

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 21, 1915



ONE DOLLAR A YEAR **Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers** ISSUED EACH WEEK

Canada  
This  
is  
the  
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dog  
magazine  
in  
Canada

## The Best Is None Too Good

has been our motto in  
the make-up of our  
Two Big Labor Savers  
for the dairyman—  
our

### Simplex LINK BLADE Cream Separator AND OUR B-L-K Mechanical Milker

We realized that the lasting powers and efficiency of any machine depend entirely on the workmanship and materials put into same. Hence the very great care in the construction of our machines.

We couldn't afford to have any of our customers dissatisfied. Their success means our success.

If you want better milk, better butter and incidentally bigger profits, and are not now using either a "Simplex" or a B-L-K, we can illustrate and testimonials from satisfied users that will be of interest to you. A post card to us will get it for you.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

We are also Agents for all Apparatus and Supplies for Dairies, Creameries and Cheese Factories.

## The Belgian Government Will Look after its own Children

H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director, The Rural Publishing Co., Limited

WORD has at last been received from the Belgian Government. It has decided that it will endeavor to find homes for its orphan children in their own land. Last week, Mr. G. F. the Belgian Consul in Ottawa, received word from his government, and immediately communicated the results to Mr. W. L. Scott, K. C., the president of the Association of Children's Aid Societies of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Scott advised Farm and Dairy of the Belgian Government's decision. The Minister of Foreign Affairs for Belgium, wrote Mr. Goot as follows: "While fully appreciating the great sympathy shown by the Canadian public toward the Belgian nation, the King's Government regret exceedingly the being unable to accept, at least for the present, this generous offer of the Canadians.

"From information obtained with regard to the placing of Belgian children, it appears that the little orphans or those who have been temporarily separated from their parents, as a result of the present war, have been adopted by some of their relatives, who do not wish to give them up.

"Nevertheless, I would ask you to convey to those who have taken such a generous interest in the fate of our unfortunate orphans, victims of this cruel war, the assurance of the pro-

found gratitude of the King's Government." While Farm and Dairy regrets its inability to obtain orphan children from Belgium for those of our Folks who showed their generosity and sympathy for the stricken people of that country, by offering to provide homes for their orphan children, we are pleased, as we know our readers will be, to find that the people of Belgium feel able to deal with the situation themselves. In view of the great loss of life which has taken place in that country, we do not wonder that the Belgian government is anxious to retain its children in order that the population may not be further depleted. While unable to help them in the way we had hoped, our sympathy goes out to them still and they know that if they ever need our assistance it will be gladly extended.

Help Our Own People  
The decision of the Belgian government leaves the way clear for us to help the orphans of Belgium in Motherland and of Canada. Farm and Dairy has written to all those of its readers who have applied for some asking them if they will be willing to take in, as foster parents, children into their homes in place of the children of Belgium. Already a number have replied expressing their willingness to do so, and already we have succeeded in finding homes for several Canadian children.

## A Successful Year for Western Ontario Dairymen

Increased Production Promised for 1915—High Prices Paid Last Year Have Encouraged Producers—The Dairy Industry Has Progressed

THE season of 1914, everybody considered, was probably the most successful in the history of dairying in Western Ontario. This resulted in a large attendance and much enthusiasm at the 48th annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association held in St. Thomas on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. So marked was the interest shown and encouraging the reports presented, the convention was generally considered to have been the most successful on record.

President J. B. Muir presented the directors' report, which stated that the average price paid for cheese during 1914 was the highest ever received in Canada. While everyone regretted the European war, it had benefited the milk producers of Western Ontario. Butter prices during the first part of the season had not been good, but improved later and gave satisfactory results. Increased Production

While a number of dairy cows had been disposed of in the fall of 1913, many of them were inferior milkers, and their loss did not cause any serious decrease in the output of the herds. A large number of young stock were raised last year, which means that herds which may have been depleted will thus be re-stocked. While some cream has been exported from the south-western peninsula, there was little appreciable increase in the export of milk. The temporary closing of several milk condenseries had turned a large quantity of fall milk into cheese making.

The special officer employed by the association to detect cases of milk deterioration, reported only eight cases, the smallest number on record. During the season several cheese factories were burned, a number of which will be re-built. A few new creameries were opened. Manufacturers and producers were urged to endeavor to

cooperate in handling the milk supply as between the cheese and butter manufacturers and the manufacturers of other dairy products. Producers were asked if it was wise to ship milk out of the country and thereby possibly injure the home market by putting some of their local cheese factories out of business. The membership of the association last year was 314. The directors stated that present indications point to a strong future demand at remunerative prices for all dairy products that can be produced in Canada.

### Financial Statement

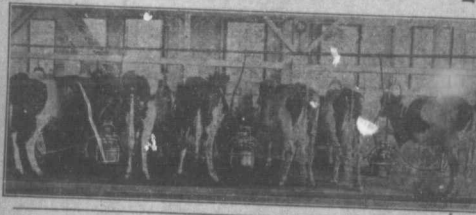
The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Frank Hens, showed total receipts of \$4,502, and total expenditures of \$4,452, with a balance on hand of \$430. The principal receipts were the legislative grant of \$2,000 and the sale of dairy exhibits, amounting to \$1,800. The principal expenditures were the principal expense exhibits, amounting to \$1,850, paid in prizes, including the herd competition, \$620, stenographer's salary and directors' expenses, \$460, stationery, postage, printing and advertising, \$438, prosector's salary as expenses, \$235.

Considerable interest was taken in the announcement of the results in the Dairy Herds' competition, an account of which is published elsewhere in this issue.

### Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: President, Robert Muir; Secretary, President; First Vice-President, Britton, St. Thomas; Second Vice-President, R. W. Stratton, Guelph; Third Vice-President, Win Bothwell, Hicken; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Hens, London; Directors, J. N. Page, Canboro; T. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. H. Scott, Exeter; J. Donaldson, Atwood; J. Mac Hoover, Bur

(Continued on page 10)



## ENTHUSIASM You'll Never Saw The Like

of this enthusiasm of the fellows who keep poultry, and particularly so this year—all poultry products are selling at such good prices. Poultrymen are enthusiastic anyway; they are wide awake and open to learn. They read everything they can get that will help them to make more cash, and better equip their plants.

Farm and Dairy readers are not mere poultry fanciers. They keep poultry for profit; 93 per cent. of them have flocks on their farms. The poultry business is a paying and of the farm.

That's why we devote a whole page each week to poultry, and on February 4th will publish our SEVENTH ANNUAL

## POULTRY MAGAZINE NUMBER

Nearly all devoted to Poultry

While the enthusiasm of Our People is highest over poultry, over what they are learning about it in our Poultry Special, have them meet your proposition. That will be the psychological moment, your opportune time to get next with your goods. You must plan for it now. Better reserve your special space to-day.

Advertising Department

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical, Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1915

No. 3

### Present Day Agriculture and Its Problems

No. 2

An Address at the E.O.D.A. Convention, by J. B. Reynolds, O.A.C.,  
Guelph, Farmer and College Professor

To return now to those questions and answers already referred to, let us examine the replies to this question: What features of farm life would induce you to live on the farm instead of in the city? The replies may be summarized in part as follows: Love of the open air, 13; independence, 10; health, 8; love of nature, 4; free life, 3; happiness, 3; aptitude or liking for farming, 11; dislike of business life and city life, 6; opportunities offered by the new agriculture, 2; because it is the coming occupation, 1; because it is profitable, 1; opportunity to make a good living, 1; expectation of plentiful returns (with expectation underlined), 2; because city people work for the money, country people for the work, 1; a great field for service, 2.

I would have you observe the significance of these replies. They are especially significant when we remember that 112 out of 150 of these young men replied that they intended to farm immediately after leaving college or later, when they had gained some capital. Only four replies emphasize the profitableness of farming. Evidently the expectations of the majority in this regard are moderate. What, then, are the attractions which farm life offers to them? These attractions are mainly sentimental—sentimental in the best sense of the word—happiness, love of the free life, love of nature, faith in present-day developments in agriculture, the serviceableness of agriculture. Surely we all fervently hope that their fine idealism will not be shattered by encountering too stern realities.

#### Disabilities of Agriculture

There are thousands in Canada like those boys, cherishing sentiments and tastes favorable to country life, but repelled from it by practical difficulties and disabilities. So that the question resolves itself, in the last analysis, into an economic one. If they can be assured of a modest income, of freedom not from hard work but from slavery, of reasonable opportunity for cultivating their minds and their social instincts—all right and worthy demands upon life—these boys would be satisfied to follow farming. I wish now to examine the economic question in detail.

Let us take a particular instance of a 100-acre farm, fairly productive, well equipped and well managed. We shall not give it any special advantages of situation, nor suppose that it is run on the intensive plan, nor that it is stocked with a pure-bred herd of cattle. A general farm will serve our purpose with a herd of graded cows, but of superior cows, because it is run by a capable farmer. The farm equipment is good

for the same reason. What will be the capital investment on such a farm?

100 acres of land, including 3 acres of orchard	\$4,000
2 houses	2,000
Barn, stables, implement shed, poultry houses	3,000
Water works	300
15 cows at \$80.00	1,200
10 horses at \$150.00	1,500
Brood sows	300
Poultry	200
Implements	100
	600
	\$12,000

What charges, now, may we expect such a farm and equipment to be capable of supporting? Or to put it in another way, what prospects does it offer to a young man who has \$12,000 to invest?

**The Men of the Future**  
John Addington Symonds

These things shall be a fatter race  
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise  
With flame of freedom in their souls  
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong,  
To spill no drop of blood, but dare  
All that may plant man's lordship firm,  
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.

Nation and nation, land with land,  
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;  
In every heart and brain shall thrub  
The pulse of one fraternity.

vest, or a fair proportion of it, and is about to choose between farming and some other occupation? We shall take it for granted that he is a young man with a liking for farming, has had some farming experience, has gained some knowledge of scientific agriculture. Suppose that he is offered a position as district representative for the Department of Agriculture, or a position on the staff of a farm journal at a salary of \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year. How many of you—you who are successful farmers and know what profits you are making—how many of you would advise him to invest his money and his life in a \$12,000 farm equipment? From this point of view, let us see what charges such a farm should support.

#### A YEAR'S EXPENSES

Wages, married man, per year	\$ 450
Threshing, silo filling and occasional labor	150
Feed (concentrates for milking cows)	300
Taxes	50
Seed (oats, corn, turnips, garden seed)	65
General expenses (blacksmith, vet., etc.)	50
Insurance	10
Depreciation on buildings and implements, \$5,500 at 5 per cent	275
Interest, \$12,000 at 5 per cent	600
Proprietor's labor income	1,000
	2,920
Total	\$4,000

Here we have a gross expenditure of \$30 a acre for a building farm of 100 acres. From the

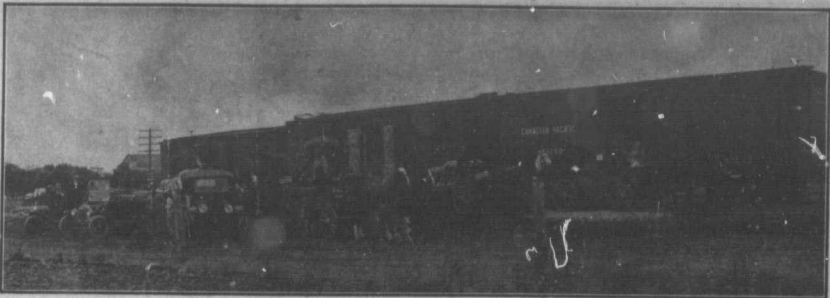
point of view of the Guelph farmer referred to previously, who stated his gross income at \$8 an acre, this is pretty high. But I maintain that if present-day agriculture justifies what has been done for it in scientific investigation, and what is being said for it by the advocates of farming as a desirable occupation, then such a farm should return an income to balance that expenditure of \$30 an acre. To put it this way: Suppose a successful business man or manufacturer or professional man should come to you—a successful farmer—with the preceding statement of charges. He tells you that his son wants to buy a farm and follow farming as a livelihood.

I know of just such an instance at the present moment. A young man whose father is in business in a large and successful way, has bought a farm and is going to work it. Well, this father hands you the statement and asks you if it is reasonable to expect that a 100-acre farm, well managed, will support a charge of \$3,000 a year. What would be your reply? Some of you, I am satisfied, perhaps most of you, would reply, "No, it will not stand such an expenditure or anything like it." But if you reply thus, and your inquirer is convinced to your view of the case, I imagine he will say, "Well, farming may do for some, but for me and mine, we will have none of it." And from the point of view of a successful business man accepting such an opinion from a successful farmer, he would, in my judgment, be quite right in his conclusion.

#### An Examination of Charges

Perhaps we can arrive at a clearer estimate of this question if we examine some of the items in the preceding table of charges. First, there is the wages on \$400 for a married man. That wage is, I admit, higher than is generally paid to farm help. It includes, of course, a house free of rent, but I would have it include no other perquisites. What the farm produces the hired man may buy for his house at cost price, or wholesale price, or market price, whatever may be agreed upon; but he must pay for what he gets. On that understanding \$400 a year and a free house is not too much to hold a capable man against the attraction of higher wages paid in town or city, but the big cash wage with no perquisites looks more attractive to a man than a lower wage with an indefinite amount in perquisites. It amounts to the same thing to the farmer, and is more satisfactory.

The next questionable item is the sum of \$300 for concentrates, cotton seed meal, distillers' grains, etc. The amount, of course, may be questioned, but the principle of selling oats or barley, if you have them to sell and buying a foder richer in protein to feed to dairy cows, need not be argued at a dairymen's convention. Then there is the item of \$280 for depreciation in buildings and implements. As a matter of fact, these things do depreciate, and part of the \$280 is spent each year in repairing them. The bal-



Members of the Wentworth Fruit Growers' Association Leading a Cag of Apples for the Poor and Needy of the City of Hamilton

This association has had a successful season. Over 15,000 barrels of apples were handled, of which 5,000 were exported and the balance sold in the west at a good average price. The members will receive from 75 cts to \$1.25 a barrel picked on ground according to the commercial value of their apples from No. 1 Greenings to No. 1 Spys. And they had some to spare for those who can not afford to buy apples at any price.

ance of that sum represents a sinking fund to replace implements that are worn out, and to make alterations and improvements in buildings.

