

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 15, 1914



"AT HOME WITH HER YOUNGSTER."

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

As Others See

B-L-K MECHANICAL MILKER

Mr. Benoit Trudeau, Sec.-Treas. of
La Côte de L'Assomption, St. Laurent, Montreal.

Dear Sirs.—In reply to yours of the 4th inst., I may say that we are satisfied with the B-L-K Milking Machine.

It has now been in use for a few months, and has worked to our entire satisfaction in all respects.

Yours very truly,

R. R. PP. TRAPPISTS.
per Fr. M. Emilien, Asst. Sec.

"Without the Milker I Would Go Out of the Dairy Business"

Note the following:

BEAVER MEADOW STOCK FARM

A. M. Zoeller, Prop.,
Importer and Breeder of High Class Holsteins.

New Hamburg, Ont., Sept. 26th, 1913.

Messrs. D. Derbyshire & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—Yours of the 23rd received asking how I was getting along with the B-L-K Milker. I am not only glad but am really proud to add my testimony for something I prize so highly. I have used it for over one year and have never missed even one milking with it, except once when I was sick. One man operates two machines, milking four cows at one time. I intend to get another milker so as to milk six at a time. I will tell you as I have told others, that if I go without the milker I would go out of the dairy business. I have no trouble with the team since using the machines. As far as the upkeep of the machine goes, it costs less than five dollars for the whole time that I have used it. I cannot recommend or praise the B-L-K machine too highly. It would certainly pay any farmer with fifteen cows or more to have the milking machine.

Wishing you every success I am

Very truly yours, A. M. ZOELLER.

We do not need to say anything further this week about the profitable results that you, Mr. Dairymen, can obtain by the use of the B-L-K. The unsolicited testimonial above stand for more than we could possibly convey to you even in half a dozen advertisements.

We will, however, be glad to send you our literature on receipt of a post card.

Remember, too, that we handle the "Simplex" Cream Separator.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works • • • BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. O.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Use this on the Farm and in the Home

NO wasting time over a lantern. Wherever you want a powerful light—indoors—outdoors—in any weather—you can get it instantly if you have a

"NINE LIVES" ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT

Just press the button and get a bright, powerful glow of light as before. Holds hundreds of occasions. Never fails. No danger of explosion. Always ready. "Nine Lives" is four times as strong as any other and costs but a trifle to recharge. Can't explode and the baby can handle it. Sold in a powder keg.

Mail your order today to—

CANADIAN CARBON CO. LTD. • 92 West King St., Toronto



Only
2.00
prepaid

Enthusiasm

You Never Saw The Like

of the enthusiasm of people who keep poultry. They are wide-awake—open to learn. They read everything they can get that will in any way help them make more money.

Our people are not poultry fanciers. They

'oo keep poultry. 98% of them actually keep hens.

That's why we devote a whole page each week to poultry, and on Feb.

5th will publish

Our Fifth Annual Magazine Number Wholly Devoted to Poultry

While the enthusiasm of our people is highest over poultry, that is not the only interest. At present, your opportunity time to get next with your goods. You must plan for it now. It will be in special space 6-day.

Advertising Department FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION

Declining Exports and a Diminishing Number of Cows more than counterbalanced by Growth of Home Consumption and Higher Average Production per Cow
A Report of Deliberations and Addresses at the Convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Cornwall;

The future development of the 2,406,677 to \$3,594,179. In Ontario the number of cows has actually diminished. This falling off has been more than counterbalanced by an increased production per cow from 2,860 lbs. in 1901 to 3,806 lbs. in 1911. It would seem that the leaven of dairy education is now at work. Mr. Rudick referred to the new United States tariff regulations as an additional guarantee of good prices for Canadian dairy products.

Conditions in Eastern Ontario were dealt with in more detail by Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Inspector. He reported 882 factories in operation patronized by 39,885 farmers with 281,396 cows, with an average yield of 3,296 lbs. of milk. From this milk 36,190 boxes of cheese were manufactured, a decline for the whole season of 135,000 boxes. The decline, Mr. Publow accounted for by an unusually dry season and also to 1,600 of those who sent milk to cheese factories in 1912 having either shipped milk or cream or patronized butter factories in 1913. A significant fact brought out by Mr. Publow was the effect of the United States tariff on the industry. One factory discontinued the manufacture of cheese entirely to supply the demands of the new market. Twenty-four factories shipped cream to the United States during the whole season. Mr. Frank Singleton's report showed 33 creameries in operation in the East with an increased output over 1912 of 380,000 lbs. of butter.

For Next Week

Editor's Note: Addresses at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Cornwall were very interesting. Farm and Dairy readers will find that limited space makes it impossible to publish a summary of all addresses in full. We hope that Folks may expect this summary in Farm and Dairy next week. Some of the addresses will be published in full or in part in future issues in order that all our readers may profit by them as did delegates to the convention.

vention of the last week was one of the most successful yet held in Eastern Ontario. The addresses were of a high standard and with the cooperation of the citizens of Cornwall the evening sessions were rendered most enjoyable to all. Truly, as Secretary Thompson claims, the Eastern Association is one of the greatest organizations for the promotion of dairying in Eastern Canada.

"Last year," said President Gillespie in his annual address, "our hopes were high for a banner year in the dairy business, but as we drew to the close we must admit that it has been a disappointing year. Taken as a whole the 12 months have witnessed at least a great degree of trade as above, counterbalancing the loss of the second half and the next year will be entered upon under slowing down conditions." Mr. Gillespie then reviewed the events of the year, making special mention of the effect of the United States tariff changes, which he predicted will have a favorable influence on Canadian dairying, the decline of cheese exports and the increased interest in cow testing. "In concluding my address," said he, "I would again emphasize the necessity of our standing together shoulder to shoulder at this critical time."

STATISTICS OF DAIRYING
We Canadians are getting a greater liking for the products of the cow. During the past 10 years the per capita consumption of dairy products has increased by 18 per cent. This increased consumption along with the increasing population, made the Canadian consumption of dairy products in 1913 worth \$100,000,000 of the total output of \$120,000,000. Hence decreasing exports can be taken as indicative of the decline in the industry, claimed G. A. Rudick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, in his address.

In the main Mr. Rudick compared the industry in the two census years of 1901 and 1911. In that period the annual value of dairy products has increased from \$66,470,953 to \$109,340,024. During that period the number of cows has increased only from

son of Madoc, James R. Anderson, Montauk View, remains treasurer, and T. A. Thompson, Almonte, secretary.

THE NEW DIRECTORATE

Directors nominated at the district meeting and approved by the association are as follow: H. Glendinning, Manilla; G. A. Gillespie, Peterborough; T. H. Thompson, Madoc; Willet Farley, Cannington; J. Nelson Stone, Norham; T. J. Wright, Picton; Fred Alexander, Napanee; James McGrath, Mount Chesney; Geo. Leggatt, Newboro; J. A. Campbell, Orillia; John Gillies, Glen Norman; Neil Fraser, Vankleek Hill; Wm. Brown, Dickinson's Landing; W. H. Olmstead, Bearbrook; J. B. (Concluded on page 10)

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We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15, 1914

No. 3

ADVERTISING AS A MEANS OF EXTENDING A RETAIL MILK TRADE

Chas. L. Pitts, York Co., Ont.

The Various kinds of Advertising Discussed. How to Write a Good Letter to the Prospective Customer The Value of Newspaper and Poster Advertising.

TO the dairymen living within a reasonable distance of his market, the problem of the middleman is easier to solve than it would be if he lived too far from the market to have his own delivery system. Many dairy farmers living near cities have already established milk routes of their own. These routes they wish to extend. Hence to the retail dairymen the need of advertising.

Considering the small dairy in the light of a business the advertising must be effective and at reasonable cost. A simple statement, "John Jones sells milk cheap," won't mean any more to the reader than that any other man sells anything else. A neat blotter with a good business statement, such as the following, will attract more attention:

THE JONES FARM
DIRECT FROM IT TO YOU
PURE MILK RICH CREAM
SEE OUR BOTTLES
Phone for Free Sample
THE JOHN JONES DAIRY FARM
EMERALD, ONT.
Local Depot at

The attention of the reader is attracted. He wants to know what is peculiar about these bottles and he, like most people, is willing to get something for nothing. Such blotters are cheap, and can be made very attractive. This is one of the forms of house advertising which is beyond doubt the best for the dairymen because it reaches the people in the particular district where he already has some customers. The idea in extending trade is not so much to try to cover a little here and there of the entire city as it is to get established in one district, and then branch out. It costs too much to cover too big a territory with only a few customers on each street.

House advertising also takes in the use of hand-bills, little wall ornaments, small note-books, and the personal letter. Hand-bills are cheap but there is little good to be derived from this form of advertising because they usually have a cheap appearance and are found in the front porch badly crushed by being crammed through the letter box; therefore their end is often the garbage can. Wall ornaments are good but their cost is too great for the average dairy. Then there is the personal letter.

THE BEST MEDIUM OF ALL

The personal letter is of the greatest value. It is reasonably cheap and has been known to give excellent results. Such a letter should be brief and should be addressed to the head of the house personally. The envelope had better be address-

ed in hand writing because then it doesn't look so much like a circular. If there are any reports of expert advice they should be included in the letter on separate sheets. The cost of typewritten sheets is not great. The paper should have the name of the farm in neat letters at the top.

THE JONES DAIRY FARM

Mr. J. M. Henwick,
71 Ludlow St., City.
Emerald, Ont., Date.....

Dear Sir:
We enclose herewith the report of D. L. Erwin, Bacteriologist, in re to our milk. The sample submitted to him was taken from the daily output of this farm. We guarantee to supply milk that is as good as this sample.

Absolute cleanliness is observed in the handling of the milk. The greatest care is taken to see



At the Nucleus of One of Canada's Greatest Milk Producing Enterprises

Some months ago Farm and Dairy gave an account of the experiences of Mr. Pat. Cleape and Mr. L. D. Slater, both of Ottawa, with their milking machines. Both of these great dairy farms have since been built along main ones on the farm of Mr. Cleape, the great dairy company on the joint stock plan. The buildings seen herewith are the stables nowadays have about half the length of the walls glassed in. Dairymen are coming to recognize abundant sunlight as the cheapest germicide.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

that the water that the cows drink is pure. Our stables are as sanitary as it is possible to have them. This cleanliness extends to the delivery of the milk. Our delivery system is prompt and efficient; the milk being in bottles and protected from all dust and dirt in properly covered wagons. Our entire system has been rated by the Government Inspector as A1. We invite you to visit the farm at any time.

Our driver for your district will call within the next few days and leave a small sample free. Should you desire a continuation of the service notify him or phone us and we will deliver milk that is always up to the sample. Rates will be quoted by the driver.

Yours truly,

Mgr.

Next in importance to the moderately sized dairy is local advertising. This consists of an attractive delivery system, store advertising, local depot and posters. Milk being an article delivered usually in the early hours of the morning, the care of the wagon is often neglected by the out of town man. There is the sale of tickets, for one thing which most dairies now use, that is sufficient cause to have a good wagon because tickets are sold late enough in the day for all the people in the street to see what kind of a wagon delivers milk to the neighborhood, and the dirty wagon suggests dirty milk. The average customer would rather have a neatly uniformed man at his door with a neatly painted wagon than an individual in dirty overalls, and a wagon even worse with mud and dirt. The name of the dairy in large letters on a good wagon is a good advertisement.

Store advertising is a form of publicity inexpensive, efficient and within the reach of the small dairymen. Often an arrangement can be made with a storekeeper to hang a neat card on the wall advertising the dairy. Grocery stores are to

be preferred but are not essential. Sometimes it is possible to give a grocer good enough rates to handle the milk from one dairy exclusively. The writer knows of a small grocery where the milk from a dairy some miles from the city is handled in this way. The grocer delivers the milk to all customers near to his store who want their milk later in the day than the dairymen can call. The grocery phone serves as a phone for the dairy also and in this way the farmer has a local depot at little cost. The grocer advertises the dairy, and the dairy advertises the grocery.

HOW TO USE POSTERS

Posters are not the best form of advertising for the small dairymen because they are too expensive, but it is well to make use of any spare

cards he has for this purpose. It is often possible to get the use of space enough for a card a foot square for little or no cost in some of the outlying districts.

Local depots, unless as mentioned above are very expensive to maintain because they mean getting away from the middleman altogether and having a special staff of employees. Nearly all the large dairies have local depots. They also go in for poster advertising to a large extent.

General advertising may be said to include any advertising that reaches beyond the particular district in which the dairyman delivers. Newspaper advertising is in this class as is the travelling advertisement, such as street cars. Newspaper advertising depends upon the size of the business. Naturally, the small dairyman isn't going to derive much benefit from advertising that is read by people to whom he can't deliver, but occasionally there are good little trade papers distributed free for the value of their advertisements, which often have a good circulation, and give good rates. These papers are supported solely by their advertisements and usually have interesting reading included.

