

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXII.

NUMBER 42

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

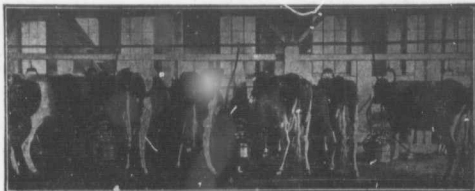
OCTOBER 16

1913



IN THE PROVINCE OF THE SETTING SUN WHERE APPLE GROWING,
PICKING AND PACKING HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A FINE SCIENCE.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



The B-L-K Milker

means relief from the all-year-round drudgery of hand milking, freedom from the trouble and expense of careless hired help, and increased income for a large herd can be milked with less labor and expense.

A B-L-K will cut in half the time spent in milking by hand. Where is there a farm where a man and a boy could hand-milk 50 cows in an hour and a half?

HERE is what a farmer who milks 50 cows says of his B-L-K Milkers:

"They have got Hand Milking beat by a mile. One man and boy are milking them 50 cows in an hour and a half and there is no "kicking" as under the hand system."

THE present model B-L-K is the result of 50 years' study and experience, and it is in every respect a thoroughly successful milking machine. Every part has been developed to perfection of action.

WE have literature which we know you would be interested in. Drop us a card to-day. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K in your stables.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works . . . BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Choose Good Stanchions

What's YOUR idea of a GOOD Stanchion? Isn't it one that will never bulge or sag, one that will last you a lifetime, one that will lock and unlock as easily 2 year from now or ten years from now as on the day you bought it—and one that holds the cattle sure? The O. K. Canadian Stanchion comes up to all these requirements—because we've been making Stanchions so long that we're on to every wrinkle in the business and we know just how to make every part best and what to make it of.

Frames of the best U-bar or channel-section steel—so strong and rigid that they simply can't bulge or bend. Swing bars hinged high instead of at the bottom—so they will always be easy to lock and unlock—and fixed so that they cannot fall to the floor when open, to be tread on and bent.

A lock that's so simple that it can't get out of order in years of use, easy to work, and proved against the "stick" saw. The arched post design of O. K. Canadian Stalls prevents the cattle's walking through into the feed trough or pulling feed back into the stall and will leave plenty of room at the top for operating the Stanchions, without making the work of setting up "O. K. Canadian" equipment simpler and quicker than any other.

We have a sample of booklet that are short-cut of interesting points for dairy-owners, and they'll show you how to figure just what you "O. K. Canadian" equipment will cost for your herd whether you wish just the Stanchions or whether you wish to get the complete total stable. They're yours if you look for them. Department 33



CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. GALT, ONTARIO

HORTICULTURE

Fruit Crop Prospects

The apple crop this year will be decidedly short in Ontario; just how short is testified to by the following reports recently received from Farm and Dairy's special correspondents:

"Apples are very scarce; several good sized orchards, one, ayed, have apples at all spruce orchards to have about a 50 per cent crop. Prices average \$5 for No. 1; \$4 for No. 2. My McIntosh exhibition apples sold for \$10 a bbl."—W. D. Willard, Dundas Co., Ont.

"Apples are less than a half crop. It is reported that a lot of apples will

"The yield will be 50 per cent. of last year. Very few buyers have visited this district. Prices range from \$1 to \$1.50 on the tree; \$2.50 to \$3 f.o.b."—Walter E. Palmer, Welland Co.

"Apples are 40 per cent. of an average crop, with not over 20 to 25 per cent. of No. 1 and No. 2. They are small and scabby, but some worms where sprayed properly. Fall apples sold at \$2 a bbl.; late tree run and winters, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 and No. 2 and No. 3 Russets and Greenings, \$1.75; Spys, Kincaid and Snow, \$2 to \$2.50. It is good ones with no bad worm holes or small ones."—L. S. Esselvine, Oxford Co.

"The outlook is not encouraging. Apples did not set well in some orchards, and those that did grow will be fully 50 per cent. unsalable for

HOW WILL THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF AFFECT PRICES OF CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE?

This Question, of Vital Interest to Every Farm and Dairy Reader, Will be Answered in "Our Markets' Special" Next Week

No fiscal change made in any country in the last dozen years is destined to so profoundly affect Canadian trade, particularly in farm produce, as is the operation of the new tariff schedules now come into effect in the United States. Our Southern neighbours have reduced their customs duties all along the line, and in many farm products the tariff has been removed entirely. While the new law has been in operation only a little over a week, it is already having its effect at every border point, but more noticeably at the larger markets, such as Montreal, Toronto, and Detroit, United States dealers are buying Canadian produce and rushing it across the line to United States centres. Detroit dairymen are said to be already making contracts for supplies of milk and cream from South-Western Ontario. Choice live stock at Canadian centres has now advanced 75 cents a cwt., or to the level of United States markets. Down in the Eastern Townships of Quebec farmers are getting \$1 to \$2 more for their hay than would have been the case under old tariff conditions.

Some journals predict that the good prices consequent upon the opening of the United States market, are only temporary. They say that in the long run supplies from other countries such as Argentina, New Zealand and Australia, will force down prices to the old level; and that the Canadian producer will benefit but little.

In order to give "Our Folks" reliable information as to the probable effect of these new conditions, Farm and Dairy will next week issue a special addition—"Our Markets' Special"—devoted almost entirely to markets, particularly as they will be affected by the Underwood Tariff Bill. The editors will visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Buffalo and other points, and get first-hand information as to just how the new tariff is already affecting produce markets. In addition, our editors will interview the best market authorities on both sides of the line, getting their views as to future developments and these interviews will be published in full in Farm and Dairy.

It seems to be a characteristic of human nature to show little interest in great events, but to become very excited over small ones. The fiscal changes in the United States constitute a great event from both the United States and Canadian standpoints; but they have not attracted the attention that they deserve. "Our Markets' Special" will prove that Farm and Dairy recognizes the importance of these new conditions, and in it we propose to give information that will be invaluable to our Folks.

be put up as No. 3. This will be detrimental to good apples. The Fruit Marks Act should be amended to require that any closed package of apples below No. 2 grade should be designated culls in prominent letters."—F. S. Wallbridge, Hastings Co.

"The apple crop is less than average. Baldwins are fair to good in sample; Spys undersized and affected with scab. Kings are very shy; Greenings only medium in quality. A few orchards have been sold at \$1 to \$1.25 on the tree."—R. H. Cronk, Ontario Co.

"The apple crop is about average, though somewhat undersized on account of the dry weather and in unsprayed orchards scabby. Prices paid by buyers are \$1 a bbl. on tree and \$1.25 picked. Most of the largest orchards market their crops through the cooperative association at Oshawa, and we expect considerably more money."—J. H. J., Ontario Co.

"Apples are only a medium crop and buyers are offering \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bbl."—M. Chamberlain, Peel Co.

either No. 1 or 2."—W. J. Bailey, Norfolk Co.

"The apple crop will be light and very spotted, both sprayed and unsprayed. The evaporator offers \$4.50 cwt. for peelers. No buyers have been through yet. Buyers seem to have arranged to come only one in each district, thus offering no opposition."—S. B. Briggs, Norfolk Co.

Prune out limbs and twigs of apples trees infested with blight. Disinfect the tools after each cut.

The importance of thinning on the colour of fruit must be considered. From experience one grower says, "thinning gives fruit a better color"; another says, "do not thin"; another, "I think there is an improvement, but am not certain." The Geney Experiment Station found that in the case of sparsely laden trees no appreciable difference could be noted. It is probable that the effect of thinning on the color is not marked.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXII.



"BACK to the universal of the farm," a pertinent question, as the problem of food a lot more efficient and city dwellers' comment.

For years the calling many of the brads and lassies. A vast country commade where young people are working and of immigrants' country lads are "of their adoption, industrially because

But it is a one-the country to build that no country can national population, we are. How then are bright boys and girls to such an extent stay on the old farm making of rural Canada they have found the Fair and the work that

WHERE THE A few years ago Agriculture establish various counties. Yet the Ontario Agriculture each. It was their of all their problems. This movement that there are now "located over Oshawa, M. F. C. Har the School Fair orig the efforts of the ot Department of Agric ing put in operation throughout Ontario.

cent of
have vis-
age from
1.50 to \$3
Welland

of an av-
20 to 25
2. They
not many
rly. Fall
late tree
No. 1 and
nd Green-
d Straws
ones with
ones."

ouraging.
some on-
grow will
able for

PRICES

r, Will

ars is
ly in
a new
neighbours
many
the new
ready
at the
United
across
aid to
from
as has
mar-
get-
un-

on. They
as Ar-
to the
little.

to the
is not
ed al-
by
ttawa,
ion as
in
in ex-
ments
Dairy.
title in-
ones.
event
t they
markets'
rtance
nation

J. Baile,
light and
and us-
fers \$1c
vers have
seem to
ly one is
is oppo-
folk Co.

es of apple
Disinfect

ng on the
considered
ower says,
er color";
ow"; and
improve-
" The
on found
ely ladet
ence could
that is not
color is not

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1913

No. 42

How to Keep the Boy on the Farm

A New Force in Ontario Agriculture. The Rural School Fair



A Feature of the Rural School Fair—A Full Line of Sporting Events

"BACK to the land" was once the all but universal cry. "How to keep the boy on the farm," now ranks as a more important question, and one that promises to solve the problem of food production for the nation a lot more efficiently than by moving inexperienced city dwellers into an entirely new environment.