#### Interest and Labor Income

The two largest items represent charges that are seldom taken into account by a farmer. If he has to pay rent, the interest charge goes out partly in that form. If he has mortgaged his farm, the interest charge goes out partly in that form. If he holds the property free of debt, he usually considers that his business is free of interest charges. But no accountant, examining a farmer's statement of proceeds and expenditures, loss and gain, would allow the interest charge to be ignored. The last item is that of \$1,000 for the farmer's own labor income. The quickest way to dispose of that question is: Any man able to produce an annual revenue of \$3,000 from such a farm as I have described, gets his \$1,000 and earns it. If he is not able to produce it, he does not get it, and perhaps does not earn it. I am convinced, however, that most young men with little capital, who would like to farm, are deterred by the fear of failure in the matter of interest charges which, with borrowed capital, are inevitable, and a labor income, which, with a growing family such as all right-minded young farmers look forward to, is essential.

I should not be doing justice to this subject if I left it without attempting to answer the question here raised, namely, can a farm be so managed as to make it pay a dividend on capital invested and a satisfactory labor-income for the owner? I happen to be able to furnish figures for the year 1913 for a farm business such as I have described, a farm of 63 acres, the return from which was a little better than \$30 an acre. There was a dairy of 10 graded cows that averaged 9,400 pounds of milk for the year. The whole milk was sold. No stock was sold off the place, but five heifer calves were raised, not included in the estimate of proceeds. I venture to present herewith an estimate of proceeds for a 100-acre farm, based on figures in part actually obtained on the farm I have spoken of. In this estimate I suppose that the skim milk will be fed on the place, and hence have included hogs in the list. I have supposed, too, that the business has been a going concern for at least three years, so that heifers raised on the place can be sold or substituted in the herd for old cows, the old cows then being sold. In these circumstances the sale of cows or heifers becomes an annual source of revenue.

#### PROCEEDS FROM 100-ACRE FARM

Oreum from 15 cows at \$90 each	\$1,350
6 cows at \$60 each	360
Calves	30
Apples	300
Poultry and eggs	150
Hogs, 30 at \$4 each, 20 at \$14 each	640
General produce (potatoes, grain)	400
Total	\$3,000

(Concluded on page 8)

#### Which, Cash or Share Rent?

"SHALL I rent a farm on shares or shall I pay cash?"

Young men in Canada are turning more and more to renting as a means of starting farming, and as a stepping-stone to farms of their own. The relative advantages of cash and share rents is constantly coming up. The answer is determined quite largely by circumstances and by local conditions, but here are a few general truths which apply in nearly all cases. The problem is both older and more extensive in the United States. Hence conclusions of their agricultural aspects are interesting. The advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are thus summarized by B. H. Hibbard of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin.

"Cash rent gives to the tenant," he argues, "greater independence, for during the extent of his lease he is more nearly his own master—the business of running the farm largely concerns no one but himself. Rising grain prices during the recent years have also made the system more profitable to the tenant than share renting. Another advantage in paying cash for the use of a piece of land is the inducement offered for the tenant to put forth every effort to get as much out of the soil as possible and to strive for the maximum production. Any increase in output means greater profit for the tenant and need not be shared with the owner as is the case under the share system of renting.

"Share renting, on the other hand, gives the tenant the benefit of having a partner who, in many cases, has had considerable business experience. This, quite frequently, is a valuable asset—especially for the young farmer. The owner who rents on shares pays more attention to his farm and will, as a rule, keep it up better and furnish better buildings than the man who rents his farm for cash. From the standpoint of the renter, perhaps the greatest advantage in share renting is that for him it lessens the element of risk. In bad years he pays a small rent or none at all. In good years he may pay a relatively high rent."

#### The Cows to Buy

J. D., Bonsharmon Dist., Que.

WHEN wise and I first decided to go into dairying, we went to one of our most successful local dairy farmers for advice on selecting dairy cows. We found him on a milking stool beside a cow that he had just purchased. "Rather thin," I commented, referring, of course, to the cow.

"That's the way I like to get them," he assured me with decision. "Take two cows, one of them well kept and well fed, and giving 50

pounds of milk a day, the other neglected and continually on short feed, and producing 25 pounds a day, and, if they are of equally good conformation, I would take the thin cow every time. I have found that thin cows will respond better to good feeding than will cows that have always been accustomed to full rations. Besides that, you can buy a thin cow for much less than one in good condition."

Our neighbor did not give this advice exactly in these words, or all in one lump, but the foregoing is a synopsis of what he said, and we have found his advice to be good. In the dozen years that we have been in the business we have found that there is a close relationship between conformation and milk production, and we can now buy thin cows with almost a certainty that with proper care they will be good milkers. A study of the illustrations of good producers that appear in such periodicals as Farm and Dairy has been of great help to us in learning what desirable conformation really is.

Briefly, we want a cow with lots of substance, as we have found the large cows more economical to feed on the ordinary foodstuffs grown on the farm. The desirable cow must have a big broad back. She must carry very little flesh on her back, unless she has been dry for some time. We lay great stress on a silky udder and on a good development of milk veins. In the head we look for a broad muzzle, good width between the eyes, a large, intelligent eye, and an entire absence of beefiness. The neck, too, is preferably slim and lean, indicating the quality that we desire all through.

We have found it a good business buying up thin cows, feeding them for a year or two, and then selling them as developed cows. Our dairy herd has a reputation for good producing ability, and hence we have no difficulty in disposing of our cows at considerably more than we pay for them. Hence we not only have the revenue from a year or more of milking, but a good many dollars on the extra prices that we realize.

It is right and proper to get all we can out of things, but in doing so we should make things fit so that profit, not loss, will result all along the line.

In loading a wagon, place the load evenly over the front and hind wheels. If any difference is made it should be on the hind wheels. They are larger and hence do not sink in as deep as the smaller front wheels. The fact that the load is farther from the team does not increase the draft on the wagon. When the team is hitched to something dragging on the ground then the nearer the team is to the load the lighter the pull. This is due to the fact that the nearer the team is, the more the pull will be upward, thus helping to reduce the friction between the load and the ground.

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# Experimental Union Sounds Call to Greater Production

**T**HE vital relationship between patriotism and production was again sounded at the 38th Annual Convention of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, held at Guelph last week. It was the first appeal of the opening session. In his address, President T. H. Mason, of Ottawa, sounded the call for a greater effort to meet the Empire's need. The appeal found its most emphatic utterance, however, from the lips of Dr. C. C. James.

"Eighteen million seven hundred and fifty thousand men are now under arms, most of them taken out of the producing class, all now in the consuming class, a large portion all the time in the destroying class," he began. "Up to December 31st, after five months only, \$23,000,000,000 was the total of the world's financial statement (funds provided and trade losses) not reckoning the destruction of property. In three months the little kingdom of Belgium suffered loss to the extent of \$1,000,000,000. And the end is not yet, for 2,000,000 are refugees being cared for by Holland, Britain and France, and 8,000,000 within German lines are being fed by the United States, Canada, and other nations. The latest call is for at least one shipload of food every day. Yes, all the world is in the war. The British Empire is at war and Canada is just beginning to realize that she also is really at war. The call to Britain is 'Business as Usual,' and it is a good slogan, for Britain is a business country, and if she can fight on land and on sea and at the same time carry on 'Business as Usual,' she will be doing well.

"More than Usual."  
"But Canada is a food-producing country, and, therefore, the slogan 'Business as Usual' will not do for us. Let me give you another; 'More than Usual.' Now the test is up to us. Shall we be good for it? The time has now arrived for us to stop advertising and prove things by our work; and that work is the production of food 'More than Usual.' We have to feed ourselves, feed Britishers at home and at the Front, and feed destitute Belgians. The call is for more wheat, more oats, more meats, more cheese, more flax—more, more all along the line. We have the biggest task ever assigned to this country."

Much more Dr. James said along the same line, and other speakers voiced his sentiments. The members of the Union will answer the call, but their response will emphasize one factor, not so commonly taken into consideration—instead of putting the emphasis on increased acreage, the discussions at the Union meetings placed the emphasis on greater production per acre through improved methods and superior varieties. This is to be expected. The Union is composed of students and ex-students of the Agricultural College, who conduct experimental work all over the province of Ontario in conjunction with the Field Husbandry Department at the O.A.C. Their findings indicate what varieties of field crops are most suitable, what methods of weed eradication are most complete and what systems of fertilization most profitable.

Perhaps the most valuable work of the Union

## A Report of the 36th Annual Meeting held at Guelph last Week. Crop Production dealt with in its Many Phases.

is in the testing out of improved varieties. The results secured in 1914 are given in tabulated form on this page. "There will be more hungry starving people in the world in the next few years than for a long time in the past," said Prof. Zavits in introducing his report. "There is a great responsibility on the producer. At the same time there is a great opportunity for him." He then told of results secured by experiments conducted on between 4,000 and 8,000 farms. The oat crop is first in importance in Ontario and in the work of the Union. Three varieties were sent out this year. O.A.C. No. 73, as in the two previous years, proved itself the greatest yielder and Prof. Zavits predicted that it would be worth "millions of dollars to the farmers of Ontario." The O.A.C. No. 3 oat he described as the finest quality oat produced, and so early that it fits in nicely with barley for a mixed crop.

In barley, O.A.C. No. 91 has proved so de-

lete for the past 10 years the most satisfactory mixture has been one bushel by weight of each acre.

An interesting experiment was that in which the relative merits of cabbage, thousand-headed kale, and dwarf Essex rape for green food were compared. Over a series of years, cabbage has given five tons per acre more than the very best rape. The greatest deterrent to its use is the high cost of seed. Experiments with other crops are summarized in tables given elsewhere.

### Results from Fertilizer.

During the past few years the Union has been improving and extending its experimental work with fertilizers. The results may be briefly summarized as follow: Complete fertilizer with oats gave an increase of 9.8 bus. per acre at a cost of 42 cts. a bus.; muriate of potash with corn, increase 1.2 tons at \$9.33; nitrate of soda with mangels, increase 5.9 bus. at 81.4 cts. or 2.5 cts. a bus.; complete fertilizer with Swede turnips, 5.4 tons increase at 78.5 cts. a ton; complete fertilizer with potatoes, 89 bus. at 10.9 cts. a bus.; winter wheat, fall application, 5.2 bus. at 82 cts. a bus.; spring application, 8.3 bus. at 51 cts. a bus.

In a complicated experiment with barley the highest yield per acre was from a complete fertilizer and the second highest from farmyard manure. The increase at smallest cost was got by the use of muriate of potash, 10 lbs. per acre. This caused an increase of 4.7 bus. of barley at 53 cts. a bus. The great variations in the results are indicated by the fact that on a sandy soil in Algoma a comparatively small amount of commercial fertilizer increased the crop over 50 per cent. Summarizing their results from mangels, Prof. Zavits stated that 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda applied when the plants were three inches tall, increased the yield of mangels 5.2 tons an acre; 400 lbs. of common salt gave about the same increase as 100 lbs. nitrate of soda with mangels.

### The Potash Problem.

What are we to do for potash now that the German sources of supply are shut off? Prof. R. Harcourt stated that sandy soils will carry as much as 12,000 lbs. of potash per acre plow depth. A good crop of mangels will remove from the soil only 300 lbs. of potash and a crop of oats only 40 lbs. All that is needed, then, is some method of cultivation that will bring potash into solution, and to this end the Professor recommended the incorporation of an abundance of organic matter to hold moisture and applications of lime where needed to correct acidity.

During the past year Prof. D. Jones of the Bacteriological Department reported that 3,467 cultures of legume bacteria, each culture sufficient for one bushel of seed, were distributed throughout Canada. The data compiled from the reports returned show the inoculation a success in 79.7 per cent. of cases. The greatest demand was for alfalfa inoculator.

The important work done by the Experimental Union in testing methods of eradicating weeds as reported by Prof. J. E. Howitt, will be published in full in a later issue of Farm and Dairy. The testimony given by a farmer in the audience

(Concluded on page 8)

## Are You Growing the Most Productive Varieties?

### Ontario Experimental Union Tests for the Year 1914

EXPERIMENTS	VARIETIES	Comparative Value.	YIELD PER ACRE.		
			Straw (tons)	Grain (bush.)	Grain (lbs.)
Oats (341 tests)	O.A.C. No. 73 .....	100	1.52	52.29	1,751
	O.A.C. No. 3 .....	73	1.36	48.98	1,556
	Alaska .....	90	1.56	45.84	1,494
Six-rowed Barley (18 tests)	O.A.C. No. 91 .....	100	1.59	50.70	1,714
	Common Emmer .....	65	1.23	39.33	1,357
Two-rowed Barley (5 tests)	Hanna .....	100	1.18	36.78	1,213
	Two-rowed Canadian .....	60	.93	30.03	1,030
Hullless Barley (13 tests)	Black Hullless .....	100	1.40	54.94	1,830
	Gray Hyle .....	91	1.44	53.17	1,785
Spring Wheat (15 tests)	Wild Goose .....	100	1.19	39.08	1,316
	Marquis .....	100	.99	37.77	1,256
	Imperial Amber .....	88	1.43	51.69	1,761
Winter Wheat (9 tests)	American Banner .....	67	1.23	39.89	1,340
	Crimson Red .....	100	1.24	39.40	1,320
	Benasha .....	75	1.58	50.61	1,720
	Taraxac .....	100	1.22	39.57	1,295
Spring Bys (4 tests)	O.A.C. No. 42 .....	100	2.13	58.24	1,920
	Common .....	93	2.33	58.00	1,900
Field Peas (25 tests)	Canadian Beauty .....	100	1.07	31.07	1,264
	Early Britain .....	96	.83	30.67	1,240
Field Beans (7 tests)	Marrowfat .....	83	1.09	34.30	1,247
	Pearce's Improved Tree .....	100	1.12	34.59	1,240
	Common Pea .....	75	.87	30.15	1,209
Soy Beans (4 tests)	O.A.C. No. 42 .....	100	.49	35.44	1,236
	Early Yellow .....	88	.53	34.41	1,216
	Brown .....	88	.53	34.41	1,216
Corn for Grain (11 tests)	Early White Cap Yellow Dent .....	91	7.79	67.64	2,328
	Salzer's North Dakota .....	100	6.86	66.53	2,350
	Early California Flint .....	91	7.87	67.37	2,361

Whole crop.

cided superior that this year it was not tested out against other varieties of barley, but against common Emmer. The grain production of 85.7 bus. for the first and 28.35 for the second, shows the relative merits of these two crops in 1914. Special emphasis was laid on the importance of the bean crop at this time when the food problem is so pressing. The common pea bean, the most popular variety in the province, was the lowest yielder of any of the three tested. Great things were predicted for Pearce's Improved Tree, which came only second in production, but which has other qualities which make it more desirable than the heavier yielding Marrowfat.

