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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage Committee Dec 13

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 20

1913



A GROUP OF MEN WHO ARE DOING MUCH FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The men here illustrated are taking a foremost part in the development of the dairy industry in Canada. They are a few of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association who gathered in Toronto recently for their annual convention. These breeders, and the numerous other breeders of pure bred dairy cattle scattered over Canada, are doing a great and good work in the improving of the dairy cattle of the country, and to them Canadian dairymen owe much. For the names of some of these breeders see page eleven, this issue.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

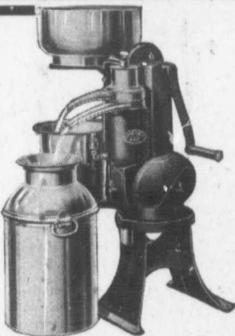
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By starting in this season to  
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## "Simplex" Cream Separator

The 1,100 lb. size  
"Simplex" when at  
speed and skimming,  
takes no more power  
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The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its heavy and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

The large-capacity "Simplex" Hand Separator will  
Save you Time, Save you Labor  
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Because it will cut the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time.

In these busy days when labor is so scarce and so expensive, and so unsatisfactory, a saving in time is a great direct saving in money to you.

Now, while you have time to read, send for a copy of our book describing in detail, the improved "Simplex" large-capacity, Link-Blade Cream Separators.

Write us a post card, to-day asking for the book.

When writing ask for an estimate on what it will cost you to put in a B-L-K Mechanical Milker to milk your cows.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Extra  
Eggs  
Laid  
and

mean  
Extra Profits

Extra  
Chicks  
Raised

This statement requires no argument!  
Now plan your work to get more eggs, hatch more and better chicks, carry more chicks to maturity without additional equipment or labor. In other words, increase the efficiency of your entire plant. You can do it easily. This is the way—give

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**

to your breeding stock. It will invigorate the birds, bring more eggs with better fertility. That means bigger batches of husky chicks. Pat

**Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy**

in the drinking water for all broods to control this destructive disease and other bowel troubles. Then feed

**Pratt's Baby Chick Food**

and watch the youngsters grow! It will raise every good chick, and a lot of the weak ones and make them husky and vigorous. Use this combination for better results. Remember

"Your money back if it fails!"  
Prices: Regulator, 25c to \$1; 25-lb. Pails, \$2.50; White Diarrhea Remedy, 25c, 50c; Baby Chick Food, 25c up.

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

Pratt's 160-page Poultry Book, 10c by mail



### The Shipper's Nightmare

Being an exposition in cartoon form of the manner in which C. P. R. stockholders are enriching themselves at the expense of the rest of the community, particularly those who use their freight service most—the farmer and manufacturer. A recent action on the part of this giant corporation was equivalent to distributing over \$50,000,000 among stockholders.

### AYRSHIRE BREEDERS JUBILANT OVER YEAR'S PROGRESS

THE breeders of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, who attended the 42nd Annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Montreal, Wednesday, of last week, were jubilant over the reports there presented, showing as they did that this popular dairy breed had made the greatest strides during the year in its history. The membership showed an increase of 140, bringing the total membership to 922. The number of registrations and transfers was the largest on record. The financial statement showed total receipts of over \$10,000, and a balance on hand of \$4,735.37, with total assets after all liabilities are paid, of \$7,155.60.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

President Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., reported that the demand for Ayrshires had been almost phenomenal. The increased charge for recording bulls and transfers had not reduced the number recorded. Ayrshire breeders were warned not to allow their desire to make large records of milk and fat to lead them to overlook type and form in breeding. Pleasure was expressed over the numerous splendid records made by Ayrshires during the year, including the one of 20,174 lbs. milk and 895 lbs. butter made by the Canadian-bred 13-year-old cow, Jean Armour.

The Record of Performance was reported to be more popular than ever as shown by the increased number of entries. The test was commended as a means of determining the ability of cows and of bringing them into the limelight. The rules governing the Canadian test, while more consistent with every day conditions, are more exacting than the rules governing the official tests in the United States, consequently higher records may be made over there.

Canadian breeders were urged to emulate the example of the Scottish breeders in their enthusiasm for the

breed. In Scotland the calves are fed to grow and develop so that they may reach the maximum weight at maturity. Scotch breeders do not use scrub or immature sires. Their females are allowed to attain their growth before freshening. Consequently, large, well developed cows, profitable at production and reproduction are the rule. The fad of having the heifer freshen at two years of age is not encouraged. Thus constitutional vigor is not sacrificed to milk flow. This is the class of animal that is in demand to-day.

The demand from the west for good stock continues and breeders were urged to send out only high-class animals. The demand for Ayrshires on the part of farmers supplying milk for city consumption was increasing owing to the superior quality of Ayrshire milk, possessing as it does, about 3.8 to 4 per cent. of fat makes it very evenly balanced between butter fat and casein.

Secretary W. F. Stephen reported that the number of entries in the Record of Performance were much in excess of former years, there being 373 received. Between May 1st and December 31st, 61 animals were registered and over 90 during the year. The Dominion Government has granted the request of the breed associations of dairy cattle to publish the record of a cow or heifer that has given the required amount of milk and fat to qualify but has not freshened within the required 15 months. As yet only a small percentage of the breeders of pure bred Ayrshires have taken advantage of the test, in spite of the fact that almost every new herd entered furnished one or more creditable records with but very few cows that do not qualify.

During the year the number of registrations increased by 424. Quebec showed a marked increase as does Alberta and Nova Scotia, while Ontario (Continued on page 14)

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# FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

## INNER SECRETS OF THE SUCCESS OF A TOP NOTCH HOLSTEIN BREEDER\*

**A Young Man, without Previous Farm Experience and Knowing Nothing of Live Stock, Broken in Health and Requiring a Means of Making a Living, Started Breeding Holstein Cattle—Information Gathered First-hand by an Editor of Farm and Dairy from Mr. John Arfmann.**

"**A** LM at nothing and you'll hit it!" Jno. Arfmann, of Middletown, N. Y., aimed high with his Holstein cattle, and he has hit it rich. It was that bought the \$10,000 bull at public auction at the Syracuse sale two years ago. Last July one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, while over in New York State visiting Holstein breeders, went to see Jno. Arfmann, and gathered some information and facts about his work for the benefit of readers of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Arfmann is a young man. He is 38, yet looks five years less. Ten years ago he was in a grocery business in New York city, broken in health, and ordered by his doctor to a different life and an atmosphere away from the city. He had been in New York city since coming over from Germany as a boy 14 years of age.

In order that he might recover his health and gain his necessary livelihood, Mr. Arfmann decided to take to farming. He commenced on a small farm of 56 acres, owned by his uncle, Mr. John W. Arfmann, of New York city. The farm was exceedingly stony. It is located outside the city limits of Middletown, N. Y. The cattle on it were of ordinary scrub breeding. Mr. Arfmann knew nothing whatever about farming; in fact, he says, "When I came out here I knew nothing about cows. I might have gone up the road and have seen on one side a cow and on the other a horse. I could tell which was which, but that was about all.

### FARM PAPERS HELPED HIM

"I had to learn. I read farm papers with great interest, and I noted in them from time to time some mention of pure-bred cattle and what other people were doing with them. I read of cows selling for \$400 and \$500 a head and even higher. I thought to myself that these must be great cows. Why my uncle's cows would not bring over \$40.00 a head. I saw some cows advertised at \$200 and \$300 and more a head. At the fair I saw some of these pure-bred cattle. They interested me greatly.

"My uncle's farm was not making me any money and the cattle, scrubs as they were, did not make me any particularly profitable returns. I was paying out—paying out money all the time it seemed, and I was making very little money."

### MAKES HIS START IN HOLSTEINS

After concluding that there was something better than scrub cattle for him Mr. Arfmann bought

ed to hear of the Woodcrest Farm, owned by Mr. Dicken, at Rifton, Ulster Co., N. Y. He went up to see the Woodcrest cattle, and while there he was so favorably impressed with them that he bought four females, and brought there home to his farm. He paid a price of \$200 a head. Folks at home and his neighbors thought him crazy. They talked of him going out of his mind, but Mr. Arfmann did not allow this to bother him. He was at once anxious to get rid of his scrubs, so anxious in fact that he sold five of them for \$75 in order to get them off his farm.

Excellent luck attended Mr. Arfmann on his



**Bought for \$60, Later Developed a Value over \$3,000**

This Holstein cow, Dichten Calamity, is the cow which Mr. John Arfmann, of Orange Co., N. Y., bought for \$60 and after giving her an official test and making a \$20th record, refused \$3,000 for her, and accepted \$1,000 for her bull calf. It always pays to test good cows and to know what they are capable of doing. The article beginning on this page tells an interesting story of the success of Mr. John Arfmann, who was a grocer in New York City, and later turned Holstein breeder. He was visited last summer by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy.

first purchase. The cows he bought when they came in gave him three heifer calves, and he was then fairly started in the pure-bred Holstein business. For two or three years he did not do anything particularly with his pure-bred cattle. He had only a few individuals until after he got started in official test work. He had started dealing a little in pure-bred Holsteins, and he soon found out that what the people wanted were cows with records. Incidentally he also learned the type of cows that people wanted, and through his dealing experience, which, although only in a small way, he gained a deal of information; this now stands him in good stead.

Not knowing anything about how to test cows, he read all he could in his farm papers about the work. He also wrote to Mr. Gardner, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry. This was after

his first attempt at record making. Mr. Gardner gave him much information and encouraged him. At this time he went to see some of the breeders who were making a success of record work. After coming home from these visits, having seen the shape other breeders' cows were in— they being in a very fleshy condition, and quite fat—he went at the record work as best he knew how on his cattle, putting into practice what he had seen and heard.

### REWARD FOR WORK AT RECORD MAKING

In his second year of testing he made one \$2-b. record. Speaking of his experience in this regard Mr. Arfmann said, "This record put new life into the game. After I got that record I sold the bull calf from that cow for \$1,000. This made things look a little different. I had bought this cow at a public auction sale, paying \$60 for her. Afterwards I refused \$3,000 for this cow."

(A picture of this cow we have reproduced in connection with this article).

Mr. Arfmann is now one of the most successful Holstein record makers in the United States. Last winter he had four bows that made records of 32 lbs., 33 lbs., 34 lbs. and 35 lbs. butter respectively. There is not another breeder, it is said, in the States with a small herd that has made as many big records as Mr. Jno. Arfmann. This past year he drew \$197.30 prize money from the Holstein-Friesian Association. He earned this in three months testing his cattle, and he was deprived of over \$100 earned of additional money on account of the rules of the Association allowing any one breeder to win only a certain number of prizes.

### 50 SCRUBS VS. 15 PURE-BREDS

"You must test your cows and let people know what they can do if you would make a success of this Holstein business," continued Mr. Arfmann. "It takes some work extra of course. I would advise anyone who keeps cows to get into this pure-bred business, and instead of keeping 50 as they now do, keep 15 good ones, and at the end of the year, with the price of grain and feed as it now is, one would have much more money to show for his trouble, and a deal more of satisfaction.

"A point about making money out of Holsteins, which many breeders overlook, is the matter of advertising. In my early experience with Holsteins I used to advertise in the local papers and sell a bull calf at \$25.00. Now if one of my calves come and is not worth at least \$100 when born, I do not think much of it. To reach satisfactory buyers for good stock one must with his advertisements get into papers of the right circulation, going to farmers who want this good stuff."

### CATTLE FOR YEARLY RECORD MAKING

Like unto the other leading breeders, we visit-

\*This is the 6th article that has appeared in this special section secured by an editor of Farm and Dairy last summer while visiting breeders in New York State.

ed, Mr. Arfmann is starting in for yearly records. "I know my cattle can do the trick and I know it will pay me well to prove it," said Mr. Arfmann. "I aim to get the best cattle there are and then to breed only the best. I always select good rugged cattle, having good constitutions. They have got to look good to me or someone else gets them."

Twice at the Syracuse Annual Consignment sale Mr. Arfmann's cattle have brought the highest average prices. Once he got the second highest average, and that time he had 50 animals in the sale, which were calves under six months old. This large number of young animals was responsible for putting his average down to second place on that occasion.

#### SOME SECRETS ABOUT GETTING BEST RESULTS

Mr. Arfmann is a very thorough-going cattle man. His cows fairly seem to love him. There are no dogs or clubs used upon his cattle. He calls them by name, and they will come to him like as if they were human. His cows are remarkably deep, low-set individuals, having great thickness and capacity. They are straight and in every way pleasing, else, as Mr. Arfmann says, he will not have them. Speaking of caring for his cows and making records, Mr. Arfmann said: "I like to get a cow with a good big paunch, a good milk vein, lots of size to her, and if she is bred right, then I will do the rest. I see how much I can get her to eat—not how little. I do well by a cow and she invariably will do well by me. My only trouble now is that my cows milk too much. I cannot get them dry."

By degrees, as he could obtain the land, Mr. Arfmann has been adding to the farm. He now has 186 acres, in two places. He has recently erected a splendid new barn on the second farm. Both of the barns are shown in the illustrations in connection with this article.

No attempt whatever is made by Mr. Arfmann to grow grain for threshing. Everything he grows upon his farm goes for roughage for his Holsteins. On his home farm he has two silos. In one of these, at the time of our visit, he had a great quantity of alfalfa ensilage, his first cutting for the year, which he was feeding to his cows with remarkably good results.

#### WANTS BULL CALVES FOR A REASON

Not many breeders are particularly anxious about getting bull calves. Mr. Arfmann is not patterned that way. He says, "I want eight or 12 bull calves, or more, a year. They must pay for my feed and for hired men. There are poor bull calves, of course, but one should kill that



The Main Barns of Fairmount Farms

The stone fence shown in the foreground of this illustration is typical of the farm round about Mr. John Arfmann's place, in Orange Co., N.Y. Rough land, however, did not prevent Mr. Arfmann putting up excellent buildings, which speak volumes for the advantage of good, pure-bred cattle.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

kind at once; by doing so he would make more money. Poor bulls do a great damage, and it is a shame that they are ever allowed to get out from a breeder's herd. By using poor bulls, one is breeding down, not up, and if a breeder sells a man one of those kind once he will not do it a second time.

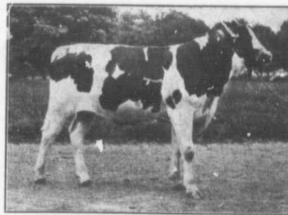
"There is more to the Holstein business than the making of records, and feeding the cattle. One must understand how to sell the animals; herein is where many breeders fall down." Mr. Arfmann appears to have been most successful in

making sales. The reason is plainly evident in the following, which is part of Mr. Arfmann's conversation as we took it down.

#### SECRETS ABOUT MAKING SUCCESSFUL SALES

"Sell a man an animal out of a good producing family, and then, on it doing well, he will come back and look for another animal.

'If a man after having bought an animal from



The Highest Priced Holstein ever sold at Auction This is the great King Sogla Pontiac Alacorta, No. 7500, which brought \$20.00 at public auction. He was bought by John Arfmann to head his herd at the Fairmount Farms, Orange Co., N.Y.

you squeals, or growls, it will pay you to sit right down and write him and tell him you will send his money back. Show him that his money is not in the fire when he buys your cattle, but that he can get it back. One cannot be too careful with people at a distance. You cannot afford to use them anything other than absolutely right.

"When a man goes to buy cattle it is pretty much the same with him as when he goes to buy a suit of clothes. He may get stuck once, but not the second time by that same place.

#### YOUR MONEY BACK—A MODERN IDEA

"When I ship out calves, or any animals, they have got to please you, or you can send them back in crates, as I send them to you, and get your money back. I guarantee my stuff to be sound and to breed, or you get your money back. They have got to be right else I do not want you to keep them. This policy helps out wonderfully in selling at auction sales. When I ship my cattle I always write a letter, and send a wire if I need be, that the stock is on the way. This makes people satisfied; it is also attending to business in a business way.

"With Holsteins as with anything else, you have got to attend to business. You must look after it."

We would like to say something of many of the individuals in Mr. Arfmann's herd, did space permit. Our readers will already have concluded that his cattle are about right. Mr. Arfmann says that in another two years' time he will not have a cow in his herd with a record under 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He has 75 to 80 head all told. A number of his heifers are out of a great bull, Hillside Pietje, recently sold to Mr. T. H. Russell, at Geneva, Ohio. This bull is a great show animal, and he has passed his characteristics on to his heifers. Some of these heifers were daughters of 29 to 35-lbs.-butter-a-week cows.

#### A STANDARD SET FOR HIS CATTLE

Mr. Arfmann will not keep a heifer on the place unless it is out of at least a 25-lb., full aged cow, and he wants them as much better as he can get them. A two-year-old must make at least 19 lbs. butter in 7 days before he will retain her heifer in the herd.

"A great many breeders make their big mistakes with their calves," concluded Mr. Arfmann. "When they are through with feeding them with new milk, they say, 'Oh, well, they will be all right now on hay and water,' instead of seeing if they cannot find some way to make them do a

little bit better. And then many of our breeders make their greatest mistake in the matter of the herd bull. If a man has the right kind of females I believe it would pay him to mortgage, if need be, all he had in order to get the right kind of a bull to breed on them. And as for the cows, I would, many times over, rather buy one at a price of \$500 than one for \$100. It is the cow worth \$500, or more, that will make the money for you."—C. C. N.

#### Quality in Fence Discussed by a Farmer N. C. Campbell, Hunt Co., Ont.

The season again approaches when interest develops in the wire fence business, and purchases are to be made for the spring. We all know there are a great many different kinds of fence on the market and as many different prices, which makes it very hard for us to decide what kind will give the best value for our money. A farmer of experience, who thinks about the question at all, will realize that in the matter of woven wire fence the difference in price ordinarily must depend upon a difference in weight and quality of wire offered.

When we get a fence for less money, we must make sure that it is not at the expense of quality. Any one can see that by reducing the size of the wire in a fence, by putting fewer wires and by using fewer stays to the rod, it is possible to sell a fence at a less price than would be required for a fence of more stays, more running wires and of heavier wire.

Strength and durability in a wire fence and suitability for the purpose for which it is to be used should be the deciding factor when purchasing wire fence. We should remember that the cost for posts and erecting is the same no matter what kind of a fence we buy. The knot or tie, by means of which the uprights are joined to the running wires in a fence, is also of great importance.

During the past few years an extensive business has been done in selling wire to replace the old stump or rail fences. We have been able to buy wire fence for the last two years at a price lower than ever before. It is claimed by the manufacturers of wire fence that these low prices have been consequent on the low state of the steel market. Now they claim that the steel market is away up, and we may expect wire fence to go up in price. We farmers are not in a position to keep tab on the steel market, but one thing is sure, the rise in price of fence will cause foreseeing buyers to pay even



The Second Barn at Fairmount Farms

Mr. Arfmann has recently erected this splendid barn to take care of his Holsteins. It is located on a small farm near his home place. The major part of the farm where this barn is located is so rough and stony that it would be well nigh impossible to clear it. The pure-bred Holstein cattle have made these splendid buildings possible.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

more attention to the quality of the fence they buy.