For years the call of the city has been reaching many of the brightest and best of our rural lads and lassies. As a result, we may find pleasant country communities all over Eastern Canada where young people are few and the older people are working the farms with the assistance of immigrants from other lands. True, our country lads are "making good" in the cities of their adoption. The nation is progressing industrially because of their efforts.

But it is a one-sided development that robs the country to build up the city. How true it is that no country can rise above the level of its rural population, we are just beginning to realize. How then are we going to interest our bright boys and girls in the things of the country to such an extent that they will be willing to stay on the old farm and add their efforts to the making of rural Canada? Many believe that they have found the answer in the Rural School Fair and the work that goes with it.

WHERE THE IDEA ORIGINATED

A few years ago the Ontario Department of Agriculture established a few branch offices in various counties. Young men, graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, were placed in each. It was their duty to assist the farmers in all of their problems by every means in their power. This movement has proved so popular that there are now 40 such "agricultural doctors" located over Ontario. It was with one of these, Mr. F. C. Hart in Waterloo county, that the School Fair originated, and it is through the efforts of the other representatives of the Department of Agriculture that the idea is being put in operation in scores of townships throughout Ontario.

Long before Mr. Hart commenced to preach the rural fair idea he recognized that the rural school as constituted, is a potent factor in turning the minds of boys and girls towards the city. In all the curriculum he could find nothing that tended to give the pupils a higher conception of the dignity of agriculture, or would materially assist in solving the problems of the farm. He recognized that the tendency of the rural school was to exalt the life of the city and the dignity of the professional man at the expense of the farm and the farmer. The result of his meditations was the rural school fair idea, a movement designed to prepare the boy and girl for the farm, to make them more efficient workers, more practical thinkers, more intelligent citizens. The rural fair does this by taking the children into the fields, by making them think in terms of the farm, and by teaching them the value of labor skillfully applied.

In brief, the plan of the rural fair is somewhat as follows: The children of certain selected schools (it has not yet been possible to extend the movement to all schools) are given the opportunity to select seed grain, roots, and vegetables of varieties well suited to the neighborhood. They plant this seed either in their own gardens at home or on their plot in connection with the schoolgrounds, attend to their crops according to directions sent them by the Department, or in their own way if they consider their own better, and in the fall the crops are harvested and the School Fair is held. If some of the children prefer they are given a setting of eggs from the O. A. C. bred-to-day strain of Plymouth Rocks, and exhibit their poultry at their own fall fair. During the summer the children are visited by a representative of the local Department of Agriculture, who inspects their plots, scores them, points out how they might be improved, and leaves the children with an altogether new conception of "farming with brains."

But it is at the school fair itself that the greatest enthusiasm is aroused among the children. There is nothing like competition to stir up interest. Sometimes each little school holds its own fair and the boys and girls who have competed with each other so often in spelling bees and games, have an opportunity to compare their abilities as farmers or cooks. The crowning event of the season, however, is the township fair, at which all of the schools of the township compete.

A TYPICAL SCHOOL FAIR

One of these township fairs, that at Cavan in Northumberland Co., Ont., was visited by an



An Idea of the Interest Taken in Rural School Fairs May Be Gained from this Illustration. Fully 450 people turned out to the Rural School Fair in Cavan Township, Durham Co., Ont. When this photo was taken the crowd was just beginning to assemble. In the big tent are over 700 exhibits all made by school children. In the small tent to the right were the exhibits of cookery and needle work. A more interested lot of people never turned out to the best county fair under "grown up auspices." This one was run entirely by the children. —Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

editor of Farm and Dairy recently. As we approached the little school house, we first noticed a long string of rigs, tied up to the fence; the children's fair was evidently an event of some importance in the community. The exhibits—and there were

over 700 individual entries—were arranged in a large tent in which the judges were still busy; for competition was keen in every class; far keener than it is at the country fair conducted by the older folks.

The school grounds were crowded. The people must have numbered between 450 and 500. They were not all children either. Fully one-half were parents who were quite as anxious to hear the results as the children themselves.

"I guess there is no boy in Cavan township can come up to mine when it comes to growing potatoes," one proud mother was heard to remark. "Even his father says he never saw the like of them. You can see his exhibit inside the door to the right. He has over a bag from just 14 seed potatoes. Ah, yes, he is quite a farmer." This is only one of many similar exclamations that we heard. Speculation was rife as to how awards were being distributed inside the big tent. Each parent was certain that their children would be numbered among the successful ones.

POULTRY JUDGING VERSUS BASEBALL

The exhibitors of poultry did not have to wait so long to know results. The poultry crates were arranged outside the tent. The boys in their eagerness, crowded close around the judge and interfered with his movements. A baseball game was started in an adjoining field, but this diversion, so effective at all other times, failed to attract now.

"Aren't you going to that game?" asked the judge. "Not much," was the immediate answer of the freckle-faced youngster who, hands in pockets, had been standing with his eyes fixed hopefully on one pen for fully half an hour. "I'd rather see what you're going to give those birds of mine." And all might have expressed similar sentiments, for not one moved. As the ribbons were distributed various exclamations of delight or disappointment were heard. But there was no hard feeling. The children proved themselves good losers.

But what a confusion when everyone was admitted to the big tent. Boys and girls, and older people, too, were hurrying in every direction trying to locate the exhibit that interested them most. When some semblance of order had been restored, the speeches of the afternoon were given.

"We older people have nothing on the children when it comes to putting up a good fair," was the compliment paid by one of the directors of the Millbrook Fair to his young listeners. Mr. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, expressed similar ideas. So did the public school inspector, who had



These Numerous Rigs Bear Further Testimony to Rural School Fair Popularity
From a photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy outside the grounds of the Cavan School, when the fair was in progress.

been watching the children at work all summer. Mr. R. S. Duncan, the district representative, who had started the association, stood up and was accorded the enthusiastic reception that he deserved. And then came a speech from Lawrence Gray, a youngster of 10 years, but holding the dignified position of President of the Cavan Rural School Fair Association; and this brings up another phase of the school fair idea. The fair is entirely under the management of officers elected by the children themselves.

Each school elects a committee, with President, Vice-president, and Secretary. The elections are put through in formal way, thus giving

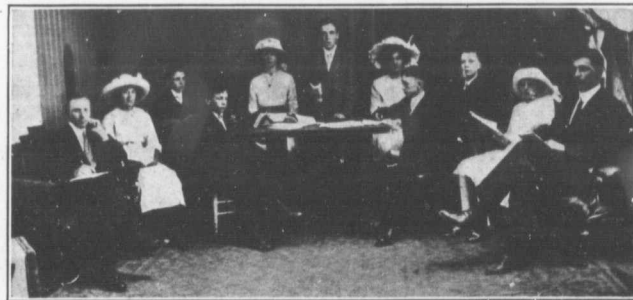


Mangolds Grown by School Children

Will not these compare with the best, anywhere? They attracted much attention at the Cavan Rural School Fair in Durham Co., Ont. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the children training that will stand them in good stead in later years. The executive of each school then elects a delegate to the central body that presides over all the schools in the township. These delegates elect a President, a Vice-president, a Secretary and a Treasurer, the others acting as Directors. This central body, with the assistance of the district representative, makes all the arrangements for the prize list and conducts all business pertaining to the fair. They even attend to the financing, paying all accounts by cheque in a most businesslike manner. The funds, by the way, are provided by donations by public-spirited individuals.

Continued on page 11



One of the Best Features of the School Fair is that the Children Manage It

Here may be seen the youthful executive of the Port Hope Band of the School Fair Association. With the assistance of the representative and his assistants, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Fry, who may also be seen in the illustration, these children arranged the prize list and attended to the financial management of their township fair.

Why Underdrainage Pays

D. E. Lothian, Peterboro, Ont.

How does drainage improve the conditions for plant growth? Just in the same way that a modern barn improves the condition of cattle, or a well-ventilated, clean and dry poultry pen produces birds of superior quality. It is the increased sanitation of the surroundings that counts.

Moisture is only one of the many factors involved. The amount of moisture which a soil should contain for ideal conditions will vary with the nature of the soil. Sand which drains better than clay has not such a large capacity for water. We all know that a soil may be either too wet or too dry. The plant likes a soil which will not waterlog, but one which will approximately contain as much as it can hold in sponge-like fashion; in other words, as much as it can absorb and no more than it will absorb.

A waterlogged soil is a soil the pore space of which is completely filled, while a soil in an ideal state has only a film of water surrounding each soil particle. Such water is scientifically known as capillary water, because it rises up towards the surface of the ground and is thus delivered to the roots of the plants. This is the ideal moisture condition.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR SUPPLY

Another thing which plants absolutely require if they are to grow to the best advantage is a generous supply of oxygen at their roots. Oxygen being a part of fresh air, we must allow the air into the soil. It cannot get in if the soil is waterlogged. If, however, there is only a film of water on the earth particles, which I have already stated to be the ideal moisture condition, then there will be plenty of room for air as well as for water.