### Barley and Oats Best Mixture.

As usual grain mixtures were tested. The general lesson to be deducted from many years' experiments is that a mixture of oats and barley in equal quantities by weight, will give the largest yields per acre, and that the adding of a third crop will reduce the yield. Over Ontario a mixture of one and one-half bushels of each grain gave the best results in the last two years, but at the Ontario Agricultural Col-

# THE INCUBATOR THAT BEAT THEM ALL

## 53 Gold Medals Awarded

is a hatching contest under Government management where thirty-three (33) different makes of machines from all parts of the world were entered. This little British incubator—"THE NONPAREIL"—was in a class by itself, winning all the honors including **FIRST PRIZE FOR THE LARGEST HATCH; FIRST PRIZE FOR THE MOST ROBUST CHICK; AND FIRST PRIZE FOR THE SIMPLEST MACHINE TO MANAGE.** Is this not a wonderful achievement for

### TAMLIN'S

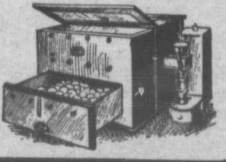
## Nonpareil Hot Water Incubator

As a matter of fact most of the other makers practically conceded before the contest that Tamlin's "NONPAREIL" with its eleven exclusive patented features, would be the incubator most likely to win. Our customers all over the globe have every reason to be proud of their little British "NONPAREIL," particularly in Canada, where many users have done better than we did in the contest, when the incubator hatched 99 per cent. The best proof of what it CAN DO for you is what it HAS DONE for others.

Our 1915 Catalogue is ready. This publication contains one hundred pages, showing over two hundred and twenty cuts and the photographic half-tone illustrations of the world's greatest poultry farms and their owners, also cuts and descriptions in detail of INCUBATORS, "COMPS," BROODERS, POULTRY APPLIANCES, LEG BANS, MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. It is printed on high-grade surface-coated paper and is the handsomest we have ever issued. To show that you are interested we will send you one in stamp, which just covers postage, and the catalogue will be sent free by return mail.

## Fletcher Bradley

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105 Waverly Street  
OTTAWA - CANADA  
Sole Agent



## POULTRY

and Almanac for 1915 has over 200 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. Health all about chickens, their uses, their diseases and remedies. All kinds of lawbreakers, their prices and their operations, about poultry houses and how to build them. It is a necessary part of a chicken raiser's library. Write for it to-day. **W. C. BROADBENT, Box 1185, Winnipeg, Minn.**



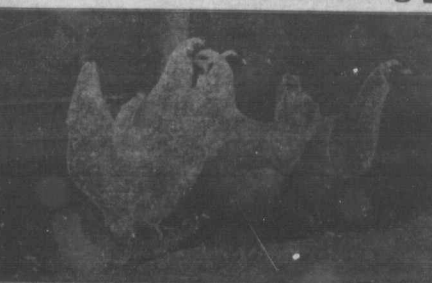
## Learn to Stuff Birds

Do you ever hunt or field, do you want to write and illustrate? Do you want to know how to stuff birds? This book, your complete and practical guide, tells you how to do it. It is the only book of the kind. Write today! Every trophy you take is made permanent for you. Write today and get free book. **Paul J. V. Elwood, Tullahoma, Tenn. 37161, Chick, Md.**

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

# Our Folks are Ready

To secure their Poultry Equipment for 1915--Birds for Mating, Eggs for Hatching, Incubators, Baby Chicks, Brooders and other Supplies. If You Have Something



## For the Poultry Trade, why not secure the Selling Service of our ANNUAL Poultry Magazine Number

OUT FEBRUARY 4th

It will contain a wealth of spicy information from our practical and leading authorities. Ask for a copy of last year's issue. The "Business Man" is one of the big factors of profit on our farms. The Prices of poultry products are steady. There is the keenest of demand for pure-bred eggs or birds for mating. Our Poultrymen are already preparing to meet this demand. Are you? Better write us early about what you will have to sell. Don't come too late. Drop us a line to-day.

Advertising Department

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

## Marketing—A Farmer's View

O. Forster, York Co., Ont.

I was pleased to read Mr. D. V. Clark's paper given at the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, as reported in Farm and Dairy. Mr. Clark made it very clear that the retail grocer was a necessary link between the producer and consumer. I will go further and say that for a city like Toronto it will require the hearty cooperation in a businesslike manner, not only of the producer and retailer, but of the carrying companies, the commission man, and even the consumer themselves (by providing a larger market or more than one if found necessary) to handle what is needed to supply the demand for all kinds of fruit and vegetables in their seasons.

Let me point out some of the advantages of having a larger market: It creates competition. If the retailer charges too much the customer will come to the market, or vice versa. There is a large proportion of fruit and vegetables of medium or second quality (and even better some seasons) that would never reach the consumer if it had to be shipped; freight and commission, but since the good roads system extends 25 or 30 miles around Toronto, it can be brought in wagons and sold in the market direct to the consumer or a wholesale way to the retailer (if they will come to the market as they do in other large cities). I know that in their busy day, but Tuesdays and Thursdays might be made special wholesale days.

### Mutual Understanding Created.

There is a satisfaction that almost amounts to inspiration to both the producer and consumer to meet in the market. It has always been so, and, no doubt, always will be, for who can tell better the quality of anything than the grower or producer? If he is honest there arises a confidence that is not easily established in any other way.

If all parties concerned could better understand the difficulties each has to contend with, and the ever increasing expenses during the past 10 years the consumer might conclude that they were not being robbed by the middlemen in many cases, and that the producer did not make more than a reasonable profit. For more than 50 years I have been a grower and have each year sold part of my produce on the Toronto market, and am interested in seeing a better understanding between the producers and the citizens of Toronto.

## Milk Production and Health

One of the most important subjects under discussion at the Sixth International Dairy Congress at Berne, Switzerland, dealt with the effect of systematic breeding for great milk production on the health and resistance of dairy cattle. At this conference were gathered all of the greatest authorities in the world. Their opinions and conclusions are therefore of interest to dairy breeders everywhere. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that in such breeding a limit is easily reached where milk yield is consistent with the highest degree of health. If this limit is transgressed, particularly by special feeding, confining cows altogether in barns, and frequent calving, the resistance of the cows will suffer, there is tuberculosis at an early age, and the offspring are exposed to tubercular infection. Plenty of pasturing and good care in sanitary barns that are not overcrowded is necessary to maintain the health of good milking cows. The congress expressed a wish that more work along this line be prepared for the next congress.

## Disk Before Plowing

and after plowing. This method of tillage leaves no clumpy strata under the next bed to cut off subsoil connections—to cut off crop yields. With



Double Action Disk Harrows you can practice this method without extra cost. They double cut every inch; they leave the land level; they are light draft; they save at least one horse and one man; they cut any kind of brush, weeds, prairie hay; and there's a lot for every farmer!

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Makers of the original CLARK Disk Harrow and Plow  
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Contains over 25 per cent. Canadian-bred



"MAPLE LEAF" ON Gals. Man Write for free sample and prices THE CANADA LIMBED OIL MILLS LTD. Toronto and Montreal

## Registered Holstein CATTLE

"The scrub bull doesn't stop at being merely worthless, but he will lose the farmer the price of two or three good ones in a year in his belt. . . . The presence of the scrub sire in any herd is a plain advertisement of the dairyman's thoughtless bid for failure. These words from the pen of the Chief of Dairy Industry, University of Illinois, should startle you into immediate action if you are using a scrub bull. Improve your condition, consider the great big bulky black-and-white Holsteins, with their unequal records as milk and butter-fat producers and for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Box 193, Battleboro, Vt.

SEED CORN  
FOR SALE—A quantity of choice hand selected Longfellow, White Cap Dent and Learning. Orders solicited. J. S. Wank, Room 11, Scuse Block, Chatham, Ont.

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AUG. GARACHE, Manufacturer SAWYERSVILLE, P. C.

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Creamery Instruction Work in Western Ontario, 1914

F. HARRIS, Chief Dairy Instructor

One hundred and twenty-six creameries and 17 cream shipping stations, were visited by the three creamery instructors during 1914. There was a total of 973 cheese factories and creameries, which include more factories than the total of these factories and creameries in 1907. Several new factories were opened the past year and two or three have been closed. The price for butter in the early part of the season of 1914 were very discouraging, but later recovered giving a fair average price for the season. Some cream, chiefly from the south-western peninsula, was shipped across the border during the fall months.

Quantity of Butter

Western Ontario creameries produced 17,404,314 lbs. of butter in 1914. This includes 3,723,739 lbs. of butter manufactured at the several Toronto creameries, a portion of the cream for which was produced in Eastern Ontario. If we include the 832,066 lbs. of butter made at the cheese factories and creameries, we have a total of 18,237,358.376 lbs. This is nearly three times the amount manufactured in 1907.

Some 31,736 patrons supplied milk and cream to the creameries. The average per cent. of fat in the cream was 37.21.

Three hundred and fifty-eight full day visits and 65 call visits, making a total of 423 visits, were made by the instructors to the creameries.

Five hundred and eighty-five tests for moisture were made. The average moisture was 14.68 per cent. A proportion of these tests were made at each creamery on twenty-five samples contained over 10 per cent moisture. The later samples were taken from 15 creameries.

Salt Tests

Five hundred and fifty-six salt tests were made. The average amount of salt used was 5.36 per cent., and the average amount of salt left in the butter was 3.37 per cent. This is a point that should be given special attention by the buttermakers as we have some complaints from the buyers that a portion at least of Western Ontario butter is still too heavily salted. We are convinced that if an honest effort is put forth by every buttermaker to reduce the salt content and to secure more uniformity, one of the chief defects of Western Ontario butter would be eliminated. Let us make a special effort on this point during the coming season.

Fifty-one creameries now use the scale for weighing cream samples. Four creameries only still use the old test.

Twenty-five creameries pasteurized the cream, some of these on a regular basis. This, however, is an increase of eight per cent. over any previous year.

The average temperature for creamery storages was 44.9 degrees.

Two creameries use casein. Two creameries make culture.

Thirteen creameries have septic tanks for the disposal of sewage. Most of these tanks are in general good condition. Sixty-one creameries are reported kept in first class sanitary condition; 61 creameries are kept in a fair sanitary condition, 50 creameries in fair sanitary condition, and 107 creameries in poor sanitary condition. The latter will be required to improve for 1915.

Eight new creameries were built at an estimated cost of \$297,044.00, and \$45,262.00 was expended on general improvements, making a total expenditure of \$35,266.

\*Report presented last week at the annual convention in St. Thomas by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

STATEMENT OF CANADA

30th ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT WINNIPEG, JANUARY 6th, 1915

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 29th November, 1913
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest and disbursements, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for reserve on bills under discount, have amounted to

Which has been applied as follows:
Dividend No. 108, 2 per cent., paid 2nd March, 1914
Dividend No. 109, 2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1914
Dividend No. 110, 2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1914
Dividend No. 111, 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1914
Bonus of 1 per cent. payable 1st March, 1915 to shareholders of record on 15th February, 1915
Reserved for depreciation in securities owned by the Bank
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund
Balance of Profits carried forward

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock
Reserve Account
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward
Unpaid Dividends
Dividend No. 111
Bonus payable 1st March, 1915 to shareholders of record as at 15th February, 1915

Notes of the Bank in circulation
Deposits not bearing interest
Deposits bearing interest
Balance due to other banks in Canada
Balance due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada
Bills payable
Acceptances under Letters of Credit
Liabilities not included in the foregoing

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin
Dominion Government Note
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve
Notes on other Banks
Cheques on other Banks
Balance due by other Banks in Canada
Balance due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value
Canadian and Foreign Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value
Loans and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and other Securities
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra
Real Estate other than Bank Premises
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for
Bank Premises at more than cost, less amortization
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund
Other Assets not included in the foregoing

JOHN GALT, President.

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of subsections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:
We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office, and with the certified returns from the branches.
We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been done in accordance with the powers of the Bank.
In addition to our verification at the 29th November, we have during the year checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.
In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. BEAD, O. B. HEGAN, Auditors.

of the firm of WEBB, BEAD, HEGAN, O'LINGHAM & CO., Chartered Accountants.

The President, Mr. John Galt, in moving in the Report, referred to the strong position of the Bank maintained during the financial crisis and that they had found it necessary to curtail loans for legitimate purposes.
The present war conditions our first duty to defend the Empire, our next to devote all our energy to repelling the vastness of our increased production, and it is to our farmers chiefly that most be looked for. A splendid beginning has been made in an increase of 2% in the land ready for next year's crop. Hard work, courage and intelligent economy will undoubtedly bring us safely through the present ordeal. We have a fertile land with a hardy and industrious population, and though the time being, our progress may be checked, nothing can stop Canada from becoming a great and prosperous country. In closing he expressed the regret, which he knew would be felt by all the Shareholders, that the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. H. Balfour, the General Manager, on account of his serious illness, and requested Mr. H. E. Shaw, the Assistant General Manager, to read the report.