The keynote of dairy advertising is that it must be directed to the consumer himself. It isn't like advertisements for mining stock where a follow-up system is used for if a dairyman can't get a new customer by even going to the extent of even giving a free sample of milk, then he is never likely to get that particular customer. The extent of advertising depends mainly upon the cost. If a dairyman can get a new customer for every dollar he spends on advertising he is well repaid in these days of competition.

Advertising is one of the greatest factors in the modern business world. The modern dairyman is a business man as well as a farmer, therefore he must be prepared to meet the conditions of the modern market and to consider his advertising expenses as does the city business man in order that he can compete with the other business men of the day.

Stable Equipment for Winter Milk

Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

The management of the dairy herd in the summer months is a comparatively easy matter. In that season the cows are in the fields with plenty of fresh air, sunshine, succulent and palatable grass and pure water. These are ideal conditions for the dairy cow. Winter management is now the problem.

A great change is coming over our dairy methods. Formerly the most of our cows were milked during the summer months only. This system is gradually giving way to dairying the year round. Cows are now milked for a period of 10 months for best results. This new condition has been brought about largely by the demand for milk and cream for town and city trade.

Clean, sanitary milk can be produced from only healthy cows kept in clean, light well-ventilated stables with good food and pure water. I prefer large windows with the sash of one solid piece, the long way being up and down. If the windows are hinged to drop in at the top they may be partly opened on warm days and drafts do not strike the cows directly.

During the cold weather I would keep the windows closed and have the air conducted from near the ground outside, up a flue and discharging into the stable near the ceiling. In removing the foul air the air flue should open near the floor of the stable as that is where the deadly gas settles on being thrown off from the lungs. This flue, made tightly of matched lumber, I would extend above the ridge. I would have

per cent. All of her food is carried through the body by the agency of water. Hence water should be pure, free from contamination, and I prefer to have it right in front of the cows so that they may drink at will. I notice that cows can drink at will they never take enough to get a full stomach. And the cow that gives a large flow of milk requires a great quantity of water.

The day is past when a man can afford to stand and pump water for a large number of cows. I use power. Wind, gasoline or electric power are all harnessed for this purpose. Power pumping permits the well to be located a considerable distance from the buildings, and hence free from sewage contamination. Storage must then be provided, the drinking bowls supplied by gravitation and held automatically in check by a valve.

High prices for lumber and its comparatively short life make cement floors and mangers the best from an economical as well as a sanitary standpoint. Whitewashing every fall adds much to the sanitary condition. Manure should be removed twice daily. Daily currying and brushing ads twice to cow comfort and health.

That Restless Spirit

E. McGregor, Hastings Co., Ont.

From time to time one or more of my neighbors pull stakes and change their post office address, either for some distant part of Ontario or for the still more distant West. They belong to the class of farmers who are always dissatisfied. A season's drought, too much rain or a cold spring always tend to give them the moving fever. They think that almost any other district is preferable to their own.

I got the moving fever myself once. I took a trip all the way to the western prairies to effect a cure. I went as far as Portage la Prairie. What I saw there gave me faith in the old saying, "Distant fields are green." Portage la Prairie may be a very desirable farming centre. The first thing that I saw as I neared the town, however, was a field absolutely yellow with mustard. I never saw such a weedy field in all Ontario. I took a drive into the country and found more weeds. The crops, taken as a whole, were not as good as in my own.

The homesteads were not as well kept nor as prosperous looking and the scenery was certainly not so attractive.

I am told that even down in the Niagara district that land values have got so high that the men who now move there find it hard to make ends meet and that occasionally an unreasonable frost will cut their income in two.

Not a few of the men who leave this district because of bad seasons, move back again after experiencing several bad seasons in other districts. I have come to the conclusion that the man who will make out best in the long run is the one who sticks at home and makes the very best of home opportunities. I am writing this especially for the benefit of the young men, many of whose eyes are turned west.

To make a good home, which is the centre of a good farm, to make oneself a valued member of the community,—such is the ideal of the ideal farmer.

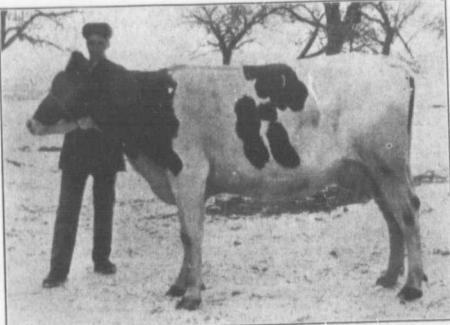


The Right Kind to Produce Milk and Valuable Offspring

Abbekirk Tryntje De Kol, Belie, No. 14231. Official record, 3y. 10m., 19.68 lbs. butter. Best day's milk, 72 lbs. Her bull calf is for sale. His sire's 6 nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. 3 nearest dams average 4 per cent fat. Owned by Arborgast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.

a hinged door on the flue near the ceiling. This door closed in cold weather, would be opened in warm. A common error is to suppose that warm air is foul air and cold air pure. The reverse may often be the case.

Ventilation is of more importance than the most of us are aware. Farm animals could live several days without food or water but not many minutes without air. Fresh air is the most essential element in the maintenance of life. It is the cheapest and most easily obtained of all the life-sustaining elements. And yet many farmers treat it a most costly food. From what I have



Who Wouldn't be Proud of Such an Individual?

Olive Schelling, 1st Koh., No. 14235. Official record, 2y. 7m., 15.64 lbs. butter in 7 days. Best day's milk, 65 lbs. 8 months 22 days after calving and over 6 months bred. Official record in 7 days, 11.71 lbs. butter. Best day's milk, 11.71 lbs. butter. 1st division Canadian record for junior sows, 11.71 lbs. butter in 6 months bred. Her bull calf for sale at reasonable price. Owned by Arborgast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.

seen in some of the best barns in Ontario I know that this is the weakest point in the housing of stock in this country.

The importance of water may be better appreciated if we consider that the average cow as she stands consists of about 50 per cent. of water, her milk about 87 per cent. water, and her blood 90

The Thoroughbred as a Sire
H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

The thoroughbred or English race horse is in some respects the most important and in many respects the most interesting of the different breeds of light horses. He is important because all the other light breeds that have attained any prominence have had in their foundation a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood, and it is from this hot blood that they inherit many of their most desirable qualities. He is interesting because of his being the fleetest horse in the world, renowned for courage and endurance. Volumes have been written about the desperate struggles which have taken place between horses of this breed for supremacy on the race track, struggling in some cases even to death sooner than yield supremacy to a competitor.

The thoroughbred is a galloping horse and its outstanding characteristic is speed at the running gait. He is essentially a saddle horse, the running gait not lending itself to harness work. Combined with this he has that springiness of gait, that proved way of going, aristocratic appearance due to his great quality, and greater than all else a certain denseness and toughness of fibre in his organism which gives that stamina which along with speed and courage are almost indispensable in a good riding horse.

AS A SIRE

As a sire he is possessed of great prepotency and will transmit to his progeny his own characteristics in a stronger degree than horses of any other breed. Stallions of this breed are quite numerous over most of the country and farmers are being encouraged to use them. While good results can be and are obtained by using these horses many mistakes are continually being made and a considerable proportion of the half breed horses are not up to the standard which would render them valuable animals. Registered horses of this breed are as a rule valuable only as race horses and as there is not one farmer in a thousand who is breeding race horses we will confine this discussion to half-breeds.

The farmer who uses a thoroughbred sire usually expects to raise a hunter or saddle horse, and if he displays judgment in selecting a dam he ought to meet with fair success. As a rule the first cross or half-breed is the safest for the average farmer. When more highly bred than that it seems hard to get substance enough and while it is quite true that no hunter nor saddle horse ever had too much quality yet it is equally important that they should have weight sufficient for the purpose.

SELECTION OF A MARE

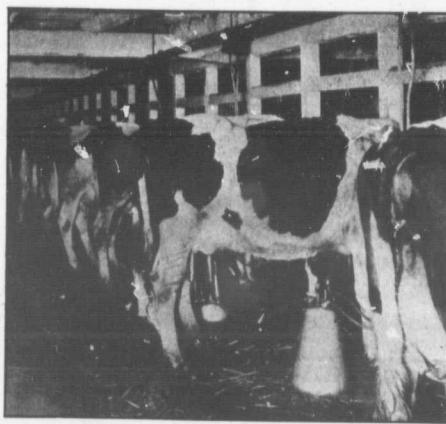
Speaking of the kind of mare (other than thoroughbred) which ought to give good results in producing hunters we should look for considerable size with an absence of coarseness. In such cases the progeny will probably inherit substance from the dam and the other qualities which go to make a good riding horse from the sire. Where the dam is too coarse, especially in cases where there is any draught horse breeding in her, the progeny is likely to be deficient in that quality which is necessary in a good hunter.

On the other hand, when light or weedy mares are used the progeny will not have substance enough to make them valuable as riding horses, and in many cases they are too light and spindly to be of much use for any thing. In raising saddle horses mares of considerable quality should

be used. For this purpose the Hackney mare crosses well with the thoroughbred, as also will the well-grown and high-stepping standard-bred mare.

THE MISFITS

In horse breeding operations there is sure to be some misfits, no matter how careful the breeder may be in his methods. The man who is trying to breed hunters up to 1200 lbs. in weight will, if he succeeds in getting anyway near this weight



The Thoroughbred Has Here Proved Itself of Inestimable Worth

Mr. LeRoy Cooley, proprietor of Rockfern Stock Farm, Bromont, Que., has given the milking machine a thorough trial and is well satisfied with it. He could rather part with almost any other implement on his farm than his mechanical milker. The illustration herewith is from a photo taken in Mr. Cooley's stable at milking time.

with good quality, get a ready sale for his produce. And supposing he does now and again have a misfit with scarcely the quality he hoped for he will likely have an animal that will prove a most valuable farm horse. It is always best to strive for a fairly large animal as a large horse, deficient in quality, is useful on the farm, while a light horse, even if he has plenty of quality is not valuable for any purpose.



The Home of a Progressive Dairymen and an Advocate of Mechanical Milking

This illustration shows only a few of the buildings on the farm of Mr. LeRoy Cooley, Bromont Co., Que. This type of dwelling-house is quite common to the Eastern townships of Quebec.

The good sized thoroughbred stallion ought to give good results, but it may truly be said of a large percentage of these horses that they are undersized and not well adapted to produce any thing but race horses. While the breeding of heavy horses is the safest proposition for the ordinary farmer, yet some persons are impelled by taste for the light horse and a dislike for draught animals to go into light horse breeding, and there is every chance for fair success in the use of a good big thoroughbred crossed with the right class of mares.

Milking Machine Solves Labor Problem
H. LeRoy Cooley, Bromont Co., Que.

Owing to scarcity of farm help I decided last year to visit some farms on which mechanical milkers were in use. This I did at considerable expense, as there were none in this part of the country. After my visit I purchased a machine, and had it installed in December, 1912. I began using the machine at once, as I have a winter dairy which consists of 41 Holstein-Friesian cows, nearly all registered. I do not hesitate to use the machine on my most valuable cows, and I have some heavy milkers, getting as high as 16 gallons of 30 per cent. cream in a day from my herd. I ship this cream to the Guaranteed Pure Milk Co., of Montreal, a distance of 62 miles. Thus far I have had no complaints from them regarding my cream.

NO EFFECT ON COWS

I can see no bad effects of the machine on the cows. They take to the machine very readily and seem to prefer it to hand milking. I have not had any trouble from sore teats this season.

Two of us with three pails have milked the cows for the past year, usually taking about an hour and a half for the milking. This includes starting the engine, arranging the pails and washing them. I intend purchasing two pails this year, making five in all, as we will milk 52 cows this season. It would be impossible for me to have such a large herd were it not for the milking machine, as before securing the machine I had to keep decreasing my number of milkers. Now I can increase them regardless of hired help.

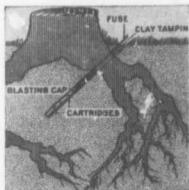
We use a three horse-power gasoline engine for our power. This also runs my cream separator and root pulper. This engine is stationary, as it is required all the time for this work, and we have an eight horse-power engine for doing the other farm work.

I am unable to give the exact cost of installation as I had my shafting, pulleys and belting installed some time before, and being of a mechan-

ical turn was able to put up my own pipes. I bought 620 feet of piping, one-half being inch, and the other half-inch. This I secured wholesale at a cost of \$30.40, including freight. I paid \$2 for some three-eighths iron rods for supports, and this makes my stable for 60 cows, the number I intend milking in the future.

Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College with the dairy herd indicate that dampening the udder and flanks before milking is a most effective method of keeping down the bacterial content of milk.

Turn Waste Land Into Profit



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YOU are losing money every day by allowing stumps and boulders to occupy the richest and most productive parts of your farm. Why not remove them with C.X.L. STUMPING POWDER? The cheapest and quickest method known for clearing land. Write to-day for our Free Booklet. Write us about arranging Demonstrations.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

MONTREAL, Que.



VICTORIA, B.C.

Make Your Stock and Poultry Pay Better with Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

At a cost of less than a cent a day per head of stock, it will increase their weight 25 per cent. Permanent, reliable, Dolorless Worms, Bed and Skin Diseases. Tones up run-down animals so that they quickly gain weight and vigor. A dose of one-half ounce twice a day gives them five pounds a day, besides enriching the quality of the milk.

ROYAL PURPLE is not a food. It is a conditioner—the best there is. You can't eat it, but your stock would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat and get the most benefit therefrom. Here is what one of the best veterinary doctors—"Feed your stock on food of your own growing"—not pamper them with soft predigested foods, after all, they don't digest good, wholesome feed. Feed the good food grown on your farm—hay, oats, bran, chow, etc. You will see those things eat you and what they will do.

ROYAL PURPLE is an aid to these natural foods and you use as little as you can afford to better results. After you can't afford better results, then if you must feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepared foods."

Try It on a Poor-Conditioned Animal

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, see what **ROYAL PURPLE** does for it. It does wonders. A one package lasts a cow or horse 10 days. The cost is so trifling that no farmer in Canada has any excuse for having out-of-

health stock around his place. Try it on and you will know you are right. If you don't know you'll be surprised at the result of a short treatment. Cattle and hogs fatten up a month earlier, and require only a month's feeding, a month's feed, and a month's larva. You can bring six pigs to the pink of condition at the cost of \$1.00 a head. A dose of **ROYAL PURPLE** was cost no more than 20¢ each to put in prime state for market. **ROYAL PURPLE** SPECIFIC fattens and cures worms, etc., steers, hogs, etc., and air-tight tins, \$1.50.

TRY ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC ON YOUR HENS

Do you know that **ROYAL PURPLE** SPECIFIC makes hen lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does not affect the flocks, keeps them in vigorous health. A dose of **ROYAL PURPLE** twice a day keeps hens over 70 days. Shouldn't you try it? **ROYAL PURPLE** is a great specific for all parts of the country. If **ROYAL PURPLE** does not give you better results, return it for a full refund. Money back satisfaction, we give you some fine results reports in 50¢ and \$50 packages and \$1.50 air-tight tins.

WE ALSO SELL

Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and distemper. (Will cure any ordinary cough in four days.) 50c, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment for lameness, rheumatism, sprained tendons, etc. 50c, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Worm Specific for animals: round worms, also their larvae. 50c, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Disinfectant in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.

TO STOCK AND POULTRY RAISERS

We will mail for the asking our new revised 50-page book on common ailments of stock, poultry, fallow deer, elk, moose, caribou, and horses. Cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so that they are winter and spring drivers. This is a book lithographed in six colors, showing farm utility birds in their natural colors. This is a book that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

The Feeders' Corner

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

A Real Farm Drama

The modern slogan, Back to the Farm, is the title of a rural drama which is being presented in a number of Minnesota towns, under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, not only as a means of entertainment but to mold publ's opinion in favor of better agricultural methods. The play was written by a student of the School of Agriculture and the cast is made up of students of the School and College of Agriculture.

The play opens in a scene representing an old, run-down farm, the owner of which does not believe in education or modern farming methods. The school and college of agriculture.

but who also adopts scientific methods and endeavors to teach them to Hulda, the hired girl.

Rations for Milk Cows

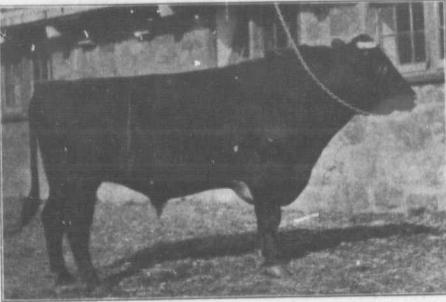
I have come out a beginner and clever in her herds, cows and grain. What proportions should I feed to cows giving 20 lbs. of milk a day? Also, should I have her make a ration or should I have a balanced ration? I have been advised that there is great danger in feeding cotton seed meal, as it is hard to get oil out of cotton seed.

Judging by the fact that the cows are giving only 20 lbs. of milk a day, they are not fresh calves or it is not desired to produce milk at a high cost. Hence, the selection of the materials making very largely upon the supply of grain available for the keeping the cost as low as possible.

Upon, however, that all feeds mentioned are on hand in unlimited quantities, I would suggest the following as about the most economical method of feeding the cows, being the ration for a day:

Corn Ensilage 45 lbs.

3 lbs.



An Ingenious Method for Exercising the Herd Bull

Extending between the stable and a stout post is a strong wire cable stretched tightly. The chain that may be seen attached to the ring in the animal's nose is attached in turn to a ring that lies loosely on the cable. A bull confined in this manner is perfectly safe and gets plenty of health-giving exercise.

had a high school education, is dissatisfied with the grind of farm work. Oat Chaff in Ensilage 5 lbs. satisfied with no time for recreation, and when the pretty little school teacher fuses to marry him because the life of a farmer's wife is too dull drudgery he decides to try some other line. A young lawyer advises him to go to an agricultural school and learn better methods of farming. His father objects to the plan and as a result of a quarrel between the two the older Merrill orders his son to leave again, and "never set foot on this place again."

AFTER THE BALL

The second act shows a ball room scene at a fraternity house. Merton has completed his course in agriculture and has refused a position with the Agricultural Extension Division in order to try his new methods on the farm. One of the girls is the young lawyer who advised Merton to go to school. She brings Merton news from home telling him of his father's bad luck and poor health and Merton decides to use the money he has saved to pay the interest on the mortgage and save the old home. His mother appears and begs Merton to come home.

The last act shows the young farmer in his office. He has proved to his father and the neighbors that modern methods of agriculture pay and also convinces the school teacher that a farm home can be made the "happiest home in the world."

A fine vein of humor is introduced through the acting of the hired man, Gusa, who is always ready to "quit"

the last thing at night after the ensilage and meal have been eaten up. The meal mixture, which, as indicated above, might include either oil cake or cotton seed meal, should be fed at a divided or two equal parts and straw separated on the ensilage and straw at the time of feeding the latter. If milk is selling at two cents a pound or more, it will pay to feed one pound of meal for three pounds of milk, or even a little higher meal ration; but if milk is selling under two cents a pound, then it would be well to calculate carefully the cost of the meal ration before feeding too liberally therewith. A decorticited (no hulls) cotton seed meal is the best meal and may be fed in quantities as high as three times a day to cows; but where only small amounts of milk are given, yielding such large amounts are not advisable. Oil cake meal is invariably wholesome. The nutted sort being the better. If a particularly palatable meal mixture, and one par-

Free
lithographed in six colors, showing farm utility birds in their natural colors. This is a book that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada



A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Sprains, Lameness, Spills, or Cuts from putting you hours away from the farm. You can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S

SPAVIN CURE

at any drugstore at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thoroughbred owners and horsemen will say so. Our book "Twelve on the horse" free.

Dr. E. J. KENDALL CO., Emerson Falls, Vt.

HOW ARE YOU SPENDING Your Winter Evenings?

Isn't there something you would like to "study up" now that you have time?

Then why not get our Catalogue of Rural Books? You will find it full of practically every farm subject. You can have this catalogue merely for the asking. Send a card for it to-day.

Reading Broadens Your Knowledge

Why not do some studying this winter on your own line of business?

Our best farmers are almost invariably men who at least 75 per cent of our information comes through printed materials and books.

Get our Catalogue of Books Selected something in which you are interested and "Make This Winter Count."

If you can put into practice what you learn, it should mean many dollars to you next summer.

Book Department,

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

THE PEERLESS

Braced Like a Steel Bridge

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

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1½ inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced 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 garden fencing, also our ornamental fence posts, etc. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

**BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE
FENCE CO. LTD.**

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

ticularly well suited to go with the foregoing roughage mixture, is desired, then both the oil cake meal and cotton seed meal, in quantities mentioned heretofore, might be used.

A New Year Letter to Farm and Dairy

"Farm and Dairy seems to me to grow better every issue, and I think that you have placed yourself in the very front of Canadian papers as a farm paper, and I might safely say that you rank in the very front as a dairy paper, regardless of nationality.

"One phase of your issue which I think is particularly commendable is the history and description and treatment of conspicuous, constructive breeding herds of dairy cattle throughout the country. Nothing gives the average farmer more specifically and definitely an interest in any one breed than to read of the foundation, growth and development of other men's herds. So many farmers think that it takes a great deal of money to establish a herd, and that it is a large proposition for them to undertake, but from the discussion and presentation of the history of the herds presented to you they learn that those foremost breeders in almost all cases were once just ordinary farmers, with an ambition and a courage to attempt to attain in part that which they desired. I like that feature of your paper very much, and I approve of the entire paper.

"Wishing you a continued growth and success, and full measure of the joys and blessings of the season."

—J. A. McLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Mass. Agr. College.

Records are Practical

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

Almost every dairy farmer who commences to weigh and sample his cows' milk individually says at the end of a few months, "I find some in my herd were kept at a loss." Some men find only one or two cows, others state that they have found too many in the herd play a losing game.

What does this mean? Just this: That despite all the experience gained from years of practical dairying, the farmer finds that in order to become thoroughly "practical" he must have the aid of dairy records. Neither the cow's appearance, nor the owner's knowledge of some short-period yield of milk (extraordinary as that yield may have been) for a day, or one week, or a month will testify with certainty to each individual cow's ability to pay her way for the whole year. Cow testing provides a simple and eminently practical way of discovering, not only if each cow pays, but which cows pay the most profit on the twelve-month transaction of feeding, consumed, and milk and fat produced. These large-profit cows are revealed only by practical cow testing.

Cows are apt to cheat the unsuspecting dairymen unless he keeps tab on the performance of each one; many dairymen have found this out to their utter astonishment and regret. Don't take chances with your herd, be certain that each cow pays, it pays you to find out. Individual cow records help the practical farmer to build up a profitable herd.

When boys we were told that the pig's tail accurately registered the pig's condition as the thermometer did the temperature of the atmosphere. If coiled tightly the pig is healthy and happy, but if slack look out for trouble.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal

is not only another Caldwell product, but a feed, scientifically mixed by the best-known feed expert in the Dominion, for the purpose of supplying an existing and insistent demand.

It is manufactured from re-cleaned and carefully selected materials and is guaranteed to contain no mill sweepings, oat hulls or other low-grade ingredients.

More than that, its palatability is assured because it contains the correct proportion of our Pure Cane Molasses Meal, together with a large variety of high-class feed stuffs.

Remember this: The ingredients of Caldwell's Dairy Meal are printed on the tag attached to every bag, and guaranteed to the Government.

Here's the guaranteed analysis:—

Protein	- 20%
Fibre	- - 10%
Fat	- - - 6.3%

Caldwell's Molasses Meal

makes other feeds more palatable and digestible.

N.B.—You will oblige by promptly notifying us if your dealer hasn't Caldwell's Dairy Meal on hand. Write for booklet.

The Caldwell Feed Co. Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute, Cali Meal, Poultry Meals.

Little Pigs Got the Barley

The Ontario farmer is "getting wise." A grain-buyer the other day asked a farmer on the market why he did not market his barley. The farmer was ready with his answer.

He drew a little notebook from his pocket, in which were neatly kept figures. He proceeded to explain them. Last year this farmer bought a sow for \$45. The sow farrowed 10 pigs. He reared them, and kept track of their cost. The principal items of their cost were 3 bushels of barley and 30 bushels of corn. The price of the barley at 60 cents a bushel, and the oats at 2 cents, the grain fed to the pigs was 10 cents a bushel, and other feed were not taken into account.

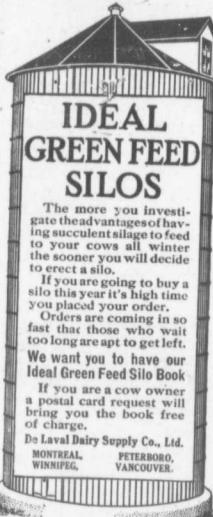
In due time the pigs were sold, and the farmer got \$100 for them, \$188. On an investment, according to him, he made a profit in one year of \$55, and still had \$100 left. Reckoning the sow now as worth \$65, he would receive for the pigs would equal nearly 11 per bushel for his barley. Of course the farmer had to hire help tending the little pigs should he have 100,000, but even then, it is worth while, with barley at its present price of around 60 cents—Toronto Globe.