Some idea of the extent of the wire fence business yet to be developed in our Province of Ontario may be had from an assertion made recently to me by a manager of a large fence plant here in the western part of the province. He said that in Essex county alone, there were enough old rail fences to be replaced with wire to keep his factory running at its fullest possible capacity for at least two years.

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### Dangers that Lurk in the Farm Well

Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, Ottawa

Twenty-four years ago when I entered upon my present work, having then had some experience in the examination of water supplies, I became interested in the farmer's well and at once determined to make the investigation of the farm water supply one of the features of our work. Our authorities being agreeable, I was able to offer a free analysis and report on waters from farm homesteads, from creameries and cheese factories, provided the samples were collected and shipped in accordance with our instructions, that express charges on the sample were prepaid and that full information respecting the well and its environment were furnished. To ensure our receiving the particulars required for the proper interpretation of the analytical data, a form containing a number of questions is sent to each applicant, with the request that it be filled in and returned when shipping the sample. The result of this privilege extended by the Dominion Government has been the reception and analysis in the farm laboratories of several hundreds of samples each year.

Any detailed account of our analytical results and their interpretation is impossible in this paper, which, of necessity, is limited to a brief survey of the work. As, however, this material is to be found in the annual report of the Chemical Division of the Experimental Farms—the omission here is not a serious one. Reviewing the results obtained since 1887, we find that of the waters so examined 30 per cent. have been classified as safe and wholesome, 25 per cent. as suspicious and probably contaminated, 36 per cent. as seriously polluted, and nine per cent. as non-palatable through high salinity. From year to year these percentages will vary somewhat, thus of waters ranking first-class, the lowest percentage in any one season was 22 and the highest 40. In 54 years the proportion of good waters exceeded 30 per cent. in eight seasons only.

#### ARE THESE RESULTS REPRESENTATIVE?

We do not claim that these results represent the condition of the farm supply in general throughout the Dominion. It might be urged that only those who have reason to suspect their supply, either through illness in the family or strong objectionable features in the water itself, are forwarding samples for analysis. It might be pointed out, however, on the other hand, that there is a very large class which appears to be totally indifferent as to the quality of the water they use and who do not think it worth while to have their well water examined. Of these waters, we may well suppose there is a large proportion positively unsafe for use.

As we must be all-averse, the farmer has been accustomed to judge of the suitability of a water for drinking purposes by its temperature, appearance, and odor or absence of odor, and we know how very fallacious such signs or qualities may be at times. In the absence of features that make the water objectionable to the senses, the source by the larger number of consumers is considered satisfactory, and there is no effort made towards learning its true condition. Many such waters—clear, brilliant, and odorless—drawn from farm wells and hitherto quite unsuspected of impurity, have been shown by analysis to be most seriously contaminated.

If the proportion of wholesome, safe-for-drinking waters used on the Canadian farm does not exceed one-third of the whole we have certainly a sufficiently serious condition to warrant a strong effort being made towards improvement. In this matter I believe we have been very conservative, under rather than over estimating the proportion of dangerous waters in use.

There is probably no better watered country

in the world and we can unhesitatingly affirm that our natural waters, of lakes, streams and springs are of the purest. If time permitted I could present ample proof of this statement. These sources might be used to a greater extent than at present. Our deep-seated waters also for the most part are organically pure and this is the source that the larger number of our farmers must look to for their supply of good water. The driven or drilled well, so located as to be beyond the possibility of local contamination, is the solution of the problem for many; it is the well that experience has shown to yield the safest water. A careful survey of the farm should be made with the special

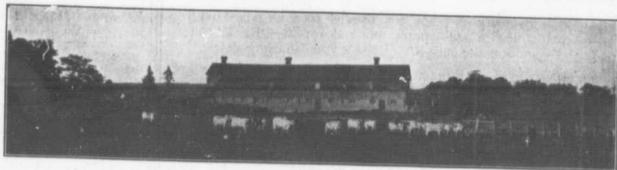
### Soil Moisture—Its Importance

By John T. Burns, Sec.-Treas., International Dry-Farming Congress

Moisture in the soil is like money in the bank. When the financial drought threatens the destruction of the fields of commercial endeavor, the National Banking system is enabled to draw upon the hidden resources for sustenance until the season of trouble has been passed.

The shrewd business manager endeavors always to be prepared to meet emergencies of a financial nature, to have conserved somewhere resources with which to prevent disaster.

So it is with the shrewd farmer. He takes no chances on what may happen. He knows that



**Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Receive First Consideration From This Farmer and are the Basis of His Prosperity**  
The substantial buildings and the splendid pure bred *Ayrshire* herd here illustrated, were photographed on the farm of Mr. Alex. Hume, the well known breeder of Northumberland Co., Ont. Pure bred cattle, of the quality that Mr. Hume has, add interest to farm work, as well as dollars to the bank account.

object of locating the well, having in mind the practicability of piping the water to the house and buildings.

But this is a phase of the subject which I cannot here enter upon. My principal object in writing this paper was to call attention to the quality, the character, of the water as found today on our farms, in order that we may, by a more active campaign, bring about a better condition of affairs. We want to urge the abandonment of the shallow well located in the barnyard or in the neighborhood of the farm

old Dame Nature is as fickle as an April day. He prefers his money in coupons rather than margins. He knows that while it should, by all known rules of the weather game, rain in time to ripen and strengthen his growing crop—it may not.

#### FARMING ALMOST WAR

He also knows that the rules of the business game are irrevocable. The man who stems the tide of competition must win by sheer force of arms as truly as in the rules of warfare.

It is the manufacturer producing the best goods and the maximum of results that lives, and grows and leads, and by the same rule it is the farmer producing the highest type of food product—be it meat, or vegetable or fruit; who markets in the most saleable and business-like manner, and who is able to meet the demands of the market that can pay off his mortgage, increase his help, improve his buildings—and have a little protection for the proverbial "rainy day."

The successful manufacturer doesn't just erect a great plant, fill it with expensive machinery and expect King Providence to turn the wheels.

The successful farmer doesn't buy a farm, erect a home, stock up with implements—and stand off and watch the Almighty do the work.

What, you ask, has all this to do with moisture?

#### EVERYTHING

A field, plowed deep, well tilled, repacked, seeded carefully, a soil filled with latent food energy—yet with no moisture—will remain barren.

Moisture doesn't just hide around waiting for a chance to overwork. It has to be captured, imprisoned and set to work under natural laws. If allowed to run its natural bed, moisture—if rainfall, will silently beat down the face of the soft tilled soil—then run away—where? Oh, to the already swollen creeks and river to rush outward to the sea—or vent its pent-up food power in spite upon the helpless earth below.

But—captured, led to find its way downward into a soil reservoir waiting to receive it, held, by proper methods, below the influence of the hot summer sun, it becomes a bank reserve—a productive power—an insurance against crop failure—a real commercial factor.

Hence—Dry-farming, the science of moisture conservation, holds an important place in the

(Continued on page 8)

### Shall We Use Inoculator?

Inoculating legumes with the proper bacteria in order that they may collect nitrogen from the atmosphere is not a new thing, but there are still many farmers who question its benefits. There are conditions where inoculation is not of benefit, but the following table showing the results of tests made under the direction of Prof. Edwards of the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, shows that in the majority of cases inoculation is a distinct benefit:

Year.	No. of Tests.	Benefit.	No Benefit.	Per Cent Favorable
1905	346	346	40	67.9
1906	375	72	40	64
1907	375	67	37	64
1908	2115	207	237	62
1909	2017	211	161	56
1910	2372	364	279	65
1911	4941	453	371	55
1912	4772	353	326	62.1

buildings. We want our people to know the danger to health that lurks in the water containing putrescible, excrementous matter.

The results of the reports on experiments with three varieties of oats resulted as follows: Siberian, 50.2 bushels an acre; Regenerated Abundance, 70.1 bushels an acre; and Lincoln, 70.5 bushels an acre. If going out to judge in a field crop competition the Lincoln would be classed highest. It is an oat that appears rather better than it is. At Toronto and Winnipeg this year it came out highest. This serves to illustrate the fact that careful experiments only indicate where are the most productive oats.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

## The Farmer's Plaster

Every Farmer should be familiar with

### PULPSTONE Wood-Fibre Wall Plaster

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PULPSTONE is ready for use as soon as mixed with water—nothing to add—simply mix and apply—ONE COAT ONLY—and it is the only Wall Plaster you can use yourself.

It sets in about three hours and is finished! You have a wall ten times as strong as lime mortar, and twice as warm.

Pulpstone can be used outside by adding 10% portland cement. It is suitable for the exterior or interior of

Homes, Poultry Houses, Silos  
Barns, Outhouses, etc.

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**THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, Ltd.**  
PARIS, ONTARIO

## CORN WAS KING AT WINDSOR LAST WEEK

Four Thousand Exhibits at the Ontario Corn Growers' Exhibition—"The Best Show Yet," the Unanimous Decision of Over 600 Exhibitors—Some of the Features Described—Lectures on Corn.

FIVE years ago the Ontario Corn Growers' Association held their first annual exhibition. Their prize list then amounted to \$100. Entries were few and the fair attracted little attention. Last week the Fifth Annual Show was held at Windsor, Ont. Exhibits numbered over 4,000. Over 600 members of the Association were on hand with from four to 20 entries each. Four districts had special exhibits. The prize list totalled \$1,600. The large armories in which the show was held were crowded at all times. The lectures were more largely attended and the speakers more closely followed than at our long established winter fairs; and they were all about corn. Such is the result of the work of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association in South-Western Ontario as portrayed in the success of their fair. We doubt if any other fair in Canada has met with such success as has this one, a success due largely to its founder, Mr. McKinney, and its present secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, B.S.A., the District Representative of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture in Essex County.

The district exhibits, four in number, attracted much attention. Right in the centre of the large hall was a "Ferris" wheel, 25 yards high, and covered completely with corn. Miniature cars, also covered with corn, revolved within the wheel, which was run by the power furnished by a small gasoline engine concealed in the base. This wheel was a Kent county product, the exhibit being staged by the farmers of Tillery East, whose Hour of Corn last year attracted so much attention.

#### A NIAGARA OF CORN

The Tillery farmers, however, did not attract all of the attention this year with their exhibit. An equally attractive exhibit was that of the Fletcher Farmers' Club—"The Niagara of Kent," as seen in this exhibit, was a constant stream of corn that, instead of being wasted as is the water of the real Niagara, was received into a farmer's wagon. The farmer himself was there, too, waving in his hand a big bunch of good Canadian hills that selected seed corn had brought him. That important adjunct to the corn growing industry, the pig, was represented by four little porkers (live ones) which snoozed contentedly on either side of the corn avalanche.

Essex county, too, had two splendid district exhibits. In one of these, that from Sandwich East, Queen Alfalfa was given a prominent place, thus emphasizing the place that both of these crops should occupy on the general farm. On either side of the entrance to the booth were pillars of ear corn. On the walls surrounding were corn stalks. And back of the tables of shelled corn at the sides was a hedge of alfalfa. The second exhibit, from the Farmers' Club, showed two miniature farms side by side, and figures representing the two farmers stood surveying their properties. Farmer No. 1, a member of the O.C.G.A., respectively clad, looked over a corn field that had yielded him 125 bushels to the acre of high class seed corn. Needless to say he had wire fences, and prosperous surroundings generally. His neighbor had never been to a corn show. His surroundings had more than the usual number of patches, his corn field was surrounded by an old rail fence; and all because he was growing mongrel corn that

gives the poorest yield and draws the lowest price. This exhibit was an object lesson worth while.

#### THE BOYS EXHIBITED, TOO

The Corn Growers' Association is building for the future. They are endeavoring to interest the school children in the breeding of better strains of corn. Last year the exhibits of boys and girls were 16 years of age, outambered exhibits in the senior classes. They did this year, too, but the junior department was divided into two sections, one being for corn grown from seed distributed by the department through Mr. Edwards last spring. The quality of the corn grown by the children was in many cases just as good as that shown by the senior exhibitors. Through this work Mr. Edwards is endeavoring to introduce into Canada a system that is doing much in the United States to interest thousands of country boys in a more progressive form of agriculture. A special prize, a silver shield, is given to the school district securing the greatest number of prize money.

Two varieties, White Cap Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7, made up the greater part of the show. Other varieties well represented were: Bailey, Learning and Coatsworth Hybrid. The improvement in quality from year to year as an educational work has progressed has been wonderful, and the exhibits this year made a new quality record for the show. Of the 650 or more exhibitors the following were among the most extensive and successful: G. W. Coatsworth & Sons, Kingsville, Ont.; Thos. Totten, Woodley; G. W. Hankinson, Grovesend; Ed. Smith, Ridgetown; Park Bros., Chatham; A. E. Everett, Chatham, and T. G. Shipley, Amherstburg.

#### THE BUSINESS MEETING

The Association members held their annual business meeting on Thursday evening. Righteous indignation was aroused among the members in connection with the operations of some corn growers who are shipping inferior seed corn, and hence giving the district a bad reputation. Remedies all the way from education of the growers to rigid inspection of every bag of corn that left the district were advocated. Mr. Cramen, Walkerville, drew attention to the fact that the members could solve their marketing problem by joining the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which would test seed free of charge and sell it under the association label. They however, does not prevent the shipment of cheap seed by non-members, to the detriment of the district reputation. It was agreed that shell corn could not be controlled as the man who wanted cheap seed would buy feed corn and seed it. But if a man buys on the ear he wants good stuff and should be protected. Prof. Zavits claimed that the operation of the Canadian Seed Control Act would gradually eliminate the difficulty. No definite action was taken, but every member expressed a decision to do their part to supply a good quality of seed.

Officers were elected for the following year as follows: Pres., Byron Robinson, Wheatley; 1st Vice-Pres., R. Knister, Comber; 2nd Vice-Pres., Lester Gregory, Chatham; Secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, B.S.A.; Treas., Mr. Coatsworth, Ruthven.



## What Three Bushels More to the Acre Means

EIGHT years ago the farmers in a central state raised average crops that ran three bushels less to the acre than they now get. Suppose each acre of farm land in this country were so tended that it produced an equal increase. How much more money would farmers have, with which to buy the luxuries of life that they earn and deserve?

What others have done, you can do. Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

### I H C Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Manure cannot be spread as it should be unless a machine is used. An I H C spreader covers the ground with an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in the manure combine with the soil to best advantage.

The spreader that does this work as it should be done must have many excellent mechanical features. The apron should move without jerking; the beater should meet the load at exactly the right point to pulverize the manure without too greatly increasing the draft of the machine; the speed changes of the apron should be positive whether the spreader is going uphill or down, otherwise the spreading will be uneven. All these features are provided for in the construction of I H C spreaders.

The I H C local agent carries in stock the machines best suited to your locality. See him for catalogues and full information, or write to the nearest branch house.

#### CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

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Isn't it significant over to dairy buildings and

The Lost m by the last v standing discussed, few varieties are a desirable are the diffic an ideal conc action that n

The amount may be impa crop was illu



Mr. Williams, the retiring president, in the closing hour of the meeting, introduced the idea that the Corn Show be extended to include other grains, pointing out that the novelty of a show devoted to corn only might wear off in a few years. Secretary Edwards did not believe that the time is yet ripe for extending the scope of the fair, and called attention to the growth the fair is now making, 33 per cent in one year, as proof of the solid foundation on which the show is founded. Finally it was decided to appoint a committee to interview the Minister of Agriculture to see just what assistance the Government would be willing to give over the scope of the fair enlarged. Members were given to understand that Mr. Duff has already expressed willingness to assist an enlarged fair. The committee appointed was as follows: W. E. J. Edwards, B. Robinson, Mr. McElastic, W. H. Porter, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hankington, I. B. Whale and Dr. Sharpe.

of lectures given on corn. Such speakers as Prof. R. A. Moore of Wisconsin; L. H. Newman, of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; Prof. A. E. Chamberlain, Prof. M. L. Mosher, Iowa; and Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, all gave one or more lectures on "just seeds," and then confessed that they had not told the whole story. Prof. W. H. Day spoke on underdrainage. Each morning Prof. Moore conducted a class in practical corn judging.

Hon. James Duff, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, were the principal speakers at the Wednesday evening meeting. Dr. Creelman startled his audience by coming out flat-footed against the Demonstration Farm idea now being fathered by the Dominion Conservation Commission. In support of his contentions, Dr. Creelman instanced the case of a 50-acre farm at Guelph, surrounded on three sides by the College farm, and



A Substantial Steading Built on Dairy Profits

Isn't it significant that as land increases in price, the farmers gradually change over to dairying? Perhaps they don't want to. They just have to in order to make ends meet, and when the change is made the result is soon seen in better buildings and more prosperity generally. The home here illustrated is that of J. L. Newton, a dairy farmer of Hastings Co., Ont.

The best method of eliminating all by the last varieties of corn and then standardizing those remaining was discussed. All were agreed that a few varieties of standard type would be a desirable condition, but so great are the difficulties of reaching such an ideal condition through executive action that no action was taken.

THE LECTURES

The amount of information that may be imparted about just one crop was illustrated in the number

which the College had to purchase in order to keep down the weeds that were bred there. He also told of his experiences at the last Convention of Experimental Station Workers at Atlanta, U.S.A., where over a dozen speakers had reported their experiences with demonstration farms as unsatisfactory. Dr. Creelman recommended the District Representative System. A synopsis of the educational addresses, which were of peculiar value, will be given in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

I do not like to give definite rules for feeding horses. A general rule would be, one pound of grain and one pound of hay to every 100 lbs. of the animal's weight. This applies to both growing and mature horses.—John Gardhouse, York Co., Ont.

I see that the government has recently announced the appointment of some more "Sirs." If "Sir" is a good thing we ought to have lots of them. Why shouldn't we "Sir" some of our farmers and thus have some "Sir Henry Glendennings," "Sir Paul Jones" and so on all down the line?—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.

Drs. Kaiser, McKay and Carmichael recently waited upon the Oshawa (Ont.) Hospital Board to offer \$10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pedlar as a memorial to their son, the late George H. Pedlar, which was accepted. Though his extensive advertising of steel shingles, etc., in Farm and Dairy, Mr. Pedlar is well known to "Our People."

