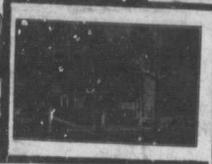


# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 7, 1915

9046



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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



It's Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1915

No. 1

## The Call of the Farm to the Wage Earner

### A City Man, Once a Country Boy, Tells Why He is Going Back to the Land

By "URBANITIS"

I HAVE a young nephew up in Huron county who wants to leave the farm. He has just written me about his plans. He told me that it was my example that had inspired him with his desire to get to the city. He says he is going to do as I have done. He is going to leave the farm and get a good position like mine at a long salary. He finds the farm dull and lonesome. The financial returns do not satisfy him; "a fellow can't make anything of farming," as he puts it. He thinks the first of the New Year a good time to strike out for himself.

Reading between the lines, I see that this nephew of mine has formed his ideas of the city and city life from the shining autos filled with pleasure-seeking people that rush past his father's home. I believe, too, that he made a short visit to the Western Fair at London a few years ago. I remember that he talked much of the big buildings, of the fine shop windows, the well-dressed people, and the wealth that was to be seen on all sides. Being only a boy, he did not go very deeply into things. He did not realize the great effort required to attain even a moderate amount of wealth in the city. Certainly he does not know how little chance he has of ever making more than a bare living.

I have just finished writing to this boy; a New Year's letter, if you please. My letter will give him a surprise. I have told him that I, in spite of my generally supposed position, am going back to the farm. I hadn't intended to let any of the folks know it so soon, but if my example was going to take that young fellow from the farm, I decided that the best way to get him to change his mind was to let him know that I had changed mine.

#### Encouraged to Leave the Farm

It is a part of human nature to discount heavily the advantages that we have, and put a big premium on the advantages that we have not. This was the mistake I made. As I remember myself, I was just an ordinary bright country boy. I say "bright," because I headed the classes in school and was quick to "put my hand" to anything around the farm. I remember that one of my early accomplishments was a home-made windmill that seemed to the neighbors to indicate unusual genius. Friends began to tell me that I was never intended for the farm. My youthful ambitions were stirred. Equipped with only a business college education, I went off to the city to compete with others just as bright as myself.

My first years in the city were discouraging ones. Had it not been for my pride I would have gone back many a time. I was just as bright as the majority of those with whom I came in contact, but I had been reared on the farm. Farming was the one thing I could do well. My new associates had been reared in the city. They were acquainted with city life and city ways, and hence had an advantage over me. I persevered, however, and soon things began to get easier for me.

#### A Big (?) Salary

Folks back on the farm think I have been successful. My salary is \$1,600 a year. That looks big to them. So it did to me at one time. They

tervative. I can go back to the farm. I may have lost some of the sleight-of-hand that enabled me to do farm work well when I was in my early twenties. It will come back to me. The little capital that my wife and I have saved by scrupulously counting every cent that went out, will start us on a small place. We will be satisfied with moderate returns and independence. I will know that as my hair greys that no one can put me out of a job, and that no one can step in and take my place so long as I own a little bit of land of my own.

#### A Typical Wage Slave

All things are not so rosy in the city as many country boys, such as my young nephew, seem to believe. I was sitting in the barber's chair

having a haircut the other day. If I am not greatly mistaken that same barber has cut my hair every two weeks for the last 10 years. He gets practically the same pay to-day as he did 10 years ago. I told him that I was going back to the farm. He, too, was dreaming of a farm, although I never knew it till I mentioned my plans to him. He, however, has never had any experience in farming. He may not know a hoe from a pitchfork. He feels, however, that he would be independent. Probably his dream will never materialize. It will be better for him if it does not. Without any experience in country life, he would be a more miserable failure on the farm than he has been in the city. I fear that he like thousands of others, will remain a wage slave to the end.

The same day I was walking down one of our main streets with the head salesman of the furnishing department of one of our large department stores. His salary was larger than mine. He had a neat little home of his own. He was reared on a farm in Halton county. To him, too, I imparted my ideas of a farm of my own. "Just what I have been thinking of," said he. "I have got as far as I can here. From now on I am on the downhill grade. I want to be independent."

#### The Drink Habit

This man might make a success of the farm. He is a bright fellow with business ability. But he has one bad habit: Occasionally he gets off on a spree. It is very, very easy for the city young man to get the drink habit. You never know how liquor will grip you until you get into the position where it more than trips you. It is part

#### A Country Boy's Creed

"I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man.

I believe that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery.

I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself; not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do.

I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

—Western Farmer.

make the same mistake as I did. They don't count the extra expense. I pay \$30 a month for a small house on a poor street. Likewise I pay for everything that we eat and wear. There are no fresh eggs, garden "sass," cream, milk, and butter to be had first hand, minus the middleman's profit. We pay middlemen's profit on everything, and by the time you add car fare to the long list of expenses, there is very little left. Then a man who holds a reasonably decent position in the city must keep up an appearance of prosperity if he would hold his job. I have come to see that I will never get very far ahead. When I came to the city I had visions of myself as proprietor or manager of a manufacturing firm or owner of a departmental store. I now know that my salary will be \$1,600 a year or thereabouts until old age overtakes me and I become one of the city's cast-off inefficients. Industry in cities has become centralized. It requires more capital than I can ever accumulate to start a business of my own.

I don't appreciate the idea of being an office slave the rest of my life. There is only one al-

# A Visit to Elm Grove Farm

A Chat with H. K. Denyes, on his Hastings County Farm

"LET everything be kept decently and in order." Such seems to be the motto of Mr. H. K. Denyes, proprietor of Elm Grove Farm in Hastings Co., Ont. All his outbuildings are neatly painted, a cement walk runs along the front of his horse stable, and the slope of the ground keeps the entrance to the dairy barn dry.

The new barn is a worthy home for his high-class stock: The main portion is 34 feet by 110 feet, and in addition there is a wing 50 feet square. The most unique feature of the barn is the system of ventilation. Tiles have been placed in the walls near the ceiling. A zinc pipe coming through each tile projects downwards for a few inches on the outside. On the inside it runs down the wall to within a foot of the floor. A damper controls the inflow of air. The foul air is removed by the ordinary method of out-lets in the ceiling and pipes running up to the roof.

## An Improved System

"The system of intakes may look rather awkward," said Mr. Denyes, "but they were built to meet a particular situation. I had intended to use the tiles only, but a visit to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa convinced me that the Rutherford system was far superior to the tile method. But the wall was already built. I set to work to think out a system that would be practically the same as the Rutherford, but would not necessitate the cutting of the walls. As a result, I evolved a modified Rutherford system."

"How do you water your cows?" Mr. Denyes was asked. "The windmill pumps the water into a tank in the stable. When we want to water, we just turn a tap and the water flows into the cement mangers. If there is any water left when the cows are through drinking, it is absorbed by the straw fed at the next meal. I was a little dubious about this method at first, but after trying it for over a year I am convinced that it is the best way of watering. You have no bowls to get out of order, overflow, or refuse to work."

"What is your method of calf raising?" was our next question.

"We feed whole milk for the first few weeks," he replied. "If the factory has not started, we gradually change to skim milk. The calves that are raised after the factory has started receive a full feed of milk for about a month. Gradually the amount is reduced and water and Bibb's Cream Equivalent substituted. We commence feeding grain as soon as they will eat it. They learn very quickly if they are given a little just after their feed of milk."

"We use whole oats for calf feeding. Some years ago we experimented with whole oats and ground oats for calf feed. The former were fed alone and the latter were mixed with pulped roots. To our surprise the calves receiving the whole oats and no roots were slightly better at the end of the season than the lot receiving the mixture. We have fed whole oats ever since, and find it a very handy method."

A pair of growthy young pigs attracted the Farm and Dairy man's attention. "Yes, they are a pretty fair bunch," said the owner in reply to a remark. "And the pork they furnish won't cost much to produce either. We feed pulped turnips mixed with meal. It cuts down the cost very materially, and the pigs seem to thrive."

"That litter is from a Berkshire sow by a Yorkshire boar. I have found that for feeding purposes a cross is usually superior to a pure-bred. Of course, you can't use them for breeding purposes. The best pigs we ever had were from a Tamworth sow by a Berkshire boar."

Mr. Denyes' watchword is "progress." Any one who has visited his farm will understand why he is known as a thrifty farmer and successful breeder.—J. R. D.

## "Safety First" on the Farm

IN Middlesex Co., Ont., this fall, a man was burned to death in a silo. The silo filling had just started. A stray spark dropped in the wrong place, and in a minute the barn was in flames. One of the men in the silo escaped. The other perished from the intense heat.

This sad accident happened during London Fair week. It was much discussed through the cattle barns. An editor of Farm and Dairy, in speaking of the occurrence with R. J. Kelly, found that Mr. Kelly saw more in the incident than had most people. "How few people there are," said Mr. Kelly regretfully, "who can keep their heads in such an emergency. They were just starting to fill that silo. It seems to me it should have been possible to have broken a hole through the side farthest from the barn and got that man out. I may be mistaken, but the chances are that the men around just lost their heads."

"Here's another incident to illustrate the same point," continued Mr. Kelly. "There's Jim Stewart, the son of Wm. Stewart, the Ayrshire breeder. He lost an arm in the cutting box when they were filling the silo. Had any of the men



A Common Occurrence at This Season  
An auction sale of pure-bred stock in York Co., Ont. as photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

proposed to fill the chute when the silo was full. I objected. I told them that in so doing they were just making a fire trap. The most of them were inclined to laugh at me, but I had my way. Another source of danger is in jumping into the silo, say after dinner, when the filling operation has been only partially completed. If the silo has been filled just a few inches above the base of one door, there may be five feet or more there in which deadly gases may accumulate. If there is such a gas holding space, it is just as well to run the blower a few minutes and dispel it before a man jumps in. Oh yes, these are small points. Perhaps they are not very apt to happen often, but they do happen occasionally, and cost a man his life."

## Feed for the Team in Winter

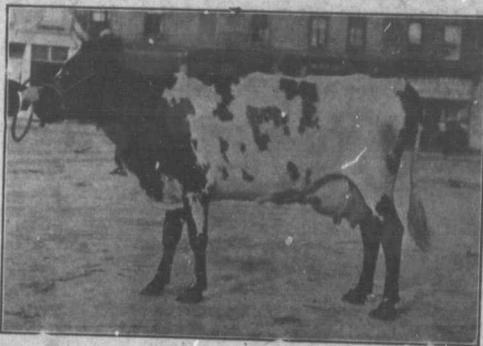
Samuel Williams, Kent Co., Ont.