Use this coupon, and make money from us, on breeding pure-bred pigs. Mail it immediately so that you will get your supplies by return mail and can start to work right away.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

I will try to secure nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy to me a pure bred pig. Please send me sample copies, subscription blanks, etc.

Name Address



The more you investigate the advantages of having your silos to feed to your cows all winter the sooner you will decide to erect a silo.

If you are going to buy a silo this year it's high time you placed your order.

Orders are coming in so fast that those who wait too long are apt to get left.

We want you to have our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book

If you are a cow owner a postal card request will bring you the book free of charge.

Do Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,

PETERBORO, VANCOUVER.

FARM HELP—Farmers wanting farm help write, stating whether single or married men or domestics are wanted, and what wages and terms.—Wm. De Forest, Springfield, Ont.

Agents Wanted

A man wanted in every dairy district to collect renewals and get new subscriptions. House-to-house work will cover the district thoroughly. State age and condition if can work entire or spare time.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!!

We want a man in every locality in Eastern Canada to sell our big line of Household Necessities, Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, etc., — direct to farmers. Every one a household necessity, sold on Rawleigh's Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied Plan.

YOU CAN MAKE

\$100 PER MONTH TO \$200 CLEAR PROFIT

over and above all expenses, furnish team, write at once for our matchless offer.

NO DUTY TO PAY. Good freight service. Practically no competition. We are the only company who owns and operates its own factory in Canada. Hundreds of our salesmen are making big money in the West. Now is the time to secure good Eastern territory.

EVERY RAWLEIGH SALESMAN is backed by the service of the most experienced and best organized organizations in North America. Established 19 years. Capital over \$1,000,000. References: Dunc, Bradstreet, or any bank in Winnipeg. Write today for full particulars.

THE W.T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY
GUINNELL ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Power from Gas

"We've got the greatest power on this farm that I know of. Talk about Niagara power, it isn't in it with gas power. No matter whether it lights a kerosene or stoves our power is always ready!" Thus did Mr. L. H. Lippisett, Elgin Co., Ont., eulogize his gas engine, an illustration of which appears herewith in this issue, to an editor of Farm and Dairy.

The Lippisett farm in Elgin county, is located near the natural gas region. The gas is piped some five miles for the use of Mr. Lippisett and his neighbors. They pay 25 cents a thousand for the gas, which is used for lighting,

heating, and for driving the engine.

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THE W.T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY
GUINNELL ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

W.T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY
GUINNELL ST., WIN

**Poultry**

Marketing to Advantage

By R. V. Mitchell

The question that is asked by poultry raisers is, "How can I market my chickens and eggs so as to get better prices for them?" In order to market quality products to the best advantage, we must break away from the time-honored custom of selling to the huckster at the back door and taking eggs and poultry to town and trading them for groceries or other commodities.

The producer never receives as much as he should in selling in this way. No matter how good a poultry raiser is, or how carefully he handles his eggs and poultry, he receives just the same as the man who sells a lot of poor birds or a lot of eggs of poor quality. This condition exists generally throughout the country, and is one reason why so many poor

**Incubator Experience
Wanted**

Is the incubator a practical success? Many of our Folks who are interested in poultry are asking themselves this question. Many ready settled to purchase have had been their experience with the incubators who for the benefit of those of Our Folks who are interested in the advisability of purchasing an incubator this spring. Farmers and Dairymen would like to have some of the experienced ones tell of their experiences in the Special Poultry and Dairy which comes out Feb. 5th. We will give you such details as the number of birds have operated an incubator the exact difficulty in which it is managed and the average percentage of hatch, would be most welcome. Please send your letters to our Folks and by the editors. These letters would need to be in Farm and Dairy by Jan. 2nd, later than Jan. 2nd in order to receive a place in our Special Poultry Number. Let us have a little experience meeting.

eggs and poultry are found on the markets.

There are markets in the different cities and towns where people are willing to pay a premium in order to get good poultry and eggs. The poultry products which are sold or traded to the country merchant are shipped to the wholesaler or commission man, who pays for them according to their quality, condition and the current market prices. When poor products are sold with the good they are all paid for on the basis of a poor product. In order to get a good price there must be enough of the article to be worth while, and also to have the quality running even or nearly so all the time.

Poultry producers in some sections of the country have overcome this difficulty by forming an organization to market their products together. They have a set of rules as to how the products must be handled and appoint one of their numbers to look after the marketing. For this work they are paid a commission. The products are delivered to a central point regularly, so that shipments can be made as often as possible. By this method the producers take better care of their products and in turn will receive better prices.

Vessels and troughs in which feed is placed should be frequently scalded or disinfected with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

Progressive Jones Says:

**Watch
for this
Sign"**

If you want to get right on the fertilizer question, friend, take my advice and visit the nearest agency for

Harab FERTILIZERS

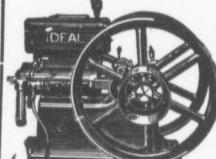
You will know the Harab agency by the sign shown above. It will be found over the door of our dealer in your nearest town or village. Every agent is thoroughly posted about profitable fertilizing. I say here—that fertilizing the Harab way is like sowing pennies to harvest dollars, for it not only givers up the present profits by providing a bigger crop—but also nourishes the soil for future dividends.

Every one of the Harab Fertilizers is a proven success—one of them is the right fertilizer for your soil and for the crop you wish to raise. Harab experts will give your enquiry individual attention. By their aid your proper fertilizer is easily selected.

The Harris Abattoir Company have an interesting booklet of information about their twenty-five successful fertilizers. Just write for a copy to-day—and keep a weather eye open for the Harab sign—visit the Harab agency.

*Yours for bumper crops,
Progressive Jones*

Fertilizer Department
The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited
Toronto

GASOLINE ENGINES1½ to 50 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Traction**WINDMILLS**Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel
Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary**Is Your
Farm
Paying?**

A great many farmers at the present time are not paying, and they do not know just where the lack is. In other words these farmers keep no books. Start the new year right by getting a

**Farmer's Record
and Account Book**

These books are most complete and have been prepared especially for us to meet all the needs of the dairy farmer.

An account book containing every farmer should have, and this is the best and most complete.

Send us one now subscriber with one dollar and we will mail you a book. You should all your friends be subscribers to Farm and Dairy, and you are assured of securing one of our accounts as we will send you one upon receipt of 50 cts.

FARM AND DAIRY
Ad. Dept. Peterboro, Ont.



Planet Jr



No. 3 Planet Jr
Hill and
Drill Seeder

Sows all garden seed accurately in hills and drills. Sows in a narrow line making planting quick and easy. Sows in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 inches apart. The seed index, graduated for both hills and drills, is always in plain view.



No. 4 Planet Jr
Combined
Hill and Drill Seeder,
Wheel Hoe, Cul-
tivator and Plow

This is a practical every day time, labor-saver for the woman in tending her vegetable gardens, hopyards, and orange, walnut, etc., groves. It combines a hill and drill seeder, a single wheel seeder, a wide cultivator, and a rapid and efficient wheel plow. Sows all garden seeds in drills or in hills.

Planet Jr Farm and Garden Implements cut down the cost of cultivation, lighten labor, and give better results. \$2 to \$100, according to requirement. Fully guaranteed.

FREE Our new 72-page illustrated catalog showing descriptions of 60 implements for all kinds of cultivation. Write for it today.

S. L. ALLEN & CO
Box 12025 Philadelphia

Write for the name of our nearest agency

No. 11 Planet Jr
Double Wheel
Hoe, Cul-
tivator, Plow
and Rake

The greatest cultivating tool in the world for the grower of garden crops from drilled rows to open furrows for manure, seed, etc., and for breaking up ground for covering. The cultivating teeth are adjustable, helping to make work and for marking out. Crops can be worked both sides at once until 20 inches high.



No. 41 Planet Jr
Orchard
and
Universal
Cultivator

The most efficient tool ever invented for cultivating vineyards, hopyards, and orchards, apple trees, olive and groves of orange, walnut, etc. It combines a hill and drill seeder, and side hitch for low trees. Carries teeth, seed furrows, plows, etc. Works deep or shallow and cuts furrows 12 inches wide. Convertible into disc harrow and alfalfa cultivator.

Planet Jr 12-tooth
Harrow, Cultivator
and Pulverizer

An invaluable tool in the market-garden, and strawberry patches. Its 12 chisel-shaped teeth are adjustable, stir and meliorate the soil and leave the ground in the best condition without throwing dirt on plants, and exactly to desired depth making delicate work easy.

Write for name of our nearest agency

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, £1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50¢ for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES, 10¢ per line, flat, \$1.40 an inch. Insertions Over 100 words in one column 12 inches. Copy received up to the Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building
New York Office—266 5th Avenue.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 13,000 to 15,000 copies. Extra issues are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns in Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. If any advertiser fails to keep his contract with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction was made within the time limit of this issue, and that it is received in 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 advertising agents state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our readers. We shall not publish any advertisement of more than two columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

The Short Course Season

January is short course month. Agricultural colleges from one end of Canada to the other have become imbued with the short course idea. They realize that they owe a duty to the farmer and his son who cannot attend the regular courses of the college. To the farmer, with his multitudinous duties, a full winter at an agricultural college is well nigh impossible. Many boys who have not the opportunity to attend the regular courses have the same thirst for knowledge as those with greater opportunities. The short course in a large measure meets the requirements of both of these classes. It enables the farmer to collect many valuable ideas. It does as much for the boy, and more. It gives him new ideals and starts him reading and thinking in the right direction.

The short courses as conducted in our colleges are essentially practical. Theories and abstract science are left behind when the professor enters the short course room. Time is limited and all talk must be right to the point. The discussion among visiting farmers and the exchange of experiences is a valuable part of the short course. The expense of attending such a course is within the reach of all. Farm and Dairy heartily commends a short course at the nearest agricultural college to every one of Our Folks who would like to spend a very profitable week in this the slack season of the year.

Who Should Pay?

Farmers are not very enthusiastic over the great national highway scheme that is brought to light every time that motor enthusiasts are given an opportunity to discuss the good roads problem. Most farmers never have occasion to haul their produce to Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or any of the other large centres lying along the route of the proposed highway. The highway that interests the farmer is the one that leads to the nearest railway station.

We suspect that our automobile driving friends who would very much like to see this highway a reality are coming to realize that they may expect very little support from county councils

or even from the Provincial Government. Both of these sources of supply are too closely under the eye of the taxpayer. Hence they are turning their attention to the Federal Government. They know that the sources of revenue of the Federal Government are so far from the supervision of the individual taxpayer and collected so indirectly that they may be able to get the money there for their highway without raising violent opposition. But let those of us who pay the taxes be not deceived. Whether the money for such a highway come from the county council, the Provincial Government, or the Federal money chest, we pay the piper just the same. Let us make our position clear to those who have the spending of the Dominion revenues. If our automobile owning friends want a Federal highway, why don't they go to work and build it and pay for it, even as the advocates for a national highway in the United States are now attempting to do?

The British Preference

A few months ago the protective tariff of the United States was reduced from its position as the highest in the world to an average of twenty-six per cent. For months previous to the reduction of the tariff the manufacturers and their lobbyists filled the halls and corridors of the Capitol at Washington, telling the members of the ruin that would come to the country in general and their industries in particular were the proposed tariff measure actually made law. They predicted that the immediate result would be closed factories and hundreds of thousands of men out of work.

The proposals against which the manufacturers protested have been the law of the United States for some time now. So far as we have heard not a single factory has closed, nor have men been thrown out of work. Does not this result of United States tariff legislation throw some light on question No. 5 of Farm and Dairy's referendum: "Are you in favor: (a) Of increasing the British Preference to fifty per cent? (b) Of increasing the British Preference year by year until within from five to ten years we shall have complete free trade with the Mother Land?"

Canadian manufacturers, who have always been loud in their protestations of loyalty, are now advancing exactly the same arguments against an increase in the British Preference as United States manufacturers advanced against the reduction of their tariff. We farmers wish to be fair to all and if we had reason to believe that an increase of the British Preference would ruin manufacturers and leave laboring men without employment, we would go very slow in advocating such a change. But would an increase be followed by such dire results?

If there is any industry in Canada that should fear Old Country competition it is the manufacture of cream separators. English manufacturers are selling their cream separators in every country in the world. One machine of English manufacture, the Mellott, is everywhere recognized as a standard make. And yet Canadian manufacturers of cream separators have been conducting a thriving business without tariff assistance. English cream separators can enter our market without any tariff hindrance and yet the separator manufacturing industry in this country is one of the most prosperous that we have and is making much more progress than the great majority of protected industries. May we not ask, if separator manufacturers can meet British competition why cannot manufacturers in other lines?