# The Results At The Kerwood Cheese Factory

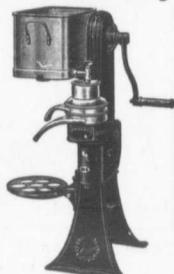
EVERY week or so we receive letters from creameries and cheese and butter factories, reporting tests made with the simple, the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory reports as follows on tests made Oct. 29, 1912:

Test No.	Per Cent of Butter Fat in Cream.	In Skim Milk.
1	42.5	.82
2	43.5	.85
3	45	.83

In each of the above tests the milk was fed to the machine at the rate of 664 lbs. per hour (machine listed at 600 lbs.) and the bowl was flushed, and when taken apart was free from cream and in good condition. The milk skimmed was not raw milk, but had been kept over, some of it two days old. You will note by the above figures that the milk was fed to the machine nearly 100 lbs. more than its rated capacity, and that the cream skimmed contained a high per cent of butter fat, so that I consider the work done in this test exceptionally good.

(Signed)  
W. WADDELL, Proprietor,  
Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory.

The above test again emphasizes the superiority of the Standard in close skimming. Even old milk, fast-skimming and heavy rich cream did not prevent the Standard from skimming cleaner than other separators do under most favorable conditions. Figure it out. It will pay you to discard your old machine and get a "Standard" and do it now. There is no other that can give you equal results and it's results that count. Send for descriptive catalog.



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### CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

The little metal ear markers you will want in the spring. Send now for free circular and sample, send name and address today.  
F. G. James, Howmanville, Ont.

### CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK

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Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

# BASIC SLAG

## RENOVATES OLD WORN OUT PASTURES WITHOUT RE-SEEDING

THERE are thousands of farmers in Ontario whose pastures have been worn out by the continued grazing of dairy stock. Such lands have been drained of fertility and now grow only poor, worthless vegetation. Clover has entirely disappeared. This need not continue. A dressing of Basic Slag applied broadcast at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre will bring such pastures back into good heart and double or treble their capacity for stock carrying. The effect of such an application should be apparent for four or five years.

Basic Slag is being used in thousands of tons in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, and the consumption in Europe amounts to over two million tons per annum. It is therefore no untried fertilizer. Every farmer from the Old Country knows about Basic Slag, but for your own satisfaction ask the Dept. of Agriculture Instructor for your district, or the editor of any farming journal as to its merits. Basic Slag is the ideal fertilizer to apply to stiff clay lands, to wet marshy fields and to all soils which have become sour. If you have any such pasture buy one ton of Basic Slag and broadcast same over two acres, applying it at the earliest opportunity—the sooner the better.

Until our selling arrangements in Ontario are completed, you can be supplied direct from the factory at \$20.00 per ton, freight prepaid to your nearest station—cash with order.

Make this experiment and you will feel grateful to us for bringing the merits of Basic Slag under your notice. An interesting pamphlet, giving particularly the results obtained by leading agriculturists from the use of Basic Slag will be forwarded by post on application to

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1913 copyrighted edition just off the press. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as textbook by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know. 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information laid down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage Systems and Soil Penetration"—"Concrete or Cement Silos."—All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Herd Practice. Ninth Edition now ready. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin and mention this paper.

Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio

# THE COCKSHUTT DISC DRILL

## SOWS 6 INCHES APART

### RIGHT



THIS shows the self-cleaning Cockshutt discs. Trash does not wedge between disc and grain boot. It drops off without having to stop the seeder.

**T**O SOW properly, all seed must be put in at even depth across the drill. By so doing, the crop all sprouts at the same time, and ripens evenly later. This advantageous yield is insured by a strong I-beam, which holds up the centre drills against sagging. Accurate seeding is essential to right sowing also. Unlike many seeders, the Cockshutt feed device is protected from jolting and derangement by the wheels. You still have accurate distribution after years of service. Proper seeding also needs speedy work, that whole fields may get every minute of Spring growth, and be well advanced before dry weather. This is assured by the light-draft features; self-oiling, self-cleaning and dust-proof discs with large scrapers for each disc, and by big, wide-tired wheels.

With the Cockshutt, you sow evenly. You sow fast. You sow without stops. You get good work under all conditions.

**WRITE** for our free catalogue today. It shows sizes from 13 to 22 discs, in double or single discs or with drag shoes.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED**  
BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG  
Sold in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by  
**THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED**  
Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, St. John, N.B.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Lice on Cattle

What is good for blue lice on cattle; also hog lice on calves? The latter are bad enough to kill the animals—H. J. Northumberland Co., Ont.

There are many ways of treating lice on cattle, but as the most of them involve washing they are not desirable in cold weather. The best cold weather treatment that we know of is rubbing in a mixture of one part of pyrethrum powder and four or five parts of dry cement. If this will not prove effective in killing the hog lice on calves we would suggest rubbing with lard, particularly behind the ears, or where the lice have congregated in greatest numbers.

### Alfalfa in Quebec

Will alfalfa grow around Lacoste, Argenteuil Co., Que.? The soil is a light, sandy loam, on which red clover grows well. How much seed should be sown per acre, when should it be sown and how many weeks will it take until it is ready to cut? J. M. Argenteuil Co., Que.

If hardy varieties of alfalfa, such as the Grimm or Canadian Variegated are chosen, we believe that they will flourish around Lacoste. We have seen excellent fields of alfalfa in the adjoining county of Two Mountains. We would suggest that you select a field that has had a head crop in the year before and that has been kept clean. Cultivate thoroughly in the spring and right up to the first of July, then sow 20 pounds of seed to the acre without a nurse crop. We would suggest that as alfalfa has not been grown in your section before, that you write to Macdonald College and endeavor to secure inoculator. They will send you full directions for using this on the seed.

In harvesting, a good rule to follow is to start cutting as soon as the second growth around the base of the plant is an inch to an inch and a half long.

### The Value of Paint

A. Hector Cutten, Colchester Co., N.S.

Tourists or travelers, perhaps prospective investors, in moving through the country, form their impressions largely from outward appearances. When the surroundings of a farm are neat and tidy, the fences well kept and whitewashed or painted, and the buildings in good order, they comment favorably, and say, "There lives a prosperous farmer." On the next farm the fences may be slovenly, the gates "hanging" by one hinge, the milking boxes and barns from the lack of paint. Our travellers pass on in silence, or if any remarks are made, they are derogatory to the owner and surroundings, and rightly so. Let us take a drive ourselves. Consider the buildings on the different homesteads, and consider how little the cost of improving them is in comparison with the actual value such improvements add to the farm. We will, if we are good farmers, and if I do not consider a man a good farmer (or as good a farmer) who does not paint his buildings as the one who does—go home, buy a few cans of Brandram's B. B., some oil, and start painting at the first leisure time, if not at once.

For one who considers paint too expensive, whitewash will do wonders towards adding to the attractiveness of the buildings and fences. The principal cost is in applying it.

**WHERE PAINT PAYS**

Buildings that are kept painted will last a great deal longer than those that are not. Know from experi-

ence. They are warmer in winter, because the sun and rain do not crack and curl up the shingles or clapboards as quickly as on the unpainted.

One has only to drive through many of our best farming sections here in Nova Scotia and observe for mile after mile the well painted, well-kept buildings, in which their owners take so much pride, to come to the conclusion that our farmers believe it does not pay to leave the buildings unpainted.

Many of us farmers get into the habit of leaving many things lying around—machinery, carts, wagons, old lumber, and trash of all kinds. Once we paint our buildings, we will commence to tidy things up generally and in the end will be infinitely better farmers.

## Our Veterinary Adviser

### MAMMITS—Cow's udder is swollen and she does not eat much. How should I feed her—W. B. Alt.

Purge her with two pounds Epson Salt and one ounce ginger. Feed on bran only until purgation commences. Apply cast poultices to the udder. Milk four times daily and after milking rub well with camphorated oil and massage well before applying a fresh poultice. To improve the appetite give three times daily in a little cold water as a drench, a tablespoonful of equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian ginger and nuxvomica. Feed on good hay, bran, chopped oats and pulped roots. If you have silage, cut the hay and mix all the ingredients.

### MISCELLANEOUS—A Mare and Clyde Itch the same disease? A mare has little scabs or scurfy lumps from her hind up nose, her hind feet, etc. A foal, which was with mother from May till December, is thin and very bairy with hide very tight. It does not seem to thrive. Has it worms? A mare coming four years old cannot eat very well. Water seems to hurt her when cold. Sometimes she has a cough, though her teeth were rotten. Should some teeth be pulled or filled? A Mare, 14 years old, will not come in heat. Am trying to breed her this winter. Some use Spanish fly and tell me to try it. I asked druggist and he said there were two kinds, and he tells me it is a poison, and is used for blistering. Now, if it is a poison and a blister, is it safe to feed?

1. They are entirely different disorders. No doubt your case is what is generally called "Clyde itch." Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water. Heat this to about 110 degrees F., and rub well into the parts once daily until itchiness ceases.

2. The foal may have worms. Mix four drams each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and make into 24 powders, and give a powder every night and morning until they have all been given. Feed well on good clover hay, rolled oats, a little linseed meal, and a couple of carrots daily, and see that it gets daily exercise.

3. There are some molar crows that should be extracted by a veterinarian.

4. Mares seldom show oestrus in cold weather. When nature fails to cause oestrus medicines also usually fail. Do not give Spanish fly under any circumstances as it is dangerous. In some cases the administration of two drams nuxvomica three times daily seems to have the desired effect.

There is no mare that should not give a better colt than she is herself, provided she has been wise in the selection of a sire—John Gardhouse, York Co., Ont.

## The Feeder

The Feeder of our club has been tried and sends items with the following results:

### Feed

Are barley and half and half? Are pumpkins good that it is? H. B. B. Lamb

A mixture is a splendid one, however, where fed in carbonaceous or hay with timothy, with moistened with such as colts meal, if the quantity of it and up.

Pumpkins a desirable food.

Light is the best in the stable half the

but it should their chief and ability and send the actual food are very large would need amount to cost therefrom.

### Corn

In corn or in cattle? Am I have no clover to do worth \$100. best for \$100. R. Russell Co.

Corn at the cheapest foot either dry or fed in the might be advised case where no able to feed molasses as the ration is feeding. We the dry cattle either cotton added.

Young cattle fed on feeding ment is for bone and feeds. Quite their ration of need meal. You to feed your without clover corn and timothy worst ration ble.

**The Feeders' Corner**

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

**Feeding Queries**

Are barley and oats chopped and mixed half and half good feed for milk cows? Are pumpkins good for milk cows? I have heard that it will make cows poor. — H. E. B., Lambton Co., Ont.

A mixture of barley and oat chop is a splendid feed for dairy cows. It is, however, not high in protein and where fed in combination with such carbonaceous foods as corn ensilage, or hay with a large proportion of timothy, would need to be supplemented with highly nitrogenous foods such as cotton seed meal, or linseed meal. If the cows were giving a fair quantity of milk each day, say 25 lbs. and up.

Pumpkins in their place constitute a desirable food for milk production,

**"Modern Silage Methods"**

Up-to-date information on silo and silo construction is much in demand nowadays. We believe that this coming summer there will be more silos erected in Eastern Canada than ever before. Many questions are now perplexing the prospective silo builder that are answered in "Modern Silage Methods," a 264 page book that may be secured from the Silver Mfg. Co. of Salem, Ohio, for 10 cents.

Such subjects as silo construction in all its forms, the growing of corn, the filling of the silo and the feed-in of ensilage are all dealt with in a simple straightforward manner. This book was written and is published by the Silver Mfg. Co. for the benefit of their patrons, and it has been the aim of the authors to present the subject in a plain, matter-of-fact way, without flourish or rhetoric.

"Modern Silage Methods" is used as a text book in some 35 or 30 agricultural colleges. Farm and Dairy readers would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing

**Silage Would Increase Your Dairy Profits**

This winter weather, when dry feeding is reducing your dairy output, don't you often wish that you had erected a silo last summer?

If you had done so you would right now be feeding your cows succulent and milk producing silage, just as good a milk-producing food as green summer pasturage, and getting a good deal more milk and making more profit out of your dairy.

All successful dairymen now-a-days consider a good silo a very necessary part of their dairy equipment and there is no question but that feeding silage greatly increases the milk flow.

If so, don't put off ordering it until late next summer and perhaps find yourself in the same fix next year.

**Write to-day for 48 page Ideal Green Feed Silo Book**

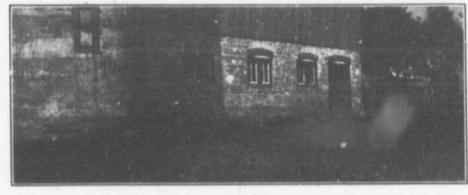
This book contains much interesting and valuable information about silos, silage and silage feeding, and even if you are not yet ready to buy, you will find the book interesting and instructive.

More than twice as many Ideal Feed Silos were sold last year than in any previous year. If you keep cows you need a Silo. Full specifications are given in the Silo Book. Be sure to write for it.

We are exclusive distributors in Canada of the World's Standard De Laval Cream Separators, and also carry a complete line of creamery and dairy machinery and supplies. If interested write for separate catalogs.

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

Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada  
175 William St., MONTREAL 128 James St., WINNIPEG



**Notice How Well Lighted is This Cattle Stable**

Light is the best germicide we have. Consequently a light stable is a healthy one. In the stable of Mr. Chris. Richardson, Halton Co., Ont., illustrated herewith, about half the linear wall length is in window glass. This is as it should be.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

but it should be remembered that their chief value lies in their palatability and succulence rather than in the actual food contained. Pumpkins are very largely water and the cow would need to eat a very great amount to derive very much food therefrom.

**Corn or Molasses**

Is corn or molasses the best feed for cattle? Am feeding timothy hay, but have no clover or roots and the animals do not thrive. Corn and molasses are both worth \$25 a ton. Which would be best for dry cattle and young stock?—M. R. Russel Co., Ont.

Corn at present prices is about the cheapest food available for feeding either dry cattle or young stock, if fed in the right proportions. It might be advisable, however, in your case where no succulent feed is available to feed a small proportion of molasses as well, in order to make the rations palatable.

We believe it would be a mistake, however, to limit the ration to timothy hay, corn and molasses feeds. Each of these three feeds are of low protein content and the animals would not thrive even on fairly heavy feeding. We would suggest that for the dry cattle a small proportion of either cotton seed or linseed meal be added.

Young cattle require altogether different feeding. Their chief requirement is for foods that will build up bone and muscle, that is protein feeds. Quite a large proportion of their ration could be made up of linseed meal. We believe it impossible to feed young cattle economically without clover or alfalfa hay. And corn and timothy hay is about the worst ration possible for young cattle.

an excellent work on the subject of silage.

**Our Front Cover**

The work being done for the industry generally and for the Holstein breed in particular by each and every one of the men that may be seen on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week, makes them well worthy of special mention did space permit. The ones that we have numbered are: 1, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.; 2, W. G. Ellis, Toronto; 3, Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; 4, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.; 5, S. Foster, Bloomfield Ont.; 6, J. E. K. Herrick, Abotsford, Que.; 7, M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.; 8, J. W. Richardson Caledonia, Ont.

All of the delegates at the Holstein annual meeting are not seen in the illustration, as they were not on hand when the photo was taken.

Many cattle have their supply of water right under their noses all the time, while their owner's wife is working the pump handle.

Of course the men always carry the water for the housewife. But are they always around when the water pail is empty? Better instal a water system right in the home and then the pail will never be empty—or need to be refilled.

My husband says he is well pleased with Farm and Dairy, and is particularly well pleased with the prompt reply he received to some enquiries made regarding farm problems.—Mrs. E. M. McBain, Morrow, Ont.

I favor Luckwheat as a cover crop as chickens get much feed from it.—J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

**95 AND UPWARD**  
SENT ON TRIAL

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR**

Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justify your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

**Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You**

Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and severest terms of trial will amply show. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our 25-cent illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, to the most complete and extensive stock of cream separators used by any concern in the world.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1209 Bainbridge, N. Y.**

**This Engine Runs on Coal Oil**

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts; nothing to get out of repair. Any one can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

**FREE TRIAL FOR 15 DAYS.** You do not have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not mill you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 15 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

5 to 15 horse-power  
We pay Duty and Freight

**Ellis Engine Co., 90 Mullett Street, DETROIT, MICH.**



**The Call of The North**

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL,  
Director of Colonization,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario

**Pioneer Farm  
Seed Potatoes**

Guaranteed free from disease, including Canker, Green Mt., Irish Cobler, Delaware, Early Rose and Beauty Hebron are among my supply. \$1.25 per 50 lbs. here, with package free. When possible will ship in barrels to avoid bruising. I will this spring deliver, prepaid, to any express office in Ont. or Que., a crate of Potato Seed (any of above varieties), all ready for planting, about 25 lbs. net for \$1.50. Cash with order.

H. Gordon Smith, Union, Ont., says the seed has got from me planted side by side with his own, yielded 150 bus. per acre more than his own seed. Think this one and let me supply you.

C. FRED FAWCETT  
Upper Sackville - N. B.

**PEERLESS  
PERFECTION**

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and large enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service.



**The Fence That's Looked Together**

**Here's How Strong It Is**  
Read this Letter  
Dear Sir: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of PEERLESS Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four foot high, turned free turns each weighing 140 pounds. They are full all into the fence. I have 2 rods from each side at the same time. The result was that they both turned a good deal, and I had to cut them up. I had some remarks about the fence, but the fence was so strong, that I had to cut them up. I had some remarks about the fence, but the fence was so strong, that I had to cut them up.

Think of it a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combined weight of two big horses. And yet without a top and bottom board either. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental gates.  
Lives agents wanted in unassigned territory.  
The Barwell-Hoyle Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

ones. At present it is possible to bring animals in from the States by paying the duty on them and not until the constitution of the Canadian Association is amended will it be possible to prevent these animals being registered in the Canadian Herd Book. The object aimed at when import fees were first established was to discourage the bringing in of inferior animals. There was no proposal to protect Canadian breeders. To raise the fees to the figures recommended by Dr. Farewell would only serve to prevent breeders paying such fees as they would prefer to bring in an inferior animal and pay the duty to the government to the loss of inferior animals would amount to less than the import fee. He contended that the increase in fees recommended by himself would not have this effect.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, favored Mr. Hick's motion and for

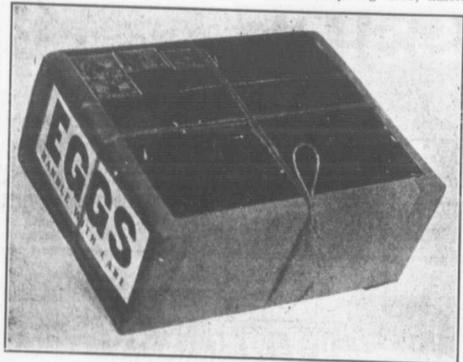
that cheap Canadian bulls do as much harm as those from the States. On being put to a vote, Dr. Farewell's amendment was voted down and Mr. Hicks' motion was carried by a considerable majority. It was evident that there were a considerable number of breeders present who were not favorable to any advance in the import fees.