Without the supply of fresh air at the roots of crops we have a very insanitary condition. All plants excrete poisonous by-products from their roots. When I say poisonous by-products, I mean by-products which if not removed will kill or injure the plants which create them. Many of these poisonous substances when they come in contact with fresh air, change to non-poisonous substances; hence the benefit to the crops of plenty of fresh air. Drainage and frequent cultivation are the two farm practices which are responsible for supplying the crops with the oxygen of the air.

Aeration or the supply of fresh air to plants has another very important application. Most of the decomposition of organic matter, whether it be of animal or plant origin, is due to the presence of bacteria. These bacteria are minute forms of life which live in the soil. They also require a free supply of oxygen in order to do their most work.

If we have the moisture and air conditions already outlined present, we shall have also the

Continued on page 11

Be Ca

L. K. S.

We have well fresh on our farm some have less; consider it sufficient care. But how careless of the have in horse fle

At two periods make mistakes the spring where ness or very light the most strenuous standpoint, of the

Another critical the time when fall put on winter rats for my own guidance for the con-deration up in two don'ts.

Don't keep on many men make a good condition rations when the days for the season. This puts too great the digestive organs to result in all kinds of trouble to say stocking the legs of our other ills, that ways accompany rations.

My second rule is feeding too suddenly there are more horses need of this rule former. The rule both feed and exercise.

My horses at present 12 to 15 quart day. They are wet at fall plowing. They are regulated so the demand is equivalent food contained in 12 of oats. Suppose plowing is finished that I drop the rations a day. This bound to result in loss, for the system of the 12 quarts or much. I will reduce that the horse may do conditions.

Nor will I stop a much prefer to do in order to break it than to plow up to then do no more time yet, also, there should not be free time all day. In facturing in the yard

Think or Think

"I have just been temporary farm planting of corn. We the closer corn is planted we will get per acre. United States, but it is planting of corn has Ontario."

In this uncompromising most successful farmer press himself recently

"Here is an experienced Dairy. He has been continued. "We have corn this year. It is

Be Careful of the HorseL. K. Shaw, *Wetland Co., Ont.*

We have well over \$1,000 invested in horse flesh on our farm. Many farmers have more; some have less; ours is about the average. We consider it sufficient investment to give it good care. But how many of us are altogether too careless of the important investments that we have in horse flesh.

At two periods of the year particularly do we make mistakes. The most critical period is in the spring when the horse, after months of idleness or very light work, is suddenly called into the most strenuous period, from the horse's standpoint, of the whole year.

Another critical period is now approaching—the time when fall work ceases and the horse is put on winter rations. The rules which I have for my own guidance, and which I now pass on for the consideration of others, may be summed up in two don'ts.

Don't keep on feeding heavily. I have seen many men make an effort to get their horses in good condition by maintaining work-a-day rations when the horse's work days for the season were over. This puts too great a strain on the digestive organs and is apt to result in all kinds of internal trouble to say nothing of stocking the legs and the various other ills that almost always accompany too liberal rations.

My second rule is, don't stop feeding too suddenly. I believe there are more horse owners in need of this rule than of the former. The rule applies to both feed and exercise.

My horses at present are getting 12 to 15 quarts of oats a day. They are working hard at fall plowing. Their systems are regulated so that the daily demand is equivalent to the food contained in 12 to 15 quarts of oats. Suppose that when plowing is finished next week that I drop the ration to six quarts a day. This would be bound to result in reduced horse flesh and weakness, for the system would still require the food of the 12 quarts or more. It is excreting that much. I will reduce the feed gradually in order that the horse may attain its system to the new conditions.

Nor will I stop all work suddenly. I would much prefer to do half a day's plowing at a time in order to break the horses off an night and then do no more till next spring. For some time yet, also, there is no reason why the horses should not be free to run in the yard or pasture all day. In fact, my horses do a lot of running in the yard all winter.

Thick or Thin Planting of Corn

"I have just been reading an article in a contemporary farm paper advocating the close planting of corn. We are told in the article that the closer corn is planted, the more nutriment we will get per acre. That may be true in the United States, but it is not true in Canada. Close planting of corn has been a curse to Eastern Ontario."

In this uncompromising manner did one of the most successful farmers of Eastern Ontario express himself recently to the editor of Farm and Dairy.

"Here is an experience that proves my point," he continued. "We have had a splendid crop of corn this year. It is just going into the silo, is

rich in ears and makes the best of ensilage. Right across the fence on the adjoining farm is a field of corn on soil just as fertile as ours and sown on a seed bed just as well prepared, and looked beautiful early in the season. It was planted thickly in the row and the rows close together. Then came that dry spell that every farmer will remember. That thickly planted exception of a few of the outside rows browned all over. It never got over that setback.

"Early in the season that same man remarked of his son on another nearby farm, 'Huh, the boy is foolish to put up a silo this year. He won't have a crop of corn this season.' The son in question had planted his corn well apart in the row and thinly in the drill. A month later the story was exactly the opposite way.

"I have travelled pretty extensively in Eastern Ontario," concluded our friend, "and I find that invariably the best farmers are sowing their corn thinly. There must be some reason for this. I would hate to see the advice given in that article followed by many of our farmers."



Picking, Grading and Packing Apples in One of Ontario's Best Orchards
This busy scene is in the orchard of Johnson Bros., Forest, Ont. Mr. Dan Johnson, well known to every fruit grower of his province, may be seen basket in hand in the center of the illustration. Mr. Johnson has been making a great success of marketing his apples directly through his own agents in Western Canada.

Plowing in Fall or SpringL. C. Smith, *Peel Co., Ont.*

I have just been reading an article by an enthusiastic advocate of spring plowing. It seems that the writer, who lives in Middlesex county, has always been an advocate of fall plowing. A year ago this fall, however, he was not able to get all of his corn land plowed and consequently he had an opportunity this summer of comparing the relative merits of fall and spring plowing. He says that the corn on spring plowed land was much superior to that of fall plowing.

This writer then attempts to explain the advantages of spring plowing. He says that corn is a heat loving plant, that it will not germinate at as low a temperature as will other common farm crops. When growth has a chance to start in the spring and is then turned under, there is considerable fermentation. This fermentation warms up the soil and starts the corn off strongly.

This reasoning may be true. Probably it is so far as it goes. I believe, however, that there are many advantages for fall plowing that will more than counterbalance the advantage of quick germination of the seed in the spring.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

As I understand it the only food that is of use to the plant in the early spring is that which is readily available. The tiny corn plant just showing above the ground has very few rootlets, and the more food there is soluble within reach

of those roots, the stronger will be the start the corn gets once it germinates. I believe in following the system that will store a supply of available plant food right next the roots. I not only plow the land intended for corn this fall, but I disk it and ridge it slightly as well. This gives the frosts of winter full play, unavailable plant food is made available and next spring after corn planting there is food right there for the crop.

Another big advantage that I find in fall plowing is one so common as to be hardly in need of repetition; it helps out in the spring rush. Next spring when the snows disappear, we will not only have our land plowed, but we will have it manured as well. Manure is drawn direct from the stable and spread. The work that we do on our land this fall will reduce to that extent the amount necessary next spring.

FALL PLOWING CONSERVES MOISTURE

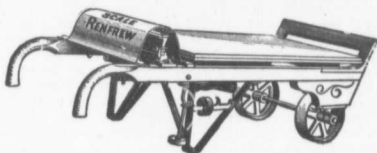
But to my mind the greatest argument for fall plowing is concerned with moisture conservation. I have seen over and over again the statement that all of the moisture that reaches

the land through the rains of summer is only one-third to one-quarter enough to mature the average crop. It is up to us to conserve the moisture that reaches the land through the rains of the fall and spring and the snows of winter, so that it will be available for the crop. I have often observed that where rain falls on a sod field that it runs off in torrents. I never saw it run off to the same extent on a plowed field. The rough surface of the plowed land seems to absorb the moisture and store it up for future use. Likewise the rough surface holds the snow better than does the sod surface, and this too I regard as an advantage.

Even if it does come down to a question of temperature at germination time, I have an idea that the rapidity with which moisture evaporates from the plowed surface in the spring will do more to warm up the soil at an early date than will the questionable effect of this fermentation of rotted sod or manure. This is my argument.

One of the greatest causes of the exodus of our young people from the farm is their lack of appreciation of farm life and the beauties of nature in our rural districts. From early childhood the average person hears the farm cried down and some line of profession or other business life suggested as something very attractive. It is only after the child grows up that it learns to appreciate the misconception it has been given. The Rural School Fair movement is designed to counteract the popular opinion that farm life is little more than slavery. It aims to give our children on the farm an inkling of the pleasure of working with nature and learning something about plant and animal life around them. It is the one movement that stimulates more strongly than anything else this back to the land idea.—J. E. Smith, B.S.A., Peterboro Co., Ont.

I have no hesitation in saying that at least 80 per cent of the dairy cows of Canada have been injured in heiferhood. Heiferhood is the formative period, the period when nature is doing its best work, and so often men transgress and hinder the developing process that the heifer is injured beyond recovery.—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon.



HAVE YOU A VEAL CALF FOR SALE?

An intelligent young farmer once had a bunch of veal calves ready to sell. He asked his "old man" how much they were worth. The "old man" had always been getting from the calf butcher a dollar a week covering the age of the calf four to six weeks.