The General Manager's Address in the settled financial conditions, which are being fought themselves, but it would be necessary to continue a policy of extreme caution, and maintain a strict financial discipline.

The action of the Finance Minister in promising Bank Note legal tender and in the settlement of the financial crisis, the Banks (if required), had been of great value in clearing the financial situation and in avoiding a crisis in the nature of a panic.
The General Manager's address that the necessary for economy has been universally recognized, and that efforts have been given forth generally to develop our national resources along lines that will put the best advantage to the report.

The profits were at the rate of 14.33% on the Paid-up Capital, and were slightly less than last year. Securities have been written down by the sum of \$25,000, which is most reasonable precaution in view of the present unsettled conditions. The Patriotic Fund has been donated to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The policy of maintaining a strong position has been continued, and our Liquid Assets are 34.9% of our liabilities to the public, and other sources of strength.
Our own position is very satisfactory. Provincial Government Deposits show a decrease, but Public Deposits show an increase of \$1,242,592.11, which is immediately available.

Bonds and Stocks show an increase of \$1,242,592.11, which is immediately available.
We have subscribed for \$50,000 of the new British War Bonds, and also Call and Short Loans, elsewhere than in Canada, in the amount of \$4,790,499.55.
Other current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, show a decrease of \$1,657,497.22, and a decrease of \$1,657,497.22, and a decrease of \$1,657,497.22.

Total Assets amount to \$81,561,849.94, showing an increase of approximately \$300,000.
Mr. R. T. Riley, the Vice-President, in responding to the motion for the adoption of the Report, referred to the fact that for fifty years the Union Bank of Canada has been the test of time and with "BURNING AS OUR MOTTO," we look forward with confidence to the next fifty years has in store for us.

A motion was carried by a large majority.

Messrs. T. Harry Webb, G.A.; E. S. Bead, C.A.; and O. B. Hegan, C.A., were re-appointed auditors for the year 1915.

A resolution of sympathy for the General Manager, Mr. G. H. Balfour, during his serious illness, was passed, and the hope was expressed that he might be speedily restored to his duties.
The customary resolutions of thanks to the Directors and Staff were passed, and the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Mr. J. H. Price, Messrs. J. H. Price, Mr. T. Riley, Geo. W. Thompson, J. H. Price, Mr. E. Kenaston, Wm. Shaw, Mr. J. H. Price, Mr. T. Riley, Mr. G. H. Balfour, M.P.; E. L. A. DeVernat, C.E.; J. H. Price, H. E. Liott, John Carson, J. H. Price, G. H. Balfour, and Mr. T. Riley. The Meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent Meeting of the newly elected board, Sir William Price was elected an Honorary Director, and Mr. T. Riley, President; Mr. R. T. Riley and Mr. Geo. H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents.

## Experimental Union Sends Call to Greater Production

(Continued from page 5)

when the Professor had completed his report, deserves mention. A field of 9 acres, when plowed and seeded to oats, proved to be so full of mustard that the owner's first inclination was to plow it under again. He consulted Prof. Howitt, and together they sprayed the field as outlined in the Union's experiments. In a few days the mustard was dead "from the tips to the roots."

**Smoke Methods for Instructing Queens**  
Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, considered that the most popular experiment under his supervision was the smoke method of introducing a new queen to the hive. First, three strong puffs from a smoker are forced into the hive and the hive then closed for 30 seconds. This puts the bees in a dazed condition, and a queen then introduced will be accepted. Eighteen out of 30 experimenters reported success with this method, and the 13 who reported adversely had made mistakes in applying. The Union also is sending out queens of Italian breeding to infected districts, as this is believed to be an effectual way of fighting European foul brood. Altogether 541 beekeepers received instructions.

The enthusiasm of Prof. S. B. McCready for his particular work of Elementary Agriculture in rural schools seems to be growing every year. "I am convinced," said he, "that it is through the kind of leadership being developed by many of the teachers that we will best meet and solve Ontario's rural problems." Later he said: "In the teaching of agriculture and the conducting of the gardens, perhaps the best thing being reported is that the school and the home, the two great educational factors in a child's life, are being brought close together and into a working partnership, discipline is made easy, pupils and teachers become companions, fighting and quarrelling cease, a new spirit of helpfulness replaces the spirit of indifference or opposition, parents visit the school when agriculture is being taught, and incidentally the position of the teacher and all that she stands for is enhanced. . . . It must be concluded that given fair chances, the teaching of agriculture will bring large returns to a community, the children, and the people."

**A Draft Horse Discussion**  
A somewhat unusual feature for the Experimental Union was introduced when Dr. F. C. Grenside discussed the future of draft horse breeding in this country. Starting with 1870, Dr. Grenside showed that horse quotations had alternately gone up and down in 16-year periods. The years 1890 to 1910 witnessed a boom in the horse business, but now prices are again on the decline. Already they have dropped \$50 to \$75. The speaker does not expect to see horse quotations advance to the levels that they have held in the past. There is however, a future for the draft horse trade, but not the immediate future. He considered that it would be wise for breeders to continue raising a few horses, but only from their very best males. He closed by reminding his audience that in the past a decline in quotations has always been followed by a corresponding revival.

Still another unique feature of the proceedings was the sketch given by Dr. G. C. Creelman of his recent trip to New Zealand, Australia and other Eastern countries. New Zealand, the greatest competitor of the Canadian dairyman, he characterized as "a country where the grass grows green the year round," a country with "an excellent climate and an excellent

soil, but handicapped in that they are so very far away from the market." We have not space to tell of Dr. Creelman's observations in Australia, China and Japan, but the general impression he brought back was that some day we will see a wonderful volume of trade between our Western ports and the Far East.

These are only a few of the addresses given at the Experimental Union. Others will be given in full or in part in future issues. Of particular interest at this time was the address of J. O. Laird, Blenheim, Ont., on "Bean Growing." From the social standpoint, the views of Hon. Nelson Monteth, W. C. Good, A. McLaren, Prof. J. B. Reynolds, and Dr. G. C. Creelman, on how farm life in Ontario may be improved, were of particular interest.

**Reports of Committees**  
The report of the committee appointed to make a study of present conditions, suggested that the Ontario Act, might be made more effective in several ways: (1) by an organized effort by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its various organizations, to make the farmers of Ontario acquainted with the provisions of the act; no act can be enforced unless it is backed up by a strong public sentiment; (2) by amending the present act so that the appointment of inspectors by township councils will be compulsory; (3) by the appointment of county officials by the Ontario government to act as district inspectors who shall supervise the work of the township inspectors. It also suggested that the list of weeds placed under the ban be added to as the Minister sees fit.

A second committee appointed to investigate the distribution of noxious weed seeds in grains and screenings, had no recommendations to offer until more information is obtained. The importance of this work was demonstrated when Dr. Dymond of the Federal Department of Agriculture, stated that ground screenings sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds to the pound. As a method of making ground screenings a safe feed, it suggested that all of the smaller seed that will pass through a 14 mesh sieve should be separated out and the larger seeds ground separately. A further difficulty in the use of screenings is the common belief that there are certain poisonous principles in some weed seeds that are injurious to the stock. This called for further investigation.

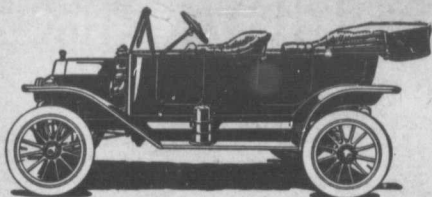
Officers were chosen as follows:—President, Anson Grob, Preston; Vice-President, I. B. Fairbairn, Vineland; Secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavit; Assistant Secretary, F. W. Schirrel; Directors, Dr. G. C. Creelman, H. L. Beckett, R. S. Duncan, H. Siret, J. E. McLarty.

The Union this year opened in a manner most satisfactory to the students, with a banquet in the Students' dining hall, one of the recent fine new buildings added to the institution. Dr. Creelman acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were the Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteth, ex-Minister of Agriculture, and a dozen or more ex-students of the college.

### Present Day Agriculture and Its Problems

(Continued from page 4)

Now, if anybody says he can make a better showing than that, item by item, then so much the better for my argument. The farm I refer to did considerably better than that in the dairy, for it gave a return of \$1,300



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from 10 cows. I have no figures from this farm, for hogs, but "pigs are pigs" these days, and I have probably under-estimated what may be done in this direction. For apples, I have estimated \$2.50 a tree for an orchard of 120 trees. On this 65-acre farm the returns for 1913 and 1914 averaged \$3.80 a tree. I have estimated \$150 for poultry. The actual returns from the farm referred to in 1913 were \$139. For general produce the estimate for 100 acres is \$400. For the 63-acre farm in 1913 the proceeds were \$393.

I hope I have demonstrated the possibility of securing a revenue of \$3,000 a year from a 100-acre farm. To do this, however, a farmer needs to be favored with fairly good fortune in his crops and in rearing stock. He must be a good farmer, that is, he must take advantage of the best known methods in crop rotation, he must sow good seed from the most productive varieties. He must use the milk scale and Babcock test for his dairy herd, and keep in his herd only those cows that reach a high standard of production. Above all, he should be a business man. He must be sure that he knows where he stands at the end of each year, where his profits and where his losses have been. He must understand methods of selling so as to make the most of his produce. All this is what I understand by present-day agriculture.

**A Successful Year for Western Ontario Dairymen**

(Continued from page 2)

ressville, George E. Booth, Ingersoll.

**The Speakers**

An excellent address on "The Progress in Cow Testing," was given by Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dominion Dairy Division, Ottawa. This was the same address as Mr. Whitley gave at the convention of the Eastern Ontario Association held in Peterboro the week before.

Mr. E. S. Archibald, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, predicted that milking machines will eventually become as important a labor saving device as other machinery now in common use on the farm. Mr. Archibald also spoke on the construction of a model dairy barn. A full report of his address will be given in a later issue.

At the Wednesday evening session, addresses of an inspirational character were given by Hon. James S. Duff, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and by Hon. Finlay MacDermid, Minister of Public Works. Dominion Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, gave an interesting and illustrated address on the "Swiss Dairy Industry," which was a repetition of his address at the Peterboro convention.

**Cheese and Butter Makers' Session.**  
Thursday morning was devoted to matters of special interest to cheese and butter makers. Chief Instructor Frank Hems presented his annual report, a portion of which appears elsewhere in this issue, and the balance of which will be published later. Neither George H. Barr, of the Dominion Dairy Division, or Prof. H. E. Dean, were able to be present. Prof. Dean sent a paper, one dealing with the possibilities of developing the home market for Canadian cheese, and the other with notes on experimental work in 1914. Both of these papers will be published later, practically in full.

Addresses were given by Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, and by Mr. G. F. Tamm, Director of Dairy Instruction for Ontario. Mr. Tamm advised dairymen that they need not pay any attention to letters many of them had

(Continued from page 15)



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# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

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

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

### The Economic Deterrent

A CONSTANT stream of population from country to city has been a characteristic of our national life for the past thirty years. Pessimists, who have ascribed this apparent preference for city life to the desire of a shallow and fickle generation for the broad white ways of the city, will find food for thought in the article by Prof. Reynolds on page three of Farm and Dairy this week. Of 112 students of the Ontario Agricultural College who are going back to the farm when their studies are completed, only four emphasize the profitability of farming. The factors that draw them to the farm are mainly sentimental—love of the open country, free life and independence, and dislike of city environment. Such a showing does not speak a generation either shallow or fickle. It does throw out in bold relief the real reason why so many young people do answer the call of the city—they desire economic independence and see little chance of attaining the coveted goal on the farm.

Prof. Reynolds estimates the investment in a good 100-acre farm at \$12,000. He places the wage of the laborer at \$450, a free house, but without perquisites. We venture the opinion that this wage is much higher than is commonly paid throughout the country, but even at this figure how long would a young man, who has not a farm of his own, need to work and save before he could make an initial payment on a farm, to say nothing of stocking and equipping it? All country boys do not "drop" into the ownership of a farm and the slow and discouraging path of hired man to tenant and tenant to farm owner (the latter estate reached when the heir is grey) does not appeal to them. In the past many such a young man has taken up free land in the west. Even there, however, the

good land is almost fully monopolized, and a job in the city is the only alternative. True the city may offer nothing but disappointments, but thousands will continue to risk the unknown difficulty to escape the one with which they are all too familiar. It is the economic aspect of farming that drives many young men to the cities and prevents scores of agricultural students from taking up practical farming as a means of livelihood.

### A Victory for Our Spys

SPYS from Ontario recently scored a notable triumph in Rochester. These were not war spies, but Northern Spys, and the victory was won in the arts of peace. At the New York State Horticultural Societies Exhibition, held in that city, the sweepstakes prize for the choicest three boxes of apples grown anywhere on the American continent was awarded to Mr. W. L. Hamilton of Collingwood, Ont. This is the second consecutive year in which Ontario apples have captured this coveted trophy, the only one for which they may compete at the New York State show. The second highest score this year was also on a Canadian exhibit, that of Mr. Leslie Smith, Wellington, Ont.

These two great victories in Rochester are only two of many similar triumphs achieved by Canadian-grown fruit in international competitions. Such achievements bear strong testimony to the superior quality of the best of Canadian apples. They indicate the line of development that we can best follow in developing our fruit industry. Over-production of apples looms ahead of us. We can more than supply our own markets with varieties of common and medium quality. The United States, too, is suffering from an over-production of apples of this sort. Even the Old Country market, on which we have largely depended for an outlet for our surplus fruit, has a large home supply that competes with our common varieties. Nature, however, has conspired to give us in Canada a monopoly on the growing of the very highest class of fancy dessert apples. Varieties such as the Northern Spy, McIntosh, and Fameuse, grown well and packed perfectly, will find a market in all parts of the world, even when common varieties go begging for buyers. It is always good business policy to push a monopoly; and we seem to have a monopoly in the production of super-fancy apples.