Mr. W. G. Ellis, of Toronto, was elected to represent the association on the Toronto Fair Board.

**Economical Beef Production**

Investigations as to the economy of different food for beef production have recently been conducted at the Nebraska Experiment Station by H. R. Smith. The general conclusions apply as well in Canada as in Nebraska. They are summarized as follows:

(1) In comparing bran, linseed-



**All Ready for Shipment Through the U. S. Parcel Post**

How is this for bringing producer and consumer close together? The United States farmer packs his eggs as indicated, delivers the parcel to the rural mail carrier at his own gate, and the consumer has it delivered right at his door by a retail grocer's commission. The package here illustrated was shipped amount to less than 24 hours, and received by the editor of the "Farmers' Review," a paper that was instrumental in securing Parcel Post in the United States.

meal, and cold pressed cottonseed-cake, each as a source of protein supplementing corn-meal and silage, the cold pressed cake proved to be worth 50 per cent. more per ton than wheat bran, and linseed-meal 18 per cent. more per ton than cold pressed cottonseed-cake.

"In the use of each of these supplementary protein feeds with corn-meal and prairie hay, the cold pressed cottonseed-cake showed a value per ton 22 per cent. greater than wheat bran and the linseed-meal 28 per cent. more than the cottonseed-cake.

"(2) Where alfalfa was used in conjunction with corn-meal and silage, or corn-meal and prairie hay, large gains were made without the use of a concentrated protein food. The gains in both experiments where alfalfa was fed were larger, less costly, and much more profitable. These experiments, supplementing what had previously been found, show that beef can be produced with greater profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay than on any other combination of foods available.

"(3) These experiments show that corn silage gives larger gains than shredded corn stover when each is fed with corn-meal and alfalfa, and for beef production is worth 60 per cent. more a ton.

"(4) Corn stover has a value 80 per cent. as great as prairie hay, and the portion consumed is fully as valuable.

**FOOT BADLY FROZEN**

**After Escaping From Burning Home, Doctor Advised Amputation**

Mrs. Jno. Marks, of Cameron, Ont., narrowly escaped losing her foot. She tells the story this way.

"I had my foot so badly frozen after escaping from a fire which destroyed our home that the doctor in attendance advised immediate amputation. Before consenting to the operation I was induced to try Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, and it produced a most remarkable result.

"After four or five applications the frozen flesh dropped off, and the foot began to show signs of improvement. It advanced wonderfully under the treatment, and was soon completely healed.

"Egyptian Liniment certainly saved me from being horribly crippled."

Probably none of your family will ever get frozen so badly, but a nipped ear or nose or toe is a common and painful enough experience. Egyptian Liniment takes out every bit of the pain, swells and swells, and quickly restores the injured part.

Get at all druggists. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.



Lump Rock Salt, 40 lbs. per ton, L. O. Toronto  
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.  
G. J. OLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont.

**Potash Promotes Prosperity**

Your soil must contain an available supply of POTASH for the plants' requirements, otherwise you cannot hope to grow a maximum crop.

POTASH increases quantity; improves quality; promotes maturity and produces profit.

POTASH can be obtained from all reliable fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in the highly concentrated forms of

**Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash**

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs, who may be desirous of having one of our representatives address a meeting on the subject of fertilizing, are requested to communicate with us as soon as possible so that date may be arranged.

Write us for free copies of our illustrated, educative bulletins, stating which of the following you require:

- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use"
- "Principal Potash-Crops of Canada"
- "Fertilizing Orchard and Gardens"
- "The Farmer's Cash Crop"
- "Farmer's Companion"
- "Fertilizing Pasture and Cows"
- "A Farmer's Field Tests"

**German Potash Syndicate**

1102-1106 Temple Bldg., TORONTO, Ont.

# Percherons

My barns at Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Manitoba, are now full of Percheron Mares and Stallions. Ages from one year old to five years old. Blacks and greys. Weights from 1600 to 2100 pounds. Of the very best style and quality and breeding, France produces. They are of the big thick kind. See them before you buy. I do my own buying in France, ship large numbers, have no partners to divide profits with. Will take small profits. So feel sure it will save you money to get prices before you buy. No reasonable offer will be refused. Terms to suit. Many of the mares are safe in foal.

For further particulars write  
**J. B. HOGATE**  
 West Toronto, Ont.

**MOLASSINE MEAL**

Place fetch higher prices and are ready for market three weeks earlier when fed on MOLASSINE MEAL than when fed on any other food. It is the best food known to farmers for all Live Stock. It puts the digestive organs in perfect condition and enables the entire flock, it keeps them free from worms. Get the genuine made in England.

**THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND**  
 Distributors for Canada, L. C. PRIME CO., LTD.  
 St. John, N. B. 402 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Pacific Building, Toronto.

# Ayrshire Breeders Jubilant

(Continued from page 2)

tario and Manitoba show a slight decrease. The membership of the Association now stands at 922. Quebec leads with 410, Ontario 297, Nova Scotia 37, New Brunswick 20, Prince Edward Island 12, Manitoba 28, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta 42, British Columbia 15 and the United States 10. There were 4 deaths and 6 withdrawals.

Importations were made during the year by R. R. Ness, Hector Gordon and J. D. Duncan of Howick and D. M. Watt of St. Louis Station. Repeated outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in England prevented an increased number being brought out.

Since the last annual meeting when it was decided to open a register for the register of farm names 78 farmers have registered the names of their farms. Breeders who include the name of their farms in the names of their pure bred animals, are likely in time to become known by the name of their farm, which will thus prove a good advertisement for them.

**OFFICERS ELECTED**  
 President: Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont.  
 Vice-President: Geo. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N. B.  
 Sec.-Treasurer: W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.  
 Directors: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; A. Kains, Bryon, Ont.; John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; A. Hume, Menie, Ont.; A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alberta; P. D. McArthur,

North Georgetown, Que.; James Bryson, Brysonville; R. R. Ness, Howick Station; Senator W. Owens, Montebello; Hector Gordon, Howick; M. St. Marie, Moses River, Que.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
 The reading of the financial statement was followed by applause, as it was the best in the history of the Association. In spite of increased expenditures it showed an increase in the balance on hand of almost \$2,000, and in the net assets of over \$1,500. The report was as follows:

Receipts	
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1912	\$2,853.06
Registration	438.34
Members' fees	1,542.00
Advertising in Annual	106.00
Interest	96.50
Banquet	84.00
Cuts for Herd Book	47.10
Farm Registrations	45.00
Private Herd Records	6.00
Herd Books sold	4.00
	<b>\$10,236.00</b>
Expenditures	
Secretary's Salary	\$1,000.00
Record Board Salaries and Refunds	720.00
Printing Herd Book	841.15
Grants to Exhibitions	350.00
Grant to Dairy Test, Ottawa	100.00
Grant to Dairy Test, Guelph	200.00
Grant to Dairy Test, Amherst	300.00
Printing Annual	348.65
Printing Booklets and Leaflets	217.50
Directors' Expenses, Annual Meeting	288.00
Stenographer's Salary	300.00
Record Board, Balance Salary, 1911	181.66
Banquet, Prince George Hotel	105.00
Sweetstake prizes, A. McTae & Son	50.00
Sweetstake prizes, F. S. Black	50.00
Secretary's Travelling Expenses	83.50
Grant, Dom. Exhibition, 1911	100.00
Postage	90.00
Miscellaneous expenditures: Office supplies, express, printing, telegrams, etc.	280.27
Balance on hand	4,735.27
	<b>\$10,236.00</b>
Assets	
Cash on hand	\$4,735.27
Members' Fees Due (about 2,500)	300.00
Illuminated Record of Performance Diplomas	2,500.00
Office furniture, safe, supplies, etc.	140.00
	<b>170.00</b>
	<b>\$7,845.27</b>
Liabilities	
Balance due Record Office	\$ 264.67
Balance due Exhibitions	425.00
	<b>\$689.67</b>
Net Assets, Jan. 1st, 1912	\$7,155.60
Net Assets, Jan. 1st, 1913	5,641.40
Increase, 1912	\$1,514.20

**GRANTS TO FAIRS**  
 The following grants to fairs were made: Toronto, \$150, to be given to young herd of 1 bull and 4 females under two years, the females to be bred and all owned by the exhibitor: 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10. Dry two-year-old heifers: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. All animals competing must be recorded in the Canadian Herd Book, Brandon, Dominion Exhibition, \$100.  
 London, \$50, on condition that they duplicate the amount.  
 Sherbrooke, \$75, on condition that it be duplicated.  
 Ottawa, \$75. Quebec, Fredericton,

## Turn idle hours into concrete fence posts

EVERY farmer finds himself now and then with a few idle hours in which both himself and his help must look for "odd jobs" to keep them busy. Use these hours to make concrete fence posts. You can make a few at a time, storing them until needed. Then when you want a fence in the new field, your posts—everlasting, concrete posts—are all ready to use. The making of fence posts is only one of scores of every-day uses for concrete on the farm described in the book,

**"What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete"**

NOTE—This 160 page book will be sent to you free upon request. You do not have to agree to use cement or place yourself under any other obligation. Just send us your name and address. Address,

**Canada Cement Company Limited**  
 512 HERALD BUILDING, MONTREAL.

WHEN you buy cement, remember that the farmers of Canada have found that "Canada" Cement is best. Look for the label on every bag and barrel.

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Halifax, Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Chatham, N.B., and New Westminster, \$50 each, Saskatoon, Red Deer and Victoria, B. C., \$25 each.

Winter Dairy Fair Tests, Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst, \$200 each.

**DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS**

The following delegates were appointed:  
Toronto: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.

London: A. Kains, Byron, Ont., and Geo. Hill, Delaware, Ont.

Ottawa: R. B. Ness, Howick, Que., Sherbrooke; Jas. Boden, Danville, Que.

Fredericton: G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N.B.

Halifax: John Retson, Truro, N.S. Charlottetown: Jas. Easton, Charlottetown.

Chatham: Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham, N.B.

Amherst: F. Black, Amherst, N. S. Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association: W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, and W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.

Winter Fair, Ottawa: Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.

Winnipeg: Hugh McColl, Winnipeg, Man.

Regina: F. O. H. Harrison, Rense, Sask.

Calgary: Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alberta.

Edmonton: J. G. Clark, Trena, Alberta.

New Westminster: Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.

Victoria: S. Shannon, Cloverdale, B.C.

Quebec: N. Lachapelle, St. Paul L. Ernest, Que.

**JUDGES RECOMMENDED**

The following judges to fairs were recommended: Toronto, D. Drummond, Ottawa; Jas. Bryson, reserve. London: Wm. Hunter, Grimsby; Geo. McCormick, Rockton, reserve; Ottawa: Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College; W. W. Ballantyne, reserve. Sherbrooke: Geo. McCormick; John McKee, reserve. Regina: A. Kains, Byron, Ont.; Wellington Hardy, Roland, Man., reserve. Winnipeg: F. S. Peer, Itasca, N.Y.; Geo. Steele, Glenboro, Man., reserve. Calgary: A. Hume, Menie; W. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont., reserve. New Westminster: H. Gordon, Howick; P. D. McArthur, reserve. Vancouver: P. D. McArthur; H. Gordon, reserve. Victoria: G. C. P. McIntyre; R. Robertson, Nappan, N.S., reserve. Quebec: N. Lachapelle; H. Gordon, reserve. Three Rivers: Thos. Drysdale, Allan's Corners, Que.; Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Que. Halifax: D. Drummond; Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont., reserve. Chatham, N.B.: Wm. Stewart; D. Drummond, reserve. Fredericton: John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; H. Gordon, reserve. Brandon: W. F. Stephen; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alberta, reserve. Edmonton: R. Robertson, Nappan; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, reserve. Red Deer: G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N.B.; R. Robertson, reserve. Saskatoon: Hugh McColl, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Kains, reserve. Lethbridge: W. J. Carlyle; A. H. Trimble, reserve. Prince Albert: J. G. Clark; Hugh McColl, reserve. Charlottetown: John McKee; Wm. Stewart, reserve.

**Pleased with His Start**

Chas. O. Richardson, Lennox Co., Ont.

When I made my start with pure-breds less than three years ago, by purchasing a pure-bred sire for my dairy herd, I was going on the principle that the wise man learns from the experience of others. I had noticed that other people were breeding cows with great capacity for milk production, while my herd was steadily retreating through the use of sires of more or less beef breeding.

I now have a few pure-bred females as well as a pure-bred bull. My oldest heifers are only rising three years, and will not freshen for the first time until next spring, but I am already well pleased with my start into pure-bred stock. I know as certainly as one with experience could know, that my cows of purer breeding will be better milkers and that the calves will be easier disposed of than would the progeny of scrub stock.

Dairying is a paying proposition. I prefer fruit growing, however, as I am not tied down to the same extent as I would be if milking cows.—John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.

A "Feed" that adds 25% to the value of Stock in a very short period



**Caldwell's Molasses Meal**

It does more than that—it also insures the health of your cattle besides reducing general feeding costs by a substantial margin. It is 84% pure Cane Molasses and 16% edible moss selected for its unique digestive action. You know the feeding value of pure Cane Molasses. Caldwell's Meal is the only wasteless form in which it can be fed. It's always palatable and dry to the touch. Takes the place of an equal amount of other cereal, making it more palatable and digestible. Most likely your feedman handles it, but write to us at any rate for the facts.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited, DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

**Next Special**

will be out March 6th. It will meet the great thirst for the very latest information about Orchard, as this Special meets and supplies up-to-the-minute knowledge of Poultry. Arrange now for your service in the issue. Get in there and you'll act to-day.

Advertising Department, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

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WE have others in our new free booklet. Use the coupon to-day and get a copy.

In our plans we aim to give you a real service in the way of working drawings, lists of materials needed, general instructions, etc.

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USE THIS COUPON

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.:

Please send a copy of "Better Buildings" Free.

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WHO IS YOUR BUILDER? .....

Paper FARM AND DAIRY

Not one pure blood bull out of 10 that are born is needed for use in pure bred herds. Sale for the other nine must be found for grading up, or they must be either vealed or raised as beef steers. Breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are vitally interested in arousing the interest of farmer-dairymen in the betterment of their herds.—Malcolm H. Gardner.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



**L. FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Cattle Raisers' Association.

**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.30 a year. For all countries, except Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription fees for a club of two new subscribers.

**3. REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 10 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,378. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,573 to 12,399 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### DAIRYING PROGRESSING

During the past two weeks most of the great cattle breeders' associations of Canada have held their annual meetings. In summing up the main facts brought out at these conventions, one feature stands out prominently. All of the dairy cattle breeders' associations reported increased registrations, increased membership, and improved financial standing. Beef cattle men on the other hand are face to face with a situation so serious that they realize that something radical must be done if their breeds are to continue to take a prominent place in Canadian agriculture. The Shortborn men are urging their members to pay more attention to the milking qualities of their stock. They realize that it is the superior profiteness of the milking animal that accounts for the lack of prosperity of the beef breed-

ers and the very evident prosperity of the dairy cattle men.

A peculiar feature of the dairy situation is that while the pure bred cattle men report a record demand for their stock, the number of milch cows in Canada, according to the Dairy Commissioner's figures, is over 100,000 less than in the year previous. The total production of dairy products, however, shows an increase over 1911. It would seem that the same factors that are driving the beef men into dairying—high land values and scarcity of labor—are at the same time driving the dairymen themselves into a more productive class of cattle. This is a condition, however, that in the end will be of advantage to the average dairy farmer, and of particular advantage to the breeder of pure bred cattle. The condition of the dairy industry is one well calculated to inspire pure, bred dairy cattle breeders with great expectations for the future of their business.

### THE HOME SIZED FARM

A community of "home sized" farms, worked by the men who own the land and derive the benefit of all the improvements that they may make thereon is our idea of what an ideal rural community should be. Such a rural population is a safeguard of democracy and means better and more progressive farming than where the land is owned in large estates and farmed by tenants. Schools are better, churches are more largely attended and more strongly supported and municipal affairs generally are better directed where the land is in the hands of small landed proprietors than where the farmer has no permanent interest in the locality. Every factor that will tend to preserve the ideal rural community should meet with our sympathy and support. And yet all over America the tendency is away from, rather than to, our conception of the ideal.

One of the greatest factors tending to drive the land into the hands of tenants, is the increasing value of agricultural land. In the state of Maine in the United States, we find the cheapest land in the Union, and here only fourteen per cent of the farms are in the hands of tenants. In the Corn Belt states, where land is worth over two hundred dollars an acre, as high as sixty-seven per cent of the farmers of a county are tenants. The size of the farms also is increasing, leading to a diminishing number of farm owners and a great number of farm laborers, which, in itself, is not a healthy social condition. The state of Iowa may be taken as an example of conditions generally in the United States. In ten years the average size of farms has increased from one hundred and fifty-one acres to one hundred and fifty-six acres. Farms containing twenty to one hundred acres are decreasing in number. Those containing one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five acres have practically maintained their former position, and farms from

one hundred and seventy-five to one thousand acres or more, have increased all the way from five decimal seven per cent at the lower level to thirty-seven decimal one per cent at the higher. And this increase in tenancy and in size of farms is most noticeable, not where land is cheap, but where it is highest in price. We in Canada are tending to this same condition. We may here learn from the experiences of another part of the Empire in dealing with the same problem, only in a more aggravated form.

New Zealand once had to face the problem of what to do with large landed estates and the tenant farmer. New Zealand to-day is, for the most part, a land of small farms, independently owned. The result has been accomplished by placing all taxes on land values. This necessitated that all land must be worked to be profitable, and large and poorly worked estates were immediately broken up and sold at reasonable prices to those who would work them properly. This same system of taxation has met with the approval of every farmers' organization in Canada. Its adoption would tend to preserve in Canada the ideal rural community.

When we speak of "the survival of the fittest," we are apt to think of this law of nature as applying only to

### Skilled Workmen

plants, animals or people living under savage conditions. In this we are mistaken. This law applies with equal force to farmers right here in Canada. The unscientific, unbusinesslike and unskilled, must and do constantly give place to the scientific, business-like and skilled workman, be he factory employee or farmer. The men and women who are succeeding on the farms to-day are those trained in agriculture, home making, rural life affairs, business methods and broad citizenship. Those who are constantly leaving the farm because they cannot make it "go," are those who are content to drift with the tide and neglect self improvement. Let us not forget that self improvement is not only a duty but a necessity. Let us take care that we possess the qualities that will enable us to number ourselves with the "fit" ones.