But the youngster was onto his job. He had just graduated from Guelph College, where he learned that farming for a living and farming for profit were two different things.

He knew the market price of veal and when the butcher came along he sold the calves on a weight basis instead of an age basis and they averaged fourteen dollars a head. If he sold them the old way he would have got only Six dollars a head. In that one transaction alone he made more than the cost of his Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale and he has been making a profit on that scale every time he has used it since.

There are hundreds of ways in which the Renfrew Handy pays for itself several times a year on the farm. In weighing Milk or Cream or feed or sending Chop to the mill or when selling Barley, Oats, Peas, Buckwheat to a dealer or for seed.

The Renfrew Handy tempts you to weigh things. It is convenient to use, is always at hand when you want it, can be wheeled around to any part of the farm and always gives the correct weight.

Every Renfrew Handy is inspected and guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and is sold with a government certificate attached. If you haven't a Renfrew Handy Truck Scale on your farm you are probably losing money on what you sell and buy. If you are farming for profit you can't afford to be without a Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale. It will pay for itself several times over every year.

Sit right down now and send for our book "The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells you all about the Renfrew Handy, what it costs and how you can pay for it out of the profits it makes.

The Renfrew Scale Company

RENFREW, ONT.

THE VICTORIA EXHIBITION A DECIDED SUCCESS

THE Provincial Exhibition held in Victoria, B.C., from September 23 to September 27, has been one of the most successful in the history of the B. C. agricultural associations. Not only was the Association favored with weather that is typical of the city in which it was held, but it was loyally supported by exhibitors from all of the Western Provinces. The visitors were equal in numbers to those which they have had any other year, and they were representative of nearly all districts in the Province.

The live stock exhibits were larger than ever before, and several new buildings had to be erected for their accommodation, and, in spite of the best efforts of President Dr. Tolmie and Manager Geo. Sangster, the live stock exhibits were somewhat crowded. This state of affairs, however, was taken in the most sportsmanlike manner by one and all of the exhibitors.

Two strong herds from outside the Province—Willowmore Farms, Wash., and R. Ness, of Alberta. Willowmore Farms showed an excellent strain of stock and won the major portion of the money. Their herd was headed by the famous old show bull, Peter Pan, who carried off grand champion. This bull, considering his years, is in excellent condition and shows in almost his accustomed good form. Willowmore Farms took first and second on aged cows, but the younger classes were somewhat more evenly divided.

Guernseys were represented by two big B.C. herds, those of Chas. Hawthorne and Hanford Bros., both of Chilliwack. In this class the money was fairly evenly divided, Hawthorne winning first on aged bull and champion and Hanford Bros. winning first on aged cow and champion. Both men had large entries, and the breed made a strong showing.

The Jerseys, as is usual at this fair,



Pauline Idaline, a Calf that Recommends Itself

This is the type of calf the judges like to place in addition to her sire with slight preference. She is from a sire with slight preference. He will be sold at the Campbell Dispersion Sale, Kamoka, Ont., Oct. 22.

The list of judges in the live stock section is as follows: Beef Cattle and Horses, Robert Miller; Dairy Cattle, C. Kains, Byron, Ont.; Hogs, Brice Wright, Calgary; Sheep, P. H. Moore, Agassiz; Horse Show, G. Pepper.

HOLSTEINS WERE STRONG.

The most striking class in the exhibits of live stock was that of Holstein cattle, followed closely by Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Jerseys. The class of aged Holstein cows was one of the best ever seen in this Province, and consisted of 20 excellent specimens of the breed. This class gave judge Kains some food for thought for a considerable length of time, and finally the ribbons were placed on two cows owned and bred in the Province by Mr. Bonsall of Somenos, third going to Mr. Longland of Victoria.

In the younger classes the prize money was very well divided among the exhibitors, and the herd prize went to Mr. Bonsall. The money in the bull classes was most evenly distributed between various exhibitors. Mr. Longland carrying off championship. The principal exhibitors in the class were Messrs. Bonsall of Somenos; Braefoot Farm, Victoria; J. F. Bishop, Duncan; Basil Gardom, Dewdney; Raper Bros., Victoria; and Mr. Longland, Victoria. The Ayrshires were represented by

made a very strong showing, and they were represented chiefly by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton; Grimmer Bros., Pender Island; W. H. Bevan, Duncan. There were also many individual exhibits and many with one or two entries. Probably the most honors to go to any one man went to B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, who secured championship in both male and female sections. In the class of herds owned and bred in British Columbia, Grimmer Bros. of Pender Island took the lead. All sections of this class showed a marked improvement over the exhibits last year.

GREAT WORK IN DAIRY TEST.

The two-day dairy test in which all breeds competed was won by Braefoot Farm, Victoria, with the Holstein cow Ladysmith Dairy. Although the cow freshened over six months before the time of testing, she was still capable of producing over 80 pounds of milk a day at the fair, and for the six months previous to the test she made over 16,000 pounds of milk.

The sheep classes were stronger than usual this year, having several flocks of the popular breeds in the country in every class. The principal exhibitors in the sheep were T. A. Cox, Ont.; Alex. David, Ladner; E. H. Hadven, Duncan; J. Rich, Ladner; Chas. Hawthorne, Chilliwack; Hanford Bros., Chilliwack; W. T. Patterson, Ladner; and Grimmer

The Kind Tit

Elis May Abbecker, here she is a 15,000 pound cow

Bros., Pender Island was fairly evenly divided in the special classes for British Columbian Grimmer Bros. were the principal exhibitors in the other fair. The Yiddly leading great many prizes from without the Province. The principal exhibitor was the Foot Farm, Victoria. Tees, of Alberta; and of Chilliwack.

CYCLING DALLIES

The horse classes were large as at some fairs, showed excellent improvement in previous occasions. The prominent horse was the Fall Horse Show, with features of this fair evening, and nothing said about the number and quality and fitness.

A new feature of excellent new built this year for the exhibits. This hall an excellent class of manufacturers in Victoria.

The poultry about equal in numbers show and the to the standard.

On the whole the



Still Another of This is Elis May Mercedes, a good hand. There will be 40

outside the
rms, Wash.
Willow
excellent
the maver
herd was
show bull
of 20-21
l. consid-
t cond it
accustomed
Farms took
cows, but
somewat

ted by two
Chas. Haw-
both of
the money
Hawthorne
and cham-
inning first
Both men
the breed

at this fair,



The Kind That Will Figure in The Campbell Dispersion Sale

Miss May Abbecker, here illustrated, is only one of many fine females in the Campbell herd. She is a 13,000 pound cow. Note the evidences of constitution and the shapely udder and teats. Remember the date of the sale, Oct. 22, at Komoka, Ont.

Bro. Jensen Island. The money was fairly evenly divided in all the classes. In the special prizes offered for British Columbia bred stock, Grimmer Bros. were successful. Hog classes were larger and more numerous than they have been at any other fair. The Yorkshires were decidedly the leading pig, although a great many representatives came from without the Provinces. Some of the principal exhibitors were Braefoot Farm, Victoria; T. A. Cox, Ont.; Tees, of Alberta; and Banford Bros., of Chilliwack.

CIVILDSDALES PROMINENT.

The horse classes, although not so large as at some of the preceding fairs, showed excellent quality and an improvement in this respect over previous occasions. The Civildsdale was the prominent horse throughout. The Fall Horse Show, which is one of the features of this fair, was held every evening, and nothing too good can be said about the number of entries, quality and fitness of the classes.

A new feature of the fair was an excellent new building just erected this year for the Made-in-Victoria exhibits. This hall was filled with an excellent class of exhibits from the manufacturers in Victoria only.

The poultry show this year was about equal in numbers with the previous show and the quality quite up to the standard.

On the whole the fair was the most

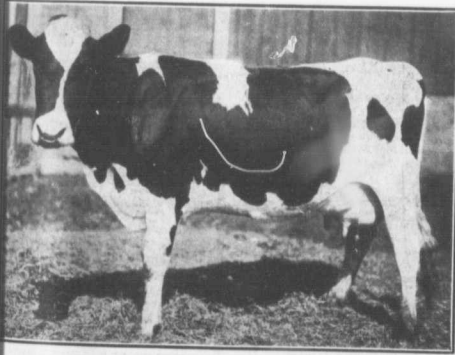
decided success, from the standpoint of weather, exhibits, and finances, that Victoria has ever had.

Potato Storage Hints

The place for storing potatoes should have plenty of ventilation. Bins ought not to be over eight feet square and should have slat walls with hollow partitions, or there should be plenty of ventilating tubes with slat sides reaching from top to bottom of the bin. Where bins are as large as eight feet square a ventilating tube in the middle of each one would be desirable. Ventilation helps to carry off moisture, thus keeping the potatoes dry and making it possible to cool them off quickly in the fall and keep them cool during the winter.

The best temperature for potatoes is an near 35 degrees Fahrenheit as to carry off moisture, thus keeping the potatoes dry and making it possible. A good tested thermometer or several in different locations and at different heights should be kept in the cellar and watched at frequent intervals.