THE standard feeds of the horse, timothy and oats, are just about the most expensive possible, food values considered. It may pay to feed \$16 timothy and 60c oats to a high class driver worked to capacity, but I am convinced that it never pays to feed these two expensive products to farm horses. Perhaps I had better say that it is never economical to feed them. Particularly is this true in winter, when the average farm team has little to do.

This winter for the first time I am feeding alfalfa hay. A little grain is fed occasionally when the horses have a full day's work to do. At other times they get alfalfa only. So far, the results from this feeding have been good. The horses are in good flesh and although they sweat up easily, are able to do the work we have for them. Some of my neighbors have had more experience in this line than I; they have been feeding their horses on alfalfa through many winters. In previous years I have fed the best mixed hay, a large part of it clover, the year round. I find it much ahead of timothy for work horses and decidedly more economical. Of course to constitute good horse feed it has to be nicely cured and clean.

## Corn or Oats For Grain

I have done some experimenting with corn versus oats for work horses. I find that if I substitute half the volume of oats usually fed with an equal volume of broken-ear corn that the horses keep in better flesh and do their work just as well as on oats alone. In this part of Ontario at least, 100 bushels of corn can be produced much more cheaply than 100 bushels of oats, and hence the addition of corn to the ration is economical. I also grow a few rows of carrots along one side of the corn field each year, preferring the large white variety. It means considerable hand work to handle the crop of carrots but these, too, can be made to substitute in part for oats. Carrots, too, are an excellent conditioner for horses not doing much work. Did I not have carrots I would not hesitate to feed mangles or turnips. My rule is to feed oats in the morning, carrots at noon and broken ear corn at night.



A Producer from a Herd that has Bred Many Producers

Scottie's Victoria was highest Ayrshire at Guelph last month. In three days she produced 77.3 lbs. of milk, testing 4.1 per cent fat. She is from the herd of Jno. McKee, Norwich, Ont., a herd that has often been on the winning list at Guelph Dairy Test.

had presence of mind enough to jump forward and switch the lever, he would have got off with little injury. As it was, they all lost their heads, and it was Jim himself who managed finally to turn off the power by pressing his hip against the lever.

"We need a little more 'safety first' doctrine on the farm," concluded Mr. Kelly. "When we were filling a silo in our neighborhood, it was

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### More Acres Not Needed

B. Clancy, Grey Co., Ont.

"LET us buy more land to grow more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land," and so forth ad infinitum.

This is supposed to have been the motto of the United States farmer. I know from observation that it has been the ruling passion of the majority of Canadian farmers as well. This constant buying of more land has its advantages. It keeps the farmer moving. No chance for him to sit back and take things easy and allow farm operations to get behind when there is interest on mortgage and part of the principal to pay off each year. I have even heard people say that they have never got on so well as when they had had a heavy mortgage hanging over their heads.

But has this craze for more land tended to the best development of the country? He who runs may see that it has not. In driving through my own county of Grey I can see the results of this craze for more land. Size of farms has been increased to the detriment of the home acres. Buildings have been neglected, fences have been neglected, and community life has languished. I prefer the method of increasing the farm business adopted by an old friend of mine who has been one of my best neighbors for many years.

It was away back when in his early twenties that this friend had to decide whether or not he would buy more land. He pondered the matter carefully and came to the conclusion that there were two ways of increasing the farm business. One was to produce on more acres and the other to make the acres he had produce more. He decided in favor of the latter course. Almost the first move he made was to set out an orchard and a limited acreage of small fruits such as he could find a market for in the district. From that he proceeded to improve his stock. The poultry department of the farm was increased. To-day he has one of the best producing farms in this section, and he has not one more acre than he started with.

After my neighbor had improved the producing end of the farm his attention veered around what he is now pleased to call the most neglected department of all—the home. The old house that had been good enough for his mother he decided was not good enough for his wife. It was rebuilt, modernized in every particular, and made such a home as any man might be proud of and his wife satisfied with.

What would our rural communities be like if more men were like this young fellow? Certainly our rural population would be larger, less scattered, the rural church would flourish, rural schools would be up to the standard, and there would be a community life and a community spirit worth while.

### Heavy Feeders Most Profitable

R. C. Culman, Elgin Co., Ont.

THE fallacy that "easy" feeding qualities are to be desired in dairy cows was common when I was a boy, but I thought that that old lie had been completely nailed long since. A couple of weeks ago, however, I heard it advanced again, and with as much assurance as might have been used by my grandfather. I was buying cows in a certain county—I will not mention the name for fear of prejudicing myself if I were ever to return—and the cows in several herds were recommended to me because they were "good rustlers" and "easy feeders." They looked it. They were slim-bodied, narrow-hipped brutes that did not have any particular weight to carry in rustling and not much body to support under stable feeding. They certainly were not troubled in their rustling by the size and weight of their udders.

My experience has shown me conclusively that it is not how much a cow eats that is important, but how fully she stays for what she does eat. The herd that I started with were good rustlers. The first year cheese prices were good, and yet my cows averaged me only \$30 each for the whole year; \$27 from the factory and \$3 for the butter. With that \$30 I had to feed the cows, house them, and wait on them. But then, they were good rustlers. Oh, yes.

#### An Eye-opener

My eyes were opened when I bought two heavy-feeding, big-uddered cows at a sale in an adjoining township. They were not recommended as rustlers, but the cheese factory cheques of their owner had given his herd a reputation. The feed that those two cows ate was a surprise to me, but the milk that they gave was a greater surprise; so I opened my heart and fed them liberally. One of the cows returned me \$76 the first year and the other \$82. Even had they eaten twice as much as the other cows in my herd, they were still more profitable, as the charges for stable room, labor, and so forth were the same for all. Gradually cows of this type, the heavy milking kind, replaced my good rustlers, and dairying began to appeal to me as a profitable proposition.



An Old Beginner, but Just as Game as the Youngest of Them

Mr. Henry Welsh, Weston, Ont., made his first appearance in a public dairy test when he entered his cow, Silver Calamity, at Guelph, last month. Mr. Welsh is 70 years old, didn't know much about feeding for a test when he arrived at Guelph, but he did know a lot more when he left. His cow was one of the 12 best cows, all breeds considered, a lot more when he left. His cow was one of the 12 best cows, all breeds considered, with spirit, when the results became known. Evidently Mr. Welsh is old in years only. His determination to "come again," shows the spirit of youth.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

I still have the report of the 90-day test at the Columbus Exposition, and the results in that test bear out the conclusions to which I have come from my experience. These cows were arranged in eleven groups, irrespective of breed, according to the amount of total solids produced during the 90 days. It was then found that the cows yielding the largest amount of solids and fat consumed the most feed, but what is of more importance, they gave the largest net profits. The cows giving the smallest yield cost 30 per cent. less to feed, but the net profits from them were 90 per cent. less than from the heavy feeders. For instance, the best eight cows with an average yield of 104.11 pounds of fat, were fed at a cost of \$24.84, and yielded profits to the extent of \$57.41. The four cows of lowest production, 79.39 pounds of fat, cost \$19.50 to feed, and returned \$21.06 in profits. Even these cows, of course, were much ahead of the average.

The heaviest feeder is not necessarily the most profitable. I have had cows like that. The scales only will locate the most profitable cows in the herd, and they must be used at both ends of the cow. As a general rule, however, a heavy feeder is a more profitable cow than a "good rustler."

### Consider the Pedigree

F. C. H., Oxford Co., Ont.

IN an experience as a breeder covering several years, I have sold quite a hundred of pedigree animals, including dairy cattle, horses and pigs. Nothing has impressed me more than the ignorance of the average buyer as to the value of a pedigree and his inability to really consider the merits of a pedigree that he may hold in his hand. I have a few suggestions that I would like to pass on to prospective breeders and buyers of pure-bred stock. It will be a good day for the honest breeder when all buyers are as intelligent as they should be.

One of the most common mistakes is to place altogether too much confidence in the fact that an animal has a pedigree. I have received letters from scores of buyers who state that they will be perfectly satisfied if they know that the animal I am offering them is registered. The poorest of scrubs may be sold to such men if along with them goes an authentic pedigree sheet. Such men are hard to sell good stock to. Being satisfied with anything that is registered, they always buy from the breeders who have the cheapest stock, and, therefore, the poorest stock.

#### Points in a Good Pedigree

No one is safe in buying a registered animal unless that animal comes of ancestry of known value. In buying dairy cattle, for instance, in considering the pedigree the pedigree one should first acquaint himself with all of the producing strains of his particular breed. Don't be satisfied with the name of some great individual away back in the ancestry of any particular animal. The influence that that animal will exert after several generations of breeding is comparatively small. At Shorthorn sales I have seen scrubs highly recommended because they traced back to some of the great animals owned by the Cruickshanks or Bates. What we want are good ancestors in the first, second and third generations back of the animal we are going to buy.

Even then we should not be satisfied. We must have good stock on both sides of the pedigree. At a sale in Western Ontario a couple of years ago, I saw a son of the great Pontiac Kornydke sold for a few hundred dollars. Many were inclined to consider the purchaser fortunate. I did not. The mother of that bull calf was altogether lacking in constitution, and the calf had its mother's weakness in this regard. This is only one instance of an ill-balanced pedigree.

Neither should we be satisfied with good records on the part of the sire and dam only. They may both have been sports, as we call them in the breeding world; and sports are not able to pass on their good qualities. What I look for is uniform high quality rather than sensational records.

But then, pedigree is not all. We must consider individuality also. One of the finest Holstein bulls I have ever seen, a champion at many leading fairs, has never had any offspring able to win honors anywhere, either in the show ring or at the pall. That animal was a sport. Beware of sports as you would beware of any other fakir.

## What is an Internal Bath?

BY R. W. BEAL.

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practise of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day" is only fifty per cent efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is certainly too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

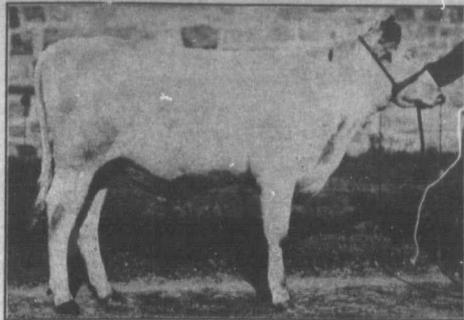
People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing, and begin to-day.