Every year, since the first tile drain was laid in Ontario, underdrainage has more than justified the investment therein. In the extremely dry season of 1911 the increased value of the crops on tile drained land, taking Ontario as a whole, was estimated to be a little over \$15 an acre. We will not stop here to discuss how tile drains, which are supposed to carry away water, actually increase the supply of moisture in the soil that is available for plant growth. The fact that it does so is enough. In the wet season of 1912, the wettest season in the memory of Ontario farmers, tile drained land again yielded by far

the best crop. In many cases no crops at all would have been harvested had it not been for the tile drains that carried away the surplus water. There is still much tiling to be done in Ontario and still more in the other provinces of Canada. Surely the lessons taught by the last two seasons are enough to convince anyone of the profiteness of the tile drainage investment.

We farmers are inclined to stay at home too much. We do not mix enough with our fellow men, and hence the ideas that we might get from our fellows do

not come our way; all progress that we make must come from within ourselves. We were recently visiting an Eastern Ontario dairy farm, and although our host was well up in years, we found that everything around his farm was run on the most up-to-date principles. His methods were more modern than were those practiced on the farms of many of his younger neighbors. He informed us that every year he made a practise of taking a week or two off for sightseeing, making it a point to visit progressive farmers and breeders of whose work he had learned through the farm press. This man was not content to start where his father left off and work on his own ideas only. He is profiting by the experience of all of the best dairymen with whom he comes in contact. And his bank account showed that his profit from his travels is in real dollars and cents.

### The Dishonoring of Drafts (Commercial.)

The collection of accounts would be a very complicated and expensive procedure if it were not for the facilities afforded by the banks for this purpose. The great majority of business houses who have a large number of accounts on their books much prefer collection by draft to any other existing system, and it has come to be almost universally adopted. The passing of a draft on a customer, in some isolated cases causes offence, but this is quite unreasonable as it implies no more lack of confidence in him than merely sending him a statement. It should be treated with respect and amount are correct, it should be accepted and honored at maturity.

If, on the other hand, there is some error in the draft, the proper thing to do is to request the bank to hold it and communicate at once with the drawer. Should the bank refuse to hold it, the reasons for non-acceptance should be endorsed on the draft and returned through the bank. At the same time a letter should be written the firm explaining the circumstances more fully.

For the labor and expenditure that they involve the bees are the most profitable department on my farm.—J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

The banks pay three per cent. on deposits; savings banks, four per cent.; and investment bonds about five per cent.; but the testing association is a genuine get-rich-quick proposition that will surely pay 100 per cent. up.—Malcolm H. Gardiner.

**Bonus**  
If we are first class cloth, we are suit than

We have tant dispo bearing o as on the Farm and THE VO TISING G REFUSEE able to Fince o refused al this paper clean, w such v our people being ab ion.

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We will c back of the SOLUTE O it on the (this week.) tinue to ge for our adv continue to dence and and Dairy.— "A Paper I

**Bonus Paid for Good Milk**

If we ask our tailor to make a first class suit for us out of first class cloth, we expect to pay more for that suit than if it were made of shoddy.

**AD. TALK**

LXVI.

We have just made an important discovery. It has a large bearing on all who read as well as on those who advertise in Farm and Dairy. It concerns THE VOLUME OF ADVERTISING offering that is BEING REFUSED, because not acceptable to Farm and Dairy.

Since our first issue we have refused absolutely to publish in this paper anything but straight, clean, wholesome advertising, such as we can recommend to our people without reserve and as being above question or suspicion.

We have done this because we recognize that a great moral responsibility attaches to us as publishers and were we to allow the use of Farm and Dairy's columns to questionable advertisers we would be sharing in their crime.

We believe that were we to publish the ads. of the Patent Medicine Fakirs, we would be playing with human lives,—accepting blood-money just as truly as one who has been hired to abet a murder.

While we have acted on this belief, and for over five years we have not allowed the use of Farm and Dairy's columns to advertisers of Patent Medicines, nor Electric Belts, Liquor, Tobacco, "Wild-Cat" schemes, and other advertising of a questionable nature, we never took thought until recently as to just WHAT VOLUME of this class of commercial advertising offering WE WERE TURNING AWAY!

It started us to note when checking up recently that one of our Farm paper contemporaries was carrying as much as over 22% of advertising of a type we refuse to accept!

Some 37 1/2% of commercial advertising ordinarily carried is advertising we will not print in Farm and Dairy!

One Toronto leading morning daily it has been reckoned carries annually \$40,000 worth of advertising not above question!

THIS DISCOVERY DOES NOT DISTURB US. We shall continue in the "straight and narrow" path and print only ads, such as we know to be reliable. We will continue to stand right back of them all with OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE. (Read it on the Editorial page again this week.) This will we continue to get profitable business for our advertisers, because we continue to merit your confidence and appreciation in Farm and Dairy.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

A good housewife who visits her dressmaker expects to pay in proportion to the quality of cloth that she selects. Similarly, the coal dealer has a different price for each quality of coal, the retail meat merchant for different qualities of meat and so on along the line. Mr. R. D. Hughes, manager of the Farmers' Dairy Co. of Toronto, does not see why the same principles should not be applied to the sale of farm produce and hereafter the company of which he is the manager are planning to pay a premium to those farmers who deliver to them an extra good quality of milk. Mr. Hughes, when in Peterboro recently, called at Farm and Dairy office and outlined to us the plan that the Farmers' Dairy Co. have had in operation among their patrons since Jan. 1st last.

An inspector is sent out who scores the shippers' farm and dairy. All farmers whose places score 75 per cent. or over of the marks are paid a bonus of two cents a can for all milk shipped to the city, and those whose places score 50 per cent. of the marks receive a bonus of one cent a can. Thirty points are allotted for the butter fat content of the milk. Milk testing 95 per cent. fat (the standard) is allotted 25 points. For every tenth of one per cent. above the standard, one point is added to the score and for every tenth below the standard, one point is deducted. Another 20 points are allowed for sediment and still another 20 points for supply. If a patron sends exactly the amount of milk contracted for he is allowed 15 points. If he increases his contract he is allowed 20 points and for each gallon that he is short half a point is deducted. Flavor is provided for by a score of 20 points and the general condition of cows, stable and milk, 15 points. "Surely," we remarked, "most of the members of the Farmers' Dairy Co. have buildings, equipment and milk that will score at least 50 points."

"You would be surprised," said Mr. Hughes, "to know just how careless some of our shippers are. We have been making sediment tests for the past three months and while our milk is no worse than that received by other dairy companies, in fact it is a lot better, we receive many evidences of carelessness in keeping out dirt. In fact, some of the milk received has such a quantity of sediment that the shipper is not allowed any points at all."

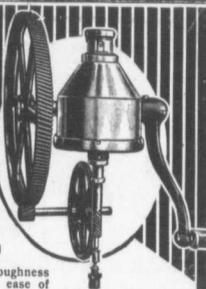
**Experience with O.A.C. No. 21**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We can vouch for the reliability of your seed grain advertisers. I will let you know how the O. A. C. No. 21 barley, bought from a Farm and Dairy advertiser, has done with us. We sowed over 60 bushels for seed of the first year's crop, between 1898 and 99 of the second year's crop, and last year we had a yield of 225 bushels from four acres, all good clean barley averaging 56 bushels to the acre turning out better than our oats. We intend to sow six acres of this coming season.

We have never been sorry that we ever went into raising this kind of barley. The straw is immense in length and of good stiffness, it having attained a height with its some years of over 4 1/2 feet. It stood out wonderfully. We sowed with the drill set at one bushel and one peck on rich soil. It does well for us and will do well on most any kind of soil.—Edward Fenner, Bruce Co., Ont.

Do not forget the growing stock; they are growing bone, muscle and feathers; and to get them evenly shaped, enough wholesome food must be supplied regularly.

## The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL



EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT CANNOT be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

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

173 William St. MONTREAL

125 James St. WINNIPEG

*George Keith & Sons*

*Seed Merchants*

124 King St. East

Toronto, Feb. 20th, 1913

Canada

Dear Friend,--

Where will you get good seeds for the foundation of your 1913 Crop? Your thoroughness and common sense will urge you to write for our Catalogue, which is sent Free on request.

This is our 47th year in the Seed Business. We have always made a speciality of farm seeds. Our Stock is excellent, the best we ever had. We make germination tests of every variety and every lot of seed, and send out only seeds that germinate over 80%.

We would like you to come and see us, but since this may not be possible for you, we will be pleased to send you samples of identical lots of Red Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Alsike, Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat and Seed Corn, quoting you prices delivered at your nearest station.

Some of our specialties are Clovers, Grasses, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Mangel Seed, Turnip Seed, Seed Corn, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, and Poultry Supplies.

State what varieties and quantity you want. Our values, quality considered, will appeal to you.

Yours truly,

GEORGE KEITH & SONS.



**Cheese Department**

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

**Two Dangers of the Cheese Trade\***

Jno. A. Gunn, Montreal, Que.

I would like to draw attention to the increased complaints regarding discrepancy in marked weights in cheese when received in the United Kingdom. A movement is being started to make it necessary for the factorymen to stencil their weights on all cheese boxes with figures at least three inches in height, instead of the small figure now used. Cheese manufactured in the United States have been stenciled in this way for some years, and trouble from this source practically eliminated there.

In my report last year, attention was drawn to the long prevailing tendency of marketing green and immature cheese. This was brought very forcibly to light in the evidence secured by the Royal Commission on the investigation as to the weighing of butter and cheese by the Montreal weighmaster, when it was shown that it was a common practice to ship cheese practically from the hop. The suggestion has been made that a penalty be provided for the cheese manufacturer shipping cheese less than 10 days old, and also the dealer who purchases same knowing the above to be the case. The penalty must, of necessity, be reciprocal, as seller and buyer are equally to blame. It is to be hoped that the government will take steps to stop the practice. The danger is a real one, and is recognized as such by everyone interested in the Canadian cheese trade, particularly in view of the New Zealand competition which is becoming keener every year.

**Some Troubles of an Instructor**

A. H. Wilson, Leeds Co., Ont.

In the last season we have had all kinds of weather known since the days of Adam. All of the weather men tell us that we had the warmest winter in 100 years and yet the milk came in the cheese factories of this country nine degrees colder than in 1911. The minimum temperature for June was 71 degrees. The maximum 77, the average being 74. For July the minimum was 73, maximum 81, and average for the three months 74½ degrees. I know of what I am talking, as I kept a strict account of these temperatures myself, and five of my boys in different sections did likewise. Here is proof absolute that our patrons are taking better care of the milk as the years go by. And yet in the judgment of men who know, 1912 was one of the most difficult seasons in the history of the business to keep matters running on the upward grade. What was the cause of all these difficulties?

(1) A lot of the old makers who understand the game have stopped, claiming that their income is not commensurate with their time and expense.

(2) Some of the makers do not understand the scientific principles involved in the business.

(3) Strong competition is an incentive for some of the manufacturers to buy a cheap grade of supplies.

(4) There are a few careless patrons in some of the factories.

\*From the annual report of the president of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association.

In view of the above facts we want to show you some of the things which the instructors bump into and how we are guided and instructed and how we are in our work of research by the powers that be.

Last spring, before leaving Kingston, Mr. Publow said that he was very anxious that good result should accrue in all departments of our work and above all things, that we be absolutely accurate in our deductions before we make a judgment. Finally a splendid chance afforded itself to exercise some of the above functions as five factories went wrong and Mr. Publow sent me there to locate the trouble.

**WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTED**

The next morning about two a.m. in crossing from one of these factories, I scented an odor which no man could describe, but one that gave me an idea. In making a flavor test that day I watched a herd of cattle going down into this river to drink and I got to the place as quickly as they did. Some of them were not satisfied with a good drink, but switched the animal's head and put into a clean sample of milk about four grains of this vicious filth and when made into curd, I asked the maker if he had ever smelled anything like it before. He said: "Yes, in my cheese." I found that same filth or three miles away, taken home, of course, in the whey and the cans not being properly washed was carried back and forth from the factory to the farm. This was the very factor that caused the trouble.

We had that day in No. 1 vat 3,191 lbs. of milk which tested 3.2 fat. The whey tested .17, and from this milk we had 307 lbs. of cheese or 10.30 lbs. of milk per pound of cheese, which was very good. In No. 2 vat we had 4,654 lbs. of milk which tested 3.21 fat. The whey tested .53 and just before salting the whey tested .69. We had in this vat 390 lbs. of cheese or 12.92 lbs. of milk per pound of cheese, or a loss of 60 lbs. of cheese worth \$7.80. Will it pay the patron and maker to be absolutely accurate in their deductions as well as the local instructor. The time has come when the patron who brings to a cheese factory of this country a dirty can filled with dirty milk, should be looked upon as a greater hindrance to the industry than the man who adds water to his milk or abstracts fat therefrom.

**ALL SUFFER TOGETHER**

And who is it that suffers these losses? Is it not the milk producers themselves. And the unjust part of it is that the innocent or the man who takes care of his milk must suffer with the guilty, who takes no care of it at all. These losses cannot be reckoned as lightly as they could a few years ago when cheese were only six cents a pound.

The trouble in another factory was traced to the sewer overflowing its banks and running into the well. Another was traced to the use of a spoon holding three-quarters instead of a full dram of rennet; hence overripe milk and acidic, open cheese. Another trouble was traced to a very weak, poor flavored rennet, using as high as six ounces which took 55 minutes before it was ready to cut. Hence an acidic, open cheese. The next trouble was traced to bad culture. Every manufacturer and maker should be in a position to know whether his supplies are good or bad.

Twenty factories in my syndicate pasteurize the whey, a phase of the industry for which the farmer is making a peremptory demand as he has learned of the splendid food value of whey when properly pasteurized.—A. H. Wilson, Dairy Instructor, Leeds Co., Ont.

**GOOD DAIRY FARM**

Having the opportunity to get our Old Homestead, I will sell my good Dairy Farm where I have lived 5 years, in Smith Township, Lot 22, Con. 11, Peterborough Co., Ont.

**100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS**  
New Barn, Cement Stables throughout. Splendid and abundant Water. Red Brick House. Priced low for quick sale. Particulars and price on application to—  
**JAS. ISBISTER, R.R. No. 3, Lakeside, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**  
**SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW**  
Send for Prices.  
**P. D. CAMPBELL, BRIDGEVIEW, AMHERSTBURG, MISSISSIPPI CO., ONT.**

**Good Seed Barley**  
O. A. C. No. 21

85c per bu. f. o. b. in lots of 10 bu. or over.  
Special price for large quantity. Good cotton bags, 55c each.

**R. B. BROCK - BOX 10, JARVIS, ONT.**  
**Seed Corn, Barley, Oats**

**FOR SALE**  
High Grade Seed of Improved Leaning Corn. Newmarket, From Redfords, hand-selected stock, and O. A. C. No. 21 barley. Satisfaction assured. Write for samples and prices to—  
**W. A. BARNET, Mgr., Gov. Exp. Farm, Harrow, Essex Co., Ont.**

**SAMPLE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES.**  
3½, 5½, and 6 H.P. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving our factory. Prices and further particulars on request.—The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont.



**Royal Dublin Society Spring Show**

Bull's Bridge, Dublin  
**April 15th to 18th, 1913**

The largest collection of Pure Bred Bulls at any Show in the United Kingdom.

**Auction Sales of Cattle**  
For particulars apply to the  
**AGRICULTURAL SUPERINTENDENT**  
Leinster House  
**DUBLIN - IRELAND**

**"Monarchs" Make Farm Life Easy For You**

Buy a "Monarch" on easy terms, and have it do the struggling—pumping, grinding, feeding, wood sawing. Astonishingly big work done for a few cents in fuel. "Monarch" farm engines come in size 10 to 20 h. p., with superior bearings, equipment and design to ordinary farm engines. Your wife or daughter can operate it.

**FOODS THAT FEED THE WORLD**  
**TRADE MARK**  
**WILLIAMS' DAVIDS' FOODS**  
The mark of quality. Write for booklet on line of interest to you.  
**THE WILLIAM DAVIDS CO., LTD.**  
Commercial Firm, Dept.  
West Toronto - Ontario

**Farm Help**

Farm Laborers will again be brought out this year by our Immigration Department.  
**Also Boys and Domestic Servants**  
We are making a special effort this year in country districts and will have the best class of immigrants. We seek desirable places for these.  
Apply early for application forms to  
**The Salvation Army Immigration Dept.**  
Albert Street, - TORONTO, Ont.

**Seed Grain**—Clover Seed, Alfalfa, etc. We buy and sell. Satisfaction assured. Write for prices and quotations. Eight years in it. Satisfaction assured.  
**GRIMSEY & KELLY, GOVERNOR RD., TORONTO, ONT.**



**Free Farrier Book Given Away**

What would you give to know how to cure anyone of your horses, or cows, when it is sick, without having to call in the Horse Doctor?  
It would save you many dollars. It would sometimes mean saving the life of one of your valuable horses or cows, which might otherwise die while you are driving for the farrier.  
You can learn how to treat and cure all the diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry from  
**Gleasons' Veterinary and Horse Taming Book**  
It contains 620 pages, illustrated, gives all the medicines, doses and remedies—just what you want to know even if you do call in your Horse Doctor.  
Paper bound edition given free for one New subscription that you will send us for Farm and Dairy, and 50 cents extra to cover cost of mailing. Handsome cloth bound edition, on the quality paper, 5 cents additional. Get the New subscription promptly. Only a limited number of these valuable books, equipment and design to ordinary farm engines. Your wife or daughter can operate it.

**FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.**

Get our "red-circled" folder for a post card. Sent free.

**CANADIAN ENGINES Limited, DUNNVIEW, ONT.**  
East of Peterboro, Ont., our Sole Selling Agents in Canada are  
**THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, - SMITHS' FALLS**



WHILE we send our influence abroad as much as possible, we should live so that we shall be benedictions to those nearest to us.—Rev. J. R. Miller.

## Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

THE General paused, and an expression of devout thankfulness came into his small face at this being saved the necessity of administering chastisement to his henchman, Tobe the adventurer.

"I believe he did, Stonie, and how thankful I am," exclaimed little Miss Amanda, with real relief at this deliverance of young Tobe, who was her especial, both self-elected and chosen, knight from the General's cohorts.

"Yes'm," answered Stonie. "Come on now, Rose Marie! Put your hand on me, Aunt Amanda, and I'll go slow with you," and presenting his sturdy little shoulder to Miss Amanda on one side and drawing Rose Mary along with him on the other, Stonewall Jackson buried them both away to the house.

"Well," remarked Uncle Tucker to himself as he took up a measure of grain from a bin at the corner of the feed-room and scattered some in front of a row of half-barrel nests upon which brooded a dozen complacent setting hens, "well, if the Lord has to pester with the affairs of Sweet-briar to the extent Stonie and the sisters, Rose Mary, too, are agiving Him the credit of doing looks like we might be a-getting more'n our share of His attentions. I reckon by the time He gets all the women and children doings settled up for the day He finds some of the men have slipped 'the bridle and gone. That would account for some of these here wild cavortings around in the world we hear about by the newspapers. But He'll git 'em some day sure as—"

"Am I interrupting any confidence between you and the Mrs. Biddies, Mr. Alloway?" asked Everett, as he stood in the barn door with a pan in one hand and a bucket in the other.

