont.  
**FOR SALE**—2 Sons of King Payne Sires, 10 R. O. P. cows, 10 to three. Clyde Fille and 3 Stallions, Yearlings, 8 M Holste, Manchester, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN Females and Males For Sale**  
Special for December, Young Cows due in spring months; also choice Yearling Heifers and Heifer Calves. Come and see them, or write **LES CHENAUX FARMS, VAUDREUIL, QUE.**  
Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD Prop. GORDON H. MANHARD, Man.

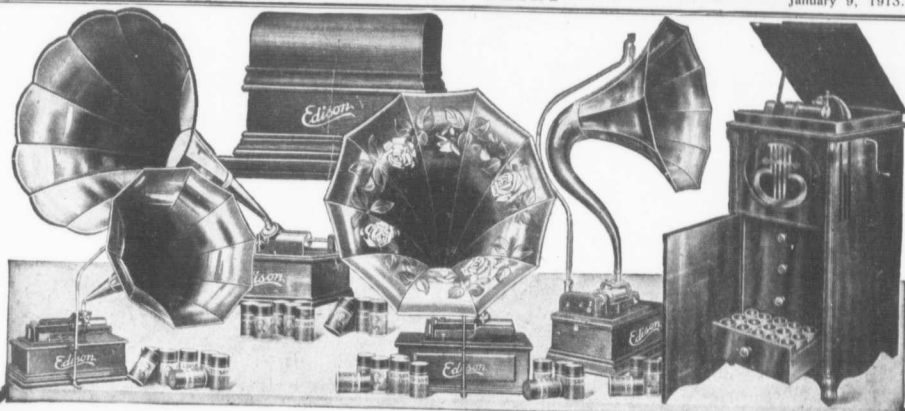
**UR Station Policies, covering against loss by Death through Accident or Disease, are more liberal and afford more protection to owners than any issued by Competing Company. They contain no vexatious clauses, having been drafted to cover the special conditions met with in this Country. They cover the horse no matter where he might be and not merely in his own stable, as certain Companies do. This is very important during**

**ST. LION INSURANCE**

All kinds of live stock insurance transacted.  
**THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,**

the Breeding Season as the horse might die while being on the road. Do not take any chances by insuring with others, **insure with us!** The insurance premium represents only a small proportion of the service fees earned. Better risk the loss of the premium than the purchase price of your beast if it dies without insurance.  
**Better have and not need than need and not have.**

Write for particulars and address of nearest agent.  
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que.



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Of These Wonderful New  
Style EDISONS Shipped

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**Mr. Edison Says:** "I want to see a  
Phonograph in every  
Home."

**Just Take Your Choice** You Don't Have  
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