Now if your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know "What is an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take it, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing so much valuable and practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrell at Room 395, 280 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in Farm and Dairy, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of those statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you need to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity of learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the taking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural when it is such a simple thing to be well?



### A Study in Type and Breeding—The New Herd sire at McDonald College

Pontiac Regia Duplicate Hot Loo has just recently been selected by Prof. Barton to head his herd at Macdonald College. This young sire comes from the best producing families of the breed. His dam, Alberta Maid, has 122 lbs. milk in a day to her credit; 30.32 lbs. butter in a week and 18.190 lbs. milk in eight months. His sire, King Sigis Pontiac, as most breeders know, is the sire of Jno. Arfman's famous \$850,000 bull. So that in breeding and production this fellow is about as good as can be secured. But in addition he has the constitution, length and make-up of the typical dairy bull. King Regia Pontiac Hot Loo was produced by Hot Loo Farm, Vaudreuil, Que. See Farm and Dairy gossip, Dec. 31.

### The Call of the Farm to the Wage Earner

(Continued from page 3)

and parcel of the easy labors of a great city, where people are over-worked, under-exercised, and mentally oppressed. The country boy who believes that he will pull through, that he will win because of sobriety and industry, may well consider the fact that hundreds of boys just as sober and industrious as he have fallen into the drink habit; for the artificial life of the city breeds bad habits.

Just one more instance of the several that I quoted when writing my nephew. I made some alterations recently in the plumbing of my house. I got into conversation with the head plumber. Here is his story: "I get \$1,000 a year. That is about as much as a tradesman can get. Most of us get much less. If we take a single holiday we lose our day's pay. Quite frequently we are out of employment through no fault of our own. Then the savings of previous months disappear like light air. My wife and I have managed to save about \$300 a year by scrimping at every point. A season of hard times would wipe up the whole."

I don't know what the average wage of the city worker is. Those who get as much as I do, \$1,500 a year, consider themselves very fortunate. My nephew would stand a small chance of securing such a salary. Few country boys would. The labor market is over supplied. Without any special training he would not be able to take up a special line of work. He would have to enter that class where competition for jobs is most severe—that of the unskilled laborers. If my persuasions count for anything, my nephew and I will soon be neighbors up in Huron county.

### Many Farm Homes Desire to Adopt Belgian Children

(Continued from page 2)

Scott advised me to see Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of the Dominion Government of British Immigrant Children, and telephoned to Mr. Smart and arranged for me to meet him.

A Child's Enthusiast  
Mr. Smart is very enthusiastic in regard to the work that he has in hand. He has entire charge of the supervision of all immigrant children brought from the Old Land to Canada. The societies in the Old Land which send children to Canada are required

to inspect the children very carefully, to ensure none but bright, healthy children being allowed to come to this country. When children prove failures the expense of bringing them out is charged back to the society, which ensures their taking the greatest possible care in the selection of the children they send. Mr. Smart has under his direction a number of inspectors in different parts of Canada who visit the children after they have been placed in the different homes. Thus the welfare of the children is thoroughly safeguarded. He stated that 95 per cent of the children thus placed turn out satisfactorily.

Mr. Smart suggested that in event of its being found impracticable to bring Belgian children to Canada, that many of the readers of Farm and Dairy might like to adopt the orphaned children of British soldiers. In this connection he stated that he had heard that several hundred of these children had already been sent to orphanages in Great Britain and that many of them would probably be sent to Canada before long. He intimated that Farm and Dairy could count on his assistance in every way possible in helping its readers to obtain bright, healthy children and gave me the name of an English gentleman who is directly in touch with this work and to whom I have already written for information.

### Some Children Already Placed?

Our Folks will remember that some two weeks ago I published a reference to a letter that had been received from Rev. E. C. Hall, of the Children's Aid Society, Oshawa, who mentioned that they had several children in the home at Oshawa for whom they were anxious to find homes and also told their ages. Since the publication of that issue I have received letters from two of our readers who are anxious to adopt some of these children. I sent these applications on to Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall replied that he had already received seven or eight applications as a result of that article in Farm and Dairy, in consequence of which homes had been found for all the children from 11 to 13 years of age, and he had been forced to send the extra applications on to some of the homes at other points in Ontario. Mr. Hall concluded his letter by stating: "We have some dear little boys two years, four years, five years and eight years old, for whom we would like to find homes. I greatly appreciate the help of Farm and Dairy, and trust that I may be able to obtain for some of

Cheerful Home Tidings

25 Cents per copy

If you will send me the name of the person into whom I can send my order, I will be glad to send you a copy of the book.

THE SERVICEMEN'S GAZETTE

Braided JUST the best bridge stronger than our gates are — they can't prove

Peo are made of work of 13 welded together gates are Open Her weather proof send for farm and poultry

**Cheaper than Home-made Ties**



**25 Cents**

Strong as two knots—but won't bind—Handy as a snap—but won't break

If you bought as good rope as the 1/4-inch Hard Rope that goes into this tie and fitted it with snap and ring—a flimsy thing at best—you would pay more than the price of Griffith's Handy Tie.

**Griffith's HANDY ROPE TIE**

So simple you can put it on or off with your mitts on. Strong and proof against slipping or binding. Live dealers sell them. If yours does not, we will mail one for 25c, postpaid (30c west of Port William). Write to-day. Ask for our Book of Testimonials. Full of money savers, on sale everywhere.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON  
Sole Mfrs.,  
Sheffield, Ont.

your readers who have written me such boys as they want."

**Many Applications Received**

Applications for children are still pouring in on Farm and Dairy. In last week's issue I stated that applications had been received from Prince Edward Island to the extreme southwestern points of Ontario. Since then the west has been heard from, as applications for children have been received from as far west as the Pacific coast of British Columbia as well as from the prairies. One of Our Folks in Manitoba writes: "I am sure that there will be many more applications that will be the better for obtaining one or more of these dear little ones. We have a family of six. The oldest is 22 years and the youngest is 12 years, and we will gladly take two of these little ones. I would like a boy or girl or two boys, brother and sister, or two brothers about eight to 10 years of age. We are farming 600 acres and they will have plenty to interest them."

Another interesting letter has been received from a lawyer living in a village in Eastern Ontario. This lawyer states that he is the attorney for an unmarried woman who would like to adopt a boy or girl from five years to 10 or 12 years of age. This woman has a farm of 200 acres and would see that the children were given every advantage of education, including music, and that they might in time inherit a part of the estate.

Space does not permit of my giving extracts from more letters. Every mail brings additional applications, and all express the same desire to help needy children who are suffering as a result of Europe's awful war.

**Coming Events**

- Annual convention of Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, St. Thomas, Jan. 13 and 14.
- Annual meeting of Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Jan. 11, 12 and 13.
- Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, Jan. 19-22.
- Annual business meeting, Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Jan. 19.
- Agriculture Short Course, O.A.C., Guelph, Jan. 12 to 23.

**The Experimental Union**

The annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on the 12th and 13th of January.

"Particular attention will be given this year to the increased production of food stuffs. There was never a time in the history of the British Empire when such close attention should be given to increased production of the real necessities of life. The following are some of the subjects which are to be discussed at the annual meeting: "Ontario's Opportunity in food production under Present Conditions," "Bean Growing in Ontario," "Canada's Chance in Heavy Horse Breeding," "Some Important Ways in which Farm Life in Ontario might be improved," "Agricultural Information Gleaned on a Recent Trip to New Zealand, Australia, China and Japan," etc.

Cheap rates have been arranged for on the certificate plan. For fuller particulars and a copy of the program apply to the Secretary, O. A. Zovis, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

One of the fullest and most practical books dealing with fruit insects that has yet been issued is the Manual of Fruit Insects of Slingerland and Crosby, of the New York State College of Agriculture. The life, history, methods of identification and control of all fruit insects known in America are dealt with in this new manual.

**50 Be Ready**

FOR THE FIRST BIG ANNUAL SALE OF THE

**Brant District Holstein Breeders**

TO BE HELD IN

**Brantford, January 27, 1915**

(Old Commercial Stables). 1 p.m. sharp.

We extend to all our fellow breeders a welcome to this big Sale. It is our first. No effort will be spared to make it a good one. Get a catalogue and note the animals we are offering. See Farm and Dairy of next week for further information.

G. W. CLEMONS, President ST. GEORGE, ONT. N. P. SAGER, Secretary  
COL. WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer

**Spraying Apparatus from \$6 Up**

We make the world-famous SPRAMOTOR in many styles and sizes, to fit every need. If you have felt the want of a spraying machine you need a SPRAMOTOR—the machine that won 100 Gold-Medals and First Awards all over the world.

Here's a straight, free offer that puts you under an obligation whatever, and will benefit you. The

**Spramotor**

It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it

catalogue is published with a valuable treatise on Crop Diseases, fully illustrated.

Write us giving some particulars of what you could use a spraying machine for, and we will mail the book at once, together with full details of a SPRAMOTOR best suited to your case. Don't put it off—write to-day.

Made in Canada. No Duty to Pay.

**Heard Spramotor Co., 216 King St. LONDON, Can.**

**SYDNEY BASIC SLAG**

**WILL GROW YOUR CROPS AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER AVAILABLE TO ONTARIO FARMERS**

That is a strong statement to make and if every farmer believed it the demand for our goods would be greater than the supply. You say every man selling fertilizer in Ontario tells the same tale. Quite true, but Basic Slag is different from any other fertilizer ever sold in Ontario. Let us supply.

1. Basic Slag is no unfriended fertilizer. It has been used in Europe in increasing quantities for about 30 years; the world's consumption in 1913 being three and a half million tons.
2. Basic Slag has been used in the Maritime Provinces for fifteen years. The farmers of Nova Scotia applied fifteen thousand tons to their lands last season, the Annapolis Valley alone using five thousand tons for fruit growing.
3. Basic Slag has been introduced into Quebec during recent years and the consumption increased last season to six thousand tons.
4. Basic Slag was first introduced into Ontario in 1913 when 250 tons were sold experimentally. As the result the consumption last business already done, the sales will not be less than 3,000 tons.
5. Basic Slag liberates the Potash which exists in practically all heavy soils, thus rendering the farmers independent of the German supply.
6. Basic Slag costs the farmer about 60 per cent less money than any fertilizer he has hitherto used.

If these facts have any significance it is surely worth your while to get an experience of Sydney Basic Slag this season. If we have no agent in your district we will send you a ton direct from the factory for \$20, delivered free at your station, cash with order.