"No, oh, no," answered Uncle Tucker with a laugh. "I was just remarking how the Almighty had the lassie of His love around the neck of all the wild young asses a-galloping over the world and would throw 'em in His own time. Well, I hear you're a-going to get a sochul baptism into Sweetbriar along about a hour before sundown. Better part your hair in the middle and get some taller for your shoes."

"I will, most assuredly, if that's what's expected of me for the ceremony," answered Everett with a delightful laugh. "Here's a pan of delicacies for the hen, and this bucket is for you to bring some shelled corn for Miss Rose Mary to parch for them, when you come to the house."

"I'm not a-counting on going any time soon," answered Uncle Tucker with a shrewd glance up at Everett as he came and stood in the doorway beside the tall young man, who lounged against one of the door posts. Uncle Tucker was himself tall, but

slightly bent, lean and brown, with great, gray, mystic eyes that peered out from under bushy white brows. Long gray locks curled around his ears and a rampant frock stood up defiantly upon his wide, high brow. At all times his firm old mouth was on the eve of breaking into a quizzical smile, and he bestowed one upon



"That's What Comes from Letting that Shoot run Catawampas"

Everett as he remarked further:

"The barn is man's instituted refuge in the time of mop and broom cyclones in the house. I reckon you can't get on to your rock-picking in the fields now, but you really hadn't oughter dig up an oil-well to-day any way; it might kinder overshadow the excitement of the party."

"Mr. Alloway, has any other survey of this river been made before?" asked Everett as he looked keenly at Uncle Tucker, while he lit

his cigar from the cob pipe the old gent'l man accommodat'ingly handed him.

"Well, yes, there was a young fellow came poking around here not so long ago with a little hammer pecking at the rocks. I didn't pay much attention to him, though. He never stayed but one day, and I was a-cutting clover hay, and 'oo boy to notice him much 'cept to ask him in to dinner. He couldn't seem to manage his chicken dumplings for feeding his eyes with Rose Mary, and he didn't have time to give up much information about such little things as oil-wells and phosphate beds. You know they has to be a good touch of frost over a man's ears before he can tend to business, with good-looking dimity passing around him." And Uncle Tucker laughed as he resumed the puffing of his pipe.

"And after the frost they are not at all immune—to such dimity," answered Everett with an echo of Uncle Tucker's laugh, as a slight color rose up under the tan of his thin face. As he spoke he ruffled his own dark red mop of hair, which was slightly sprinkled with gray, over his temples. Everett was tall, broad and muscular, but thin almost to gauntness, and his face habitually wore the expression of deep weariness. His eyes were red-

what that surrey was?" Everett asked Uncle Tucker, again bringing him lack to the subject in hand. "Do you know who sent the man you speak of to prospect on your land?"

"Never thought I to ask him," answered Uncle Tucker, still with the utmost unconcern. "Maybe Rose Mary knows. Women generally carry a rebelion around with 'em jest to poke facts into a man's head that grow from nothing but pure wantin'-to-know." Ask her."

And as he spoke Uncle Tucker began to busy himself getting out the grease cans, with the evident intention of putting in a morning lubricating the farm implements in general.

"Your friend, Mr. Gideon Newscame, said something about a rumor of paying phosphate here in the Harpeth bend when I met him over in Bolivar before I came to Sweetbriar. In fact, I had tried to come to look over the fields just to kill time when I nearly killed myself and fell down upon you. Do you suppose he could have sent the prospector?" Again Everett brought Tucker back to the uninteresting topic of what might lay under the fields, the top of which he was so interested in cultivating.

"Oh, I reckon not," answered Uncle Tucker, puffing away as he laid out his 'monkey-wrenches. "The Honorable Gid is up to his neck in this here no-dram wate what is a-sweeping around over the state and pretty nigh rising up ash as the necks of even private liquor bottles. Gid's not to say a teetotaler, but he had to climb into the band-wagon skiff or sink out on sight. He's got to tie down his white ribbon, and he's got no mind for fooling with phosphate dirt. He's a mighty fine man, and all of Sweetbriar thinks a heap of him. Do you want to help me lift this wagon wheel on to this jack, so I can sorter grease her up against the next time I use her?"

"Say, Uncle Tuck, Aunt Viney says for you to come right there now and bring Mr. Mark and a spade and a long string with you," came just at the critical moment of balancing the notched plank under the revolving wagon wheel, in Stonewall Jackson's young voice, which held in it quite a trace of Miss Lavinia's decisive tone of command. Stonie stood in the barn door, poised for instant return along the path of duty to the front walk, only waiting to be sure his summons would be obeyed. Stonie was sturdy, freckled, and in possession of Uncle Tucker's big gray eyes. Rose Mary's curled mouth and more than a tinge of Aunt Viney's austerity of manner.

"Better come on," he further admonished. "Rose Mary can't hold that vine up much longer, and if she lets go they'll all fall down." And as he raced up the path Everett followed almost as rapidly, urged on by the vision of Rose Mary dropping under some sort of unupportable burden. Uncle Tucker brought up the rear with the spade and a long piece of twine.

"Oh, I thought you would never come," laughed Rose Mary from half way up the step-ladder as she lowered herself and a great bunch of budding honeysuckle down into Everett's upstretched arms. "I held it up as long as I could, but I almost let it tear the whole vine down."

"That's what comes from letting that shoot run catawampas these years ago. I told you about it at the time, Tucker, said Miss Lavinia with a stern glance at Uncle Tucker, who stood with spade and twine at the corner of the porch.

Miss Lavinia sat in a large, calico-

(Continued on page 24.)

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**The Upward Look**

**Our Strong Fortress**

If God be for us who can be against us?—Rom. 8:31.

What stronger assurance could we have than these words? Should they not fill us with new courage and determination every time we read them? And yet what weak, frail things the majority of us are, even though we have many such blessed promises as this in the Bible to which we can turn in every time of need. We read in Deut. 33:27, "The eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms"; in Psalms 46:1, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," and again in 1 John 1:5, "God is light and in Him is no darkness at all," and so we might go on quoting passages telling of the wonderful love God has for all His children and of His great power to keep us safe in the hollow of His hand.

But how can we expect God to "be for us" unless we give ourselves into His keeping and continually keep close to Him through prayer? Is this not where we are lacking, in that we do not seek the Lord through prayer as we should? When burdens seem to press heavily upon us and

everybody and everything appears to be working against us, we are so quick to assume that we have a much harder lot than most of our fellow-men. If we could at such times keep the motto, "If God be for us who can be against us," ever before us, surely we would realize that after all we have nothing to fear when God is near. We quote Teresa Beatrice O'Hare:

Nothing to fear at morning, nothing to fear at night;  
Why should we care for the searchlight's glare  
If all within be right?  
Nothing to fear from malice, nothing to fear from wrath.  
If our hearts are pure, our conscience sure.  
And our feet in the narrow path.

Nothing to fear from slander, nothing to fear from loss.  
Our souls but gain from the passing pain  
And lighter will be our cross.  
Nothing to fear from envious tongues,  
Nothing to fear from scorn;  
If our hearts are right, peace comes at night  
And joy in the early morn.

Nothing to fear, Oh trembling heart,  
Lashed by each murmuring sigh;  
Through loneliest ways and darkest days  
God hears His children cry.  
Nothing to fear, Oh perfect love, poured down in bounteous store,  
Nothing to fear when God is near  
To love us for evermore.

R. M. M.

**What Life Really Means**

What is life?—a chance to look at the blue of the sky; to see its fleecy clouds; to hear the first awing lilt of the wild bird in the spring time; to see the opening bud; to hear the bleating of the lambs on the hillside; to look at God's green earth and rejoice in it; to enjoy nature in its minor moods and to enter into those solemn experiences with it when worlds seem to be coming into existence and universes seem to be dancing about you in the thrilling mightiness of storm; to see innocence in the eyes of a child and serenity in the eyes of the eyes of old age; to begin every morning heroically and to close every day nobly; to lift the load of the world a wee bit; to look with love on all men; to have faith and still to have faith; to fall and to rise again; to love the good and to set one's self to achieve it; to make flowers grow in the waste places of the heart; to strive for success in every honorable way; to have hours when converse is held with the Spirit who is in us and about us and above us; to grow rich in hearts however poor or rich we may be in property; to learn to suffer without complaint; to have a few friends and to prize them as the spring in the desert is treasured; to come to old age gentle and sympathetically, losing the acid of spring in the ripeness of autumn, and finally to go down to the noise-

less gates of death without fear, feeling that we have played a man's part in bringing to the world its best morning—this is life—this is life immortal.—Robert J. Locke.

**Unkissed Children**

This world's a rare and joyous place  
For those who deem it so,  
With smiles enough for every face—  
This is no tale of woe.

But yet, when all's been done and said,  
Some little children creep  
At cuddling time unkissed to bed,  
And sob themselves to sleep.

Their daddy's off at work, somewhere  
Their mamma's tired and worn,  
Both burdened down with carking care

From the first break of morn.  
Each love-starved young one on the list

Has troubles by the heap.  
Yet each must go to bed unkissed,  
And sob himself to sleep.

Oh! world of sunshine mixed with storm,  
Oh! world of tears and joy,

Oh! world of frozen hearts and warm,  
Oh! world of tears and joy,  
Less were your sorrow, less your dread.

If, when night's shadows creep,  
Each little lad went kissed to bed  
And smiled himself to sleep.



**Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.**  
Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.

Golden - tooth-teasing - able-bodied nuts of dough.

Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.

Use **FIVE ROSES flour**.  
Get that *individual toothsome*ness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.

Doughnuts with a *Palate-Pleasing Personality*.  
See 'em hob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.

A hole entirely circled with *Light Digestible Food*.  
Fat without being fat—*for FIVE ROSES* is the sturdy *glutinous flour* that *resists fat absorption*.

Just enough to *brown* deliciously, to *crisp* quickly.  
No *greasiness*, heaviness, sogginess.

Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with never an *outraged* stomach.  
Like these make **YOURS**.

Use **FIVE ROSES**.

**Five Roses Flour**

Not Bleached



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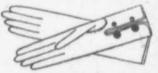
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All sizes; colors, tan, brown, white, black, etc.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### The Business Farm

That idea brought out by "Your Uncle Henry" in Farm and Dairy, January 9th issue, appeals to me greatly. Why should a farmer not do as a business man? Enlarge his business from year to year, try to make it grow so as to accommodate his sons in the business.

Why should it be necessary for the father to retire and go off to the town or village in order that the son may have the business or the farm? Why should not the father stay right on the farm until the very end and give of his valuable experience, in the way of counsel, to his son or sons, in a business which he has built big enough for his sons, who, let us presume, are real "big" men?

I like the one of "Your Uncle Henry's" writings. I hope we may hear from him often. Here's more power to his elbow!—"The Son."

### Country Life—An Appreciation

I recently took a trip through Montreal. I did not see much of the city, but I saw enough to convince me that the country was the only place for a poor man like myself to live. Ranged along on either side of the railway track were tenement houses four to six stories high, and dirty looking places they were. They were occupied by working men like myself.

The only opportunity that they or their families had of enjoying the fresh air was from the balconies, in some cases 50 or 60 feet above the earth. The children never had an opportunity to get next to nature. Their view of life is limited to another row of dirty tenements such as they themselves live in across the railway track or the street.

What kind of a children get what slight blessings they enjoy compared with our children who have the freedom of God's green fields and the blue sky above them. I was on my way in Montreal one day. But I went away thanking God for the country and that I and my children had an opportunity to live the free and natural life the philosopher of country affords.—"The Thinker."

### Painful Neatness

I do believe that any woman can be a reasonably neat housekeeper without making a bosom companion of the broom, the scrubbing brush and the dust-pan. I believe that cleanliness is next to Godliness, but I do not believe that it is necessary for a woman to clean the same thing every same day of the week every week every month in the year just because she has a system to carry out, whether the thing needs cleaning or not. It is not the constant cleaning, but the keeping clean that tells for good housekeeping. One woman may work all the time and her house never looks neat or in order, while another seems to have plenty of leisure for rest and reading and recreation, and yet her rooms are neat and orderly and her house always reasonably clean.

The first will scrub her floors until 'they shine, and before they are dry 'she will begin to stomp and stomp 'till she has rubbed the floor and stove 'from table to stove, and from stove to pantry, and the next day her floors need scrubbing again, and so she scrubs them. 'She will blow her dust 'till you could see your face in it, and then let things boil over while cooking, spill water on the

shining surface and let the most splatter all it frics, until another splatter with the blanking brush is necessary. When getting a meal, everything she uses is laid down where it is used, instead of being put back in place and when she takes the table, she always drops the napkins all bear the marks of dough, flour, lard and sugar, and so it is necessary that they should all be cleaned, and the daily scrubbing goes merrily on, and this woman never has any time for anything else.

### A SLAVE TO SYSTEM

Another woman is so devoted to "system" that she will sweep every room in the house for Friday, whether it needs sweeping or not, and so she will go through the house with broom and dust-pan, and sweep and dig and raise a cloud of dust that will settle on pieces of comfort in the rooms which must all be dusted in turn, when a few passes with the carpet sweeper was all that was necessary to reasonably good housekeeping and the comfort of the family.

The reasonably good housekeeper manages to keep her house clean and comfortable and wholesome without slaving all the time. She may not always have "a time for things," but she has a place for things and keeps them in their place. She is careful about making work for herself, and so has a little time for other things than cleaning and scrubbing, and her house is a place of comfort and cheer, even if it is not so painfully neat as some of her neighbors.—Exchange.

### The Home Courtesies

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger"

And smiles for the sometime guest, But smiles for the one who dwells here. Though we love our own the best." —Margaret E. Sangster.

Too often it happens that that courtesy and pleasant little attentions accorded to guests are forgotten or neglected in the family. There is sometimes to the family a tendency to relax the standard of conduct and to indulge selfishness. It is too much trouble to be polite all the time. Yet the courtesies accorded guests by people like this is apt to be stiff and awkward and to show that it is unaccustomed.

All the little polite attentions given a guest will add quite as much to happiness when shown toward the family and are of much more importance there. The happiness of a guest is for a few hours or days. Your family is with you all the days and years. It matters much whether they are happy or otherwise. A constant practice of happiness strengthens family affection. It makes home the happiest place of all. It gives one happy memories to live with him when obliged to be away from home. The exercise of the little courtesies when habitual smooths the way among strangers.

Pleasant attentions are usually begun before marriage. Let them continue after marriage and with even more thought in the best way. Practised constantly, they become a habit and are given unconsciously. They are acquired by the children and give them so much the more for which to be grateful to their home training. They add to the joy and the grace of life.—Columbia Citizen.

Try oatmeal for cleaning white paint in bedrooms. Dip a damp cloth in the oatmeal, and rub the paint well over with it. Then wipe with a clean damp cloth, and polish with a clean duster. Oatmeal is especially effective for removing finger-marks from doors.

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ORDER TO-DAY.

**A Successful Country Club**

M. B. Trevorror, *Feel Co., Ont.*

Our social club, called the Meadowdale "Fortnightly Club" was organized in the fall of 1910. It has had two very successful seasons, and has begun this season with undiminished interest. The object of our club is to cultivate the individual tastes and talents of its members, to develop by practice gifts already manifest, and to bring to light talents whose existence would otherwise never have been known. Our club aims to interest its members in literature, to cultivate musical ability, to create an interest in the general topics of the day, and to give a literary drift to the minds of the young people, who furnish the program. To the people of the vil-

thoroughly conversant with their numbers. The convener or each meeting is held responsible for any vacancy in his line, which he or she is expected to fill in, with a reserve number, in case of absence or failure from any source. This gives the audience confidence that they will not be disappointed, and the club prides itself in always giving a full program.

**OUTSIDE SPEAKERS**

Good addresses are also arranged for, to be given on popular subjects by speakers exceptionally well qualified in their line. We have had such already this season on the "Navy," by the editor of the Toronto "Sun." The character of these speakers has a good influence over the club and relieves and encourages its executive in their work, for it

**AFTER** all that has been said about rare treasures of art and nature that may lend attraction to a home and its surroundings, it remains that the fairest home ornaments are bright joyous faces; and where these are wanting, all else goes for little.

lage and surrounding country it gives an opportunity once each two weeks through winter months of enjoying an attractive and edifying program.

The officers of the club are the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The work of providing a program for each evening is in the hands of an executive committee, to each of whom is allotted the part of procuring the poem studies, the readings and recitations, the essays, addresses, debates, impromptu speeches, or the vocal or instrumental musical selections. We have a professor of elocution in our membership, and several others who have made elocution a study. We have many others who read and recite quite creditably. We have two artist members, both of whom contribute to the musical and literary part of the entertainment, and sometimes illustrate in crayon on the blackboard a recitation such as the Tay Bridge disaster, while another recites it. One of our artists at the closing meeting last spring cartooned half a dozen of the club members, much to the amusement of the audience.

**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC PROVIDED**

We have an orchestra of 10 members, six violins, a flute, trombone, cello and piano. We have also a poet and a pianist, correspondents. We do not think that our literary talent is better than that to be found in any other country place, but for many years there has been a literary society of some kind or other in Meadowdale, as far back as the seventies. The present "Fortnightly Club" is but the outgrowth of the many societies of its kind that have preceded it. There always seems to be sufficient literary taste and talent developed by each society as it comes and goes to carry on the old society or create a new one.

The expenses of running the club are met by charging a fee of 10 cents each evening. This is spent on piano rent of about \$30 for the season, fuel, lights, stationery, speakers' expenses, advertising, special meetings, postage, caretaker and other expenses that are always incidental to societies of this kind. The place of meeting is the public school house.

The executive endeavor to have the program planned far enough ahead to give sufficient time to those who take part in them to become

must not be conceived that the getting up of a good program every two weeks for six months is a light undertaking. There are many disappointments in programs, many things to be adjusted, and much need for tactfulness at all times.

The main factor leading to success in clubs of this kind, is to have an executive of determination, resourcefulness, tactfulness and with high ideals; a club never rises higher than the ideal of its executive.

The conveners of debates and addresses should be that it is by keeping the club up to a high standard that they are enabled to procure the best people in any community where they ask for speakers or debaters.

**\*\*\* Making Comforts**

By Cora B. Williams.

It is practical in place to make some article of leading each winter, as in this way a supply may be on hand without the hasty and necessary replenishing of a number of articles when the supply has been neglected until it is scant.

In every household there generally are pieces of material left from various articles of apparel, which make up very nicely into soft, warm comforts. When such material is used it is better to lessen the work as much as possible by cutting it into some design or form that can be easily and quickly made up. It does, indeed, seem good to get the scraps out of the way by skillfully converting them into something useful.