### The Effect of War

WHEN will the war end? Nobody seems to know. Economists tell us that Germany cannot maintain herself till spring. Kitchener says the war will only be rightly started next May. Whenever it may end, speculation is already rife as to what the first effects of peace will be on the industries of Canada. If we refer back to history, we find that the great wars of the past have always been followed by periods of intense depression, good times returning only when the wealth destroyed had been re-created.

Past wars, however, have been insignificant when compared with the conflict which is now raging in Europe and the effects of which are already felt to the uttermost corners of the earth. It would seem reasonable to expect, therefore, that the depression that will follow this war will be unusually severe and of long duration. We must not forget, however, that facilities for wealth production have been enormously increased since the last great war. Economists have estimated that the wealth of the world is now reproduced every four years by the aid of modern machinery and modern methods of transportation. In the early days of the last century

the same reproduction of wealth could not be made in 90 years. Does it not seem possible then that the end of this war may witness a recovery that will surprise the world?

That there will be a period of depression of shorter or longer duration is generally admitted, and Canada will suffer along with the rest of the world. Immigration may assist us back to normal conditions more quickly than will be possible in Europe, but then again unless we are in a position to turn these immigrants immediately to productive labor, they may be a hindrance rather than a help. The ultimate effect of war is a subject easy to speculate on, and one on which it is difficult to speak with certainty.

### A Maker of Necessities

ON one feature of the situation that will follow war we can speak with reasonable surety—agriculture will be the first of all the great industries to regain its equilibrium, even as it is the one industry (outside of armament manufacturing) that is not suffering seriously from the war.

Manufacturers of luxuries were the first to feel the effects of the conflict. Furs are already down fifty per cent. in price. High-class tailors and milliners find their trade falling away. People can and do reduce their demands for these luxuries in times of depression. Even the old overcoat may be made to wear another winter and the old shoes be re-soled a second time. But whether times are good or bad, people must eat. We farmers produce the greatest-of all necessities; hence our market is generally firm and steady. Fruit may be a partial exception to this rule, but for grains, dairy products and meats, there will always be a market that will guarantee at least a living and generally something more with which to help the other fellow who is not so fortunate.

### For Speculator or Farmer

A DEPUTATION of Canadian and United States business men recently interviewed the Saskatchewan Government requesting that the provincial surtax on vacant land, the gopher tax and the hail tax, be alleviated or altogether removed. In the opinion of the deputation, these taxes are adversely affecting the popularity of Saskatchewan lands with settlers. One of the deputation, a Minneapolis man, intimated that "the Saskatchewan government may kill the goose that lays the golden egg," meaning, we suppose, that they may drive away the immigrants on whom the future growth of the province depends.

An examination of the personnel of this deputation does not strengthen the impression that they travelled all the way to Saskatchewan in the interests of the "poor settler." Rather they are speculators with large holdings of vacant land in that province. The taxes to which they object fall with particular force on holders of vacant property and hence shift a proportion of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the working farmer. Surely the shifting of taxation from settler to speculator is not going to discourage settlement, as the deputation claimed! Genuine settlers do not avoid a country where a just system of taxation makes their burdens lighter than they would otherwise be. The fact that these "representative business men" are up in arms against these various forms of land taxation is an encouraging indication that the taxes are having the desired effect, that of making it more and more difficult for the speculator to hold out of use land which other men would gladly work if they could get it at a reasonable price.

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# Neway Notes on B.C.'s Agricultural Doings

By Farm and Dairy's Own Correspondent

IN these columns some months ago was chronicled the formation and ambitious start of the Fraser Valley Cooperative Milk Company, which as a consequence of rupture between shippers and dealers, planned to market direct to the consumer most of the dairy output of the lower mainland. Organizing under the Agricultural Associates Act, the promoters of the company expected to secure without difficulty Government assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of capitalization, once 30 per cent was subscribed by the farmers. The farmers did their part, readily taking the required amount of stock, but a hitch then occurred in the programme. The Government announced that because of depressed financial conditions, it was unable to advance 80 per cent of the capitalization.

Two weeks hence the provisional directors of the cooperatives company will meet in New Westminster to decide what course to follow in view of the developments. The situation at present is anything but desirable, inasmuch as the milk dealers are making terms with individual farmers instead of with the milk and cream shippers' association, as in the past. Up to last spring relations were entirely amicable. Regularly each season the two associations conferred and agreed upon a price. The milk and cream shippers' associations severed relations last spring when the dealers repudiated a price agreement made in March.

### Increase in Farm Production

Premier Richard McBride made an encouraging New Year's announcement relative to agricultural production in the province. The total production during 1914, according to carefully compiled and detailed records, was \$37,500,000, being an increase of \$3,250,000 over the previous year. There has been a considerable increase in the area under cultivation. The Premier mentioned the increase in orchard area from 8,100 acres in 1900 to 38,900 acres at the present time.

"The most remarkable expansion in the way of production," he said, "has been in agriculture and horticulture. Fruit and vegetable production increased in value over last year by \$900,000. The small fruit industry shows very substantial increase and has now reached such a proportion as to permit of straight carloads being shipped to outside markets. The output of jam and canning factories shows an increase of 200 per cent. over last year. The apple and other tree fruits are estimated at 1,225 carloads, exclusive of cherries. Prices, however, were lower than last year, but even at that the value of these fruits marketed was about \$653,000. Grain showed a decrease in yield from 1913, but with better prices gave a value on product of \$8,471,000. In live stock, the advance all along the line has been most marked, and the values produced during the year amount to about \$7,300,000. I am advised, and I have great pleasure in calling attention to it, that in the Peace River district about 12,000 acres of land are cleared ready for crops, and 3,000 acres of oats and barley were harvested, yields being enormous. Horses are being bred extensively."

It is worth mentioning in connection with the Premier's announcement that there is real hope for a back-to-the-land movement in British Columbia now. Speculation has no place in it. Settlers mean business. The number of Government holdings taken up this past year was well over 4,000, a tre-

mendous increase over the number occupied in 1913. Farm land prices in such well-developed districts as the Okanagan, the Fraser Valley, and Vancouver Island are descending to reasonable levels. Cooperative associations are springing up, and public markets now help the farmer at many different points. Altogether the outlook is brighter than it has been for a long time.

Whatever else may be said in extenuation of the real estate boom in British Columbia, it cannot be argued that it helped agriculture in any way.

It is only with the bursting of the bubble that farming is attaining a solid, stable basis.

### Farm Notes

The Provincial Government announces there will be no convention of the Central Farmers' Institute this year.

One dairyman at Revelstoke, who keeps pedigreed Ayrshires, is getting 12½ cents a quart this winter. He retails milk in the city. He has to buy all his grain and most of his hay, which cuts down his profits.

Many settlers in the British Columbia interior are selling off their pigs and buying chickens. They calculate there is more money in poultry than hogs, with the low pork prices prevailing at present.

Celery growers of this province got lower prices than usual this year. They kept the price well up by holding back supplies until November. Then they had to ship, and with a slow demand prices tumbled. Swedish settlers at Malakwa shipped a straight carload through to Minneapolis.

Waterglass eggs are a regular feature of the public market at Duncan, Vancouver island.

The Loukhobors at Brilliant are building a jam factory which, when completed, will be the largest in Canada.

British Columbia Farmers' Institutes contributed over \$3,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

Turkeys this Christmas retailed for 25 cents a pound at Kamloops. During the Christmas season of 1913 they brought 35 and 38 cents a pound.

### No Death of Labor

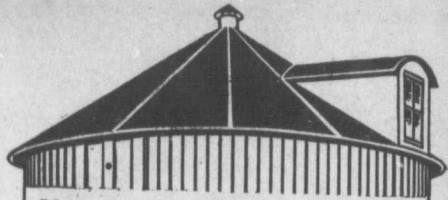
There was a time, not so very long since, when getting competent farm help was a real problem in this province. It is not this winter. Farm wages have experienced a tremendous slump. Numerous men are working on farms for their board.

When times brighten, farm wages will do a little rise somewhat, but they will not again reach the high-water mark of 1910, 1911 and 1912.

### Buttermilk Paint

To make buttermilk paint, use three pounds of Portland cement for each gallon of buttermilk, and add enough coloring matter to give the desired shade. The paint must be stirred frequently while it is being used to keep the cement from settling to the bottom of the vessel. Apply it soon after it is made. It will dry in about six hours, and will shed water nicely. Venetian red or almost any coloring may be used. Buttermilk paint is adapted to outside work where a glossy surface is unimportant. It is also good for covering injuries on fruit trees after pruning. For this use make the paint thicker with cement.

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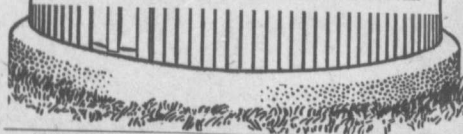
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THE work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden underground, secretly making the ground green.—Carlyle.

## A License to Listen

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

(Farm and Fireside)

AUNT Jane Wagstaff has a license to listen to any and all conversations on her niece's ten-party telephone line. The trouble that came to Aunt Jane before she was given this license was primarily due to Mrs. Hiram Hubbell. Others discovered and occasionally complained to one another that someone was giving surreptitious ear to their telephone confidences, but Mrs. Hubbell was the first to become aggressively active in the matter. Mrs. Hubbell, in spite of her multifarious and exacting duties as a farmer's wife, usually had some time to spare in the afternoon, and she spent most of it at the telephone.

She called up Mrs. Josiah Perkins, or Mrs. Peter Simpson, or Mrs. Heber Henson, or one of them called her up at least once every day. Naturally, it annoyed Mrs. Hubbell to have anyone listening to her confidences, and finally she declared that she was going to find out who it was, if there was any way to do so, and report it to the company.

"Why, I don't never do no harm," objected Aunt Jane when she was convicted. "I don't never repeat nothin' that's goin' to hurt nobody. But I like to know what's goin' on, and there ain't no other way. Here I am, sittin' in the old rockin' chair all the time, unable to move, only with a cane, and I don't see nobody hardly, nor I don't hear nobody, only over the telephone, and I like to know what's happenin' first. Why, I knew the Metzels had a baby before it was born, because I heard 'em telephonin' for a doctor, and I knew when Sue Hopkins broke off with Lem Tolliver, because I heard her tell him not to call no more."

A few days later a polite young man called upon Aunt Jane and explained courteously that complaint had been made of listening on the line, and the trouble had apparently been traced to her telephone. He hoped there would be no more trouble of that kind, for the rules of his company were very strict and the penalty for breaking them the loss of the telephone thus used. The young man was deeply sympathetic, but he had no authority to suspend the rules. A repetition of the offence would result in the removal of the telephone.

"It's only jest loneliness," pleaded Aunt Jane. "Here I be, alone most all day, and listenin' at the telephone is like havin' comp'ny in to visit. I get to know what's goin' on—know more'n anybody else—but I don't tell nothin' what hurts. Why, if I was a mind to talk—well, I could tell what Mrs. Hawkins said to Jim Hawkins the time he telephoned he was stayin' in town all night, and

how Sally Perkins and Tom Clancy was so near breakin' once that she told him to send her photograph back, and that the Petersons' baby—"

But the polite young man asserted that the company could make no exceptions to its rule, although he personally was satisfied that her listening was perfectly harmless and really almost justifiable.

Still Aunt Jane was not sufficiently impressed with the enormity of her offence or the serious nature of the penalty. She kept away from the telephone for a day, and then drifted back into the old habit. She did this one afternoon—But now we are



A Fine Home in a Splendid Dairy District

One of the many fine homes around Ayler, in Elgin Co., Ont., is that of E. A. Williams, here illustrated. The house is of a type now extensively built throughout south-western Ontario. A plainer style of house with more commodious verandas seems to be now in favor, but the older type has its attractions, not the least of which is the large number of extra well lighted rooms.

coming to the reason for her license to listen.

That same afternoon two other people were occupied in ways that while apparently unrelated to Aunt Jane's license to listen, must still be considered therewith. The polite young man was driving out to the Cotter farm where Aunt Jane lived, under instructions to make a further investigation and remove the telephone if the trouble proved to be the same this time as last; and Mrs. Hubbell, alone in her home, was baking. Nothing would seem to be more remote from a license to one woman to listen than another woman baking, but you never can tell.

Being thus occupied, Mrs. Hubbell did not hear the door open, and it was not until she saw a pair of very wicked eyes, set in a most forbidding face, observing her that she realized that there was an intruder. Then she promptly ordered him out, but he refused to go.

"Pass out the ests!" he commanded.

"Go outside and I'll give you something to eat," she returned.

"Nix on the outside!" retorted the intruder.

"I'll call my husband!" she threatened.

"He ain't here," laughed the intruder. "I'm boss here now, an' you an' me is goin' to have a nice little time together. First, I'm goin' to feed at the table, like folks, and after that—No you don't!" he cried, making a sudden rush for her.

For Mrs. Hubbell was backing in to the next room, and now, with marvellous quickness, she sprang backward and slammed the door in his face. The next moment she had the telephone receiver down and was screaming, "Help! Help! Help!" even as she tried to get Central. She had barely time thus to call before he, delayed but a moment at the door, roused the bell from the instrument, the receiver falling the length of its cord. Then she screamed as only a woman in mortal terror can scream, and struggled and fought as only a woman in such desperate plights can struggle and fight.

Aunt Jane, listening, heard the cries for help. She was quite alone at this time, Mrs. Cotter having gone to the cooperative creamery.

"Sounds like Sary Hubbell," commented Aunt Jane. "There must be something wrong over to her place."

That came the screams, followed by the noise of the struggle as chairs and other articles of furniture were overturned.

"Sary's in trouble," decided Aunt Jane.

She hung up the receiver and hobbled into the next room, immediately

conceived a hundred different plans.

It occurred to her that she might have brought Sam in from the field by firing the pistol. It was too late to change her plan now, but she could still notify him that something was wrong. She raised the pistol over her head, shut her eyes, and pulled the trigger.