This price leaves us a loss on account of the heavy freight on small lots, but it is worth something to us to get our goods introduced into your district. What would be better still is for you to take a carload of 20 tons and distribute same among your neighbors. If you think you could do so drop us a line and our general sales-agent will give you a call at once and talk the matter over.

Descriptive literature and all particulars on application to:

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

**Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE**



The increased recognition of the value of purebred registered Holstein cattle is shown in the number of certificates of registration and transfer issued by this association last year as compared with the previous year. The increase is over 21% per cent, while the gain over 1912 is 30 dollars per cent. The fact that the dairy breed association approaches the number of certificates we have issued, should certainly be significant to you, if you have been "so fence" wondering whether or not you should buy Holsteins.

Sold for 1915 Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Box 123, Brantford, Ont.

**THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST**



**THE PEERLESS**

**Broad Like a Steel Bridge**

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed bridges, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

**Peerless Gates**

are made of first-class material. Frame works of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe hinged gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fences, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents and nearly every territory. Agents wanted in open territory.

**DANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LIM.**  
Windsor, Ont. Brantford, Ont.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

### PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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**ADVERTISING RATES.** 10 cents a line for one inch an insertion. One page 40 inches, one column 3 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of 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 advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

### A Milking Machine Caution

THE mechanical milker is now performing its twice-a-day chore satisfactorily on hundreds of Canadian farms. Its value as a labor-saver has been demonstrated. It is only a question of time until every dairy farmer with a fair-sized herd will consider a milking machine as essential a part of his equipment as a binder or mower.

Just at this time when the milking machine is becoming popular, let us utter a word of caution—the milking machine will never be popular with city health officers unless greater sanitary precautions are taken in their use than has been the case up to the present. The attitude that the city health inspectors may take towards the machine is important, as an increasing proportion of the milk and cream produced in Canada is being used for city consumption. At the same time cities are extending their control over the production of this important element of their food supply, and it is only right that they should do so.

Government experimental stations have produced clean milk with the machine. The average dairy farmer has not. In New Zealand even the cheese and butter makers are becoming hostile to the machine-milk product, claiming it to be so badly contaminated that a high-class butter or cheese cannot be made from it. At Macdonald College recently bacteriological tests were taken of milk drawn by machine and by hand on farms supplying Montreal with milk. A single comparison typical of others may be given. In the "agar" count 700,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre of milk were found on one farm on which the milking machine was used. The average of six farms in the neighborhood where the cows are still milked by hand showed a bacteria count of 36,000. The "colon" count showed 800 bacteria per c. c. in machine milk, as compared with 280 per c. c. as the average of the six

neighboring farms. On not one of the nine farms visited on which milking machines are used could the milk be classed as good from a bacteriological standpoint.

It is evident that in the milking machine is adopted it must be a case of not less sanitary precautions, but more. Irresponsible milking machine agents who put forward the argument that, as the milk is not exposed to the air when passing through the machine, it is necessarily clean, give advice that must not be taken too seriously; at least, not if the milking machine is to be a factor in the production of milk for the high-class city trade in Canada.

### Dollars Are Lost

WHEN half the oat crop is hauled out the unfortunate farmer pities himself, and receives the sympathy of all his luckier neighbors. So, too, when one loses by theft. A Wellington county farmer had a flock of fifty fine turkeys all ready for the Thanksgiving market. The night before they were to be slaughtered, forty of them were stolen. The whole neighborhood was up in arms with righteous indignation.

When we lose through the vicissitudes of nature, or the dishonesty of neighbors, we are not to blame. Some of us, however, are deliberately robbing ourselves. Such a one is he who allows half the value of the manure to leach away in the barnyard. Such a loss is just as true an indication of bad management as the loss of half the grain out of the bags on the way to the mill because of neglect to patch the holes. The dollars may not be lost so directly in the leaching process as in the leaking process, but lost they are. That fertility placed back in the soil would make more bushels of dollar wheat or fifty cent oats than the soil can ever make without it. Financially speaking, there is no difference between robbing yourself and being robbed by others.

### A Dual Purpose Enthusiast

ALL breeds of cattle are dual purpose breeds. This is a point we sometimes forget in discussing the relative merits of special purpose and the so-called dual purpose breeds. The situation was so well put by Mr. Jas. Rettie in the course of a recent conversation that we reproduce an extract herewith:

"The Holstein is a dual purpose animal," said Mr. Rettie. "The only difference between the Holstein breeders and the Dairy Shorthorn men is that we put the emphasis on the milk and they put the emphasis on the beef. So far as milk producing abilities are concerned, there is no argument. In my own herd of twenty-five cows, and five of them two-year-old heifers, we realized an average of \$140 each for milk last year at condenser prices, and this in addition to the liberal quantities of milk that were used in raising calves. Now for the beef side of the argument. I sold three cows recently, which for one reason or another were of no more use in the dairy, to the butcher. He paid me \$100 to \$110 each for these cows. When I must discard cows, I can sell them for as much as the dual purpose fellows. In fact, one dual purpose fancier just told me he sold three dual purpose cows for \$180, or less than I received for mine. My experience leads me to believe that Holstein steers will grow just as rapidly as Shorthorn steers, perhaps more so. It seems to me that dual purpose cattle, with the emphasis on the milk, are the most profitable. For this class of dual purpose animal I am an enthusiast."

Advocates of the dairy Shorthorn, Red Poll, and other dual purpose breeds so-called, have a habit of talking as if cows of the more distinct dairy breeds must be sold to the fertilizer factory when their use in the dairy is past. This is a

mistake. Dairy cows may be fattened and sold for beef. Dairy steers in experimental tests have made gains as rapidly and as cheaply as steers of any breed. If they will not realize as much as a hundred when sold, we must remember that the beef bred steer would have to realize a premium many times as great as he now does to counter-balance the superior milking qualities of the dams of the dairy bred steers. Farm and Dairy does not wish to be construed as advocating the rearing of steers of dairy breeding. We are merely pointing out that they may be raised with more profit than Shorthorn steers if the production of the dams is also taken into consideration. He who has a good dairy herd would be ill advised to change to the Dairy Shorthorn because of the questionable advantage of breeding his own feeding steers.

### The Tarriff and Food Imports

THE American farmer, be his home in Canada or the United States, has little to fear from outside competition. He has always competed with the world in the marketing of his produce, and he can continue to do so. Leaning on the tariff is not his natural attitude. He can stand firmly on his own feet.

Take the meat situation in the United States as an instance. When Wilson talked of reducing the tariff on feedstuffs, stand pat protectionists appealed to the farmer for help. They assured him that his markets would be ruined by Argentine competition. The United States market has now been open to Argentine for many months. In October, 1913, 2,069,794 pounds of fresh and frozen meat were imported from that country. In December the imports totalled 9,440,448 pounds, and the total for four months was 24,479,944 pounds. In the same time 17,729,621 pounds of beef were imported from other countries, except Argentine. These quantities look large, but when we consider that the present beef production of United States for one year is estimated at somewhat less than 7,000,000,000 pounds and the imports of fresh and frozen beef from all countries at the present rate would amount to two per cent. of the national production and the imports from Argentine about 1.3 per cent., we see that the competition is not so serious as would appear at first sight. Farmers who were lined up on the protectionists' side have now found that the fear which drove them into the ranks and the stand-patists, was largely illusory.

Take another instance—corn in Canada. Protectionists would have us believe that if the barriers were removed from foreign produce our markets would be glutted. If there is any one foreign grain with which we might fear to compete, it is corn. The United States is the greatest corn producing country in the world. Argentine, too, has large quantities of corn for export. But on corn the barriers have been down for years. Corn for any purpose other than distillery uses may enter Canada free of customs taxation. And yet the corn producing counties in south-western Ontario are going ahead by leaps and bounds and the corn production in Canada is continually on the increase.

The scare cries circulated through the laud have but little basis in fact. The firm markets for both beef in the United States and for corn in Canada dispense any amount of theoretical reasoning on the necessity of tariffs to protect the farmer. And would not Canada be much better off if all industries were as self-reliant and independent as it is that of farming?

©livity is a charm that attracts the love of all men, and too much is better than to show too little.

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**Swine Pointers**

Hogs utilize a great deal of feed that would otherwise go to waste. Here is the secret of profitable pig raising. Profits depend on management and better management is possible with small herds.

About one man in 10,000 can take hold of a good feeding proposition and make it pay. Pigs show to best advantage as a by-product on the farm.

The plunger won't make money out of pigs. The men who make money out of pigs are the ones who stick consistently to their breeding year in and year out. When markets are high they reap the benefit. When markets are low they are not over-loaded. Even at low prices hogs furnish a good market for home grown grains. Hogs go down but then eventually come up again, so stay with the business.

"Business as Usual" and "Quality Better than Usual" should be the slogan of the hog breeder and feeder to-day.

**Age to Breed Sows**

There is quite a difference of opinion in regard to the age at which a sow should be bred. A good many breed the sows so as to have them farrow when about one year old, and have good success. To raise pigs successfully there is one thing certain, we must breed from mature sows, and my idea is that no set rule exists in regard to the age at which the sow should be bred the first time, nor depends upon the maturity of the animal than its age.

Although I never had a sow bred at this age, I have heard hog men of good authority say that sows may be bred when they are either eight or 14 months old, and if fully developed the younger age is usually the better. But a sow at the age of eight months that has been properly fed and cared for should weigh from 180 to 200 pounds and at this weight, if well developed, she should produce a fair litter of vigorous pigs.

If the sow is a good mother I should retain her as a breeder as long as she will breed, raising two litters a year. Provide comfortable quarters in both cold and warm weather. Don't be stingy with the bedding, or neglectful about cleaning out the pen, especially the feeding room.—Rural Life.

**A Place for Old Lumber**

Here is a small quirk in farm management; a suggestion on what to do with odd pieces of lumber. Nail under the joint over the implement house, or in some other convenient place and slide old pieces of lumber over these slats and under the floor above.

The biggest part of a simple repair job on the farm is often locating a piece of lumber to fit. If odd lumber is kept in piles it is often necessary to tear a pile to pieces before we find what we want. Following the plan that I have suggested, it is easy to locate the piece that will most nearly meet our requirements without any great amount of handling.—F.E.E.

A startling proportion of diseases among farm animals are caused by poorly lighted, ill ventilated and damp stable.