A concern that is ever loud in its denunciation of the British Preference is the Dominion Textile Company. A few years ago the employees of this concern in their factory at Valleyfield, Que., struck for higher wages. The company

circulated a statement among its employees that they would like to give higher wages, but that it was impossible as the protective tariff was not sufficient to justify them in so doing. An investigation was conducted by the Department of Labor, Ottawa. It was found that while the nominal dividend of the concern was only five per cent. on common stock that that common stock was ninety per cent. of water, and that the company was paying fifty per cent. dividends on every cent of capital actually invested in the concern. A farmer who could make five thousand dollars in a ten thousand dollar investment in his farm over and above his own salary would be a wonder. And yet this is the profit that was being made by this protected concern that did not believe they could successfully compete with the manufacturers of Great Britain.

The farmers' organizations of Canada can give many such instances as the two we have mentioned in support of their request for an increase in the British Preference gradually leading to free trade. They object to the principle of the tariff against British goods. They believe that this would be the most practical method that could be adopted to prove their loyalty and at the same time build up the ties with the Mother Country.

We would like to know if Our Folks are in favor of increasing the British Preference until we have free trade with the Mother Land? We ask you to fill in the Farm and Dairy Referendum ballot that will be published in the January 29th issue, and in this way aid us in making known the real views of our farmers on this and kindred subjects of national importance.

Dollars and Cents Values in Bulls

At a recent sale of pure bred Holstein cattle, a pair of twin heifer calves, scarcely a week old, changed hands at two hundred and forty dollars each. Fifteen or twenty years ago such a transaction would have been considered, even by Our Folks, on a par with buying gold bricks, or investing in wild cat mining stock. To-day we can see such incidents duplicated at any sale of high-class cattle. Why the change?

There is an old saying that has been handed down from our fathers,—"A good cow is better than a good cow's calf." Observation and experience taught our fathers that a good cow did not always transmit her milking qualities to her offspring. But they realized only the half-truth. Had their observation taken them farther, they would have seen that the reason a cow was often better than her calf was because she had been bred to a nondescript sire.

Nowadays we have learned to profit by their mistakes; we realize the importance of the sire in the development of the herd. Those twin calves were out of a fine cow, but that fact alone would not account for the value that was placed upon them. They were sired by a bull that has in his veins the best producing blood of the breed.

At that sale the mere fact that a cow was bred to that bull added from fifty to one hundred dollars to her own intrinsic value. If then that bull adds at least fifty dollars to the value of every cow to which he is bred, what is his capitalized value? He is cheap at several thousand dollars.

Possibly some of Our Folks are considering the purchase of a bull, or are pondering on the merits of the one they already have. Is he one that is producing, or likely to produce, heirs that will be better than, or at least as good as their dams? If not, then he is dear at any price, for everyone of his offspring is decreasing the per head value of the herd. Would it not be the part of wisdom to pay the bigger price for the sire that will increase, rather than decrease, that value? His ability to do so is the true criterion of his worth.

Thinks Women Should Vote
Harold Childs, Kent Co., Ont.

I have read with interest the article in the December 18th issue of Farm and Dairy on "Farmers and the Public Issues of the Day." As a constant reader of Farm and Dairy I congratulate you on the article and also on the fact that your paper is among the first Canadian farm papers to take up the referendum with reference to public questions of the day. More particularly would I con-

AD. TALK
CCXXIV.

"If I Had My Life to Live Over I'd be a Farmer."

Have you ever heard that remark before?

This back-to-the-land cry is constantly in our ears these days—mostly by those who never farmed or, possibly, had been brought up as a farmer's son.

On the train the other day this subject was up for discussion by two apparently prosperous business men. I tried to explain to myself their regrets for having spent their lives in a great metropolis.

Was it because of the abundance of food, fresh and the sunshine in the country? Was it the lack of natural beauty in our cities? Was it because 60 per cent. of our population lives in the rural districts—the 60 per cent. that actually produces the prosperity of our country—creating new wealth by the billions every year?

It was none of these. These men know full well that farming is the most attractive occupation—secure, independent, and moderately profitable. But they knew better still that business life then offered even greater opportunity to accumulate more of that form of human energy—money. They knew that in business there was the possibility of a large margin of profit. They knew that the bulk of fortunes were being amassed not in production but in buying and selling and particularly so in the manipulation of the prices. To-day we find these men wealthy.

There was a day not so long ago when our farmers did but little of this.

The other fellow simply bought them from him, giving largely what ever price he saw fit. This condition is by no means entirely changed.

This was and is the great detriment to farming—the fact that the other fellow has largely set the price for us.

But there is light ahead—even now scores of our young farmers have caught the "business" vision, and they have goods—their products—or sale, they are adopting the methods of our big manufacturers and sales houses of making possible buyers well informed of these goods. In other words they are "in business."

With advertising. If they have choice seed wheat, corn, potatoes, or surplus pure bran meal, poultry, cattle, or horses for sale, these products of high quality they find it pays to let a large number of possible buyers know about them. This insures them a wider market and higher prices. Our most successful fellows are known not by the goods "goods they sell from them," but by the "goods they sell to them." The farmer of today is too "the business man. He pushes his business—pushes his products to the attention of the people who need them—and in doing so he is finding it pays to use those lively, spicy farm papers that have the "business" confidence of its readers—such as Farm and Dairy.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By."

gratulate you on your decision to allow the women to vote on your referendum. I agree with you that women are justly the most intelligent class of readers we have and are, in my opinion, capable of voting, not only on your referendum, but on general public and political affairs as well. I do not think that our farm women would neglect their household duties if given the franchise, but, on the other hand, endeavor to bring about legislation for the betterment of the community at large. With this idea in view, when challenged to take part in a debate on the question of suffrage, I decided to take the woman's side of the question.

Government Control of Utilities

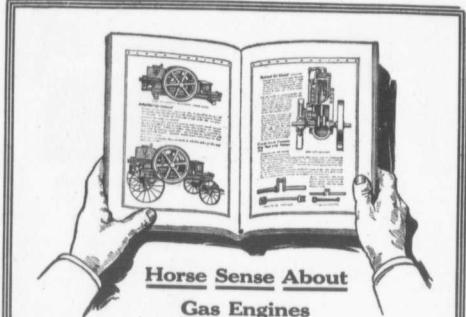
"Farmer?" Waterloo Co., Ont.

It is my opinion that express, telegraph and telephone companies should be taken in hand by the government for the reason that they are in many cases running their business for their own gain and not for public service, and they are also holding charters and franchises so that there can not be any real competition. The telephone company is the one which comes in most direct touch with the rural population. The opposition that the Bell Telephone Company puts up when some independent company is in process of development is out of all reason. They refuse to give satisfactory service. They will tell us that they cannot come to our homes unless we pay some exorbitant figure, but as soon as the farmers start an agitation to put up an independent line they are on the spot with their strong arm.

It would be a good thing if the government would make a thorough investigation of these companies and have them published, so that wherever a rural line is in process of organization they will know something of the means that are used to retard its progress. In fact if there was opposition to government ownership in Farm and Dairy, it would be hard to tell where it came from. History teaches us that there are often dark ways used to carry out projects by corporations and trusts. I would say, let the government take full control of these affairs and have a decisive vote that way.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR
If our military and naval expenditures were cut down to the actual police requirements of a country and not to be used for fighting with other nations, it would be a great thing. Let national disputes be settled by arbitration and the money thus saved used for developing the resources of the country and for the service of the people. I believe there is enough money taken from the people in a few years by corporations, trusts, mergers, combines and unnecessary customs taxes to pay for all public utilities. Let the farmers speak.

I am in favor of legislation for the incorporation of cooperative societies. It has been my desire for many years to cooperate with my neighbor farmers, and we should favor anything that will make that easier. I am at a loss to know why it is that we, the backbone of the country, are slow to accept each other's views. When dealing with agricultural interests we must all be aware of the fact that societies mean strength, and by co-operation we are sure to improve our conditions in every line of agriculture. I trust that the splendid opportunities that are offered to us each week in Farm and Dairy will tend to bring to each one of us new ideas on the important question of cooperation.—A. J. Keane, Peterboro Co., Ont



Horse Sense About

Gas Engines

Here is a Gas Engine Book you will read with interest from cover to cover

The Alpha Engine Catalogue

is full of "horse sense" about farm power

It tells all about an engine which is so well built that you can always depend on it; which is so simple that a boy can run it; that can be run on either gasoline or kerosene; an engine that starts on the magneto and that does not stop until you want it to.

This book is free. Send to our nearest office for it.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTRÉAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

BUSINESS SEARCHLIGHTS

OUR 1914 SPECIALS

No. 1 - February 5

**SIXTH ANNUAL
POULTRY MAGAZINE NUMBER**

Poultry Keeping to-day offers a higher return on the investment than any other branch of farming.

The 'business hen' is one of the big factors of profit on our farm.

"Our People" are alive to this. 99% of them are wide awake poultry keepers.

We emphasize the importance of the poultry business by devoting our big issue of February 5th to its problems. From cover to cover its pages will sparkle with live, interesting articles for poultry keepers, from practical and leading authorities.

This feature gives it the power for your message. Get after us now for special space and placing. You know the advantages of reaching us early. DO IT NOW.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR FARM HOMES

THE best portion of a good man's life is his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love.—Wordsworth.

The Washerwoman's Son

By DEBORAH DREW

Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.

(Continued from last week)

At the end of the evening Dan had letter together. Then the girl sped enough for the hall, mounted up the hill to secure a cheap lodgings, and still Dan tramped from town to town, from city to city, and was home still.

But he saved the price of the lodging by sleeping on the ground back of the hall, with his dogs beside him.

All that summer Dan tramped from town to town. In time he had printed some handbills which read:

"Dan Black and his dogs to be seen at— with the name of the place left to be filled in upon arrival at the town."

Gradually his cause was taken up by the reports of the local newspaper.

Dan Black and his dogs began to be known.

Back in Haytown, Moll D. washed and ironed and flitted round the corner as of old.

She hired various ones to deliver the clothes on the hill. She had had several postal cards from Dan stating merely that he was well and safe.

But a day came when she received a card from him, a five dollar bill was folded.

"Dear mother," it read.

She straightened visibly.

She had been "Moll D." all her life and "Ma" to her relatives ever since her first baby had learned to talk.

At "Dear mother" she felt a thrill. There had been humor, too; the Robin Hood boots, no cap away; who, clad in coarse evening clothes, came quietly in with one old brown mongrel disseminated on her hurrying way as though others might have it if they liked.

And the blood of her sturdy perseverance was in his veins. He was fortified against the attack of the world.

After much tramping, much sleeping out doors, many scanty meals, he awoke as from a dream to find himself in demand at vaudeville houses throughout the country.

Five years, when his popularity had increased, he needed an assistant, remembered the brown-

logged, one-stopper boy, and sent for him.

"Never mind about your clothes," wrote Dan, "come on, if you want the work; I'll send you a ticket and we'll see to less important things when you get here."

And the boy went.

As time wore on and the boy proved resourceful and teachable, Dan found time for study, occasionally taking a few needed tutor and paying him more than he asked for a few hours' study.

Ten years had come and gone.

The big top which had formerly exhibited "Baker and Jeffries' Big Show," and later "Jeffries and Black's," but now simply "Dan

Black's Trained Animals," was light

to the utmost and all alight with the voices.



It was filled with human beings, from the peanut-eating, gum-chewing boys on the front seats to the groups of plump old ladies and gentlemen who had come to guard some small child, so they said!

They had sat and waited through the performance of the fearful polar animals, and roared with merriment at educated elephants and dancing bears, chuckled at the monkeys, guffawed at the clown, and still were in a state of high expectancy.

All that had gone before was secondary to seeing the man who owned the show come on with his dogs.

The man who owned the show was at that moment in the room reading a letter from his mother.

It was pleasant to know that his mother now had time to write letters —such newsy letters—misspelled, but full of the things he wished to know.

He learned from them that Margaret Haines was still Miss Haines. He learned also that she need not have been, for among the fashionable set that visited her father's house she was most popular. Why did she remain? "Miss Haines?"

At such times as this a wild hope made Dan's heart beat fast, and the home-call was strong.

Some one was announcing to him that the last performers had left the stage.

One would hardly think that human狂 could make such a noise as broke forth when the man who owned the show stepped upon the stage.

One marvelled at his power—this

though he would have risen, but, remembering his age, at still.

"Jack!" Another responding yap, and from out the group emerged a little black dog that ran to the back of the stage and sat down, all attention still.

So on through the group went Dan quickly until they were all lined up at the back of the stage, awaiting orders.

It was a memorable performance!

There were long-legged dogs that made wonderful leaps, and short-legged dogs that did funny, irresistible things. Dogs that said their prayers; dogs that danced the minuet; dogs that sat at the mere suggestion; dogs that did the fire-drill; and not once did Dan drill them to the point of fatigue.