In putting potatoes into a storage cellar they should be run over a screen that will take out the dirt. Large potato cellars should be filled in layers so as to give the potatoes the best possible opportunity to cool off and dry. Dumping a whole day's digging in one place is not the best practice.—A. H. Kohler.



Still Another of the Campbell Herd that Recommends Itself

This is Miss May Abbecker, a cow of splendid producing ability, that should make a record in good hands. There will be 46 head offered at the same sale at Komoka, Oct. 22.

GIGANTIC SACRIFICE SALE
152,500 RODS WIRE FENCING

The Greatest Money Saving Opportunity ever offered to the Canadian Farmer.

YOU SAVE **35% to 50%**

A MANUFACTURERS SURPLUS STOCK

We have just taken over the entire surplus stock of brand new wire fencing at an enormous reduction of regular prices. Our lack of warehouse space compels us to clear the entire lot at once. To do so quickly, we have cut the regular prices of fencing almost in half, and sacrificing at less than manufacturers actual cost.

Never in the history of Canada has fencing been offered at such low prices, nor is it probable that this sale will ever be repeated. We have every authority in stating that all fencing makes will advance their prices 10% to 15% higher after let January.

Take the Advantage of this Exceptional Opportunity NOW
Owing to the heavy cost of advertising, we are making this the first and only announcement of our great sale. **DON'T WAIT UNTIL SPRING, BUY NOW YOU'LL SAVE MANY DOLLARS.**

This Wire Fencing Has The Factory Guarantee Behind It

Here are only a few of the styles and prices:

Quantity	Style	Height	Stays Apart	Splices	Reg. price	Our price
400 Rods	526	36"	10'	8-8-10	10c. rod	11c.
3700 Rods	640	40"	12'	6-7-8-10	9c. rod	12c.
3250 Rods	648	40"	10'	4-4-5-4-7-8-10	9c. rod	13c.

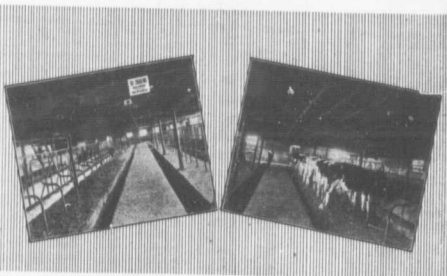
Staples, Etc. Galvanized Brace Wire, 1c. Barb Wire, 2c. per lb.
Send for our FREE "SALE LIST" describing the entire lot in 25 different styles. Also 700 GATES, all sizes. Don't fail to write to-day.

THE IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.
12 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL

FREE Our Big Catalogue of Belting, Gasoline Engines, Oils, Pumps, Pipe, Roofing, Corrugated Iron, and a 1000 other bargains, will soon be ready, sent FREE for the asking.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00
to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 182 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

MONEY can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe



A Clean Barn—Contented Cows
What Does it Mean to You?

It is worth big money to you—that's certain. Think of having a barn in which all the cows are lined up evenly over the gutter — so there is no manure on the stall, on the bedding, or on the cows! Think of the saving in work and time of cleaning the barn and keeping it clean. Think of the added health of your cows. Then remember, that's only one advantage of

BT SANITARY BARN EQUIPMENT

Steel Stalls, Sashes, Calf Pens, Manure Carriers, Etc. Other features prevent wasting of feed, help prevent abortion, ruined udders, etc. You can water the cows all at once in their stalls. Standing or lying down, the cows are in perfect comfort, can card themselves on either side, can rest their heads in a natural position. Write for free books that tell many more interesting facts. No. 21 about BT Steel Stalls, Stations, Pens, Water Bowls, etc. No. 22 about BT Manure and Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks, etc. Either or both sent free on receipt of the coupon.

BETTER BROS., Limited, 803 HILL ST. FERGUSON, Ont.

Barn Plan Service Free

We have had many years' experience in designing new barns and in making old barns modern. We have made special study of scientific arrangements of lighting, ventilation, etc. Our special knowledge is at your service. Fill in the coupon and let us make you his own plan or building FREE.

COUPON FOR FREE BOOKS

BETTER BROS., Limited,
803 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.
Please send me without charge the books I have checked below.
() No. 21 about BT Steel Stalls, Pens, etc.
() No. 22 about BT Manure Carriers, Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks, etc.
Name
P.O.
Prov.

FOR FREE PLANS

Inside dimensions of barn
Number of cows.....
Any box stalls?.....
Are you building?.....
Or remodeling?.....
If so, when?.....

SEE
 but you have
 or brace on his
 Knee or Thigh
RBINE
 about laying off
 later, no law
 and—only a few
 cation, \$2 per
 for special Instru-
NE JR., some-
 minal Swedish
 ices, Various You
 Price \$1 and \$1
 shipped on re-
 g., Montreal, Ca.

TS, \$3.00
 grey water
 flannel, High
 made. These
 are new, but
 for now the
 farmers or
 \$1, or with
 tonny refuse
 size Equip-
 and bright
 ta, 60 by 36

COMPANY
 street West

ATIVE HOME
 ractive home, and
 trained decorat-
 Co-\$1.00 (total)
 all as if you like
 with information
 and at what you
 advantage of the
 out fixing up your

ATING CO.
 York City, N.Y.

ual
O
er Fair

12th, 1913
 ion
SIZES

ENTER FAIR
 Secretary,
 ade, Secretar
 Building
 Toronto

ALLENGE
DOLLARS
 knowledge
 Linen
 Water-
 Col-
 ists, Ask
 and All
 ists, or direct

3" are good
 D to the best

ENGINE
 on Sta-
 engines
 ry use
 k and
 Boats.
 ustrated
 ticulars.
 ment

EW BRANCH
ONTO

If you are interested in Evening Dress Wear

Write for Booklet "Fashionable Evening Dresses"



"A Big Book full of big possibilities for you."

We will mail you a copy free if you send us your Name and Address

Your EATON Catalogue Offers Splendid Values

HAVE YOU A COPY

ALMOST two months ago we mailed many thousands of these books. In our previous announcement we said that this was the best of all EATON Catalogues. We are more convinced than ever that it is all we claim for it. Our chief concern is, however, that all who are interested in what's new and best in merchandise should not by any chance or mistake be without its helpful influence. To be more explicit, "Has your copy reached you?" If not, be good enough to send us your name and address now (and this invitation includes those who for any reason have not now a copy).

HAS IT BEEN OF SERVICE

If space would permit we could give you wondrous facts concerning this Catalogue. We could fill column after column telling you about the untiring efforts put forth to make this a book worthy of your consideration. How that we secure the world's best merchandise through our buying offices abroad—advantageously to ourselves and in like manner helpful and economical to you. Also, our own spacious factories give us of their best, and this means more economy to all of us because of the elimination of middlemen's profits. Consider all of this as you turn the pages of your catalogue. We would not care to endanger our reputation or take any chance whatever of misrepresentation by listing any article therein that is unworthy. Each and every purchase, large or small, is accompanied with this assurance:

THE EATON GUARANTEE
"GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED INCLUDING SHIPPING CHARGES."
NO EXCEPTIONS

WHY NOT USE IT REGULARLY

WE trust that you will give our catalogue an opportunity to be of service. Throughout its three hundred and more pages it lists articles of daily use. Further, it offers for your approval many home helps and labor-saving appliances that should be in use in every home. Each and every page has of itself interests for some one member of the family, and so it is in reality a buying guide that should be referred to at all times when occasion demands. Let it be so with you, and rest assured that we will do our utmost to not only offer you dependable merchandise, economically priced, but to give you a service that is satisfactory.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company

A FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Eastern and Western Ontario, and Redwood Districts, and the Dairyman's Association, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeder's Association.

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

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

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

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY Chicago Office—People's Gas Building, New York Office—265 5th Avenue.

WE INVITE ADVERTISERS to give us an agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscribers of Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 16,500 to 17,500 copies. No subscription is accepted at less than the full rate of circulation.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the Advertising Office of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited and proof reading copy, and we endeavor to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser here in any dishonest way use us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will refund the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue. That it is not a mistake, and that the facts to be established in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

FARM AND DAIRY PUBLISHED MONTHLY

THIS MONTH

Why is it that the Thanksgiving celebration and the farm are always so closely associated in one's mind? We pick up the city daily or the monthly journal, and their illustrations that picture the joys of the season almost invariably have a hale and hearty farmer presiding over the feast. The Thanksgiving story that is always in evidence at this season of the year manages to have the Thanksgiving dinner at least held in a country home. Why is this so?

Is it not because we farmers live closer to the Giver of all good than do any other class. We are dependent on the goodness of Providence for the rains that nourish our crops and the sun that matures them; hence we realize the significance of the Thanksgiving season as no one else can, and can enter into the true spirit of the day.

Canadian farmers have much for which to be thankful. Crops on the whole have been good. Where crops are short satisfactory prices promise to make good the difference. And even when all has not been well with us we can thank God for good health and the opportunity to try again. Let us be optimistic at this glad season.

DISCONTENT AT O. A. C.

There are murmurings of discontent among the students at the Ontario Agricultural College this year, and for a good reason. Not much over one-half of the students can be accommodated in the college dormitories, and are forced to live in boarding-houses in the city.