**"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE MEAL**

**FINE GROUND OR NUTTED**

**FEED IT WITH EVERY MEAL**

Great Britain could never have sustained its eminence in beef and dairy products without Lined Oil Cake. On the largest farms one cattle to five hundred dollars a year is expended in Britain, to the famous Darlington beef and dairy districts, the following ratios for Lined Oil Cake a day, with a mixture of roots, oats, barley and mill feed. Sheep and milk cows both get Oil cake to the extent of about 2 pounds a day.

Feed Fresh T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist of the Dominion Experiment Farm, Ottawa, submitting a table showing proportions of fattening and beef-producing qualities of the following feeding substances in general use:

Feeding Stuff (Producer)	Protein (Flesh)	Carbo-Hydrates (Fat)
Lined Oil Cake (ground) ..	52.9	7.9
Bushwheat ..	10.0	2.2
Corn ..	10.3	5.0
Oats ..	11.8	29.7
Wheat ..	11.9	21.1
Barley ..	12.4	18.99
Sheeps ..	14.0	4.5
Iran ..	15.4	4.0
Midland ..	15.6	6.0
Pea Meal ..	21.2	1.4
Wheat Meal ..	23.1	5.2

Protein is the most costly, necessary and valuable element in food. Write for our free booklet "Facts for Farmers."

**CANADA LINED OIL MILLS**  
TORONTO - MONTREAL

**The Fairbanks - Morse Eclipse Engine**  
Made in Canada

Is not expensive—two months wages of one man will pay for it. It will do more work than any iron when attached to a pump, churn, cream separator, washing machine, feed mill, corn sheller or other light machine. It is less cumbersome and less expensive than a wind-mill.

It is always ready when wanted and works every minute of the time regardless of wind or weather. Costs only a few cents an hour to operate and requires no experience. Ask for catalogue and learn all about this little Canadian made money maker.



Scales, Feed Mills, Grinders, Tractors, Pumps, Water and Light Systems.

**The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited**

Montreal Toronto  
St. John's Ottawa  
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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

**EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY**

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Cages supplied free.

**The DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

Western Farm and Dairy when writing.

**Farmers' FORGE 5.90**  
HANDY

Your chance to get a handy Farm Forge for quick repair work. No better investment on the farm—save repair bills and trips to town. N.S. 21—As a special leader we offer this Farm Forge, with 6-inch fan, 18-inch barrel, 30-in. high, 5.90 complete with windshield. Freight Paid Ontario and East. We specialize in Blacksmith's Tools for Farm and Shop—Catalogue free.

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**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER**

**130 Egg INCUBATOR**  
**130 Chick Brooder**  
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No. of bars.	Stays.	Inches Height.	Spacing of horizontals.	Price an Old Ontario.
6	40	32	6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 0	\$.022
7	48	32	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	..24
7	48	32	5, 5 1/2, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 10, 10	..25
8	42	32	6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 3/4, 6 3/4, 6 3/4	..27
8	42	16 1/2	6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 3/4, 6 3/4, 6 3/4	..28
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8	47	16 1/2	4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2	..30
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9	52	16 1/2	4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2	..38
10	48	16 1/2	3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2	..38
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11	50	16 1/2	3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2	..38

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It is better to be wise and not to seem so, than to seem wise and not to be so.—Plato.

## A Matter o' Business

ALBERT G. MACKINNON  
(Continued from last week)

SOME days later Wattie sauntered into the joiner's shop in the village. He chose the hour when the apprentices were away for their dinner, and Big Rory, as he was locally known, was busy finishing some extra work. Rory McCallum was a hard working man and was skilled in his trade. He was reputed to have made lots of money, and no wonder, for he toiled incessantly, allowing himself but half time for meals.

His home was guarded by two sisters. Both were tall, bony and masculine. When Rory left his workshop and passed into the house he became from custody until daylight called him to his task. On Sundays they walked one on each side of him to church, and he sat between them in the pew. Many pitied him, some blamed him, but all agreed that now he had not the spirit to break his bondage.

"That's gey sad news about Mistress McLeod," said Wattie, seating himself on a pile of boards. "The Laird is pitin' her out at the term."

The big joiner took a firmer grip of his saw and drove it with more fierceness than skill through the wood he was cutting.

"If the Laird does that he'll repent o' it," said the surly answer.

"Weel, that will no dae Mrs. McLeod muckle good. She'll be o'er the seas lang afore then."

"What for shud she leave the parish," asked Rory, looking round with an anger on his visior.

"You're forgettin' her son Airchie oot o' Alberta," responded Wattie, as he began to whittle a piece of stick with a knife.

"An' what kind o' hame wull that be for his mither?"

"A shack wi' verra leete comforts for any wumman, forbye ane that has been brocht up like Mistress McLeod," was Wattie's reply. Then he continued, as he casually turned the stick over in his hands. "It's a gey cauld place i' the winter. Just think o' saaxy degrees o' frost. Mon, Rory, she'll no stand i' her age."

"She's no sae auld as ye're makin' oot," interrupted the joiner with some irritation in his voice.

"Maybe, but onyway I'll no gie her lang o' that climate. The fact is at lang ourselves, Rory, it will be the death o' her."

The joiner by this time had laid down his tool. He was n' longer fit for work. Besides, his big, clumsy brain was beginning to think.

"Ay, it's murder," he said slowly, "an' I'll tell the Laird sae myself."

"Ye'll dae nae guid but only anger him. His mind is made up. He's gaein' tae tak' Lochbend in the hame farm, an' I hae no doubt, if he's let alone, he'll gie the mistress fair compensation. Noo, what you an' I hae got tae do is to try an' be o'

some kind o' practical help tae her; an' that reminds me o' what brocht me here. I hae made up my mind tae gie her the chests she'll be needin' for takin' oot her things, an' I'm goein' tae gie ye the order for the makin' o' them. Mind ye, they are tae be o' the verra best material, an' ye'll hae tae do it reasonable."

"What size o' boxes wull ye be wantin'?" asked Rory in a half-abstent-minded sort of way.

"That's just it. I canna tell ye myself; but ye'll gang up there the nicht tae Lochbend an' see the mis-



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dress, an' tak the measurements. She's tae get a' she wants, and ye maun be quek about it, or ye'll no get your siller."

"Ay, I'll gang the nicht," said Rory in a voice that sounded far distant from his thoughts.

When Wattie was gone the joiner went mechanically on with his work, and forgot all his dinner, until the strident voice of Sarah, his sister, startled him from the doorway.

"What are ye standin' gowrin' at when the dinner has been ready these ten meentes. Come awa' the instant an' no keep Betsy an' me waitin'!"

Big Rory followed meekly; but the meal was a silent one, and the sisters little guessed the resolution that was forming within the stolid head of their brother.

All the afternoon he was in the same mood, and the apprentices began to take liberties, until to their astonishment he told them to go home an hour before the usual time.

"Is the supper no ready yet?" Rory asked impatiently of his sisters as he entered the house before even a cloth was laid on the table.

"What's a' the hurry the nicht?" snapped Sarah. "Standin' a' efternoon daein' nothin' but starin' oot o' the workshop seems tae hae gien ye a greater appetite than workin'. Weel, hands for the sharper for another half an hour's waitin'!"

When the meal came it was another silent one, and Rory seemed as anxious to have it over as he was to get it. When they rose from the table Betsy said:

"See here, Rory, I want ye tae hold this skein o' wool for me while I roll it into a ball."

"Ye'll hae tae wait a wee, as I'm gaein' up stairs the noo."

It was the first note of rebellion on the part of the younger brother, and his sisters looked after him in amazement as he left the room.

"What can he be after the nicht?" remarked Sarah to Betsy ten minutes later. Rory's bedroom was over the dining room, and as the house was old, they could hear every footfall above.

"He's pullin' oot drawers as if he were dressin' himself," was the answer in tones of suspicion.

Could they have looked through the ceiling they would have been dumbfounded at the actions of their brother. He was standing before a mirror, and on his table lay a selection of neckties which he had long forgotten by his sisters to wear on the Sunday because of their color. He had chosen the flashiest of the lot, and with bold determination was tying it into a neck-knot.

When at last he was dressed to his satisfaction he very quietly opened his door and began to creep stealthily

tae Wattie's for measurements pit on yer auld things."

"No, I'm gaein' as I am," replied Rory, taking the law into his own hands for the first time, and feeling the exhilaration of it.

The sisters listened as he went down the garden path and turned on to the hill to reach the village or "He's no gaein' tae the village or Wattie's. He's awa' up the hill towards Lochbend," was Betsy's comment.

"It's the first time I ever heard Rory tell a lee. What wud oor puir mither say?" Sarah exclaimed, with tragedy in her voice.

Meanwhile Rory was striking along with no conscience to prick his own heart as he felt a tremor at his heart, but to turn back now and face his sisters was much worse than to go on.

"Wattie has sent me tae tak' measurements for packin' cases," was how he introduced himself as he held out his hand to the widow. "I'm grieved tae hear ye're thinkin' o' leavin' us."

They were standing alone in the little parlor of the farm-house, where everything from the carefully dusted ornaments to the neat arranged papers on the table seemed to Rory a part of the woman before him.

"Yes, I cannot understand what the Laird means by putting me out; for he has always proved himself a kind friend, and it will break my heart to leave the parish where I have lived all my days." As Mrs. McLeod spoke, tears welled into her eyes, and it was the sight of them that broke the last barrier of reserve in Big Rory's heart.

"Mary," he stammered, "there's nae need for ye tae leave the parish. If ye'll let me, I'll build a better hoose than ye've ever had, among yer ain folk who a' respect ye. Only ye maun tak' me wi' the hoose, Mary. I'm tired o' jivin' in lame wi'-wi' my sisters, an' if ye dinna help me there's no anither who will. Ye ken hoo fond we were o' each other when we were boy an' girl. See, dae ye remember the rose ye aince gae me? Here it is," and the joiner took from a flap in his pocket-book a piece of paper with a crumpled rose stem. "I have nae changed, Mary, except on the outside," he added awkwardly.

She let him lead her to the sofa and they sat down hand in hand, forgetting how many years had flown since the childish days when they had been inseparable companions.

"There'll be no need for measurements the nicht," said Rory with a smile, as at a glance he saw Lochbend, "an' Sarah will get the surprise o' her life when she hears o' the matter o' business I've had in hand."

Big Rory had no fear as he stepped briskly down the hill, for he knew that now he had the support of another woman who to him was the best in all the world.

The only one who was not surprised at the news was Wattie. The Laird laughed when he met him a few days later.

"You have just been making a pawn of me, Wattie," he said. "It's a queer time for a matter o' business," was Betsy's exclamation.