The effect was electrical. A horse may be very gentle and still object to firecrackers in his immediate vicinity, especially after having suddenly been pained by a generous application of whip. This one objected, increasing his pace so suddenly that only the high back of the seat kept Aunt Jane from being left in the road.

Over in the field, which the road skirted at this point, Sam Cotter and Dan Brown looked up quickly and were started to see Dan's horse apparently running away with Aunt Jane. They made a rush for the road where the noise was heard, but in an effort to at least keep the rug in sight. Nor were they long alone in the pursuit. Aunt Jane, becoming momentarily more excited, decided that she generally should be allowed to be heard, so she raised the pistol again and blazed away at intervals until she had exhausted the magazine.

Lem Quigley, leading a horse in from pasture, heard and saw and acted. When a woman who has been an invalid for years and whose legs off on the highway, her horse on the dead run, and she waving a pistol and blazing away promiscuously, one is justified in suspecting that something is wrong and that his services may be needed. Lem mounted his horse and set out after Aunt Jane.

Josiah Perkins was just driving out into the road as Aunt Jane flashed by. "They're killin' Sary Hubbell!" screamed Aunt Jane. Josiah laid on the lash and got under way so quickly that he cut in ahead of Lem. From every side men, with or without horses, came scurrying to the road. One would not have suspected that so many people could be found in the mile that intervened between the Cotter and the Hubbell farm houses.

Aunt Jane held the lead to the end, and then discovered that the horse was beyond control and could be neither stopped nor turned into the lane that led to the house. "There! There!" she screamed, pointing, as she swept past. Josiah Perkins, following close behind, swung into the lane. "Keep after Aunt Jane!" he shouted to Lem Quigley, and Lem with never a pause, went on in pursuit. Others coming up followed Josiah.

Mrs. Hubbell was found, bound and gagged in her kitchen. Her assailant had dragged her there, after overpowering her, that he might have her under his eye while he regaled himself with whatever the larder might afford. But she had been rudely disturbed by Aunt Jane, and the approaching fusillade had caught, even commanded his attention, and he moved with great rapidity out of the back door, over a fence, and then on a bee line for the nearest timber, leaving Mrs. Hubbell considerably bruised from her struggle, but otherwise unharmed.

Mrs. Hubbell was relating her experience to an excited and sympathetic group when Lem Quigley returned with Aunt Jane and Dan Brown's horse and buggy. Aunt Jane was in a state of complete collapse, physically, but she rallied under the influence of a few cups of strong tea and a shower of compliments.

She was finally escorted in state back to the Cotter farm. A surprise awaited them there. Mrs. Cotter had returned and was on the verge of hysterics, there being two very excellent reasons for her perturbation.

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One of the newest style features at present are the new girdles. The most popular style is the wide draped girde made of silk or satin. If such a girde is to be used with a dress only, it may be sewed to the blouse and skirt, and will thus keep its perfect shape, but if made for use with separate skirts and blouses, boning will be required. Shirring the ends of the girde into a heading makes a pretty finish. This style of girde, especially for the slender figure, is very much admired, and is a decided change from the high-waisted effects which were in vogue for a considerable length of time.

1086—Lady's Skirt: Circular skirts and plaited skirts both have their place in the latest modes, but the dard tunic has so many good qualities that it continues to hold a prominent place in the winter styles. The one shown here will have a yoke effect. If one preferred to use a wide girde this yoke could be omitted. Six sizes: 22 to 33 inches waist measure.

1082—Lady's Waist: Blouses, as well as skirts, are this season receiving their share of attention in the changing fashions. The illustration here shown has a yoke effect, also the cut of the back portion. This waist is made on a lining which will enable one to fit and drape it to better advantage. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1092—Girl's Coat: It is just as important to see that the children's new clothes are in good style as to be sure that they are practical and serviceable. This design for a little girl's coat is chic, and if made from some of the heavier winter materials, such as tweed, cloth, blanket cloth, etc., it would be suitable for any weather. If preferred this model could be adapted for lighter material and form a thoroughly useful school wrap for spring. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1110—Girl's Over-B blouse Dress with

Quinno: One fashion authority has said that children's fashions have reached a state of perfection, for they combine the picturesque with the useful and practical. It is a noticeable feature too, that whatever Dame Fashion introduces for the grownups in style to be tried out to a certain extent at least for the younger folk. This style is decidedly smart and would be very attractive made from some of the new plaid materials. Out in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1096—Bisque Dress for Misses and Small Women: The bisque effect is receiving considerable publicity this season, and for those who wear them becomingly there are many styles from which to choose. A dress such as the one here illustrated may be made from the same material throughout, or a handsome combination could be obtained by using satin or velvet for the skirt and probably the sleeve portions with broadcloth, or poplin for the bodice and tunic. The tunic may be omitted altogether if one desires. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

1083—Lady's Costume: In this design we have a style that should be as favorite as it is not at all extreme, and yet has the newest style features. The pleated straight tunic and may offer a suggestion to some one in making over a dress such as was worn two or three years ago, containing lots of material. The blouse too is very neat and attractive. This style calls for two patterns, 1083 for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in six sizes, from 22 to 33 inches waist measure.

1080—Lady's Apron: As usual, our apron style this week is simple and practical. The pockets could be omitted if preferred, but they are often very useful. Three sizes: Small, medium and large. For the medium size, 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material are required.

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**Fine Dairy Exhibit at St. Thomas**

The dairy exhibit held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association at St. Thomas last week excelled in quality and about held its own in point of number of exhibits any previous exhibit. The exhibit was staged in the basement of the public library building, where it was shown to good advantage. It reflected the general improvement that has taken place of recent years in dairy methods in Western Ontario.

The cheese buyers' trophy and the Imperial Bank Trophy were won by J. K. Brown, Ethel. H. E. Donnelly of Stratfordville, was also a leading winner in the cheese section.

The sale of the cheese and butter exhibits resulted in excellent prices. The highest was for the Stilton cheese which brought 17 1/2 cents. The remainder averaged within a fraction of 16 cents. The butter was sold at 22c, 20 1/2c, and 20 1/4c.

The winners in the different classes were as follows:

**Prize Winners**

September white cheese—1, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 97.15; 2, J. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 97.07; 3, J. Donnelly, Scottville, 96.99 (won on flavor); 4, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 96.99; 5, Carter Bros, Stratford, 96.98.

September colored cheese—1, H. E. Donnelly, 97.67; 2, D. Menzies, Listowel, 97.56; 3, H. Youn, Molesworth, 97.53; 4, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 96.99 (won on flavor); 5, Leslie Silver, Mapleton, 96.99.

October white cheese—1, J. K. Brown, 98.16, Silver Cup; 2, L. H. Schneider, Gad's Hill, 97.65; 3, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 97.83; 4, H. Youn, 98.03; 5, C. J. Donnelly, 98.83.

October colored cheese—1, D. Menzies, and C. M. Firby, St. Thomas, 98.99 (a tie); 2, George Empey, 96.61; 4, C. J. Donnelly, 96.83; 5, H. E. Donnelly, 96.82.

**Class 3**

Creamery butter, 50 lb. box—1, R. C. Bothwell, Hickson, 97.40; 2, John Cuthbertson, Stratford, 96.40, 3, W. Webb, St. Thomas, 96.69; 4, E. M. Johnston, Innerkip, 96.40; 5, Mack Robertson, Belleville, 96.16.

Twenty 1-lb. creamery prints—1, E. M. Johnston, Innerkip, 96.99; 2, C. Klockman, Stratford, 96.89; 3, R. C. Bothwell, Hickson, 96.83; 4, Mack Robertson, 96.80; 5, H. A. Clark, Warwick, 96.40.

Fifty-six-lb. box creamery butter—1, I. C. Goodhand, Parkhill, 97.18; 2, H. A. Clark, Warwick, 96.16; 3, John Cuthbertson, 96.40; 4, W. Webb, 96.40; 5, Guelph Creamery Co., 96.15.

Three September Stilton Cheese (10 lbs.)—1, H. E. Donnelly, 96.98; 2, J. MacKenzie, Verschoyle, 96.83; 3, H. Youn, 96.14.

Two September Flat Cheese—1, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 97.83; 2, H. Youn, 97.33; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 96.59.

**Prize-Winning Dairy Herds**

Seven dairy herds took part last season in the contest conducted by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Prizes were offered to the patrons who furnished the largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1st to October 31st, from herds of eight cows or over. The returns are taken from the factory books and have to be certified to by officers of the factory.

Mr. John Van Slyke, Dunboyne, last year's winner, won again this year, and thus retains the silver cup offered by the Association.

**The Winners**

The list of winners was as follows: 1 John Van Slyke, Dunboyne, Dunboyne cheese factory—100 acres in farm, 11 Holstein grade cows, 87,168

total lbs. of milk, 7,993 lbs. of milk per cow.

2 J. C. Harkes, Listowel, Molesworth cheese factory—100 acres in farm, 8 Holstein cows (2 pure bred, 6 grade), 69,096 total lbs. of milk, 7,382 lbs. of milk per cow.

3 D. Campbell, Komoka, Gold Creek cheese factory—100 acres in farm, 13 pure bred Holstein cows, 99,372 lbs. of milk, 6,987 lbs. of milk per cow.

4 Frank Strobridge, Ingersoll, Banner cheese factory—90 acres in farm, 10 Holstein cows, 67,376 total lbs. of milk, 6,737 lbs. of milk per cow.

5 William Arthur, Sparta, Sparta cheese factory—100 acres in farm, 10 Holstein and Durham cows, 61,761 total lbs. of milk, 6,175 lbs. of milk per cow.

6 H. W. Duncan, Atwood, Silver Corners cheese factory—100 acres in farm, 10 grade Holstein cows, 58,096 total lbs. of milk, 5,809 lbs. of milk per cow.

7 Willis Johnson, Listowel, Elma & Mornington cheese factory—148 acres in farm, 12 Holstein grade cows, 67,350 total lbs. of milk, 5,603 lbs. of milk per cow.

**A Successful Year for Western Ontario Dairymen**

(Continued from page 9)

received from the Workmen's Compensation Board, as these letters had been sent out in mistake. Does not come under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and therefore will not have to pay any fees.

**Cream Grading**

The feature of the closing session Thursday afternoon, was an address by Prof. J. W. Mitchell, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, entitled "Grading at Creameries, Its Value and Necessity. How it Works out in Practice." Prof. Mitchell showed that conditions surrounding the dairy industry in Ontario and Manitoba, were much the same. Cream grading has proved a success in Manitoba and he believed that it would be a great benefit if put into practice in Ontario. This paper will be published practically in full in Farm and Dairy.

A feature of the work of the association last year was the raising of a patriotic fund among the patrons of the cheese and butter factories, who were asked to give one day's milk or cream. The sum raised in this way amounted to \$4300. The dairymen of Western Ontario are looking forward with confidence to a most successful year in 1915.

**Notice to Stallion Owners**

It has come to the attention of the Ontario Stallion Examiners Board that certain stallion owners, through inadvertence or some good cause, have failed to comply with the Act by having their horses inspected.

The Board has decided that where the application for inspection was made before the last day of February, 1915, the individual case will be dealt with in such manner that where there has been reasonable excuse, owners may not be subjected to the penalties provided for by the Act.

Application forms may be secured from the Secretary.

R. W. WADE,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Mr. A. A. Gilmore, Preston, Ont., writes Farm and Dairy as follows: "I have been giving information to farmers for the past ten years, and now I would like the farmers to come back and give me some information. I want to know what farmers consider the 15 most important things to know in building a barn. If you can not think of 15, give me what you can." Please give your ideas.

**FIRST ANNUAL SALE**  
OF  
**60 Registered Holsteins 60**  
HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS

By EAST ELGIN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

To be Sold by Auction at  
**Aylmer, Wednesday, February 10, 1915**

All sold subject to Tuberculin Test. No cow over 3 years of age will be offered. Every animal guaranteed sound by the consignor. All animals inspected by a competent herdman before being catalogued. Absolutely no reserve. Forty per cent or more of the cattle have R.O.M. or R.O.P. records. Majority of stock are from or bred to such sires as Woodland Witzlay Boy, Mercedes Lad, a son Angie Mercedes—one time Canadian 4-yr-old champion; Earl Koradny Hengerveld, grandson of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld; Woodland Prince Aggie with a 20.00-lb. on both sides of his pedigree; Judge Hoenger brother of a 33-lb. cow.

Sale at one o'clock  
**GRAVE'S FEED STABLE**  
Splendid Accommodation Good Cattle Courteous Treatment  
Write for Catalogue  
**MERRITT MOORE** Auctioneer  
**GORDON NEWELL, Sec'y.** Springfield, Ont.

**10 Head Reagh's Dispersion Sale 41 Head**

**COURTLAND (G.T.R.) FEBRUARY 16, 1915**

Held under shelter if weather is unfavorable. All trains met.  
**MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers.**

My fellow breeders will find this herd one of the most uniform in Western Ontario. Practically every animal has been bred on my farm, and nearly all are young animals. The herd is healthy, deep-bodied—over a case of abortion and every animal will be sold subject to tuberculin test. I want you to know these facts before you come to look up the Fietzer Hengerveld, Butter Baron and other good strains of breeding.

TERMS:—Cash, or 9 months at 7 per cent. on Bankable Paper.  
**HIRAM REAGH** - **COURTLAND, ONT.**

**Raise in Prices**

We have to announce that on and after February 1st, 1915, the price of MOLASSINE MEAL will advance \$2.00 a ton to the Consumer and Dealer.

We strongly advise ordering at once, to save this increase.

Owing to the great increase in the cost of Molasses, it is more than probable that a further increase in price will have to be made in the near future.

All orders booked before FEBRUARY 1st, must be shipped out from our Warehouse

**NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 15th, 1915**  
in order to obtain the present price.

**ORDER YOUR**  
**MOLASSINE MEAL**  
Now and Save the Higher Price

**The Molassine Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Montreal St. John, N.B. Toronto

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association...

ALBERTA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN MEN MEET

The Alberta Branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada held its first annual meeting in the City Hall, Red Deer, December 29th, 1914...