If confusion greeted him when he came on the stage, bedlam broke loose when he prepared to leave. But when, with Tim gathered in his arms and his dogs following him, he stepped close to the front and spoke familiarly with the boys, they gazed up at him, as with one pair of eyes, in rapid silence.

If he had offered to adopt them all, there would have been a number of bereft parents in the city that evening.

When it was all over a group of men were surrounding Dan's assistant, who was no longer a boy, and was "Charlie" to Dan.

"How does he do it?" they were asking.

"Search me," said Charlie. "All I know is that I crawled under the old table and snuck myself if he was to tell me in that soft way. Ye ain't afraid; ye know nothin' 'll happen to ye, except he might get disappointed in ye 'n' give ye up. An' I guess that's the way the dogs feel—they don't want to be given up; for I tell ye he's on the square to live with."

Thundersation! I'd rather be buried by him than to lord it over anybody else!"

The years are too many to recount them all separately.

But there came a day when Dan Black and his trained animals were known the world around; when Jim Black had ceased to trouble; and Moll D.'s washings were only a memory.

It was fifteen years since Dan had started out to become.

Among the aristocratic homes of Hartson, standing well back from the road, was a quiet house, with fine, straight lines and a spacious veranda, upon which were awnings and wicker chairs.

In the yard at the rear a slender, gray woman indulged her habit of energy, acquired by long years of labor in cultivating roses in her garden.

Up the road some distance, in the prairie's offshoot of the Avery Bank, was a tall man who, though there were gray threads in the closely cropped hair, was still young.

There was an old-time candler in the blue eyes, but firm lines had formed around the kindly mouth. He had the bearing of one who had seen the world.

People who passed in and out of that bank lifted their hats to this man; but the slender gray woman at the quiet house still called him "Dandy."

Margaret Haines was still Miss Haines. The Haines residence, up the shaded avenue, wore the same prosperous look. It still had awnings and wicker chairs.

(Continued next week)

* * *

Send in your subscription to Farm and Dairy. You won't regret it.



Progressive Home Making in a Western Province

One of the sights of the district around Starbuck, Man., is the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thos. Blake whose fine farm home may be seen in the illustration. This is surely a model farmstead, one that would do credit to anyone!

thought and feeling and observation.

man who wore no clown's attire, no quaint, dry humor which his mother disseminated on her hurrying way as though others might have it if they liked.

For her she had not time to laugh at it.

And the blood of her sturdy perseverance was in his veins. He was fortified against the attack of the world.

After much tramping, much sleeping out doors, many scanty meals,

he awoke as from a dream to find himself in demand at vaudeville houses throughout the country.

Five years, when his popularity had increased, he needed an assistant, remembered the brown-

logged, one-stopper boy, and sent for him.

"Never mind about your clothes," wrote Dan, "come on, if you want the work; I'll send you a ticket and we'll see to less important things when you get here."

And the boy went.

As time wore on and the boy proved resourceful and teachable, Dan found time for study, occasionally taking a few needed tutor and paying him more than he asked for a few hours' study.

Ten years had come and gone.

The big top which had formerly exhibited "Baker and Jeffries' Big Show," and later "Jeffries and Black's," but now simply "Dan

Black's Trained Animals," was light

to the utmost and all alight with the voices.

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A Church Service in the Home

In many parts of Canada local conditions may prevent people from going to church, especially in the country during winter. Perhaps at that time of the year no public services are held. There may then be a service on the part of the head of the family, or some kind of service in the home, that the Sunday may not pass entirely without a recognition of the higher things of life. The question arises—What form shall the service take, and how long should it last? This is how some Church of England people have solved it. Of course those of other denominations would probably do things more in accordance with their own religious observances.

The service begins with hymns taken from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." Next comes a prayer from a very interesting little book entitled "Great Souls at Prayer." Particulars of prayer, praise and aspiration, from St. Augustine to Christina Rosetti and Robert Louis Stevenson." These prayers are selected and arranged by Mrs. Mary W. Tlesson, and published by H. R. Allison, Ltd., of London, England. This little book is quite handy for the pocket, yet contains one and some times two prayers for every day in the year.

Next are taken the Psalms for the day, which are either sung to a well-known chant or read, one verse by

the father, and the alternate verses by the remainder of the household. Then comes another hymn, and after that the Collect, Epistle and Gospel are read aloud. There happened to be in the house a copy of "The Teacher's Prayer Book, Being The Book of Common Prayer, with introductions, analyses and notes, by Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of Westminster." These explanatory notes are read immediately after Collect, Epistle and Gospel. These notes are short, yet very helpful and instructive.

Then follows the third hymn, and after that "The Reading," as it is chosen by the wife, who generally chooses the hymns and writes out the little order of service for each Sunday. This used sometimes to consist of "The Upward Look" from Farm and Dairy. Occasionally two words are read together, as they are rather short. At other times the following books have been made use of, a chapter for a reading. They were not specially purchased for the purpose, several being the gifts of friends at various times. They are: "The City with Foundations," by John Edgar McFadyen, formerly Professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox College, Toronto; "Concerning the Christ," by J. D. Freeman; "The Art of Life," by F. B. Meyer; "Happiness," by Hugh Black; "Sermons on Bible Subjects," by Frederick W. Robertson.

One more hymn (generally for chil-

dren) concludes the service, which usually lasts little less than an hour, and is generally over in the morning, at some convenient time when chores are finished, and breakfast things put away. Some of the hymns are those for the particular season as Advent, Christmas, Easter, etc., and others are from the general hymns. The morning is preferred to the evening, so that the children may be present. They soon learn to keep quiet and attend the service, and it has a good effect on their behavior when it is possible to take them to church. * * *

Wanted—A Drink of Water

If the baby that lies cooing and smiling in its mother's arms, could talk, here is, perhaps, what it would say: "This is a very strange world to me. I have not been here long enough to get acquainted with it all, to understand its ways; but I hope and trust you are going to be good to me, yes, yes, understand that you are mighty kind to me and that all the money in the world would not tempt you to part with me still. I am beginning to be a little bit doubtful as to your good intentions."

"For example, yesterday when I wanted a drink of water, and asked for it the only way I knew how, the nurse took me up and trotted me about the room, turned me over on my stomach and patted me on the back; still I kept on yelling for that drink of water, until at last the nurse

concluded I had the colic and put a few drops of something on a teaspoon, added a little milk and forced the nasty stuff down my throat in spite of the fact that I kicked with all my might, just cried and howled to beat the band. But with all my kicking and yelling the nurse got most of the stuff down my throat and in a little while I went to sleep and woke up with a heap worse thistledown than I had before.

"My, how I did want a drink of water; so I just set up another howl and tried to tell what it wants—and just then my grandma came in, took me up in her arms and after cuddling me a little bit she said to my nurse, Jane, bring me some of that cooled boiled water, and boy wants a drink of water and I know it." My, how good that water tasted.

"Grandma said I took three whole teaspoonsful, which I did, and wanted more, but Grandma said I'd had enough. I felt just fine after that big drink of water, the first I'd had for a week, and I just kind of lolled over a while and I just went to sleep in Grandma's lap and had a nice long nap. When I woke up I was so hungry that I took all the food there was in the bottle that nurse gave me, and wanted more. I wonder why it is that big babies don't understand that a baby wants a drink of water two or three times a day instead of having milk all the time. I wonder why?"—Chicago Health Dept.

**Try this Thirsty Flour**

A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much gluten. Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy gluten. And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries. So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see. In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water. So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less. Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it? Less trips to your dealer. That's how FIVE ROSES saves money. Actually, saves YOU money. Use this economical flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



With Every Bag of Flour There Goes A Guarantee

That guarantee means that I believe Cream of the West to be the best bread flour on the market. If your bread doesn't beat any you ever baked before, if it fails to rise or doesn't give extra satisfaction in every way, your grocer will pay you back your money on return of the unused portion of the bag.

Cream of West Fleur

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

If people will fairly and honestly try Cream of the West they will have success with it. That's why we guarantee it. We are sure of it.

Prices Direct to the Farmer

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

FLOURS

	Per 50-lb. Bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$ 2.80
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	2.40
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	2.35

FEEDS

	Per 100-lb. Bag
"Bulrush" Bran	\$ 1.50
"Bulrush" Middlings	1.30
Extra White Middlings	1.40
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.60
"Gem" Feed Flour	1.75
"Bulrush" Ground Oats	1.50
"Geneva" Coarse Feed	1.65
Oatmealine (molasses, oats and corn)	.50
Oatmeal Bran	1.55
Corn Meal	1.55
Oil Cake Meal	1.65

Prices on whole oats, whole corn, and other grains supplied upon request.

TERMS—Cash with order. Orders may be assured as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, Canada. Shippers will be responsible for delivery to the customer, above price plus 10 cents per bag. To points on T. & N. O. line add 20 cents per bag to cover extra freight charges. Make remittances by express or post office money order, payable at par at Toronto. Prices subject to market change.

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To enlarge the acquaintance of the public with its various products the Campbell Flour Mills Company makes a very special offer—*Household Book Free!* This is one of the most remarkably complete and helpful household volumes ever prepared. It is called the "Dominion Cook Book." The 1,000 recipes are alone worth the regular price of \$1.00.

The book contains every kind of cookery from soup to dessert—from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes. Every recipe is dependable and not too expensive or troublesome to prepare. They always come out right. Full directions how to carve meats and game with many beautiful illustrations.

And in addition there is a big medical department in this wonderful book that should be in every home. It tells in simple language how to deal with almost every common malady. You must get this book—read how simple it is to get it free.

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With every purchase from us of not less than three (3) bags of Campbell's Flour (any brand) you will get a Household Book Free. But bear in mind that if you order up to five (5) bags you will pay for the book. In America, in England, and in South of North Bay (see terms above). To get the book, at least 3 bags must be flour—the other two bags may be flour or any other product mentioned in the list printed above. Read the list and make up an order today. Add 10 cents to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of book. Address all letters to

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TORONTO

Mention this paper.

AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Geographical Games

One of the most difficult problems in entertaining in the home is the average young man; there are so few indoor games which appeal to him.

The game of "Counties" is a good one and one which should appeal to him, for it affords not only active amusement but also education as well. Procure a large map of Ontario. Cut out the counties separately, and with these as patterns cut from white cardboard two patterns of each county. Divide the company into two sides. Choose a captain for each side and provide them with a set of counties, then give both sides floor room on which to make the map. The side putting the map together first wins the game.

If the company is not very large, use a map of the Dominion and try to put the provinces together, instead of counties. Maps of the Dominion and of Ontario may be secured from the Parliament Buildings upon request.

SOMETHING FOUND IN THIS COUNTY
For another game, give each player a card cut in the shape of the county or province. On the wall have numbered pictures, each one representing something found in every province or county. The representations are made from advertisements, pictures, letters, and so forth. They are mounted on plain paper and may represent homes, games, churches, mills, lakes. For example, a lumbering scene may represent Parry Sound. Pictures of the Lift Lock, Peterboro county: The Ideal Home, Durham; Muskoka Lakes, Muskoka, Hamilton, Galt, Waterloo, Wentworth, and so on. It would make the game more interesting if samples of the articles manufactured were displayed. Each side scores for every guess.

SELECTING PARTNERS

The selection of partners for refreshments may be made by placing cards in one dish bearing the name of a county or province, in another place the names of the capitals. This little diversion will refresh the memory and recall pleasant homely scenes in school.

GUESSING FLAG

This is a good wide game. Have a number of small flags of different nations and give one to each guest as they enter the room. Distribute paper and pencil and ask the guest to write out the form of government and the name of the ruler represented by this flag. Small flags will be found in any unabridged dictionary. They may be cut out and pasted on white paper.

CANADIAN STATE

After a writing contest this game will be played. The players stand in a circle and each one is given the name of some town. The postmaster stands in the centre and calls out the name of the mail that is to be exchanged, and while the players are exchanging places, he tries to slip into either of their places. If he succeeds, he takes their name of the town and they in turn call out the mail. For instance he calls out Toronto to Winnipeg, or Peterboro to Port Hope. Sometimes he calls three or four in rapid succession so that several are moving at the same time. When he calls General Delivery, it means a universal scramble.

The government has done every thing to induce our best farmers to leave Ontario and go to grain-raising in the North-West, but through the rural districts nothing has been done to assist or keep the young men on the farms. Not only this, but our children are receiving an education that leads them to believe that farming is not a pleasant occupation and does not pay.

There must be farmers; we cannot do without them. God gives the

GEOGRAPHICAL MATCH

Try a geographical match if you want more fun. Sides are chosen as in a spelling match. Select a teacher, and have a few simple questions to start the game. If a contestant gives a wrong answer they must drop out. For instance, they may say, "A lake is a body of land surrounded by water." Such answers have been given because the players get excited.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONUNDRUMS.