The Ontario Agricultural College is an institution of which Ontario will well feel proud. Among the agricultural colleges of this continent it stands high; in some departments it is second to none. This year sixteen nationalities are represented in its student body; some years the number has exceeded twenty. In view of this world-wide reputation that the college has attained, it is a pity that its work and purpose should be handicapped in any way, particularly by lack of accommodation for the students.

The freshman class this fall numbers two hundred and seventeen, the largest in the history of the college. This class alone practically fills the present residence. The remaining students, about two hundred, are therefore obliged to find board and lodging outside the college.

The very nature of an agricultural college necessitates its being situated outside of city limits. The result is that, with the exception of a few who are able to get rooms near the college, the large number of students are located from a mile to a mile and a half away.

Such an arrangement is most inconvenient. These outside students are obliged to pay considerably more for board than do those in the residence. Townsfolk, taking only two or three boarders, cannot provide board or rooms as cheaply as an institution with accommodation for a couple of hundred. During the past four years, too, the cost of board in Guelph has risen thirty per cent. Students admit that the cost of living is steadily rising, but many do not believe it has increased thirty per cent. in four years. The difference they explain by the greater number of students who must seek rooms in town each year. The townspeople are merely taking advantage of their opportunities—and who can blame them?

Then consider the matter of time lost. If the student walks to college each day, the round trip requires an hour. If he can afford the added expense he can save some time by taking the car. Then, too, it is well nigh impossible for the downtown student to cover his regular work and at the same time enjoy such advantages of college life as attendance at the evening debates, the literary, hor-

iculture, poultry, and other societies gives him. And do not these opportunities represent one of the most important parts of the student's training? In the preparation of a student for his life's work, the association with his fellows in all the activities of college life is a most important factor.

It is gratifying to note that the present limited accommodations are being extended. A fine new dining hall is going up, which will help much. But surely the Provincial Government can do better than merely make these improvements as dire necessity demands. Every farmer in this province, who is sending, or intends to send, his son to Guelph, would do well to interview his local member and impress upon him the needs of greater dormitory accommodation at the Ontario Agricultural College. The situation is serious.

A CAUSE OF HIGH RENTALS

Anything that increases the cost of living in our cities adds to the cost of living and places an added burden on the shoulders of both the city resident and the farmer. Every now and then we read in the daily papers of great shortages of houses in our cities. While these shortages are due in part to the rapidly increasing population of the cities, there is a still greater reason which very few people have as yet discerned. This is the fact that very frequently it does not pay to erect houses.

The reason is simple. Land values are increasing so rapidly in the cities, it is a difficult matter for contractors and builders to pay the price demanded for the land and erect houses on it and then obtain sufficient rental to allow them a fair return on the cost of the land and buildings. Contractors and builders desire to erect such houses as long as they can obtain a reasonable return on their investment, but they are often held up by the land shark. This is one reason why a tax on land values, by forcing the land of the speculators into use and breaking up their monopoly would greatly facilitate the building of houses and thereby reduce rentals and the cost of doing business.

HOW TO INCREASE PROFITS

"Double crops and you double profits," reads a large two-column heading on the inside page of a pamphlet that has just reached the editor's desk. We knew right off that the author of that pamphlet was not a farmer. On looking for a signature we found that it was an Illinois banker who was responsible. Those who have farmed all know that we do not double our profits when by more thorough working of the land, by following a proper rotation of crops and by conserving and properly applying the manure we get double as much per acre. Instead, we treble and quadruple profits.

Compare a crop of one and one-half tons of clover hay an acre with a crop of three tons an acre. Both crops require practically the same

The Land Speculator

Suppose it is rumored that a certain city is growing with great rapidity, what do we at once see? A multitude of people rushing with the utmost eagerness to get possession of the land. Do they procure that land that they may multiply crops, or that they may multiply buildings, or that they may multiply their comforts and conveniences which are necessary for the support and welfare of their fellowmen, or do they seek to multiply their money? The land speculator does that? Verily, nay. His aim is strictly profit. He bought some land on speculation, what would be my aim? It would be precisely the same as that of the wolf attacking the fold. While labor would be busy endeavoring to enrich humanity, as a speculator I would be striving to impoverish humanity. Instead of multiplying crops, I would be trying to get some other man's crop into my barn. While the farmer would be endeavoring to promote prosperity, I would be endeavoring to strip industry of that prosperity and leave it nothing but the bitterness of adversity to the masses. Douglas, to deposit, would be my ambition.—W. A. Osgood, Toronto.

amount of work in preparing the seed bed. When harvest arrives it takes just as much time to mow the first crop as it does the second. It takes the same amount of time to ted and rake it; and we all know that it does not take twice as long to store it. To double our crops is one of the best methods of economizing on time, and it more than doubles our profits.

The Human Slaughter House (Grain Growers' Guide)

Official Germany has been shocked and shocked writers of Germany have been stirred up by a little book, "The Human Slaughter-House," recently written. The author, Wilhelm Lamsaus, a schoolmaster, gives what he calls a few "scenes from the war which is sure to come." It is sure to come unless the mad program of the militarists of Europe is stopped by a resolute public opinion. There is no doubt that if the people realized what war means nowadays they would refuse to be stamped into war by a subsidized, scare-mongering press, or to be led into it by bungling diplomats. Poets have woven around the wars of earlier times a certain glamor, and however brutal and disgusting the business of killing has always been, the encounters of former wars lent an air of dash and heroism.

But where is the glory and glamor in a modern war? Regiments are fed by the cartload, and sheaves of grain are fed into the threshing machine. Set the machine gun going and it shoots out 240 bullets a minute, sweeping the horizon for many miles wherever directed. This is the age of specialized machinery. Instead of laboriously making pins or buttons one at a time, by hand, thousands are being turned out by machinery. So, instead of the hand-to-hand encounter of early times, or the short range fighting of the past generation, modern war has become wholesale butchery by machinery. Lyddite, cordite, powerful chemicals and deadly machine guns have turned the "field of honor" and those melodramatic scenes of romance and glory into a human slaughterhouse.

Quality of citizenship measures progress in the best methods of farming.—High quality of citizenship is our first and most essential farm product.

How to Keep

(Continued from page 1117)
In the case of the garden plot, the owner should be given the awards as a routine of the four prizes of \$10, \$20, \$30, and \$40, for the best plot, from the plot, an opportunity in the selection equal to those from the plot area who took best. Similar prizes for the best in the poultry

AD- Circulation

GETTING CIRCULATION BUILDING CIRCULATION distinct matters. The advertiser like gathering together. A little bit of extra sensational—and people together to show the necessity of a populous territory. Only one can BUILD it.

Sensation, excitement, and getting circulation building circulation and moreover, BUILD the only kind that is the advertiser.

One of the most getting circulation premium to the success to attract success. They are not getting circulation. Later, when the advertiser is not quite anticipated, they are pointed and bearing the publication. Titulation is the kind of advertiser has little u-

The circulation of is BUILD, not similar foundations are which make newspaper, painstaking accuracy, the news, skill in our readers—good writers and justifies—"Our People."

When you advertise in Drury you talk to a large, well-to-do, progressive, discriminating, proper, discriminating, the ones who read Farm and Dairy, and ask the paper for the best, Drury is the record of their needs in Canada. Our circulation is solidly on the interest industry, and not super practically every literature that exists.

In reaching "Our an advertiser are the best equipped and we of our rural distribution that the publication that encourages. You are to the appreciate the farm equipment. Is the most of the population would more prefer to your customers? Speak to them through Drury."

"A Paper Farmers

How to Keep the Boy on the Farm

(Continued from page 4)

In the case of the Cavan Fair, all of the garden plots are located at the pupils' own homes. To illustrate how the awards are made we will give an outline of the prize list for potatoes. Four prizes of 50c, 40c, 30c, and 20c are given to the pupils whose plots show the largest yield. Four prizes of 40c, 30c, 20c, and 10c are awarded for the best collection of 12 potatoes from the plot. Here the pupil has an opportunity to show his judgment in the selection of tubers. Prizes equal to those given for the yield from the plot are given to the pupils who took best care of their plots. Similar prizes were given for manure, corn, barley, oats and sweet peas.

In the poultry sections these prizes

AD. TALK

Circulation that Counts

GETTING CIRCULATION AND BUILDING CIRCULATION are two distinct matters. Did you ever consider it? Getting circulation is much like gathering together a large crowd. A little bit of excitement, something sensational—and you have enough people together to block traffic. Any kind of newspaper published in a populous territory can get circulation. Only one kind of a newspaper can BUILD it.

Sensation, excitement, mystery! These are means of gathering crowds and getting circulation. But BUILDING circulation is quite different and moreover, BUILT circulation is the only kind that has any real value for the advertiser.

One of the most common ways of getting circulation is to offer a catchy premium to the subscriber. It seldom fails to attract scores who imagine they are getting something for nothing. Later, when they find the premium is not quite as good as they anticipated, they naturally feel disappointed and bear a grudge towards the publication. This class of circulation is the kind for which the advertiser has little use.

The circulation of Farm and Dairy is BUILT, not simply collected. Its foundations are the solid qualities which make newspaper character—painstaking accuracy in gathering the news, skill in editing it, fairness and cleanliness in presenting it to our readers—good service to our advertisers and justice to their customers—"Our People."