An unexpectedly large and enthusiastic number of breeders from all parts of the province were present. President, N. Michener, in the chair. Secretary, E. W. Bjorkeland...

On motion of Messrs. Hutton and Laycock: Resolved that this association memorize the Hon. Mr. G. Foster...

Considerable discussion arose over the dissemination given by judges up to some of the Alberta fairs not being familiar with the type of Holstein-Friesian cattle and stockmen...

The constitution and by-laws of the general association were adopted for our guidance.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; President, N. Michener, Red Deer...

The President, Mr. N. Michener, and Mr. G. H. Hutton were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada...

THE BIG BRANTFORD SALE

The Brant District Holstein Breeders have made a special effort to put before the public a class of Holstein cattle that will reflect credit to the Brant District...

O. B. Smith, of Eastford, is offering four head from his fine herd, some of which have made very creditable records.

E. O. Chambers, of Hatchery, is consigning 14 head from his large herd. One cow offered has a record of 39 lbs. butter in seven days...

Robt. Shollington & Son, of Hatchery, are offering six head of grand type and breeding, two of which are daughters of Pauline Brooks...

F. S. Pannure, of Brantford, is offering five head from his good herd, daughters of which are first granddaughters of Baul's great cow, Maggie Clark...

HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER

Advertisement for Hinman milkers, featuring an illustration of a milker and text describing its features and availability in Canada.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

1-25¢ CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. WANTED - A Practical Cheeseman to build and operate a private factory...

Advertisement for 100 Post Cards Given Free, featuring an illustration of a cow and text about the promotion.

COTTON SEED MEAL

\$5.00 PER TON. Good Lard Brand guaranteed 41 per cent Protein. Cash must accompany order.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

Mailed Free to any address by the Author. H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st St., N.Y.

Advertisement for Challenge Collars, featuring an illustration of a collar and text describing its benefits for dogs.

GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary 12 to 20 H.P. Stationary, Portable and Tractor.

Advertisement for Windmills, featuring an illustration of a windmill and text describing its uses for various farm needs.

Large advertisement for Alpha Gas Engines, featuring an illustration of an engine and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for Eggs, Butter and Live Poultry, featuring text about quality and shipping.

Advertisement for Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd., featuring text about their products and location.

Advertisement for White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, S.C. White Leghorns, Stock and Eggs for Sale.

Advertisement for Cream, featuring text about quality and pricing.

Advertisement for Cream Wanted, featuring text about quality requirements and contact information.

Advertisement for Bellevue Creamery Ltd., featuring text about their products and location.

Large advertisement for the 95 Cent on Trial American Cream Separator, featuring an illustration of the separator and detailed text about its benefits.





## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 18.—Wholesale business men have now had an opportunity to sun up the year's operation and tendency is to be somewhat pessimistic. It is generally admitted that Canada must suffer along with the rest of the world in the disastrous year, 1915. The most optimistic view is taken by those who look further into the future. They think that the opportunities are promising. They are largely along the line of increased agricultural production which, everything considered should be done to the getting of people on to the land and to this end the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has recently petitioned the government to endorse the taxation of land values for all purposes. Such a system of taxation they believe will do more than anything else to restore normal business conditions in Canada.

As has assumed a new high level, coarse grains generally are strong, wheat being revealed only in hay and straw, eggs and cattle.

An unprecedented war demand has caused an advance of 7½c in wheat during the week. United States farmers are reported to be holding for 85. When prices reach these attitudes, wheat is always in danger of a slump. The pivotal point in the present situation is the opening of the Durban market. If the allies were to be successful in this venture it would release 60,000,000 bushels of Russian wheat, and also cause a severe decline in quotations. No. 1 Northern is now quoted \$1.52½; No. 2 \$1.47½; No. 3 \$1.42½; Ontario wheat has also advanced, now being quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.32.

### COARSE GRAINS

Western oats and corn declined slightly during the week, and since the falling has been done. Prices now, however, have regained their old altitude. Other grains generally are strong. Oats, C.W. No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 56c; No. 1 feed, 61½c; Ontario oats, 55c to 56c; corn, 60c; peas, \$1.52 to \$1.59; barley, malt, 67c to 69½c; buckwheat, 76c to 76c; rye, \$1.10 to \$1.19. The Montreal market quotes as follows: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 63½c; No. 3, 62½c; extra No. 1, feed, 62½c; local white, 54½c to 57c; barley, malt, 58c to 60c; feed, 70c to 72c; buckwheat, 87½c to 90c; peas, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

### MILL FEEDS

Quotations here are: Bran, 825 to 826; shorts, 827 to 828; middlings, 832 to 834; feed flour, 839 to 842. At Montreal bran is quoted 835; shorts, 837; middlings, 839 to 840; feed flour, 834 to 836.

### HAY AND STRAW

There is an easy undertone to the hay market. Quotations here are: No. 1 hay, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$14; No. 3, \$11 to \$13; baled straw, \$2.50. At Montreal

prices have been reduced 50c to 1½c. No. 1, \$22 to \$23.50; No. 2, \$17 to \$19.50; No. 3, \$14 to \$15.50.

**POTATOES AND BEANS**  
The potato market is still quiet with quotations here 55c for Ontario and Montreal, 57½c to 60c. Beans are quoted: Primes, \$3.75 to \$2.90; hand picked, \$3.30 to \$3.35; Ontario three-pound pickers, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Hand picked, \$2.50.

**EGGS AND POULTRY**  
New laid Refrigerator eggs are quoted 35c to 35c and storage 30c to 30c. At Montreal too mild weather has induced larger shipments, and quotations have been reduced down around 40c. No. 1 storage, 37½c; selecta, 35c.

Dressed poultry is quoted here as follows: Chickens—airly 1½; dressed, 15c; fowl (a), 10c to 10c and (d), 12c to 14c; ducks (a), 10c and (d), 10c to 10c; geese (a), 10c and (d), 10c to 15c; turkeys (a), 14c to 15c and (d), 15c to 16c.

**DAIRY PRODUCE**  
The butter outlook is now decidedly brighter. Cans for January are now being anxious sellers, are now firm holders at the advance quoted last week. On the market fresh made creamery prices bring 15c to 30c; dairy prints, 24c to 27c; cream, 24c to 27c. At Montreal first September and first of October creamery has been sold at 30c to 30½c, and as high as 30c has been reported. June creamery is quoted in round lots at 27½c. There is just a danger that if quotations advance much higher some New Zealand butter may be shipped in from London as has been done in previous years.

Cheese are quoted here as follows: New large, 17c; twins, 17½c; old large, 17½c; twins, 17½c.

## OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

### NOVA SCOTIA

**CAPE BRETON CO. M. S.**  
**SALMON RIVER.** Jan. 18.—Perfect weather, typical of the season, prevails. A number of local farmers are at present attending the short winter potato season. Prices have an upward tendency. Potatoes are 60c to 75c a bush, according to quality. Potatoes fresh made creamery prices bring 15c to 30c; dairy prints, 24c to 27c; cream, 24c to 27c. At Montreal first September and first of October creamery has been sold at 30c to 30½c, and as high as 30c has been reported. June creamery is quoted in round lots at 27½c. There is just a danger that if quotations advance much higher some New Zealand butter may be shipped in from London as has been done in previous years.

Cheese are quoted here as follows: New large, 17c; twins, 17½c; old large, 17½c; twins, 17½c.

### QUEBEC

**COMPTON CO. QUE.**  
COMPTON, Jan. 1.—We are having rather stormy weather and poor roads. There is a lot of sickness; quite a few elderly people have died from pneumonia, but is not much of any lumbering being done, as there is no main for lumber, but consequently business is rather dull. Fuel is very high, especially cottonseed, which sells for \$4.16 a cwt.—H.C.O.

**SHERBROOKE CO. QUE.**  
LENFREVILLE, Jan. 18.—Lack of snow is holding up business badly. The seed show held yesterday, Jan. 9th, was well attended and exhibitors were up to the average in number, and the judges noted an improvement in quality. A large number of farmers and ladies attended the lectures by Professors Boving and Barton, and a deep and growing interest was shown.—H.M.P.

### ONTARIO

**HAILBURTON CO. ONT.**  
**KINMOUNT.** Jan. 18.—Christmas Day was the coldest on record for a number of years, being 40 below zero. The snow is

ber of bad storms, and as a result the snow is very deep on the roads. There has been a number of anoxia cases. Cattle sell high, especially cows, but horses go very cheap. Hogs are low in price, but lambs are higher. Butter is 50c and eggs, 3c a doz.—W. A. M.

**ARTHUR CO. ONT.**  
ARTHUR, Jan. 11.—We have been enjoying some fine weather this past week. Birtles and cattle are very numerous, cattle selling at very good prices. Horses are very low. Some potatoes have dry rot. Turnips are very poor price this year. Peas and oats still keep up in price. Poultry is much lower, but plentiful; butter, 50c; eggs, 3c.—D. T.

**NORFOLK CO. ONT.**  
SILCOX, Jan. 18.—The winter closed in on Dec. 15th, and we have had excellent sleighing. The winter wheat and clover lie well covered with snow. Pork is very cheap in comparison with grain prices, and many farmers are dropping it. There is so. Dressed poultry was very low at Christmas; Geese, 13c; turkeys, 10c; chickens, 10c to 12c. Foodstuffs have been dear, but are easier now. Hay, 81c; alfalfa, \$7 to \$9; corn stalks, \$5 to \$8; oat chop,

There are but few Canadian cows that attain Her Standard

Couton Carrie Mercedes (No. 522). Born Nov. 13, 1904. At nine years she made 19.40 lbs milk in seven days; 79.5 lbs milk in a day; 515.4 lbs milk in seven days; and 747.20 lbs milk in one year from 25.12 lbs milk. Her sire Count Mink Mercedes, has four B.O.P. daughters, seven B.O.T. daughters, six grand sons, Herdam, Springbrook Queen, made 11,666 lbs milk, but in one year at the age of 15 years of age. Couton Carrie Mercedes is owned in the splendid herd of S. Lemon & Sons, of Lynden, Ont.

deep for so early in the winter. The pulp wood industry is booming. Very little work in the lumber camps this winter. The price of cattle is lower than this time last year. The remount officers have been through here having horses for the army, \$125 to \$150 being paid. A number have been sold. The prices report the holiday trade as good. Beaver hay, 81c; timothy, 81c; oats, 50c; potatoes, 50c a bag; beef, 10c dressed; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; pork, 10c.—J. A. R. P.

### MANITOULIN CO. ONT.

**CHAPMAN.** Jan. 11.—The weather during January has been very mild, with very little snow. Recent rains have nearly destroyed the sleighing, but have helped out the water supply, which was getting low on many farms. The potato crop has just started up here, which will use most of our surplus potatoes. Our District Representative, Mr. McLeath, is conducting a six weeks course in agriculture in the township of Chapin, where the crops are being well. The prices are 87.25 a cwt. and potatoes at 60c a bag.—J. A. R. P.

### WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

**FERGUS, Jan. 4.**—The weather has been very cold lately. There has been a num-

ber of bad storms, and as a result the snow is very deep on the roads. There has been a number of anoxia cases. Cattle sell high, especially cows, but horses go very cheap. Hogs are low in price, but lambs are higher. Butter is 50c and eggs, 3c a doz.—W. A. M.

**ARTHUR CO. ONT.**  
ARTHUR, Jan. 11.—We have been enjoying some fine weather this past week. Birtles and cattle are very numerous, cattle selling at very good prices. Horses are very low. Some potatoes have dry rot. Turnips are very poor price this year. Peas and oats still keep up in price. Poultry is much lower, but plentiful; butter, 50c; eggs, 3c.—D. T.

### GREY CO. ONT.

**TRIMBURY, Jan. 4.**—We have winter weather in earnest, but fine working weather for those that have teaming to do. The snow is piled mounting high in places, especially about the feed bins, where are rail fences. Hogs are a little higher, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Cattle are 50c to 55c. There is a spot of today for the war. When will this terrible war cease? It is dreadful to see poor homes and children.

### MANITOULIN IS. ONT.

**BARRIE ISLAND, Jan. 7.**—The corn competition of last autumn is dated as follows: Harry Jennings, Barrie Island, the snow about two feet deep. Hills look like rail fences. Hogs are a little higher, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Cattle are 50c to 55c. There is a spot of today for the war. When will this terrible war cease? It is dreadful to see poor homes and children.

### SAULT STE MARIE, JAN. 4.

We have been having some real winter weather; the snow about two feet deep. Hills look like rail fences. Hogs are a little higher, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Cattle are 50c to 55c. There is a spot of today for the war. When will this terrible war cease? It is dreadful to see poor homes and children.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### NEW WESTMINSTER DIST. B.C.

**CHILLIWACK, Jan. 11.**—We are having lovely mild weather for this time of year. Hogs had one little cold but the weather and the thermometer registered 13 degrees in the shade. The price of cattle is 50c to 55c. There is a spot of today for the war. When will this terrible war cease? It is dreadful to see poor homes and children.

## HARDY ALFALFA

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta. The hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Write for our book on Alfalfa and prices and sample.

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO., Ltd., SUFFIELD ALBERTA**  
W. A. McGRIGOR, Superintendent of Farms

**\$19 PAGEWOOD SAW**

(Steel Frame—Tilting Table)  
ONLY \$19.00  
Blades Extra as below

In Maritime Provinces \$20.00

**FREIGHT PREPAID EAST OF PORT WILLIAM**

It has all the latest improvements in wood-saw construction. The frame is built of heavy angle steel bars strongly bolted together and rigidly braced against twisting by heavy flat steel struts. The shaft is a 4 ft. 4 in. piece of lath-rod steel, and runs in well-habituated, self-adjusting, dust-proof, non-rubbing bronze bearings protected by heavy steel guard.

The tilting table has a roller at one end for convenience in handling long poles. The balance wheel is built of interchangeable. The inside distance between the balance wheel and the shaft is 3 ft. 5 in. 6 in.

Size of pulley, 5 in. diameter by 6 in. face. Weight, 276 lbs. without saw blade.