Write these conundrums on separate sheets of paper and pin them around the walls and let the guessing be general.

What country in Europe would you carve at Christmas? Turkey.

What country in Europe describes the perpetual condition of the small boy Hungary.

What city in Southern France would be dangerous to meet in the desert? Lyons.

What town in western Ontario would represent where you would go on a hunting expedition? Forest.

What country in Europe would you visit under the pyramids before making pancakes? Greece.

What sea in Europe would make a good sleeping room? Adriatic.

What island in the Irish Sea is in great demand, because of its scarcity at summer resorts? Man.

What bay in New York should be served with salt and pepper? Oyster.

If you were commencing a dairy business what summer resort in the south of England would you buy? Cowes.

The High Cost of Living

Editor, Farm and Dairy—I have read the many letters written in Farm and Dairy on the high cost of living, and I would like to express my ideas on that question as it affects our fair Dominion.

Mr. George C. Davis is the owner of several very large farms, consisting of several millions of acres each. One we call her Ontario farm and the other her great North-West farm. Some years ago she decided to go into grain raising on this Western farm, where many millions of acres of the very best virgin soil awaited the plow. In order to do this she set to work and built a railroad, having many branches, and known as the Canadian Pacific Railway. She then took this north farm. She then took over the Ontario farm several thousand of her best young men to operate these railway lines, and also many of the best young men and women who wished to farm, along with car loads of effects, such as horses, cattle and so forth.

NOT SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY DEMAND

This has left a few of the older men to take care of the Ontario farm. Those who did not wish to farm have gone to the towns and cities to become consumers. It is written, "Man can live by bread alone," and we have the results right at hand—the high cost of living. The number of farmers left on our Ontario farms is not sufficient to supply the consumers in the towns and cities. Abandoned farms and buildings are going to ruin.

The government has done every thing to induce our best farmers to leave Ontario and go to grain-raising in the North-West, but through the rural districts nothing has been done to assist or keep the young men on the farms. Not only this, but our children are receiving an education that leads them to believe that farming is not a pleasant occupation and does not pay.

There must be farmers; we cannot do without them. God gives the



Marion Dallas, author of the column "Geographical Games".

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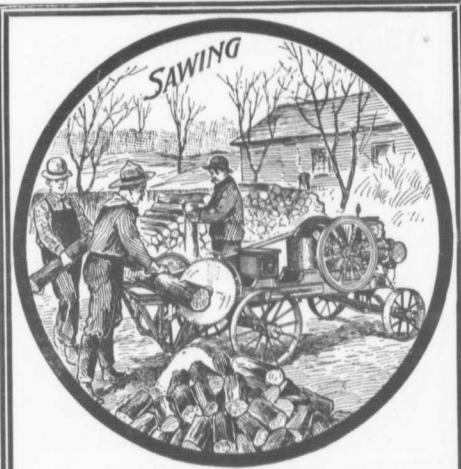
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Saw Your Neighbors' Wood

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Renfrew Standard

It starts without cranking

The Renfrew Standard Portable Sawing Outfit shown above is the handiest, most efficient sawing outfit on the market. Besides being simply unequalled for sawing cord wood, fence posts, poles, etc., it can also be used for any other purpose that a regular portable engine can be used for.

Like all other Renfrew Standard engines it starts without cranking in cold or warm, rainy or snowy, weather. It can be regulated to any desired speed without stopping the engine. Has a governor of the fly-ball steam-engine type, a remarkably simple carburetor, and large bearings. Built throughout of the best materials and with absolute accuracy. No finer engine on the market—and none so simple or so easy to run.

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CLOTHES TO FILL MANY NEEDS

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's "Our Folks." They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns to Our Folks, no each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

This week one of our practical designs is for developing an overcoat for the small boy. In model 9446 we have a plain, easily made overcoat for the little man. This coat is double-breasted and has the popular circular collar. Cheviot, chinchilla, serge diagonal and other coat fabrics could be used in making a coat after this model. Cut in sizes from four to 10 years.

A n attractive model for the growing girl is shown in design 9488. This frock is made with a vest front, outlined by pointed revers and a deep collar in sailor style. The sleeves may be finished either long or short. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The draped skirt in normal or raised waistline shown in design 9708 is a splendid model for treating in velvet, satin, silk or the various other soft materials so popular this season. The right front is draped and stitched over the left side under a deep tuck. The sides of the front gores extend over the back gore plaited at the top. Thrifted. Five sizes.

waist measure.
Considerable ingenuity was exerted in designing the season, both for special wear. For the simpler style of 1928 we have a becoming the long shoulder edge is cut square at the shoulder, a la ette, which may be preferred. Striped silk after this model to
Six sizes: 32 to 42
sure.

son is over and the popularity and good sense of a launched on an front closing is quite as apparent on all probability dresses for young girls as on those has been too for their elders. Design 9526, shown herewith, carries this desirable feature and has many other good points.

The deep cut fronts outline a chemisette that may be made of lawn or some contrasting material. The neck edge is

An illustration showing two girls from the waist down. They are wearing knee-length, gored skirts. The girl on the left is wearing a dark skirt, and the girl on the right is wearing a light-colored skirt. Both are wearing white blouses and dark stockings.

for afternoon wear is shown in illustration 9724. Stiffened serge in a two-toned effect of light gray and with embroidery for trimming is here shown. The sun-pique fronts are cut low, revealing a chemiselet finished by a broad collar.

below two deep
The back is ga-
: 22 to 30 inches
bility has been
new blouses this
cial occasions and
requirements. In
coming style show-
lder. The neck
below the chemis-
e omitted if pre-
good advantage
inches bust mea-

The back of skirt and waist shows a
deep lengthwise tuck. The waist may
be finished with a plain close fitting
sleeve in wrist length or a shorter
sleeve with deep cuff. Cut in five
sizes: 34 to 42 inches bust measure.
• • •

A great convenience are the slip
covers for hangers. It keeps the dust
off suits and gowns. Purchase a yard
and a half of flowered lawn, merely
hem the edges of the lawn and cut a
hole in the centre; buttonhole the
latter, slip the cover over the hook of
the hanger, and it is ready for work.

The Makers' Corner

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

Selecting Milk for Starter

Freeman Brown, Greenville Co., Ont.
When selecting milk for starter I make it a point to get the best milk coming to the factory, morning milk preferred if cooled at the farm.

I get in touch with one or two men who make it a practice of furnishing good milk to the factory, then make it known to them that I am depending upon their milk for the culture of my starter.

I have two cans for holding starter. The one can has been washed and scalded and left in air from the day previous is again scalded with dry steam and taken to the weigh stand, into which the milk intended for starter is strained through two thicknesses of cheesecloth direct from the owner's can.

Even after selecting good milk for a starter great care should be exercised in preparing it. First, all utensils are perfectly clean, using only clean water for washing and scalding with dry steam if possible. After the milk has been well pasteurized I cool the 70 degrees F., then add culture and try to maintain that temperature if at all possible by placing the can in a tank of water, which will protect it greatly.

I use two glass sealers for holding culture for propagating starter, so that one can be filled with the pasteurized milk before culture is added. The culture does not require to be as heavily seeded as the starter when preparing it as it will not be used for propagating till later in the day. By following those rules I have carried the same culture during the whole season with good results.

Why Cream Tests Vary

C. A. Metcalfe, Saltcoats, Sask.
There is probably no one thing in connection with commercial dairying which causes the patron so much uneasiness as the variation of the test of cream sold to retail dairymen and creameries. This variation may not only result in the patron being dissatisfied but also causes the creamy buying the cream uneasiness in holding harmonious relations with the patron.

It has been my experience, first as a cream producer and, second, as a cream manager, that the complaint of test variation is on account of the patron not having a full understanding of the causes which affect the density of percentage of fat in hand separator cream. It is the policy of all reputable creameries that their agents and employees be very careful to obtain accurate results in sampling and testing. Unless the sample represents a fair average of the cream delivered, the test, while correct of the sample, will not be a correct test of the cream delivered. Therefore, the firm requires for a correct test is an accurate sample.

It must be well understood by patrons who have observed the workings of the separator, or who have tested the cream themselves with hand farm testers, that there is a variation in the percentage of fat in the cream. A variation of from five to eight per cent in test with no difference in the cream screw is not at all unusual and this difference is chargeable to the varying condition of the machine from time to time. But we have known of instances

where there was a variation of from eight to 15 per cent in tests due to the thoughtless and careless handling of the separator, milk, or cream.

The variation of the speed of the bowl of the separator causes a difference of from two to 15 per cent in the test of the cream, depending on the variation of the speed. The variation in steadiness of the bowl makes a wide difference, depending on the amount of vibration.

The amount of vibration makes a difference in extreme cases.

Acid development in the milk will have an effect on cream density. This is not the case when separation is done at milking time, but when the night's milk is held until morning or vice versa as is the case on some farms. As the separator bowl elongates the cream will gradually become thicker until the cream will not flow. Another cause of variation of test is incorrect straining of the milk before separating. The milk should always be strained through a fine wire strainer into cans. One method of carrying a piece of close cotton cloth or flour sack should be placed. (For convenience this could be fastened with a strap around the can.) This will catch all sediment and will give the separator clean milk.

If the separator is fed unevenly, or at any time during the run the inlet should be closed by dirt so that the bowl does not take the full inflow of milk, wide variation in test of cream must be expected.

Users of separators may sometimes state that their cream screw has not been changed in years, and that their cream should test now as it did years ago. The fact that the screw has not been changed is good reason why the cream test should not be the same as when the separators were new. With use the cream screw wears off and takes the form of a cone from the centre of the bowl and therefore produces a thinner cream. Thick cream is produced by drawing the cream from the centre of the bowl and thin by drawing from a point nearer the outside.

If the bowl is not washed properly after each operation, this will also effect the test. If the openings are not all clean and free from dirt the accuracy is effected. We have been told that some farmers do not wash their separator bowl after each operation. Any farmer or farmer's wife practising such neglect has no regard for public health. The separator bowl removes substances which so system of straining will remove, and if this matter is allowed to remain in the bowl even an hour after finishing the run, it is an ideal breeding place for millions of the worst kind of bacteria.

It is impractical under farm conditions to operate the separator in such a way as to secure an even density of cream, but the farmer should use every care to secure as even work as possible. The creamery patron can at little expense, secure his own tester, and its use will better satisfy him regarding his treatment and also give his insight into many things of inestimable worth. The man who knows the most about his business is always the best satisfied.

Much of the dissatisfaction of patrons with their cream test and monthly charges is caused by their separators being cleaned. The cream may be thin one day and thick the next. In such cases the patron cannot get a uniform test. Separators should be cleaned only at the beginning of the month.—M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.

EASY Churning—

—churning that is more of a pastime than a labor. That's the kind of churning a MAXWELL'S "FAVORITE" does. The mechanism is so perfect—so smooth. And it gives splendid results.

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LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves 7 For a Jr. 3-year-old, milked twice per day. She is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha and a son of King Segis Pontiac Posch. Both 21 and 23 lb. 4-year-olds for sale. Both extra show bulls, old enough for service. LAIDLAW BROS. — AYLMER, ONT.

15,345 lbs. in 1 Year

For a Jr. 3-year-old, milked twice per day. She is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha and a son of King Segis Pontiac Posch. Both 21 and 23 lb. 4-year-olds for sale. Both extra show bulls, old enough for service. LAIDLAW BROS. — AYLMER, ONT.

MANOR FARM

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We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires.

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No Heifer Calves for sale at any price.

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List of prizes won:—Sherbrooke and Ottawa on 16 head, 15 first, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 fourths and 6 championships. This speaks stronger words to the quality of my animals than any words I could say. In Ottawa, we have a fine herd.

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I have for sale sons of this bull from high record daughters of Pontiac Kordnyke, making the greatest and most valuable combination possible to get in the whole Holstein breed. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

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The home of May Echo, May Echo Verelle, Netherby Queen Jane, and other choice ones. Herd Sire, SIR LYONS SEGIS—35 cows in his first crop, averaging 30 lbs. Excellent young bulls from above lines for sale. Before buying write us—or call.

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Third Annual Sale of the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. will be held in Cook's Feed Stable, Tillsonburg, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th, 1914. 75 head of CHOICE HOLSTEINS will be sold subject to tuberculin test and also subject to inspection. Every buyer will have till Ten o'clock on the day after the sale to examine his cattle and if they are not as represented your money will be refunded. No old worn-out cows. No scrub bulls. No three teaters. No slack quarters. They will be the best lot bred to the best bulls ever offered the buying public. Sale at One o'clock in a well-seated building. Meet us the evening before the sale at the Royal Hotel.