"Wattie McNab has gien me an order, an' I'm gaein' for measurements."

"Ye're in yer 'bosses' onyhoos," commanded Sarah in tones of authority. "Ye're no tae spoil yer sawblath suit wi' warkin' in it. If ye hae tae gang

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### The Upward Look

#### "Our Poor"

"The poor always you have with you."—John xii., 8.

These words are as true now as on the day so many years ago, when Christ said them, and they will be true, as long as there is oppression, wrong and injustice upon our fair earth.

We all have some poor neighbors. They may not be where we can often see them, but if we will to know, we can find them near, very near, our own homes.

In three small, dark rooms was found a slender 14-year-old girl, who apologized for looking untidy because she had just finished the scrubbing, and said: "No, I do not know of anyone that needs help," then added with dignity: "There are five of us children, but my goes out all the time working." She craved questions about her father, but as the ladies were leaving she handed over the two-week-old baby with an endearing "You little terror, you!" to a little sister who took it with a beaming look of loving pride and followed them out into the alley. "Please, our father is in jail for drunkenness," she said, "and the children don't know."

In another case, in a poor, dilapidated house, a delicate looking woman with six children answered: "Yes, there's a widow woman that wants work and clothes for her baby. She used to earn \$12 a month, and then could manage nicely, but since the war she gets only \$3 and that not regular. Of course me and the children can't see them go without, so we just share up." Then she said in a croak tone: "No wonder the poor thing has had bad luck. She stole her mother's wedding ring to be married with."

As our Saviour lived among such people and worked for them and loved them, may each and every one help to get work for those crying pitifully for it, and all the necessities for those needing them so sorely.—I. H. N.

#### Sane Eating Begots Health

Mrs. James Putnam, Bromo Co., Que. I am a one time believer in the old maxim that the best compliment to the cook is to partake liberally of her cookery. "My boys just can't eat enough," says the proud mother, whose boast is that she can cook more acceptably for her family than anyone else could. You have heard this expression dozens of times. So have I. But I am no longer a believer in this old maxim. I have a better one: "The best compliment to the cook is the health and vitality of her family."

There is a big difference between these two maxims. The change from the one to the other means a revolution in all of our ideas on the subject of dietetics. The old fashioned cook filled in the first course of the meal with the plain materials that filled the hungry men and women and boys and girls. Of these the family partook of as much as the appetite demanded. The demands of nature were satisfied. The second course consisted of more appetizing foods, calculated to attract the already satiated appetite and cause the diners to eat of this course, in addition to what they really needed.

Such was my table a few years ago. Now things are changed. We have all trained ourselves to eat in proportion to our needs. Cakes, pies and puddings, which represented an immense amount of work, have been almost entirely done away with. I find

that men appreciate the simple things more than fancy cookery once they become accustomed to a simple menu. I know that I am frequently criticized by my neighbors because of my plain cooking, but my family are delighted with the results.

We are healthier now than we were when I was tempting the appetites of my family with sweet and highly seasoned cookery. Our living expenses have gone down. It may be hard to believe it, but it is true, that our meals are more appreciated than they were before, as we bring to the table a healthy appetite. If there is one idea I would like to impress upon other women who like myself, must do their own housework in addition to cooking for a large family, it is that simplicity in eating begets health and reduces labor.

#### Recreation and Relaxation

Mrs. J. McIntyre, Welland Co., Ont.

We women in the country plan our recreation and relaxation from household duties as carefully as we plan our work? I suppose those of us who consider that we have system down to a science can answer in the affirmative. The majority of us, I believe, are too apt to let the recreation side of our life drift along and allow it to just happen when circumstances permit.

We all know that work is a good thing, but it is the right of all that recreation should be intermingled with the work. One way in which we should seek a diversion from work is that of getting out amongst other women. Let us make it a point to go to town at least two or three times a month. We should all belong to some church and social organization as well. There will meet with other women, converse with them, forget our own little worries and unconsciously take on new thoughts which will serve to make us better minded.

The rural telephone has made a wonderful difference in our homes. How a chat over the phone on a rainy day or when one has a fit of "the blues" makes things take on a brighter aspect. After a cheery conversation with a neighbor we go back to our work with new vigor and pleasant thoughts to divert our attention from little worries that are continually cropping up.

I think too that every woman should take an opportunity to a small degree at least and to visit her friends. While visitors may mean a little extra work and if, in making a visit to a neighbor, we have to put off some of our housework as a result, the interfering very detrimental occurs, and we are much benefited by the diversion.

Rural mail delivery has also made things more congenial for we farm women. It is easily possible nowadays to receive the day papers, as well as various magazines, which enable us to keep in touch with the live topics of the day, and by keeping up our reading we keep our brain active.

The true homemaker finds the greater part of her pleasure in the life of her husband and wife to make that home as comfortable and happy as possible.

#### The Noiseless Trumpet

An old Scotch lady was compelled to carry an ear trumpet with her wherever she went. Upon visiting a small church in Scotland not long ago she was watched very suspiciously by the sexton until she reached her seat. Then, as if he could stand the suspicion no longer, he went over to her, and shaking a warning finger emphatically, he said: "Madam—jist git it seet, and oot ye gane!"



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### The Makers' Corner

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

### Practice What You Preach

A patron came to a certain creamery one morning to get a jar of butter, relates James Sorenson in The Dairy Record. He was in a hurry and forgot that he had his pipe in his mouth when he entered the creamery but the buttermaker who was doing some work around the churn soon espied the pipe and he at once requested the patron to leave the pipe on the outside, and he remarked that the tobacco smoke might spoil a whole churnful of butter. The patron took the rebuke in good nature and even excused himself for being so careless. Nothing more was said about it and the patron got his butter and went on his way though he wondered for a while whether tobacco smoke really was as bad as the buttermaker tried to make out, but then he finally thought that there must be something to it, or else the buttermaker would not have asked him to leave his pipe outside, and then he further argued with himself that the buttermaker is an expert in his line and he ought to know. The patron simply felt all right about the matter, and whenever he came to the creamery after butter he was very careful to keep his pipe out of sight.

One day this same patron came to the creamery for his jar of butter, and he stepped into the churn room without being noticed by the buttermaker who was busily engaged in packing butter into jars. When the buttermaker did notice the patron and turned to ask him what he wanted, both of them had a peculiar feeling come over them, and it was all due to the fact that the buttermaker had an old cob pipe firmly gripped between his teeth. To make a long story short, the reader can readily imagine how the patron felt when he saw the same buttermaker smoking a pipe in the creamery, who a short time before told him to keep his pipe on the outside, and the buttermaker felt like dropping through the floor of the creamery. It was a case of a man not practicing what he preached, and we will bet that the patron in question has lost what little confidence he ever had in the buttermaker.

We don't know where the question of whether a man should be allowed in the creamery or not, nor whether tobacco smoke will spoil the butter, though we firmly believe that no smoking should be allowed in the churn room, but above all, we believe that the buttermaker should not smoke in the creamery himself, if he forbid others to do so.

### Why Object to Lime Water?

By Prof. G. L. McKay

I cannot understand why any objection should be raised to the use of lime water to correct the acidity in cream. In the first place, lime is one of the natural constituents of milk, cream and butter. The person who drinks a glass of milk would consume one and one-half times as much lime as would be found in a pound of butter. An infant's feed of milk containing a teaspoon of lime water that the physician prescribes for the baby will also contain about one and one-half times as much lime as is found in a pound of butter. A person who drinks a glass of water in a lime one region consumes more lime than can be found in a pound of butter. If it is true, then, the opposition to the use of neutralizer, especially lime

water, cannot be from a health or sanitary standpoint. There is no logical reason why lime water should be prohibited for correcting the acidity in cream than there would be in prohibiting the use of starters or pasteurization. Pasteurization reduces the acidity in cream to some extent, and in adding a starter to cream, we are doing it for the purpose of souring it.

Its Advantages  
Lime water does not remove any of the objectionable odors in cream. It merely neutralizes the acidity. In addition to this, neutralising enables the manufacturer to pasteurize sour cream without having a great loss of fat in the buttermilk, as it keeps the casein in a succulent condition, especially where lime water has been used before the cream is pasteurized. The intelligent use of lime water as a neutralizer will prevent metallic flavor in butter.

In this country, at the present time, probably about 65 per cent of the butter made in factories is manufactured from hand separated cream. The hand separator is used so extensively because it is more economical for the farmer to separate his own cream on the farm than to hitch up a team and haul his milk to a factory, no matter how short the distance. In addition to the above, he has his own sweet skim milk for his young stock, thus avoiding any danger of contamination from other herds.

With the great majority of people who patronize creameries, dairying is a side issue; therefore they will not deliver cream daily. This means that cream will be delivered by possibly 80 or 90 per cent of the patrons in a more or less sour condition. When the manufacturer gets this cream he can neutralize this acid with lime water made from chemically pure lime and then pasteurize the cream and destroy the bacteria present. Then he can use a pure culture for ripening the cream, thus making a purer and more sanitary grade of butter.

### Convictions Under the Dairy Industry Act

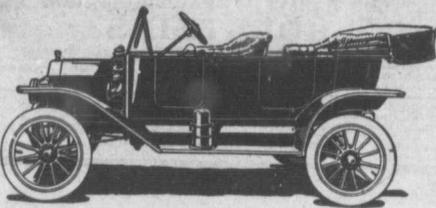
A cheese manufacturer of Frontenac county was charged before a local magistrate recently, by Inspector J. F. Singleton, with two violations of the new dairy regulations governing the branding of butter. One charge was for failing to brand "whey butter" as such, while the other complaint was that he had branded whey butter as creamery. The defendant was fined on both charges and also required to pay the costs of prosecution. This is the first conviction under the regulations which came into force on September 1st.

Three charges of selling butter containing over the legal limit of 16 per cent of water were laid against a dealer of Montreal recently. The defendant pleaded guilty in all three cases and was fined accordingly.

### Sayings of Authorities

"Green cheese mould more rapidly in the bars and turn out with an unattractive appearance. Are other manufacturers careless about the appearance of their goods? They have never taken so much care to attract the eye as now. If we take a leaf from their book we are offered to add one-make cheese we care offered to add one-quarter to one-half a cent for the maker or to ensure it being a better article."  
—G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for E. Ont.

"When we come to manufacture a greater amount of butter than can be sold on the local market, we will have to adopt cream grading."  
—Frank Hens, Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.