I have just completed a comfort from goods that had been used for curtain drapery and, therefore, was of good quality. One side of the comfort is of gray outing flannel, the other of pre-washed cotton having a black and white design, with a wide border of the gray outing flannel, there being just enough of the material to make the two sides. One laundered and pressed these. One large roll of cotton, the kind that unfolds in the size of a comfort, was used for filling, and the comfort was closely knitted with white carpet warp, made in a serviceable article for a small outfit.

Calico and calico remnants, outing flannel, cotton bed blankets, cheese cloth and silkolene, all make up satisfactorily the darker and heavier material for heavy winter covers for those ones for dainty use.—Farmer's Review.

**THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.**

ALMAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted no horse, but I didn't know any thing about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said I'd like that, but he said I'd better pay him for the horse back my money if I didn't like him.

Well, I didn't like that. I said I'd like to try the horse for a month, but I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, though I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines the "1900 Gravity Washer."

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have no store, and I don't sell them that way. So, though I know it is only fair to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what my "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without tearing or tearing them. In fact, it will wash the clothes, but they can be washed by hand or by another machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine can do that, without wearing out the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can do it, and it won't wear the clothes, fray the edges, or break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soap water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after the month's trial, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then there's the money it saves you in the washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine has earned the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer. Last season I sold 100,000.

Address me personally: F. P. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 267 Young St., Toronto, Can.

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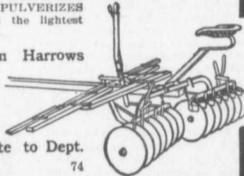
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

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### AGENTS WANTED

Experience unnecessary. Make Money evenings or spare time. Write quick.

**Rose of Old Harpeth**  
(Continued from page 20.)

enushion rocking-chair at the end of the porch, and had been issuing orders to Rose Mary and little Miss Amanda about the readjustment of the fragrant vine that trailed across the end of the porch over her window and on out to a trellis in the side yard. Her high mob cap sat on her head in an angle of aggressiveness always, and her keen black eyes enforced all commands issuing from her stern old mouth.

"Now, Amandy, train that shoot straight while you're about it," she continued. "It comes pumt from the roots, and I don't want to have to look at a wild-growing vine right here under my window for all my eighty-second and maybe last year."

"I've gone and misplaced my glasses and I can't hardly see," answered Miss Amanda in her sweet little quaver that sounded like a silver bell with a crack in it. "Lend me yeur'n, Tucker!"

"You are a-going to misplace your eyes some day, Sister Amandy. Then you'll be wanting mine, and I'll have to cut 'em out and give 'em to you, I suppose," said Uncle Tucker as he handed over his huge, steel-rimmed glasses.

"The Bible says 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' Tucker, but not in a borrowing sense of the word, as I remember," remarked Miss Lavinia in a meditative tone of voice. "And that would be the thing about my getting the new teeth. Don't either of you need 'em, and it would be selfish of me to spend on something they couldn't anybody borrow from me. Amandy, dig a little deeper around that shoot. I don't want no puny vine under my window!"

"I'm a-trying, Sister Vinny," answered Miss Amanda promptly. "I've been a-bending over so long my knees are in a kinder tremble."

"Let me finish digging and put in the new dirt for you, Aunt Amandy," begged Rose Mary, who had grown so armful of vine to Everett to hold while Uncle Tucker tied the strings in the exact angle indicated by Miss Lavinia. "I can do it in no time."

"No, child, I reckon I'd better do it myself," answered Miss Amanda as she sat back on the grass for a moment's rest. "I have dug around and trained this vine the last week in April for almost sixty years now. Mr. Lovell brought it by to Ma one spring as he hauled his summer groceries over the Ridge to Warren County. By each care it's never died down yet, and I have made it my custom to give sprouts away to all that would take 'em. I'm not doubting that there is some of this vine a-biding out all over Harpeth Valley from Providence Nob to the River bend."

"No, Amandy," interrupted Aunt Vinny. "it wasn't sixty years ago, it was just fifty-seven. Mr. Lovell brought the witch of it with him the first year Mr. Roberts rode this circuit, and he was a-holding that big revival over to Providence Chapel. Mr. Lovell came into the fold with that very first night prayer meeting and we all were rejoiced. Don't you remember he brought you that Maiden Blush rose-bush over there at the same time he brought this vine to Ma? And one blossom came out on the rose the next year just in time to put it in his coffin before we buried him when he was taken down with the fever on the Road and died here with us. Fifty-six years ago come June, and him so young to be while so full of the spirit of the Lord!"

(Continued next week.)

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WASHER**

Means a saving of money to the farmer and his wife. The time and energy spent over the wash tub could be employed more profitably in some other way. It might mean more and better butter, poultry, fruit and eggs. The "Playtime" is adapted to either hand or power operation. In either case it eliminates the HARD work of washing and saves wear and tear on the clothes.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Playtime" or send us for the literature.

Camrose-Barnwell Ltd.  
Hamilton, Ont.

**"Sunbeam's" Advice for 1913**

We are now fairly launched in the New Year. We have bidden farewell to the old year with its joys and sorrows, its wrongdoings, etc. We cannot recall one moment or live it over again. We cannot undo any of the so we need not brood over lost opportunities, but rather look ahead and earnestly strive to improve.

One month is now gone, but yet there is ample time to make new resolutions—not to break, as we so often do, but with a determination to keep. In so many ways can we advance. In matters pertaining to our spiritual welfare that inward monitor, our conscience, is our best guide. But aside from this, in regard to our temporal state, let us make an improvement; for which there is always room, no matter what our occupation. Let us, then, establish a more thorough system, reach a higher standard of perfection in our work. If we are in business in a shop, store, office, or wherever we may be, let us give some thought to the artistic, not altogether the prosaic. The dollars and cents, though quite necessary, are not all. We should cultivate a love for the beautiful, our order and system. If we are agriculturists, the same rule applies to farm management.

**STRIVE FOR THE BEST**

While it is true we can go through life with most careless, slothful habits, with little knowledge of the proper methods of conducting our business, yet the result is failure. We cannot be successful in the true sense of the word, and we cannot afford genuine pleasure and enjoyment to our fellow beings on whose behalf it is our duty to do our best. We should ever strive to do our work as nearly faultless as possible.

Let us study Nature, and let us see God's handiwork. All is perfect, no flaws, no errors. The world and all therein was perfectly created. When we consider this great and wonderful creation, should we not follow the great example set for us and try to perform our little life work to the best of our ability? Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. No work, no matter of how minor importance, should be neglected; the slightest details should be carefully attended to.

**REAP THE REWARD**

We can, if we will, make our work so interesting, and so pleasing, more conducive to happiness. "The reward of a thing well done is to have done it," says Emerson. What a grand privilege to reap this reward. The prize is open to all, but we need strong purpose and willing hands. Take, for example, the neat, well-kept home, and compare it with the untidy one, where reigns disorder and confusion. The reward in the first case surely must be comfort and happiness; in the latter, the very reverse; the first means gain, the latter loss.

Before scraping new potatoes, always soak them for half an hour in salt and water. The effect afterwards is wonderful. Not only do the skins come off much more easily, but the hands will then not be stained at all.

Dripping used for frying, which has become brown, can be cleared perfectly by adding water and a pinch of carbonate of soda to it and pouring it in the open to boil. When it is cool pour off the water, and the dripping will be clean and white, ready for use.

**SPECIAL PATTERN SERVICE**

We realize the great interest that all of our readers take in the new spring styles, and have therefore made arrangements whereby we will be able to give many more patterns in Farm and Dairy than we have in the next few weeks. These will illustrate many of the attractive spring styles. Should you wish patterns other than you see in Farm and Dairy from week to week write us and we'll do our best to get them for you. When ordering patterns kindly be sure to give name and address, size and number of pattern desired. Address Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**FANCY EVENING WAIST, 7625**



Evening bodices that are made with Vahaped necks are very smart this season and this one is unusually lovely. The bretelles give graceful and becoming lines to the figure and the deep, pointed darts, is most unusual and distinctive. If the same bodice is wanted for daytime wear, it can be made with yoke and long sleeves in place of the short ones.

For the medium size, 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 3/4 yard 18 inches for the girdle, 2 1/8 yards of lace 3 1/2 inches wide for the bretelles and 2 1/2 yards of banding, to make as shown on the figure; 1 1/2 yards of all-over lace for the yoke and sleeves to make as shown in the back view. This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

**SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 7626**



Simple gowns in semi-princesse style are greatly in vogue for all the simple occasions of life and this one gives the princess possibilities. The collar that extends well over the shoulders is a smart feature. The sleeves are cut in one piece of the "set-in" sort, but they are laid in tucks at the inner arms that give comfortable fullness for the elbow.

For the gown made with two-piece skirt 7 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 36, 4 yards 44 inches wide; for the four-piece skirt 8 yards 27, 5 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, the vest 5 1/2 yard 23 and the fancy collar 1 1/4 yard 18 inches wide. To make the fancy collar and neck vest of all-over lace will be needed 7 1/2 yard 25 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure.

**KIMONO WITH SET-IN SLEEVES, 7614**



The model illustrated is an excellent one. It takes pretty lines and is no simple task to make in a few minutes. If a perfectly loose, straight effect is liked, the back can be made plain, but women who prefer a slight shaping will be glad to use the seam at the centre back that curves in slightly at the waist line.

For the medium size, 6 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, 4 1/8 yards 44 inches wide without the seam at the back; 7 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide with the seam at the back; for the bands 1 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide; for the short kimono 3 1/4 yards 27 or 36, 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yard for the bands.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure.

**FANCY WORK APRONS, ONE SIZE, 7628**



Here are three very pretty, fancy work aprons that can be used in a number of ways. Many of our dainty materials will suggest themselves to the woman who is clever in the making of such things.

No. 1 will require 1 yard of material 27 or 34 yard 36 or 44 inches wide with 3 yards of edging; No. 2 will require 1 1/4 yards 27 or 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of edging; and No. 3 will require 1 1/2 yards 27 or 1 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 yards of edging.

This pattern is cut in one size only for each apron.

**GIRL'S DRESS, 7611**



The dress that is closed for its entire length at the back is also worn without one for little girls. They wear washable materials, but when they are any other and a dress of this kind can be easily opened out and laundered. This one can be treated in three quite different ways and each one renders it totally unalike the others.

For the year size, the dress will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 7/8 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yard 27 inches to make the fancy collar of contrasting material. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years.

**BOY'S OVERCOAT, 7618**

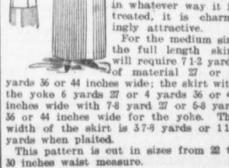


Overcoat is better shaped to cold weather wear than this one that buttons up closely about the throat. It can be made with the belt, as in this instance, or with the belt across the back only or without either, and in whichever way it is treated, it is exceedingly smart and essentially masculine. The sleeves are the regulation sort with upper and under portions, and are finished with big cuffs.

For the 6 year size, the coat will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 44 or 2 1/4 yards 62 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for boys from 2 to 8 years of age.

**STRAIGHT IRT, 7627**



Finely plaited skirts are among the novelties of the season. This one can be made with perfectly flat knife plait, turning back when so desired to form a little box plait at the centre, or it can be accordion plaited by machinery in whatever way it is treated, it is charming and attractive.

For the medium size the full length skirt will require 7 1/2 yards of material 27 or 6 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the skirt with the yoke 6 yards 27 or 4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 7 1/2 yard 27 or 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the yoke. The width of the skirt is 3 7/8 yards or 1 1/2 yards when plaited.

This pattern is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure.







**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
**PRINCE CO., P. E. I.**  
RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—We are enjoying very mild weather. Pheas are going again. Stock is wintering well. Feed is plentiful. The agricultural short course at Charlottetown is in session. About 500 students are present. Among the instructors are: Clark, Ross, Reid, Mitchell, Cooke, Benson, Robertson and Deane. The markets are quiet on account of the roads. Eggs, 30c; butter, dairy, 35c; oats, 45c to 46c; pork, 101.8c; hay, 41c to 41.5c.—J. D. McL.

**QUEBEC**  
**COMPTON CO., QUE.**  
COMPTON, Feb. 15.—We have had regular spring weather so far this winter. Sap ran freely last week, and lumbermen have not been able to do any teaming yet. Feed has been very scarce and has to be got, but there is plenty now, and it is cheaper than it has been for some time. Prospects look bright for the hay crop next year, as the grass has been bare all winter.—H. G. C.

**RICHMOND CO., QUE.**  
DANVILLE, Feb. 13.—We have been having a spell of severe winter weather, with very little snow. Lumbermen who are any distance out in the woods find it hard to get their lumber to the market. Prices for all farm produce remain high, although eggs have taken a decided drop to 25c per doz. New milk cows are scarce and high in price.—M. D. B.

**ONTARIO**  
**CARLETON CO., ONT.**  
BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, Feb. 7.—Production of farms seems to be duller this year than last. Hay is \$10 to \$14; oats, 35c to 38c; wheat, 50c; potatoes, 65c to 80c a bag; beef, 5c for fronts, 7c for hindquarters, 8c for hams; 11c for light; eggs, 30c to 40c a doz.; fowl, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair; geese, \$1.50; turkeys, 25c.—J. A. D.

**GRENVILLE CO., ONT.**  
DOMVILLE, Feb. 12.—We are having very cold weather but very little snow. Only a few farmers have gotten up any wood at all as they are waiting for sleighing. There are some new milk cows in our district now. Our factory is still separating and selling cream. Auction sales are quite common now, cattle bringing a fair price. Hay commands a fair price, \$2 at Prescott and \$1.82 at Brockville; eggs, 25c to 30c; poultry, 40c to 85c a pair; potatoes, 65c a bus, shorts, 25c; bran, 22c to 23c; gluten meal, 22c; oats, 40c a bus. Buyers have been through and bought up all the young calves.—G. W. C.

**OXFORD CO., ONT.**  
AYR, Feb. 10.—The past week has been a very severe one, the wind driving the frost into the stable and collars. The market for cattle and hogs is gradually getting stronger. The home market is demanding more and better beef, and not so much is being shipped out. A considerable trade is done in shipping of feed, such as corn and oats. It has been a hard year on most farmers, with little or no wheat; short of straw and some of them buying feed.—G. C. S.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**  
APPIN, Feb. 10.—The apple growers of this district, profiting by the experience of 1912 in relation to apple marketing, have organized the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to cooperate in selling their future crops. A publicity campaign has also been organized in Middlesex Co., in which over 1,000 growers are expected to bring the advantages of this county to intending investors and labor seekers from all parts of the province.—M. M.

**SIMCOE CO., ONT.**  
BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 8.—We have had exceptionally dry weather until last week. It has become very stormy, but the temperature is not excessively cold. Prices of fodder range considerably below last winter. Hay, \$8 to \$10; straw, 35c to 45c; potatoes, 75c a bag. Marketing produce, owing to bad roads, is difficult. There has been plenty of snow, but owing to high winds some roads are kept bare.

**People Who Want Your Stock**

There is a great demand for good, pure-bred stock amongst the readers of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Brown, of Stamford, Ont., recently advertised a Holstein bull in these columns, and he has since written us saying: "I am anxious to see from all parts of the province in reply to my ad., even getting one from the Ohio, which shows that your paper has an extensive circulation, so I have every reason to be pleased with the result of my advertisement."

It will pay you to advertise your pure-bred cattle in Farm and Dairy. Your ad. will cost you only \$1.00 per inch for the space it occupies, and it will go out to upwards of 15,000 possible buyers.

Fit up your advertisement tonight and mail it to Farm and Dairy in time to catch next issue. Have it in for several issues and it should pay you well.

while others are almost blocked with snow.—C. S. B.

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**  
HEEPWORTH, Feb. 12.—Through the month of January, farmers here thought they would not be able to get a supply of ice this winter, but since February came they have changed their minds as the weather has been rough and cold. A large quantity of kiln wood is being taken out this winter. Buyers are paying \$2 a cord for it at the railway station. Very little good wood is going in. The mills are getting in a very good supply of logs.—K. L.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.  
NEW WESTMINSTER.—Our winter has been an easy one on coal bills, but not as satisfactory to trade in general as is colder weather. Eggs, however, have been in unusually good supply, and probably the supply of winter maintenance is better than it would otherwise have been. There are great openings here for dairymen. We don't meet our own demands.—F. E.