Blades available in any diameter from 24 inches to 30 inches can be supplied as follows:

24-in. \$4.45 26-in. \$5.25 28-in. \$6.05 30-in. \$6.85

**PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED**

Dept. B-3      Dept. B-3      Dept. B-3      Dept. B-3  
118 Church St.      WALKERVILLE      MONTREAL      ST. JOHNS  
118 King St. W.      400 Notre Dame St.      30 Dock St.

Order from Nearest Page Branch

**\$19**

Send for our general catalogue of fences and hardware of other articles used on the home and on the farm.

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A. C. N  
N. B.

**LIVE STOCK**  
 The unexpected has happened. A week ago packers seemed to need supplies, and it was believed that the market had settled down to steady conditions. The reverse, however, has been an all round drop of \$2. Even on clearance days very small offerings were taken slowly, packers do their best to get the best. Buyers stated what they wanted was higher priced cattle, but when they came to buy, it was evident that they wanted to pay less for even this grade. The great cause of this dullness in the cattle market is

undoubtedly reduced consumption on the part of consumers. This same reduction in business makes it impossible for retailers to give their customers the full range of reduced, wholesale quotations and still make a living. Conditions are as follows:

Small Steers, \$7.25 to \$9; handy choice \$7.75 to \$7.85; butcher steers, good \$7.50 to \$7.60; com. to med. \$6 to \$7.25; heavy \$6.50 to \$7.00; cow, \$6.25 to \$6.75; com. to good, \$5 to \$6.25; butcher \$4.75 to \$5.75; heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$5.  
 Lambs, light, \$8.50 to \$9; heavy to medium weight, \$7.00 to \$8.50; \$4.50 to \$7; light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy \$4.50 to \$5.50; \$4 to \$4.25; culls, \$2.50 to \$4.  
 Hogs are being readily taken up at \$7.50 to \$7.75 for country points.  
 A large amount of the trade has been the arrival of large numbers of store hogs from the west.

**GOSSIP FROM LYNDEN**  
 Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The Lynden herd of Holsteins is doing well. The herd is headed by *Plum Inka Sylvia*, whose sire is *Inka Sylvia*, bestie *Peach*. The sire of *May Echo Sylvia*, 1124 lbs. milk in one day, 23.00 lbs. butter, 10.00 lbs. fat and 242 lbs. in 30 days. Her dam is *De K. Plum* in one day, butter in seven days, 16 lbs. milk in one day, 23.00 lbs. butter, 10.00 lbs. fat. The bulls we are offering are sired by *Prince Pommel*, sire of *Evergreen*, good March 29.65 lbs. milk in one day and 30 days, 111 lbs. milk in one day and 30 days, 21.00 lbs. butter, 9.00 lbs. fat. He is a son of *Queen Anne Teak*, Lady, 27.40 lbs. milk in one day, 24.50 lbs. fat as a four-year-old. This is a son of *Routledge Pommel De Boer*, 23.15 lbs. butter in seven days, 10.00 lbs. fat. She is a daughter of *Evergreen*, 27.07 lbs. butter in seven days, 4.78 per cent. fat. *Lady De K* is another good cow. At two years she averaged 27.00 lbs. milk in one day and seven days, 21.41 per cent. fat; 10 months after calving she made 25.53 lbs. butter in seven days and 10.16 lbs. fat in 10 days, and will have over 14,000 lbs. milk in one year. *Cornelia Marie Mercedes*, whose out-appear in this issue, made 19.40 lbs. butter in seven days and gave 20,120 lbs. milk in one year. *Evergreen* is a grand old daughter of this sire in the *Brandford* sale of Holsteins in March, bred to a son of a 22,000-lb. cow. *Evergreen* is also a sister of a son of *Leah Gopher*. She is a nice sister and her sire has her breeding, she should be worth looking after.

**FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS**  
 The Fiftyth Anniversary of the Union Bank of Canada shows net profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, of \$715,440, as compared with \$750,000 in 1913. This slight contraction in the view of the world's depression is to be expected, and is on a par with the expectations of other banks which have issued their reports. As a result of the decrease in net earnings, the bank made satisfactory progress during the year. Deposits rose \$2,000,000 per cent. over the previous year. Public deposits increased \$1,000,000 per cent. The bank was largely affected by withdrawal of deposits on account of Provincial Government needs. Total assets, however, now stand at \$61,000,000 or almost \$1,000,000 more than at the close of 1913.  
 A feature of the report calling for comment is the strength of the bank's liquid assets. These amount to \$25,000,000 and have a very high ratio to its total liabilities to the public. Another important feature is the fact that the current balance throughout the year amounted to over \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount due to the bank's debtors generally with its customers since the year's commencement. The usual dividends were paid throughout the year, amounting to a bonus of one per cent. on the bank's capital of \$25,000,000. The bank, with its usual care, has taken the sum of \$25,000,000 for depreciation of securities, a considerable part of which will doubtless be recoverable in normal times.

**STILL ANOTHER RECORD**  
 Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Ferdinand Holjinger Payne, No. 14653, that early in this selection period broke record for fat production in her class in the seven and eighth divisions has now broken the record for fat production in the Junior three-year class of the semi-official yearly division by producing in 28 consecutive days 903.53 lbs. fat from 30.15 lbs. milk. Her sire is *King Hengerveld Angie Payne*, No. 5665; her dam is *Mattie*, born 1892, Ferdinand, No. 11180. She was bred by Mr. J. M. VanPatter, Flanders, New Jersey. *Evergreen*, sire of the composite Holstein Breeders' Company, Flanders, New Jersey, was the sire of \$25,000,000 in this division she displaces *Briar*, *Pistie*, *Amber*, No. 12778, whose record for 36 days is 84.30 lbs. fat from 31.2 lbs. milk. As she has yet 83 days to run to complete the year, *Ferdinand Holjinger Payne* not only promises to exceed the record, but is also expected to exceed the record of 1,664.30 lbs. fat produced by the full-grown *Queen* cow *Barbara* the Belle De Kol, but also the somewhat higher production of the full-grown *Queen* cow *May Elmer*, *Malcolm*, *Gardner*.

**Norfolk Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Annual Sale**  
**SIMCOE, FEBRUARY 11th, 1915**

On the morning of the sale all cattle will be inspected by an impartial inspector to assure prospective purchasers that every animal offered is sound and right. A large percentage of the consignment is being tuberculin tested previous to the sale by a competent veterinary. Those not tested previous to the sale will be so tested on the day of sale. No three-letters nor shy breeders may be consigned. For catalogue and particulars apply to  
**J. ALEX WALLACE, Sec.-Treas., SIMCOE, Ont.**

**LYNDEN HERD**  
 High Yielding Holsteins. An offering of 2 Bulls. At for service, sired by a son of *Evergreen* March 29.10 lbs. milk in one day and 30 days, 21.00 lbs. butter, 9.00 lbs. fat, testing 4.54% and the other from *Buchanan* August 27, 1913, 4-year-old, 21.5 lbs. milk in one day, 24.50 lbs. fat, testing 4.26%. Also 2 Bull Calves. Write or come and see them.

**W. M. HIGGINSON**  
 InREDMAN - - - ONT.

**A SPECIAL OFFER**

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

**Hurrath to the Bazaar for Holsteins**

At Farnside Stock Farms  
 15 Grade Holsteins, 2000 Cows  
 from Dec. 25th on. Price \$100 each, this month only. Write to *Evergreen* March 29.10 lbs. milk in one day and 30 days, 21.00 lbs. butter, 9.00 lbs. fat.  
**F. HEMMELER BROS., C. P. M. ELGIN, Ont.**  
 Phone—1867, R. 1-3

**THE FAMOUS TENSBLO**

Noted for size, constitution and production—Flora  
 is the sister to *Archie* Tensblo—a world's record holder with 37.00 lbs. milk in one day and 30 days, 21.5 lbs. butter in a week and 16.5 lbs. milk in a day. Dams is *R. O. P.* to 15,000 lbs. under farm conditions. Tensblo crossed with that of *Evergreen* March breeding. Note our offerings to the Norfolk March breeding. Note our offerings to the Norfolk March breeding. Note our offerings to the Norfolk March breeding. Write us your needs for young ones or foundation stock.  
**WALLACE H. SIMON, R. 4, SIMCOE, ONT.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm Offers**  
 in the EAST ELGIN CONSIGNMENT SALE, on FEB. 10th.

(1) A sister on the sire's side to *Evergreen* March 29, 21.2 lbs. butter at 3 years. (2) A daughter of *Evergreen* March 29, 21.2 lbs. butter at 3 years. (3) On the dam's side, a sister to *Vera M.*, 20.7 lbs. butter.  
 Write to the manager of a grand-daughter of *Netherland Angie De Kol*, 21.06 lbs. milk in a year, 18.01 lbs. fat.  
**F. LEESON & SON - - - AYLMEAD, ONT.**

**A GRAND YOUNG BULL**

FOR SALE. *Lola* May 28th, 1914, mostly white, sired by 20.30 lbs. butter in 7 days. This bull is a fine bull, clean, straight and square every way with a great constitution. His dam is one of our best animals milking up to 70 lbs. a day with 16 lbs. of fat in 7 days. Write to the manager of a grand-daughter of *Netherland Angie De Kol* and *Angie Mercedes* strains for sire.  
**JOHN ANDERSON, R. 1, OXFORD MILLS, ONT.**

**BANOSTINE BELLE DE KOL**

World's Champion Holstein 709—37.40 lbs. milk, 1.22 lbs. butter in a full state of her premier herd sire, *MAPLE CREEK DE KOL CHAMPION*. We have a few of his choice sons from the Dutchland Colony and from *Netherland Angie De Kol* and *Angie Mercedes* strains for sire.  
 Will also list 100 lbs. Golden Glen Early Eagle Seed Cows.  
**J. M. VanPatter & Sons, Woodland Farm, R.R. 1, Dunbyone, Ont. (Ayrshire Station)**

**The Blood of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd**

I am offering 3 Young Holstein Bulls, sired by *Lulu's* *Korndyke* *De* (16755), whose sire is a grandson of *De Kol 2nd's* *Butter Boy 3rd*, with 115 tested daughters and 14 grand-daughters. *De Kol 2nd's* *Butter Boy 3rd* was milked 16,581 lbs. milk in 80 P. and 718.75 lbs. butter.  
 Both young sires are direct descendants of the first Holsteins brought to Canada. One is a milk fed, grower, straight and deep. His dam is exceptional in large and a daughter of *Factor De Kol 2nd*.  
 The other fellow is from *Pat* of Hamilton—sired by *Quirke John Bull*, who has many tested daughters in R.O.P. He is 5 mths. old, half white and will make a choice sire.  
 These sires are priced right for early sale. Write if you require a good one.  
**G. A. GILLESPIE - - - PETERBORO, ONT.**

**THE SIMPSON SALE**

**BALSAM SHADE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**  
**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1915**  
 BY AUCTION

no head. All under 6 years old. 10 of them in calf to *Faforit* *Butter* *Guri's* *March*, 10756, a son of *Cornelius* *Poach*—due to freshen from February 18th to March 26th. In this sale are grand-daughters of *Sara Jewel Hengerveld* 3rd, daughters of *Francis Bonerges Korndyke*, and grand-daughters of *Cornelius* *Poach*. Only 1 bull, 10 months old.  
**No Reserve as I have sold my farm**  
 Trains will be met at Corbyville on day of sale.  
**J. W. EMBURY - - - CORBYVILLE, ONT.**

**LARGE Improved Yorkshires**

Heave and Sows, from 8 weeks to 3 months old, sows in pig. Prices reasonable. Write to  
**H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.**  
 L. D. PHONE

**Pure-Bred Ayrshire Bull Calf**

Three months old. From an 11,000 lb. three year old.  
**JAMES ELFORD CORINTH, ONT.**

**Burnside Ayrshires**

Winners in the show fairs and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long Distance Phone in Home.  
**R. R. NESS - - - BOWICK, QUE.**  
**G. A. SHAYER - LYNDEN, ONT.**

**FOR SALE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 7 months old. Beautiful dark red. Dam, Eves 1356; sire, Flossie, 4643. He is a dandy. Write to**

**Bulls Fit for Immediate Service**

Would you not like a bull to head your herd from such sire as the noted King Lyons Hengerveld and a grandson of the world-famous Pontine Korndyke, and out of dams with 21-lb. records as a 2-year-old? I have them 19 and 14 months old in my home and ready for immediate sale are priced below par. Don't wait too long boys, the game and write at once or better come to the Maple Farm, only 20 minutes' drive from Hebrington Depot.  
**WM. J. BALD**  
**MITCHELL, R. R. No. 2, ONT.**

**FAIRMONT FARM**

Offers a few Young Bulls, 9 months old, from E. O. M. dams combined with heavy persistent production and good individuality. Prices low.  
 Write or come and see.  
**PETER S. ARBOGAST**  
**MITCHELL, R. R. No. 2**  
 Railway Station, Hebrington.

**Villa View High-Testing Holsteins**

Herd headed by King Soga Anstruts *Calvanity*—10 dams, 2 to 4 years old, averaging 15.75 lbs. milk in 30 days. Several Young Bulls for sale—every one from a H.O.P. dam. Price from \$50 to \$100. Write us.  
**ARBOGAST BROS., SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.**

**BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE**

One sired by King Pontine Aris Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Fields, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as mature 3-year-olds have records of over 110 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young B.M. Cows, due in Oct.  
**BROWN BROS., LYN. ONT.**

**Avoidable Farm**

Still breaking records with three over 30 lbs. cows this season, one over 37 in 7 days and 10 in 30 days.  
 We have six young Bulls fit for service, all from dams 21 to 30 lbs. milk makers ready for coming year. Every thing guaranteed satisfactory or returnable.  
 We offer as a great bargain a magnificent seven-yr. old Imported Clydehead.  
**A. C. HARDY, PEV. BROCKVILLE, ONT.**  
 N.B. Do not forget our Great Bals,  
**MAY 1914.**

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the Year

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