"MADE IN CANADA"

### Is it three hours to town in a buckboard — or thirty minutes in a sturdy Ford?

More than seventeen thousand Canadian Farmers drive Fords because they make the necessary trips to town during the busy season in the shortest possible time—at the smallest possible expense—and they don't eat when they aren't working.

Ford Touring Car \$500. Ford Runabout \$340. Ford Coupelet \$350. Ford Sedan \$1150. Ford Town Car \$840. (All cars sold fully equipped f. o. b. Ford, Ont.)

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits. If we sell 30,000 new cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915, Write for catalog F.

Ford Motor Company  
OF CANADA, LIMITED.  
Ford, Ontario



## CREAM

We say least and pay most. Money talks. Let ours talk to you. Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

## CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retro the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discerning shippers patronize us. Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd. 519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

## CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream. Drop us a card for particulars. Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 32-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to care roost in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

## WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for Good Quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us. Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd. TORONTO, ONT.

95 CENTS SENT ON TRIAL

## AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Price, On Trial, Guarantee, Reliability and Protection are features which make the American Cream Separator stand supreme in its field today. \$3 95 buys a new, easy running, perfect skimming separator that skims warm or cold milk and makes heavy or light cream. Sanitary "marvel" bowl, easily cleaned. Thoroughly protected gears. Picture illustrates our larger capacity machines.

### 20 Year Guarantee

Backed by a reliable company.

Wholesale agents made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B. and Toronto, Ont.

Whether your dairy is large or small, write for catalog at once. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 2209 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.**  
**HOLSTEINS**  
 Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 3 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Deans with records from 30 lbs. to 90 lbs. 157 days. We are short room and will price them low if taken soon.  
 DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.  
 GORDON H. MANNING, Mgr.

**HANDSOME, BLOCKY BULL CALF** Born Oct. 29, 1914—about half white—by great sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, and from a 2,575 lb. 537-001, Lady 8901 of Appleton, by a gd.-son, Sir Admiral Ormsby, the sire of Jenny Boners Ormsby, who holds a world's record. Write for catalogue and prices.  
 JNO. ANDERSON B. R. L. OXFORD MILLS, ONT.

# Read This New Fertilizer Booklet

WE would like the readers of this publication to get a copy of our new fertilizer booklet and read it. We know they will be fully repaid for doing so.

The booklet treats the fertilizer question in a simple, frank and understandable manner. Let us quote you one paragraph from page 9 of the booklet. It says—

"The fertilizer question has long been a vexing one, and, until recent years, accurate information regarding the different fertilizers and their functions in relation to soils and crops has not been available. Experience is an excellent teacher, still definite knowledge is greatly to be desired, and will mean a great deal to everyone interested in the products of the soil."

The booklet then proceeds to give definite knowledge about soils, plant food, crop requirements, and the various kinds of fertilizers such as ground bone, blood, animal tankage, lime carbonate, ground peat, acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, potash, sulphate of ammonia, hardwood ashes, sheep manure, etc.

Everyone who reads this booklet carefully will gain a big fund of useful knowledge about the fertilizer question. He will know how to fertilize intelligently. And every farmer should do his utmost to grow bigger crops than ever while the war is on.

Take our advice and write for our new fertilizer booklet right now before you've a chance to forget doing so:

*Yours for bumper crops*

## The Ontario Fertilizers, Limited WEST TORONTO, ONT.

# MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 4.—What will the year bring forth? Looking back over the past years we believe that Canada withstood the shock of war well, all things considered. For years we have been a borrowing nation and debts have accumu-

lated to the point where our interest amounts to \$9,000,000 a month. Then our sources of interest have been cut off. Canada quickly adjusted itself to changed conditions, but present strength shows a good prospect for the future. The more immediate effect of the war is not a pleasing one. We however, must expect to suffer along with others as a result of this almost worldwide war. The situation, so far as farm produce in general, depends largely on the length of the war. For staple commodities there will be a good demand so long as the war lasts. Its close is apt to cause a slump in prices.

## HAY WANTED

CLOVER OR MIXED HAY, in good lots. State price and quality. F.O.B. your station.  
 T. J. HETHERINGTON PETERBORO

## O. A. C. No. 72 OATS

FOR SALE  
 Grown from hand-picked seed, carefully weeded while growing, pure and as free from foul seeds as is possible to have them.  
 Government Test Reports: Not one noxious weed seed in a composite tested, taken out of an eight sample of forty drawings by inspector from about 5,000 bushels.  
 This variety has a great record as a heavy yielder of excellent quality of oats. Not only at O. A. C. Guelph, but wherever they have been grown for the last three or four years.  
 Samples, prices and further particulars on application.  
 A. FORSTER MARHAM, ONT.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FARM IN ONTARIO county, 233 acres. Extra good situation, soil and buildings. Write J. J. McNally, Otterville, Ont.

## FOR SALE

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 7 mos. old. Beautiful dark red. Dam, Rose, 7583; sire, Flower, 4353. He is a candy. Write G. A. SHAVER LYNDEN, ONT.

## Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of 3 yrs. age. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.  
 Long Distance Phone in house.  
 B. R. NESS HOWICK, QUE.

## HOLSTEINS BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

One bred by King Postville Arie Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Plat's, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as Junior 5-year-olds in 7 days. We are also offering 1 Young B. M. Cows, due in Oct.  
 BROWN BROS. LYON, O.

## Hurrah to the Bazaar for Holsteins

At Ferdale Stock Farms  
 15 Grade Heifers rising 3 yrs. in milk, to freshen from Dec. 25th on. Price \$75 each, this month only. A few reg. Bulls from 6 mos. to 1 year old.  
 PIERHELLE BROS., C. P. R., MT. ELGIN, ONT.  
 Phone—Bell 187, R. 1-2

## THE FAMOUS TENSEN BLOOD

Note for size, constitution and production—Angela Tensen—the champion 3-year-old of Canada. Others with 3-year-old records up to 23.5 lbs. butter in 4 and 99 lbs. milk in a day. Dam, R. O. P. up to 16,900 lbs. under farm conditions. Tensen blood bred with that of Evergreen March breeding. Note our offerings to the Norfolk Sale. Write us your needs for quantities or foundation stock.  
 WALLACE H. MASON, R. 4, SIMCOX, ONT.

WHEAT  
 Wheat has been wonderfully strong in the past week, and still continues on the upward trend in price. The position, No. 1 Northern, \$1.35; No. 2, \$1.32; No. 3, \$1.27; Ontario, \$1.15 to \$1.13.

CORN AND GRAYS  
 Western oats and corn are both in strong demand, although the volume of the upward trend in price is less during the winter season. Other grains are normal: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 60c; feed, 55c; No. 4, 50c; No. 5, 45c; No. 6, 40c; No. 7, 35c; No. 8, 30c; No. 9, 25c; No. 10, 20c; No. 11, 15c; No. 12, 10c; No. 13, 5c; No. 14, 0c; No. 15, 0c; No. 16, 0c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c; No. 21, 0c; No. 22, 0c; No. 23, 0c; No. 24, 0c; No. 25, 0c; No. 26, 0c; No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

POTATOES  
 Potatoes are still easy, with Ontario going at 50c and New Brunswick, 60c; French, 70c to 80c; Idaho, 80c to 90c.

EGGS  
 Eggs are unchanged from last week, fresh ones being quoted 50c to 55c; select, 55c to 60c and storage, 50c to 55c. Montreal quotes from 40c to 45c; selected, 45c to 50c and storage, 50c to 55c. Dressed poultry is slightly stronger. Chickens, 14c to 16c; turkeys, 16c to 17c; geese, 14c to 15c; ducks, 12c to 13c; live hogs unchanged, \$7.15 to \$7.30.

DAILY PRODUCE  
 There is a firmer feeling in the butter market and holders have advanced their quotations 1/2c to 3/4c on creamery butter. Considerable shipments of dairy butter have been made to Great Britain. The United States market has strengthened and fancy creamery is now quoted in Montreal from 25c to 30c; the price on fresh creamery prints is 30c to 35c; dairy butter, 24c to 26c; bakers, 20c to 25c; Montreal creamery, 27c to 29c; and seconds, 23c to 25c.

SALE TENDERS CLAIMED  
 Southern Ontario Cattle and Horse Company's sale, first day after annual meeting of Holstein Breeders' Association. W. F. Elliott, Unionville, first day after annual meeting of Holstein Breeders' Association.  
 A. C. Hardy & Sons, Paris, Jan. 26, 1915.  
 A. C. Hardy, Brockville, May 26, 1915.

THE HERD OF WALBURN RIVERS  
 Practically every animal owned by Mr. Rivers is the progeny of his first cow. The high average production of the herd is explained by the fact that the females are all of the same blood—the champion two-year-old R. O. P. bull, Mrs. Duchess Wayne Calamy 2nd, won her reputation by producing 1674 lbs. of milk and 846 lbs. of butter. She has also a 23,257 lb. record as a four-year-old. Her bull cow, Daney Wayne, also has a seven-day record of over 30 lbs. as a three-year-old. Fairmont Wayne and Daney Wayne, Daney's daughter, are cows, and old Dairy Albino De Kol Dutchess has a 19,500 lb. record when over 12 years of age.

The two-year-olds sired by Prince Aggie Meacham are also doing very well. The first eight daughters of this bull to be tested averaged over 15 lbs. of butter through their average age was under two years. The best one, Fairmont Aggie Wayne Meacham, made 17.8 lbs. and Duchess Aggie Wayne Meacham was not far behind with 16.8 lbs. Prince Aggie Meacham's successor is Canary Harrog, a straight, strong, large-bodied bull. He is a son of Canary Meacham's sister, Harrog's mother, is a son of Canary. His two nearest dams have an average of 117 lbs. of milk in a day. His heifers will no doubt prove capable of maintaining and improving the high reputation of "The Maples" herd.

**\$19**

**PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED**  
 (Steel Frame—Tilting Table)  
**ONLY \$19.00**  
 In Maritime Provinces \$20.00  
 FREIGHT PREPAID EAST OF FORT WILLIAM  
 It has all the latest improvements in wood-work construction. The frame is built of heavy angle steel bars strongly bolted together and rigidly braced in every direction by heavy flat steel bars. The shaft is a 4 in. piece of shaft-turned steel, and runs in well-lubricated, self-adjusting, dust-proof, non-heating boxes. The saw blade is protected by a heavy steel guard.  
 The tilting table has a roller at one end and for convenience in handling long poles. The balance wheel and pulley are interchangeable. The inside distance between the balance wheel and the saw blade is 3 ft. 6 in.  
 Size of pulley, 5 in. diameter by 6 in. face. Weight, 27 lb. without saw blade.  
 Our style No. 3 Pole Saw Frame with balance wheel on separate shaft below table. Price, \$27.00. Particulars on request.  
 Saw blades of any diameter from 24 inches to 30 inches can be supplied as follows:  
 24 in. \$4.45 26 in. \$5.25 28 in. \$6.05 30 in. \$6.85

**\$19**

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# Forest Ridge Holsteins

We are offering some very choice Young Bull, backed by High Official Records and Show Day Winners.