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For Quick Sale—Six beautiful Heifers some two years old, and one Matin C. cow, all registered. All born in June, to service of King Kordnyke (Lulu, D. Kol., No. 11502). A good young sow, also a boar. King of the (23862). They are in the best of condition nicely marked, and their dams are all registered, and their Merit or Record of Performance, or both a bargain if taken in lot and at once. Do not write for prices, but let me know who to meet you at auction.

Colver V. Robbins, Riverbend P.O., Ont.
T.H.B. Station, Fenwick M.C.R., Perry

Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 6 years old. If needed from:

SPECIAL OFFER.— Heifers rising 3 yrs. old, and bulls from 7 to 10 mos. **PRICES**—Cows \$100 to \$150. Queen Regalized, F.E. Ex. No. 9292. Dame Sara Jeanne, Holstein first cow in Canada to make over 30,000 lbs. butter in 7 days—record holder for 10 years.

Write me or come to see us what we have that you think it would pay you to buy.

WM. HIGGINSON — INKERNON, ONT.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America Is the place to buy Holsteins of quality.

The Third Annual Sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 26th, 1914. Please send for catalogues of the Oxford District with post office and station address sent on application to:

R. J. KELLY, SECY., TILLSONBURG, ONT.

FOR SALE, VILLA VIEW HOLSTEINS

(Continued from page 81)

23 prints October butter, 4 lots: 1. F. D. Booth, 95%; 2. Jim Anderson 94%; 3. E. R. Chaffee, 93%; 4. John 95%.

Special Prize

Highest score September white cheese, \$2. Lovell & Christmas divided between Mrs. E. E. Blane and Norman H. Funder and Jas. W. Johnston.

Ditto for September colored cheese, J. H. Moore.

Highest score October white cheese, \$2. A. A. Ayer & Co., Benson Avery.

October colored cheese, Howard Holmes.

Highest score, two Canadian flat cheeses, 1. Canadian Salt Co., Windsor: Gordon Peacock, 95%; 2. Lulu, 95%.

Ditto, three Canadian Stilton cheese.

Wm. Easer, highest score receiving most points in colored and white cheeses manufactured in his district, \$25. Verratt Stewart & Co. J. H. Moore.

Maker securing highest score on creamy butter manufactured from cream, strained cream, silver cup value at \$20. Dr. A. A. Ayer & Co., Benson Avery.

Best 20 one-pound prints November creamy butter, \$20. The Canadian Salt Co., Windsor.

Second prize, \$5. Hodge & Co. J. A. Boe, Maxville.

SILVER HIGHCLASS GRAPES In writing to Farm and Dairy Mr. M. E. Maybee, of Highland View Farm, Hilton, Ont., says: "The remarkable record that the King Segis strain which I sold, is making, brings the May Echo strain of Holstein-Friesian cattle again into the limelight. We have just added to our herd a son of King Segis, and on the sire's side, to Lulu Sykes, and a son of the sire's e.d., to Lulu Sykes, which has given a good account of himself in all circumstances, standing over 90 lbs. a day."

"Nearly all our cattle are of the May Echo strain, and we have a number of the King Segis strain which we intend to dispose of this spring, and keep nothing but pure bred in the future. We will offer 13 head female cattle on application. They must be over five years of age, and a number are from a son of May Echo, and having seven or eight daughters, and a number from \$8,000 to 10,000 lbs. milk in their two-year-old form. They will nearly all be in milk. Some Pontiacs, and some King Segis, which shows exceptional quality and breeding, combining in his pedigree some of the world's best sires. This will be a rare chance to secure some heavy milkers where registration is not required."

We have just sold ALL BUT TWO OF SILVER HIGHCLASS GRAPES. All these Canada that are fit for breeding. The two left have both got official tested ancestors for several generations, one being 50 lbs. e.d. and the other, grandson of Prince Hengerveld Pietje, whose dam has over 35 lbs.

PRICE, \$275.00, for each of these splendid individuals.

We have a lot of younger ones.

A. C. HARDY, BICKSVILLE, ONT.

FOREST RIDGE HOLSTEINS

Anything you want in Holsteins (either sex) for Sale.

I have just prepared a catalogue describing my herd. Write for one to

L. H. LIPSITZ
Stratfordville, Elgin Co., Ont.

AVONDALE FARM

KING OF THE PONTIACS BULL CALVES

We have just sold ALL BUT TWO OF SILVER HIGHCLASS GRAPES. All these Canada that are fit for breeding. The two left have both got official tested ancestors for several generations, one being 50 lbs. e.d. and the other, grandson of Prince Hengerveld Pietje, whose dam has over 35 lbs.

PRICE, \$275.00, for each of these splendid individuals.

We have a lot of younger ones.

A. C. HARDY, BICKSVILLE, ONT.

January 15, 1914

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WHEN YOU BUY A SLEIGH
Don't get one with a short narrow box, and
short edge slaming 12" wide. This is a day-
road. THIS sleigh has 30" x 30", through
bolts, and 10" wide drop tailgate. Run-
ners are 44" on the ground. Spring steel
square edge spring steel shooting 14" x 3".
Sleds are made of solid wood.

The **GIDLEY** is braced throughout with
steel rods and has sprung seats trimmed with im-
ported whalebone. Seats are upholstered.

Delivered at your nearest Railroad
Station, or Ontario freight allowed
when shipped to you by rail.

As not represented, we will refund your
money if you find our **QUALITY IS UNAR-**

ANTEED

Now is the time to buy. Delivery

Sleights \$35 to \$47 delivered as above.

Gidley Cartage Co., Sales Dept. 5, Penetanguishene, Ont.



"LONDON"

Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile
from 5" to 16" inches.
Cement tiles made
here to stay. Large
profits in the business
of making sand for
concrete.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.

Largest manufacturers of Con-
crete Machinery in Canada.



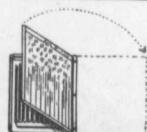
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DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER

R. DILLON & SON OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



Pedlar's Metal Shingles protect you from fire, wind, water and lightning. The All Perfect Metal Shingle—No Greater Cost, but greater service and satisfaction.



Siding, Corrugated Iron Vents, Eaves-
trough, Conductor Pipe, Flanges and Or-
nate nests. Every article is standard
throughout Canada.

The Pedlar People
LIMITED
Oshawa - Ontario
Established 1861

FARM AND DAIRY

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

are a little higher again, being 29.60. It is almost impossible to buy cows this winter; very ordinary ones sell from \$100 to \$150. Horses are flat just now, but I think they will improve by spring.—
A. M. McEld.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

ARVA, Jan. 3.—Fine open fall weather gave the farmers a good opportunity to get their fall work well done. The new year came in with a cold snap, temperature dropped to 15 below zero yesterday, and the Christmas past quietly, with the usual festive gathering of trees and concerts. There was no snow, but Christmas trade, but roads were in good condition, making traveling. This gave farmers an opportunity to sell their extra produce to market, which was in great demand. Farmers took the lead as prices soared to \$1.20 a bushel for 200-lb. geese, \$1.50 to \$3 each; duck, \$1.00; beef, \$9 to 12 a cwt.; pork, \$12.50 a cwt.; lamb, \$12.50; pigs, \$1.50 a cwt.; hams, \$20 to \$22; oats, 45¢ a bushel; \$1 a bag; butter, 30¢ to 35¢.

The splendid Holstein bull calf, which was advertised in Farm and Dairy, by Mr. George O'Dwyer of Emerymore, goes to the herd of Wm. Webb, Sunbury, Ont., at \$200. The bull is a fine specimen, and at \$200, this calf should prove an excellent sire, as he comes from a herd of cattle which are known to us for the blood that produces heavy milkers.

Farm and Dairy brought them two dairymen together. It is done to help the smaller dairymen and dairy breeders who have stock to sell or desire to purchase. It can be done in any way.

A small ad fixed up to-night will place the surplus stock you have for sale in touch with you. No charge for this ad. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, FARM AND DAIRY.

will improve the sleighing. Quite a lot of cattle have been brought into this part, and a great number of sales have taken place, with prizes given—W. J. W.

The Holstein cow Maggie Clarke, owned by Mrs. Smith of Scotland, Ont., has come competing in the show ring, and in the seven-day run she made 26.22 lbs. buttered and 105.76 in 30 days. As a three-year-old she has won 100% to her credit.

On the 41 cent fat basis she also has a record of 12 lbs. butter, eight months old, which is quite a record.

Maggie Clarke, the daughter of Maggie Clark, has won 100% to her credit, and is a nine-year-old, with 44 per cent fat in milk. Both dams are in top condition, show cows, with particularly strong lines.

ABSORBINE

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

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and swelling from the Split, Side Bone or Bone Sprain. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K. Free.

ABSORBINE JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Red, Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Sores, Ulcers, Alzays pain, Price \$1.50. Send 25c for sample. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.B., 122 Evanson Blvd., Montreal, Can.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results, ship your live Poultry to us and now dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. Prompt Returns.

Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.

Established 1865 TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE—2 Sons of King Farms Regis Clothoid, from R. O. P. cows. Also three Clydes and 3 Stalions. Yearlings. In the Islands and Manchester, Ont.

BOOKS & lowest prices ever given through latest books on agricultural subjects. Write for our Book Catalogue.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION

Henry H. Alterton, But-
tonham, N. J., writes: "My
new stanchions add greatly
to the comfort of my
WHY TORTURE
yours with rigid stanchions?
The stanchions are made
of inexpensive yet
sturdy cable stanchions.

WALACE B CHURCH, Forestville, Conn., U.S.A.
Canadian orders filled from Montreal, Ont.
All correspondence should be addressed to the home office.
Sales in Inquiry If you prefer books in French or English.

THE "GEORGE" SHINGLE

TALK No. 1

on the

"George" Steel Galvanized Shingle

In last issue we gave you a general talk on Pedlar's Perfect Products.

Now we are planning a few chats on the many points of excellence of the "GEORGE" and "OSHAWA" Metal Shingles.

We want to emphasize right now, the positive FOUR-SIDE interlocking device—so called, which makes it impossible to pull apart when placed in proper position.

Dust and chaff cannot bridge in the joints. Rain cannot get underneath to draw the nails. It is a self-cleaning sanitary roof.

Water is carried down without possibility of a leak in the beaded groove of the next shingle below, preventing leakage and damage to building and contents.

The big "GEORGE" Shingle (24" x 27") is specially made for your barns and big buildings, but the "OSHAWA" Shingle (16" x 20") of identical pattern and quality is equally efficient for smaller buildings.

Large and varied stocks always carried at Oshawa, Toronto, Galt, Chatham, London, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Sydney, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

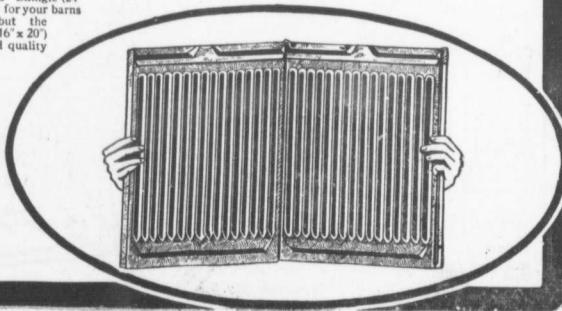
Cuts & Prices

Siding, Corrugated Iron Vents, Eaves-

trough, Conductor Pipe, Flanges and Or-

nate nests. Every article is standard

throughout Canada.



G.H. Pedlar

The Latest and Most Perfect INSTRUMENT OF ALL MUSIC A Hornless Grafonola--for YOU!

NOW no waiting no
fuss—read this
startling offer!



**Fill in this Coupon
NOW**

Pin a \$10 Bill to it
and MAIL AT
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We will send you through our nearest Dealer the Latest Type Hornless Grafonola on "Money back if not satisfied" terms. You can have Music in your home that everyone can enjoy. Better than a "Talking Machine" because the tones are pure and the reproductions lifelike—no mechanical noise whatever.

The moment you possess this Grafonola you command all the music in the world. Hundreds of happy evenings for everybody.

Don't fail to get your Grafonola NOW.

\$5.00

**ENJOY IT
WHILE YOU
PAY**

**PER MONTH. Have this Matchless
Home Entertainer delivered by Fast
Express at your Home. No carrying
charges to pay.**

SPECIAL OFFER: We will also supply you with 6 double sided Columbia Records (12 selections) and 100 Needles, giving you a full evening's entertainment. **NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THIS GENEROUS OFFER.**

**ACT
QUICKLY**

The number of instruments for this Special Offer is limited

MAKE SURE OF YOURS

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Attached please find \$10, being cash payment for Latest Type Hornless Grafonola to be supplied through nearest Columbia Dealer. I promise to pay \$5 per month for 6 months to complete payment. Also include 6 double sided records and 100 needles without extra charge.

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You want the Best

Here it is!

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