**HOLSTEINS**  
**Lilac Holstein Farm**  
Offers young Cows and Yearlings at moderate prices.  
**W. F. STURGEON**  
Bellevue Sta., C.P.R. **Glen Buell, Ont.**

**CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS**  
A few cows of Korydyk Veemas Pontiac for sale. Also a number of Cows and Heifers bred to him. Come to Tillsonburg if you want to buy Holsteins and I will see that you get them. Farm, North Broadway, Tillsonburg.  
**R. J. KELLY, - - TILLSONBURG, ONT.**

**ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS**  
A few Females for sale. Calves, Yearlings or Cows \$5 head to select from. Most of the young stuff sired by Paladin Ormsby (7516). Service bulls, Paladin Ormsby and Highland Calamity Colantha (12-28).  
**FRED CARR, BOX 113, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

**The Graceland Farm Holsteins**  
Grand dams of King Lyons Hengerveld. Average nearly 34 lbs. Your best daughter average 32 lbs. V. O. H. (7516) at the head 1911 and 1912. Has 2 grand sons, 30-lb. daughters. R. P. C. cow a specialty.  
**ELIAS RUBY, Tavistock, Ont.**

**CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS**  
Herd headed by Rag Apple Korydyk (4), a double grandson of Pontiac Korydyk. This is the blood that will increase the butter fat test of your herd. Last year's bulls all sold. Bookling orders for coming crop from high-breeding females. Write us.  
**John J. Tannahill, Whites Station, Que.**

**GLENDALE HOLSTEINS**  
Entire crop of Pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three nearest sires have sired Maj. Spriva, over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, R. O. M. at 1 year 11 months (world's record). Lulu Keyes, 15.25 lbs. in R. O. P. as a senior two-year-old (world's record), and Jewel Pet Poeh, De Kol, 24.50 lbs. butter at 4 years of age. Prices reasonable. All correspondence promptly answered.  
**WM. A. SEAW, BOX 11, FOXBORO, ONT.**

**HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS**  
If you are looking for high-class Holsteins, plan on making a visit to Vaudreuil, Que., to make your selection.  
Vaudreuil is on main line of C. T. R. and C. P. R., twenty-four miles west of Montreal. Telephone 34 R. 2.  
**LES CHENAUX FARMS, VAUDREUIL, QUE.**  
Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor **GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager**

**FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD**  
Offers a splendid son of Rag Apple Korydyk, the young bull we recently sold for \$5,000.00, and out of a 14-pound daughter of Pontiac Korydyk (record made at 1 year).  
Calf is five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and it will sell him. Well worth the money.  
**WRITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC.**

**E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott)**

**HOLSTEINS**  
**Lyndale Holsteins**  
Offers 3 Young Bulls, fit for service, sired by "Prince Hengerveld Pictie" and "King Pontiac Artie, Canada." Good individuals, nicely colored. The records of their 3 nearest dams average over 27 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Females, any age.  
**BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT.**

**Holstein Dispersion Sale**  
Watch Farm and Dairy for full announcement of my dispersion sale.—Horses and Implements, Feb. 25th; Holstein Cattle and Tamworths on the 12th of March.  
**J. McKenzie, - - Willowdale, Ont.**

**Avondale Stock Farm**  
A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR.  
**HERD BIFES**  
Prince Hengerveld Pictie, 8230 (58.582).  
Sire, Pictie 2nd Woodcrest Lad.  
Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Kol.  
A. R. O. 33.62.  
Highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.  
King Pontiac Artie Canada, 10,487 (72.294)  
Sire, King of the Pontiacs (7516).  
Dam, Pontiac Artie, 31.7 lbs. butter 7 days, 1.27% lbs. 365 days.  
Daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.  
We are offering bulls from those great sires and high record dams, and also a limited number of cows in calf to them. No heifer calf will be sold at any price. Address all correspondence to:  
**H. LORNE LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE**

**HOLSTEINS**  
No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL, the live Holstein man.  
He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.  
Write, or come and inspect  
**T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio U.S.A.**

**HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS**  
If you are looking for high-class Holsteins, plan on making a visit to Vaudreuil, Que., to make your selection.  
Vaudreuil is on main line of C. T. R. and C. P. R., twenty-four miles west of Montreal. Telephone 34 R. 2.  
**LES CHENAUX FARMS, VAUDREUIL, QUE.**  
Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor **GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager**

**FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD**  
Offers a splendid son of Rag Apple Korydyk, the young bull we recently sold for \$5,000.00, and out of a 14-pound daughter of Pontiac Korydyk (record made at 1 year).  
Calf is five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and it will sell him. Well worth the money.  
**WRITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC.**

**E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott)**

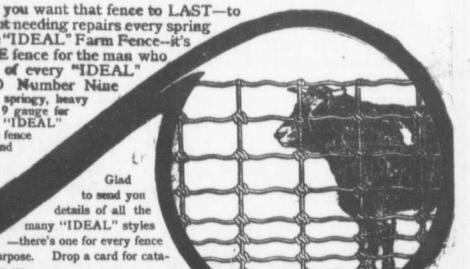
**"IDEAL" FENCE—"MADE-TO-LAST"**

When you invest good money in a wire fence you want that fence to LAST—to stay taut and staunch year in, year out, without needing repairs every spring. And you get fence that lasts when you choose "IDEAL" Farm Fence—it's made with you in mind—made to be THE fence for the man who invests his money wisely. Every inch of every "IDEAL" Fence is FULL SIZE STANDARD Number Nine.



Gauge hard drawn steel wire—tough, highly tempered, springy, heavy wire of the best quality possible. Some fence-makers use 10 gauge for the horizontal and softer, weaker wire for the stays—but not "IDEAL" Fence. It's ALL heavy hard wire—that's why "IDEAL" is the fence that outwears all others; and THAT'S why you get more wire and more wear for your dollars when you buy this perfected farm fence.

Just Trust "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence  
The galvanizing stays with it; the lock won't loosen under any strain fence ever conceivably will have to stretch, the tautness, the springiness, the SERVICE is THERE—there every time in every foot of "IDEAL" Fence. Look into the matter carefully and you'll agree that here's the fence that WILL last.



Glad to send you details of all the many "IDEAL" styles—there's one for every fence purpose. Drop a card for catalogue 125

**The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Walkerville, Ontario Ltd.**

## Cheap Profitable Farm Lands

For Stock, Poultry and Hog raising, Dairying, Fruit growing, Truck Crops, Alfalfa yields and General Farming, the SOUTHEASTERN STATES present soil, climatic and market conditions unsurpassed by any other region. Farm land values are most tempting. Underdeveloped tracts sell from \$6 an acre up, improved properties range from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

**THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY**  
 Mobile & Ohio Railroad or Georgia Southern & Florida Railway will help you find a desirable farm location where two and three crops grow annually. Alfalfa produces 4 to 6 tons. Corn yields 60 to 100 bu. Truck crops make \$100 to \$400. Apple Orchards \$100 to \$300 per acre, and Beef and Pork are produced at 3 to 4 cts. per lb. Let us know in what state and branch of farming you are interested. Information given and free publications furnished on application. **M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Room 30 Washington, D. C.**



## 20 Head Registered Jersey Cattle

Also Registered Oxford Down Sheep, Horses, Farm Stock, and Implements will be sold at

## Credit Sale, March 7th, 1913

The property of the late Thomas Weir, lot 16, concession 4, Scarborough; 1 mile from Brown's Corners, C. P. R.; 3 miles from Malvern, C. N. O.; 4 miles from Markham, G. T. R.

**W. W. IRWIN, } Executors**  
**FRANK WEIR, }**  
 Agincourt, P. O., Ont.

**AN ACTIVE TRADE IN AYRSHIRES**  
 At the meeting in Montreal last week of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, the following report of registrations and transfers of Ayrshire cattle and of membership fees from the different provinces, as well as of receipts and expenditures at the National Record Office in Ottawa, was presented by the accountant of the National Record Office:

Regis- Trans- Dup. & New Membership  
 trations. Certificates. Rec.  
 5,111 1,427 63 \$1,200.00  
 Total number of pedigrees recorded to Dec. 31, 1912, 44,908

Distribution by Provinces	Registra- Membership	
	tions. Transfers.	Rec.
Ontario .....	941	450
Manitoba .....	48	28
Saskatchewan ..	33	16
Alberta .....	109	150
British Columbia	55	16
Quebec .....	1,649	750
New Brunswick ..	117	59
Nova Scotia .....	119	44
Prince Ed Island	42	15
United States .....	11	4.00

3 Registrations were Ancestors.  
 Cash received at the National Record Office and deposited in the Imperial Bank to the credit of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. January list to December 31st, 1912.

For registrations and membership	\$666.24
For Herd Books .....	6.00
Interest .....	96.50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$768.74</b>

**Receipts and Expenditures**  
 For conducting Ayrshire record.

Receipts	
Received from Association to pay salaries, 1912 .....	\$ 720.00
From Record Committee Fund ..	80.55
Balance owing to Record Committee, by Association .....	264.67
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,065.22</b>

Expenditure	
Salaries to December 31st, 1912 ..	\$174.10
Refunds to December 31st, 1912 ..	81.55
Audit to December 31st, 1912 .....	11.50
Insurance .....	11.57
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$186.72</b>

**WANTED**  
 Capable Headman for Farmers' Union (Cheese Factory Married Free house and garden to board help Apply F. J. HUMPHREY, UNIONDALE P.O., ONT

## HOLSTEINS

### Lakeview Holsteins

We have a few Bulls left that are about ready for service, and must sell now, as our barns are full. They are sired by Oulton Hengerveld Fyne De Kol, or his daughters by Duohland Colantha Sir Hons, and all their dams are in the Record of Merit. For immediate sale the prices will be greatly reduced. A post card will bring extended pedigree by return of mail.

**E. F. OSLER, - - - BRONTE, ONT.**

## Alfadale Holsteins

We offer Male Calif, born Dec. 1912. Dam has a record of 287 lb. milk and 34.6 lb. butter at 1 yr. 8 mos. old. Her dam is now giving over 80 lbs. a day and 25 lbs. butter a week. He has 11 of Merit sire. All our cows in R. of M. will sell anything in the barn.

**WILBER C. PROUSE, TILLSONBURG, ONT.**

## Bulls

**Bred out of SIR LYONS HENGERVELD BEGIS** whose dam and dam's full sister each made 33.5 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Also 4-yr-old Favorit Posch De Kol, will sell right because many of his daughters are in herd. **R. F. HICKS, - Newtonbrook (York Co.) Ont. Phone**

Would you hustle if paid well? We want a representative, a real live one,—for the winter in your district to call on farmers. We will pay you well for work in spare time, or a steady job. Write to-day for the proposition we have for you.—Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

# OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME

TO GET

## Holstein Heifers

Of Richest Breeding and Young Cows in Calf to a Great (Imp.) Bull



Two years ago four of my neighbors and I went over to New York State and bought, paying \$1,500, a Bull Calf—the best that was available and which money could buy. His dam and her full sister each have A.R.O. Records over 35.5 lbs. butter in 7 days. His stock have proved to be even better than our most sanguine expectations. At my

## GREAT DISPERSION SALE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1913

I will sell absolutely without reserve 9 of his Heifers and 5 of his Bull Calves (two months up to one year). They are quality stock, every inch of them, and are out of good dams.

Nearly 30 Head of the Females of producing age—all fine individuals—in my herd are

### ALL IN CALF TO OUR GREAT IMPORTED BULL

My Horses, full line of Implements, Hens, Harness, etc., will be sold on first sale day, Wednesday, February 26th. You can come to this sale and see the Holsteins, also my Tamworth Swine, one week before the day that the Holsteins and Tamworths will be sold at auction.

Watch Farm and Dairy Holstein reading columns for full particulars. Send Now for Catalogue giving full particulars of breeding, etc.

My farm is easy of access from North Toronto. Take the Metropolitan Electric Cars out to Willowdale (14c fare), and ask conductor to put you off at my farm.

**JOHN MCKENZIE, WILLOWDALE, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS**  
 Upwards of 10 at the dispersal strain cattle, on the farm Lohiel, Ont. one of the best section, from from active all of which denote Mr. T. 20 years has in building cattle. Not of if well reared came a long out breeders the crowd. A posed of home rage, waggon brought out an ewe.

Lyster of Orter & Ed. Welsh, S. A. Kennedys Lanometer; Li Peveril; Lohiel town, Que.; McPhose, Van M. McCaug; Sangster, Lan calif, 864, R. Corrella, 8175, Sir; Sir Robert Lanometer; Orter; Dulse of Donell, Glen Bees of Lohiel; Jol; Fame, \$300; 876, D. J. Mc 8380, D. J. Mc Douglas, utli, ville; Govin Spronla, Domini 875, N. Trotter Lorne Corrin Hill; Queen B Glen Roy; Lad Vanleek El Hill Snyder, Bains 955, N. Mollae.

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**HOLSTEINS SELL AT GOOD PRICES**  
Upwards of 500 persons were present at the dispersion sale of registered Holstein cattle, held on Tuesday, Feb. 11th, on the farm of Mr. Francis Trotter, Loochie, Ont. In many ways this sale was one of the greatest ever held in that section, from point of numbers present, from active bidding and prices realized, all of which must have gone far to compensate Mr. Trotter, who for upwards of 30 years has devoted his time and energy in building up a fine herd of pedigreed cattle. Not only was the immediate vicinity well represented at this sale but many came a long distance, and some prominent breeders of Holsteins were noticed in the crowd. After the auctioneer had disposed of horses, farm implements, carriages, wagons, etc., the cattle were brought out and the sales resulted as follows:

Lester of Ormstown, bull, price \$200, sold to Ed. Welsh, Apple Hill; grade cow, \$78, S. A. Kennedy; Nodda, \$140, Scott Frazer, Lancaater; Lilla, \$42, John R. McCuaig, Peverly; Ellis, \$156, D. McMillan, Ormstown, Que.; Lady Florence, \$160, D. A. McThee, Vankleek Hill; Ruby Swan, \$70, M. McCuaig, Peverly; Corolla, \$155, J. J. Sangster, Lancaater; King Gregoire, bull calf, \$64, R. McCuaig, Kirk Hill; Hilda Corolla, \$175, D. H. McLennan, Lancaater; Sir Robert Duff, \$88, J. J. Sangster, Lancaater; Onetta Belle \$200, Scott Frazer; Duke of Lochiel, bull, \$96, D. J. McDonald, Glen Neve.

Bess of Lochiel, \$305, Ma' McEae, Lochiel; Fame, \$302, S. Pillion, Glen Roy; Lass, \$76, D. J. McDonald, Glen Neve; Nettie, \$180, D. H. McLennan, Lancaater; Gailant Douglas, bull, \$72, J. H. McVlear, Balmville; Covinia of Lochiel, \$345, J. R. Sproule, Dominionville; Prince Edgar, bull, \$75, N. Trotter, Glen Norman; Lady Lorne Corrinne, \$165, M. McCuaig, Vankleek Hill; Queen Bess Benola, \$160, S. Pillion, Glen Roy; Lady Patricia, \$102, N. McCuaig, Vankleek Hill; Olive Pauline, \$190, J. P. Snyder, Balmville; Artis Platye, Maid, \$85, N. McEae, Lochiel; grade cow, \$75, Z.

Clement, McCormick; grade bull, \$44, R. Trotter, Lochiel.  
The total amount realized from the sale was \$5,385.50.

**MR. LAMBKIN'S HOLSTEIN SALE**  
Farm and Dairy readers will take note of the Holstein sale to be held at Glen-side Farm, Gorrie, Huron Co., Ont., on Wednesday, starting at 12:30 p.m., February 25, the sale including the stock of pure-bred Holsteins, as well as 40 head of grade cattle, registered Gledsdale brood mare and other horses, etc., as described in the advertisement this issue for Edwin W. Lambkin.  
The young pure-bred Holsteins offered in the sale are sired by the imported bull, Highland Veeman Kordyke, whose three nearest dams average 25 lbs. butter in seven days. This stock is connected up with the best breeding available in the Holstein world, and will make excellent buying for some one. Plans to attend Mr. Lambkin's sale on Wednesday, February 25.

**THE VALUE OF ENSILAGE**  
Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing all winter.  
It produces fat beef more cheaply than does dry feed.

It enables cows to produce milk and butter more economically.  
Silage is more conveniently handled than dry fodder.

Waste of corn stalks is prevented, saving one-third of the food value of the entire crop.

When silage is fed, the corn stalks do not rot in the manure.

Feed that would not otherwise be eaten will be made palatable by the silo.  
It enables the farmer to preserve food which matures at a rainy time of the year, when drying would be almost impossible.

It is the most economical method of supplying feed to the stock during the hot, dry periods in summer when the pasture is short.

## Fairmont Farm



Home of  
**"KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA"**  
**The \$10,000.00 Bull**  
and "Johanna King Segis," a son of "Johanna DeKol Van Beers," the **New 40-lb. Cow.**



I have a few Bull Calves sired by the "King" from cows with A. R. O. Records from 25 to 30 lbs. or better. These calves are all straight and handsome.

I will gladly send Farm and Dairy readers Pedigree and Photo of individual that will suit you, if you will tell me the price you are willing to pay. I will then offer the very best I have for that money.

**JOHN ARFMANN**

Fairmont Farm - - Middletown, N. Y.

## Ourvilla Holstein Herd

Offers Ourvilla Sir Starlight, whose 7 nearest dams average 25.16 lbs. butter in 7 days and 41 per cent. fat. If you want to increase the test of your herd buy this fellow. Also one from 29% lb. 4-year-old, one from a 24.50 lb. 4-year-old, one from a 21.84 lb. 3-year-old and another from a 21.33 lb. 3-year-old. Write your wants in young bulls.

**LIDLAW BROS.**  
AYLMER WEST - - ONT.

## RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Oath, dam 11.90 lbs. Jr. 2-year-old; her dam a 27 lb. cow and G. dam a 32 lb. cow. Sir King Isabella Walker, whose dam and her daughter, dam and G. dam of his sire average for the four 30.17 each. Also a few A. R. O. cows.

**P. J. SALLEY - LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.**

## YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

**HOLSTEINS** of different ages

Safe in calf to a son of the great bull De Kol the 2nd's Heifer Boy the 3rd.  
Also Yearling Heifers and Heifer and Bull Calves for spring delivery. Write for prices.  
**W. W. GEORGE - CRAMPTON, ONT.**

**100 HEAD**  
Cows, Heifers,  
Heifer Calves

# HOLSTEINS

All Tuberculine  
Tested

No Faulty udders  
Nothing to apologize for

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction

**AT Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario, February 25th, 1913**

These Holsteins are mostly young; 55 Head are of milking age; they are mostly fresh or springing.

Twenty-five (25) are Heifer Calves; 10 are Yearling Heifers; 5 are choice grades, in milk. **There are also 5 Choice Bulls of various ages.**

Many of these Cattle have Record of Merit, or Record of Performance, records; some of them have records in both R. of M. and R. of P. None have faulty udders, not a one will require any apology. **All are Tuberculine Tested.**  
All good cattle and a square deal assured.

Our sale affords you the best opportunity yet to add richly bred females, all young cows and heifers, to your herd. Descriptions and records in catalogue. Write now for your copy.

Railway facilities—Thorold is easily reached by Grand Trunk and by trolley every hour from St. Catharines, Merriton, Niagara Falls, Welland, Welland Junction and Port Colborne, which gives good connections with all G. P. R., M. C. E. R., Wabash, Pere Marquette, Buffalo & Goderich, and Buffalo and St. Thomas points.

We believe that no such lot of such uniform excellence was ever offered to the public before in Canada

**Munro & Lawless**  
THOROLD, ONT.

Auctioneers {  
B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y.  
R. E. HAEGER, Algonquin, Ill.  
L. V. GARDNER, Welland, Ont.



**Your Choice  
of the Superb  
Edisons. All  
Shipped FREE**



**Mr. Edison's  
Pet and Hobby**

He realizes the wonderful value of his phonograph as a center of home ties and as a maker of happy homes. And for this reason he worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over twenty-five years of work on many inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected.

**Wonderful NEW Edison  
Shipped**

**FREE**

Write today for our new Edison catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new Model R Reproducer and the new parlor grand equipment. With this catalog we send full explanation of free shipment offer.

**Mr. Edison Says:**  
"I want to see a phonograph in every home."

**The Offer**

We will send you the new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of over a thousand records on an absolutely free loan.

**Read** this remarkable Free Shipment offer on the first lot of the new style Edison Phonographs; these new Phonographs to be shipped **FREE** on this special offer NOW.

We want you to have all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc., etc., by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. Then, when you are through with the outfit you may send it back to us.

**A Happy Home**

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. A real home is the place where young and old alike have everything in common and grow nearer and dearer to each other as the days go by. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.

**The Reason** Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer?

Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons (especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month). But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the New Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the New Edison.

**FREE COUPON**

**BABSON BROS., Edison Phonograph Distributors**  
Dept. 9672, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on first lot of the new model Edison Phonographs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**FREE: Our New Edison Catalog**

Write today for our new Edison Catalog and learn how thousands of people are entertaining their friends by giving Edison concerts—learn how the boys and girls are kept at home and all the family made happy by the wonderful Edison. No obligations whatsoever in asking for this magnificent illustrated catalog, so write now.

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