2 or 3 Females of the same breeding.

## L. H. LIPSIT & SONS

Stratfordville, Elgin Co., Ont.

### Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENRIE, YELD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERIEUX HENRIEVELD'S COUNTY DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE SRD. Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLLEN, THA ELA MONA, a son of COLARIEA JOHANNA LAD and MONA PALMER DE KOL.

Write for further information to MANAGER LAKEVIEW FARM - BRONTE, ONT.

### Villa View High-testing Holsteins

Headed by King Segis Alocasta Calamity-10 dams, 2 to 4 years old, averaging 1395 lbs. Several Young Bulls for sale—every one from a R.O.M. dam. Prices from \$50 to \$100. Write us. ARBOGAST BROS., SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

### OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type, combined with producing ability. Remember our public sale on March 24, 1915, and write for a catalogue. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application. W. E. THORSON, Secy.-Treasurer R. R. No. 7 WOODSTOCK, ONT.

## AVONDALE FARM

Has FIVE Young Bulls, eight to twelve months old, all full to 28 lb. dams. Also TWO others, with 23 and 20 lb. dams, a month old. All offered at low prices to make room.

### A. C. HARDY

AVONDALE FARM, BRONCKVILLE, ONT.

### A SPECIAL OFFER

Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to WM. HIGGINSON INKERMEN - - - ONT.

### THE INGERSOLL SALE

Maturo cattle realized fairly good prices at the first sale of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club. Some of the younger staff were especially showy. The 18 animals brought \$5,705, John Morrison's Scotch Thistle bringing the most money, \$230 was the price paid by S. Turner & Son, Byokman's Corners, for her. This was considerably above the best average price of the year, the best average price was brought by John McKee's one-month-old calf, Victoria, Brookville, which sold for \$90. Some of the best prizes realized were as follows:

Annette the 4th, \$100, M. Ferguson, London; Brownie of Fernbrook, \$145, E. B. Palmer & Sons, Norwich; Scotland Princess, \$200, R. J. Kelly, Culloden; Eminent, advance Primrose, \$100, G. W. Gregg, Ingersoll; Columbine, \$150, Clarence Gill, 5474, Grace of Springs, \$100, E. P. Palmer & Sons; Briery of Maple Dale, \$115, J. McKee, Brookville; \$105, E. P. Palmer & Son, McPherson, Orkney; Lenore 2nd, Fernbrook 2nd, \$125, J. E. McConnall, London; Houghton's Beauty, \$100, J. McKee, Banner; Scottie's Nancy 4th, \$115, Mr. Armer, Doncaster; Lassie of Fernbrook, \$115, J. H. West, Lambton; Mountain Lass, \$110, A. S. Turner & Son; Eva of the 1st, \$100, J. McKee, Brookville; J. McKee's Buttercup of Fernbrook 3rd, \$105, E. B. Palmer & Sons; Buttercup of Fernbrook 3rd, \$110, Geo. Leslie, Ingersoll; Chief's Buttercup, \$100, J. McKee, Brookville; \$100, E. B. Palmer & Sons; Rose of Fernbrook, \$115, M. Ferguson; Buttercup of Fernbrook 4th, \$100, E. B. Palmer & Sons; Amella 4th, \$140, J. Stansell, Stratfordville; Buttercup of Fernbrook 2nd, \$115, E. B. Palmer & Son.

### THE KENNEDY DISPERSION SALE

The result of 36 years of careful breeding is offered to the public by J. Kennedy and Sons at Paris, Ont. on Jan. 20th. Their herd sire, Duke Beauty Peterie, is a richly bred bull of great individual merit. The blood of three of the 30-35 cows that have each produced a 40-lb. daughter with a 20-lb. daughter, flows in his veins. His dam, Lily Peterie, has a 23-lb. record, and his six, Beauty Peterie Prince, has 14 A.R.O. daughters and three proven sons. His grandaie, Beauty Peterie Butter King, sired 24 A.R.O. daughters and 12 proven sons. Quality is Duke Beauty's distinctive characteristic. His straight back, fine clean-cut head, mellow skin and general typy appearance, is reproduced in his heifers.

The bull used on the herd sire's offspring is Smithdale Schulling Ormsby, who last year took first place at Toronto in the senior bull calf class. His dam, Maggie Clark, is expected to advance her 35-lb. record to 40 lb., mark in the near future. She has a yearly record of 35.87 lbs.

Fifty typy cows were sired by Sir Creamella, a bull of the same blood as Duchess Hengervold Korndyke, who broke the three-year-old world's record by producing 993 lbs. of butter and 22,997 lbs. of milk. Flora Ormsby is one of the best of Sir Creamella's daughters. She has a breezy appearance, and her splendid under-voicing is an indication of her productive ability. Her strong, typy nine month calf should make an excellent herd sire.

Pietarie Pontiac, a heifer of great depth and capacity, is the daughter of King Segis Pontiac Lad, a son of King Segis and a three-quarter brother of King Segis Pontiac Alacarta. The Kennedys have six two-year-old daughters by this former herd bull. The offspring of these heifers and Duke Beauty Peterie, will have exceptionally strong and fashionable pedigrees.

# THE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

4th ANNUAL SALE OF THE SOUTHERN ONTARIO CONSIGNMENT SALE CO. BEHIND THE BUTTER BOY SRD. TO BE HELD AT

M. H. HALEY TILLSONBURG, Ont. M. L. HALEY

T. W. McQUEEN 80 Feb. 9, 1915 Every Animal Subject to Tuberculin Test W. C. PROUSE LAIDLAW BROS.

L. H. LIPSIT HEAD Cows up to 85 lbs. in a week

GET YOUR CATALOGUE FROM R. J. KELLY, Culloden, Ont.

THE BLOOD OF DE KOL 2nd's BUTTER BOY SRD I am offering 2 young Holstein Bulls, sired by Lulu's Korndyke Lad (16756), whose sire is a grandson of De Kol 2nd's butter Boy SrD, with 125 tested daughters, and 7 proven sons. Dam is Rice Lake Polly's Lulu, who made 16,681 lbs. milk in R. O. P. and 712 1/2 lbs. butter.

Both young sires are direct descendants of the first Holsteins brought to Canada. One is 7 mths old—growth, straight, and deep. His dam is exceptionally large and a daughter of Hector De Kol 2nd. The other fellow is from P. Pet. Hamilton—sired by Quirks John Bull, who has many tested daughters in R. O. P. He is 5 mths old, half white and will make a choice sire.

These sires are priced right for early sale. Write if you require a good one. G. A. GILLSPIE PETERBORO, ONT.

### KING SEGIS, KING OF THE PONTIACS, and the GREAT MAY ECHO

I am offering several grandsons of these great animals from my High-Lawn herd. I wish to call special attention to one calf out of my great cow, 782 lbs. butter as a four-year-old. This calf is sired by a son of the great May Echo. I am pricing this calf reasonable. Will meet you at Peterboro by appointment. Trip to my farm can be made in 25 minutes. JOSEPH O'REILLY ENNISMORE P.O., ONT.

### THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

All closely related to the R.O.P. 3-yr-old Emily 2nd—15 1/2 lbs. milk and 86 lbs. butter—25 1/2 lbs. as a 4-yr.-old—3 1/2 bull calves offered at present—one a full brother to Duchess; one from a 29-lb. 3-yr.-old sister to Duchess; and the third from a closely related 20-lb. cow. Could you ask for better backing? They are all splendid chaps. Write or come and look them over. WALBRUN RIVERS R. R. 3, INGERSOLL, ONT.

### NORFOLK HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' SALE

Simcoe, Feb. 11, 1915 Entire consignment must pass inspection of a competent man. Get a Catalogue and see our offerings. W. H. CHERRY, Secy., R.R. 5, Hagersville, Ont.

### Two Sons of Sir Grace Fayne Mechtitude

ready for service. Sires from nearest dam average 25 1/2 lbs. butter. Both from richly bred dams now running in R. O. P. Test and showing high per cent of fat. \$80.00 each to make room for younger stock. Come early if you need good sires. C. W. HAGAR, R. D. 1, L. D. Phone WELLAND, Ont. 3 Miles East

### GLARUM-BRAE HOLSTEIN FARMS

Offer Bulls and Heifers of various ages by imported sire, of whom the dams of the three nearest sires average 34 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and all the sires except two for three generations back have been tested daughters. Write for fuller particulars and prices. GEO. J. NORTHCOTT SOLINA, ONTARIO

## AUCTION SALE

OF PURE BRED 6 HEAD 6 HEAD

Entire Dispersion Sale of WOODBINE HOLSTEINS at the Farm, PARIS

Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1915

We have in this sale the results of 30 years of breeding and careful selection. They are nearly all young. Thirty are sired by Duke Beauty Peterie, by a son of a 32 lb. cow and a grandson of Clothilde Goudgild Hugo and Beauty Peterie, 30 lbs., which have produced three generations of 30 lb. cows. A number sired by King Segis Pontiac Lad; his dam, K. P. Lass, is a sister to K. P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lbs., world's 7 day record; sire's dam 37.21 lbs., M brother to the \$50.00 bull.

Day of sale trains will be met at Arr. C.P.R., Paris, G.T.R., and Electric Cars from Brantford and Galt.

TERMS: 12 months Credit on Bankable Paper, 6% off for Cash

Write for Catalogue

## A. KENNEDY & SONS

PARIS, R. D. No. 2 THOS. IRVING, Auct., Winchester, Ont.

## PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

THE DUTY AND THE OPPORTUNITY OF CANADIAN FARMERS

## AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES

Will be held throughout Canada to explain and discuss conditions in Countries where Live Stock and Agricultural Production will be affected by the War. Agricultural Specialists are now making a study of Agricultural Production throughout the world, and will be prepared to place information before the Farming Community. The Information given will be of value to all farmers and other business men. The Dates and Places of Conferences will be announced later. Information and Details may be secured by addressing Agricultural Conferences, care of Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; or any of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

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