When you advertise in Farm and Dairy you talk to a select community. Your appeal reaches an intelligent, discriminating people. The prosperous dairymen of Canada are the ones who read the columns of Farm and Dairy, not because they took the paper to secure some attractive premium, but because Farm and Dairy is the recognized exponent of dairying in Canada. It caters to their needs. Our circulation is built solidly on the interests of the dairy industry, and not spread out thinly over practically every line of agriculture that exists.

reaching "Our People" you as an advertiser are introduced to the best agricultural and wealthiest homes of our rural districts. You go to them with the recommendation of a publication that enjoys their confidence. You go to them knowing that they appreciate the best in modern farm equipment. Is there any element of the population that you would more prefer to number among your customers?

Speak to them through "Farm and Dairy."

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

were a little more liberal. For instance, the boy who had the best flock found himself with 70c of pocket money and the fourth prize amounted to 20c—a sum fully appreciated by a youngster of 10 years. Last year Lawrence Gray, the President, won \$5 on his poultry, and this year his flock increased to 50 Nor are bred-to-lay Plymouth Rocks. liberal prizes were awarded for good baking and good sewing for good gardening. It was noticed, too, that crops were won of the prizes for field trials stimulated interest in weed collection and study. Still others were given for essays on such subjects as "How I grew my crop," and "The township fair is only one of many that were held in Ontario this fall. It would seem to Mr. Hart's mind it to bear much fruit in directing the ladies and their sisters towards great things in agriculture. It will tend to hold more of our young people on the farm where they will be early training received in connection with the township rural school fair. —F.E.E.

Why Underdrainage Pays (Continued from page 5) proper conditions for the development of bacteria and the consequent decomposition of manure and other organic waste material.

There is one more condition which bacteria require in order to grow to the best possible advantage, and that is—a suitable temperature. The temperature of a soil can only be regulated indirectly so far as outside conditions are concerned. Temperature is directly affected by the sun, but ture in the soil.

A waterlogged soil is always cold. The reason for that is that water can absorb more heat than any other common substance in nature; hence it requires more heat to warm it up as compared with the heat required to warm up an equal amount of soil to the same temperature.

We see, therefore, that from the main standpoint of moisture that a medium moisture condition brings naturally with it a proper supply of air and a warmer temperature. These are not only directly more conducive to a more sanitary existence for the plants, but also indirectly in that such a condition is better suited to promote the activity of those forms of bacteria that decompose organic matter and thus render available a greater amount of plant food for the nourishment of crops.

Cultivation and drainage both regulate the air, moisture and temperature conditions of the soil. But in late soils we cannot cultivate early without drainage. These are the main reasons why drainage pays.

ABORTION—I have a cow that lost her calf three months before she was due to calve. How soon should she be bred again? Is there any danger for abortion? Is there any cure for spreading the disease among the other cows?—B. H., Watso Co.

If she be in good health she may be bred at any time now. It is strongly probable that the abortion was accidental, caused by some accident, unknown to you. While such is liable to occur to any cow at any period of gestation it is not probable it will recur in this cow. Accidental abortion is not contagious, but at certain infectious abortion is very markedly so, and is a very serious affection in a herd, but, as stated, yours was in all probability accidental.

Clean up the garden, remove and burn all weeds and trash.



With butter at the present high price every ounce of cream counts

Cream is more than ever a very valuable commodity these days, and it is doubly important that not a drop be wasted or lost. If you are still using the "gravity" setting method you are losing a pound of butter-fat in the skim-milk for every four or five pounds you get.

The advantages of the DE LAVAL over inferior cream separators at all times are greatest at the season when milk is often cool and cows are old in lactation.

A DE LAVAL Will Save Its Cost By Spring

Then why put off any longer the purchase of this great money saving machine. Put it in now and let it save its own cost during the Fall and Winter and by next Spring you will be just so much ahead.

Even if you have only a few cows in milk you can buy a DE LAVAL now and save its cost by Spring, and you can buy a DE LAVAL machine for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Gives quick, glowing warmth where and when you want it. Easily portable. No smoke. No smell. Safe, clean, convenient. Steady heat for nine hours on a single gallon of oil.

Stock carried at all chief points

For best results use ROYALITE OIL

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

- Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

WE

Supply Cans and Pay All Express Charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a Statement of Each Shipment. Pay Every Two Weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.

BERLIN, CANADA

WANTED—A Good Man to work on fruit and dairy farm. Must be a good milker gal capacity.—German Union Cheese—Apply A. J. Emmitt, Southend, Ont.

WANTED—Second-hand Cream Vat, 300 gal capacity.—German Union Cheese—Apply A. J. Emmitt, Southend, Ont.

FIRST ANNUAL National Live Stock Horticultural and Dairy Show

EXHIBITION PARK, TORONTO
November 17th to 22nd

SPECIAL DAIRY FEATURES

Prizes for breeding cattle and dairy test including Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and grades, as well as special prizes by the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Associations.

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 1st

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Horses | Poultry | Fruit |
| Cattle | Dogs | Flowers |
| Sheep | Pigeons | Vegetables |
| Swine | Pet Stock | Honey |

For information and prize lists apply to

R. J. FLEMING
President

A. P. WESTERVELT
502 Temple Bldg., TORONTO
Phone—Adelaide 5305

REDUCED PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RATES

FOR A BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL KITCHEN

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

A PASTE NO WASTE No DUST NO RUST

Creamery Department

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

Is This Practicable?

D. Montgomery, Toronto, Ont.
Silk fattened poultry is always on top of the market. Before I left the farm I had some experience in poultry farming and found that butter-milk was just as good as skim milk for fattening poultry, if not a little bit better. Here is an idea that has occurred to me recently. Could not poultry fattening be worked in as a side line to the creamery and afford an excellent market for the butter-milk by-product?

I understand that the hog feeding side line has been conducted successfully at many factories in Canada. I believe, too, that poultry fattening has been conducted on a limited scale. It seems to me that it should be quite possible to buy up young cockeries in this condition, fatten them on milk and grain until they are in prime shape and market them to good advantage. This is only a suggestion, but it seems to be well worth giving a trial.

Dairy Produce in Great Britain

J. E. Ray, Trade Commissioner, Birmingham, England

The quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in 1912 was 295,000 cwt. less than in 1911, but on the other hand, there was an increase of 405,000 cwt. of margarine.

The quantity per head of butter and margarine imported rose from 10.41 lbs. in 1891-5 to 13.2 lbs. in 1909-10 and 13.1 lbs. in 1912.

Supplies of butter from Russia, the Netherlands, France and New Zealand were larger in 1912 than in the preceding year but were more than set off by smaller receipts from Denmark, Sweden, North America and the Australian States. The shortage of supplies from Canada was noticeable, only 27 cwts. arriving in 1912, as compared with 62,000 cwts. in 1911. The reduction in supplies from Australia was even more marked.

The importation of margarine was the largest on record. All but 35,000 cwts. of the total came from the Netherlands.

The imports of cheese have remained practically stationary, but were rather less (5.7 lbs.) in 1912 than in any year since 1898.

The overseas supply of cheese was 40,000 cwts. less than in 1911. Of the total, 1,350,000 cwts. were from Canada and 544,000 cwts. from New Zealand, being less from Canada and more from New Zealand than in 1911. The receipts from the United States dwindled to 21,000 cwts., as against 150,000 cwts. in 1911. Imports from Holland and Italy showed an increase.

Cream when held at a high temperature or too long before churning will develop those old and rancid flavors which are very objectionable to good butter. Much more care is now being taken by the contestants than was shown at first.—J. S., Ontario Co., Ont.

The Ontario Agricultural College has the largest freshmen class in its entire history. The freshmen number over 300. Prof. Barton writes us from Macdonald College that they are just settling down to business with a first-year class running close to 70, actually doubling the best attendance of former years.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR RENT—50 acres, suitable for farm or market garden, close to city. Landlord can furnish incoming tenant with farm machinery, etc., horses and stock to good man. Possession given at once. Apply Box 583, Farm and Dairy, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Bails, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Tools, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for the making what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Giesse Street, Montreal.

EXPERIENCE DESIRED on farm by strong man. Low wages.—E. S., 25 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Buttermaker. A good progressive man, capable of taking charge of a creamery. One speaking French preferred. Good salary to right man. Address Box 315, Farm and Dairy, Toronto, Ont.

Capable Old Country Domestic
Parties arriving three times a month.
Apply Now
The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

Wanted—Cream
Delivered at nearest express office. Highest prices paid. Remittance Monthly. Write PETERBORO CREAMERY, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE
A First-Class Creamery Business in Western Ontario. Modern equipment. Scientific service. Conveniently situated. Price reasonable. Apply
BOX 409 - FARM AND DAIRY.

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED
You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the highest price we pay for winter milk and cream?
We take all that you can produce. Forfeith cans for milk. Pay on the 15th of each month. Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now.
CITY DAIRY CO., TORONTO, ONT.
Mail the envelope Dept. B.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam
Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods received. Millions of dollars are paid to us every year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.
FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE
French and English. A book of 26 pages, full information. Give your name, address—tell us how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts. ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Write immediately JOHN HALLAM, Limited, 111 Front St. East, TORONTO.

FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE
French and English. A book of 26 pages, full information. Give your name, address—tell us how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts. ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Write immediately JOHN HALLAM, Limited, 111 Front St. East, TORONTO.

FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE
French and English. A book of 26 pages, full information. Give your name, address—tell us how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts. ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Write immediately JOHN HALLAM, Limited, 111 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Cheese
Makers
butting
question
cheese
jests
to the
C

The "D" of the mire running round doing nothing some cool strong pull the wagon The wagon runs for a round not five mood."

When you made a lot she made no down to the two are going If you live goss will monium. You're out of h "Cooperative Did you who is for ev his patrons' for all of h and he does He takes litt cal interests less in his. That maker quality of m tory. It will set difficult make necessary factory if it b one. The thing necessary you to get mood."

Profits from
By J...
Mr. F. L. Maine, has made making and the duct is such the side to fill the made at through business end of growing more time. At least made it sold direct For the year en Mr. Tibbets main cows prod \$1,500 above the trackage and p

When Mr. Tibbets started in making a pound was con in the last seven that doubled their increased his out care taken in eve Mrs. Tibbets l cheese making f ave, who turned o pound size. Hope ter market than s shifted to a five- has become the a big some of the of the State Dairy received first prize the advertisement Brooker Valley e shown at all the State.

PRIVATE TR
Soon after rec Mr. Tibbets beg on all the disc- came in direct in betts until the supp In the following y increased the price all last year the 75 of the Waterville fair a pound. Mr. T many orders for cl

ADVERTISING

CASH WITH ORDER
suitable for farm
to city. Land
renting tenant
horses and stock
in given at above
and Dairy, later

Pulley, Belting
Iron, French pro
send for list.
The Imperial
Co., P. O. Box 6

on farm by
E. R. B. 1127
A good practice
light in charge of a
right man at
and Dairy, later

Country
otics

three times
ow
and St., Montreal
Toronto

Express office.
E. R. B. 1127
Write
DREAMEY
Ont.

SALE
BUSINESS in
Modern equip
very reasonable.
AND DAIRY.

WINTER
Cream
ED
and your cows in
either they are
not an arrange
earning the big
winter milk ad
on promote
ik.
each month
November 16
at once
applications not.
TORONTO, ONT
pe Dept. B.

ur Raw
S to
allan

now send us only
? We pay highest
with order
any dry cows
our 1000 MILK
E. Write
LAM, Limited
TORONTO

EPERS GUIDE
Magazine. Get
and tags to use in
our 1000 MILK
E. Write
LAM, Limited
TORONTO

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contri-
butions to this department, to ask
questions on matters relating to
cheese making and to suggest sub-
jects for discussion. Address letters
to The Cheese Makers' Department.

The "Cooperative Mood"

Did you ever see a wagon stuck in
the mire, with a lot of excited men
running round it, talking much, but
doing nothing to get it out? Then
some cool-headed man suggests a
strong pull and all pull together, and
the wagon is on the hard road again.
The wagon would have stayed in the
mire for ever had those standing
round not got into that "coopera-
tive mood."

When you married your wife you
made a lot of promises to her, and
down to their essence, mean that you
are going to work cooperatively.
If you live up to your promises, all
go well. If not, there is pandere
monium. You don't get much plea-
ure out of life unless you adopt the
"Cooperative mood."

Did you ever see a cheesemaker
who looks for ever at cross purposes
with his patrons? They are responsible
for all of his troubles and worries,
and he does not hesitate to say so.
He takes little interest in their spe-
cial interests and they seem to take
less in his.

That maker will never improve the
quality of milk coming into his fac-
tory. It will be with only the great
make necessary improvements in the
one. The thing lacking, and the
thing necessary is for maker and pat-
ron to get into the "cooperative
mood."

Profits from Cheese Farm

By John E. Taylor

Mr. F. L. Tibbetts of Ripley,
Maine, has made a fine art of cheese
making and the quality of his pro-
duct is such that it is almost impos-
sible to fill the demand for cheeses
made at Brook Valley Farm. The
business end of cheese making is
the growing more satisfactory all the
time. At least half of the cheese
made is sold direct to the consumer.
For the year ending July 31st, 1912,
Mr. Tibbetts marketed from 13 Hol-
stein cows products to the value
\$8,560 above the cost of their grain,
cheese and pasture.

When Mr. Tibbetts and his wife
started in making cheese, 10 cents
a pound was considered a high price.
In the last seven years he has more
than doubled that price and greatly
increased his output, owing to the
care taken in every step of the work.
Mrs. Tibbetts learned the art of
cheese making from her mother-in-
law, who turned out the usual twenty-
pound size. Hoping to secure a bet-
ter market than the local store she
shifted to a five-pound size, which
has become the standard. Display-
ing some of the cheese at a meeting
of the State Dairy Association they
received first prize. This proved a
fine advertisement, and since then
Brook Valley cheese has been
shown at all the big fairs in the
State.

A PRIVATE TRADE STARTS

Soon after receiving this prize,
Mr. Tibbetts began putting labels
came in direct in increasing num-
bers until the supply was exhausted.
In the following years he gradually
increased the price of his cheese un-
til last year the 75 cheeses taken to
the Waterville fair sold for 25 cents
a pound. Mr. Tibbetts has filled
many orders for cheese in Florida,

South Carolina, New York, Canada,
and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tibbetts' method of making
cheese is unusual chiefly in the great
care taken to keep the milk pure,
from the moment it is drawn. The
rennet is added to the warm, and
after standing half an hour the
curd is cut into cubes. The morn-
ing's milk is handled in the same
way, and after standing in some
40 minutes after cutting is then
mixed with the previous night's.
The entire batch of curd then stands
for three hours of curd then stands
four or five times meanwhile.

PRACTICAL PROCEDURE

The curd is then put from the
scalded water heated to 135 de-
grees. This is allowed to stand un-
til cool in order to retain all the
again, run through the grinder, salt-
pounds, and finally put in hoops.
These are put in the press to remain
all night dry. From there they go to
the cheese room, to be greased daily
until sold. Extreme cleanliness at
all stages of the process gives a con-
duct for which discriminating cus-
tomers willingly pay a good bonus
over ordinary retail prices.

The cheese making season extends
from March 20 to October 20. The
average output is about 40 pounds
of cheese a day. To keep up this
output Mr. Tibbetts keeps a herd
of his own breeding and about
the same number are kept in milk all
the time. These cows are heavy pro-
ducers and Mr. Tibbetts makes a
practice of weighing the milk from each
cow night and morning and keeps
detailed records. During the winter months
the only milk that are up to his stan-
dard. During the winter months the
best cow last year returned \$102
worth of milk more than the cost of
her feed, and one heifer freshening
at 30 months gave 9,445 pounds. His
Tibbetts grows several acres of sweet
corn for the factory, has a productive
orchard of 500 trees, and markets
about 12 hogs each fall. All things
considered, Brook Valley is one of
the remarkable dairy farms of cen-
tral Maine.—Butter, Cheese and Egg
Journal.

The Profits of Dairying

By following a system of intelligent
breeding, selection, cure and feeding,
many farms in Canada have in-
creased the annual profit of their
milk making herds by at least 2,000
pounds of milk a cow. If this were
accomplished in all dairy herds in
Canada, the total revenue from them
would be increased by about
\$30,000,000 without adding to the
size of the herds. Even with greatly
improved feeding this desirable re-
sult could not be obtained unless a
well organized system of cow testing
is followed. Such an improvement is
based on a study of the individual
of the good and bad, the retention of only
of a system of generous feeding of
economically produced fods.

While it is practicable for individ-
uals to test their own cows it
is infinitely easier and cheaper for
them if some form of cooperation is
adopted. This is clearly brought out
in Bulletin No. 33 of the Dairy and
Dairymen's Association of Canada,
entitled, "Cow Testing with Some
Notes on the Sampling and Testing of
Milk." This work, which is publish-
ed for free distribution by the Pub-
lication Branch of the Department of
Agriculture, Ottawa, explains clearly
how cow testing associations are for-
med and worked, as well as the ben-
efits these are to those who take ad-
vantage of them.



It certainly
does pay
to use
Windsor
Dairy Salt



Buy a Mechanical Drudge

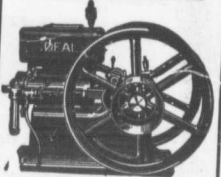
MANY a winter day of back-breaking labor has
the average farmer spent stooping over the old buck
for the kitchen stove supply. But the wise ones don't do it now.
They have a handy engine to run the saw, while they rest.
That engine is about the busiest and most convenient machine the
wise man has on his farm. It pumps water for him, runs the separa-
tor, washing machine, feed grinder, and grindstone. Often it runs
a hay press, small thrasher, or a repair shop. The year round it
drudges for him. And the wisest man has an

IHC Oil and Gas Engine

because it does most for him at least cost. Its simplicity renders it
almost trouble-proof. Its construction makes it easy to start and to
material obtainable goes into its making.
IHC engines are made in all styles—vertical and horizontal,
portable, stationary and skidded; air and water cooled. Pumping,
and spraying outfits. Sizes from 1 to 50-horse power, to
operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene, and alcohol.
Oil tractors, 6-12 to 30-horse power, for plowing, threshing, etc.
The IHC local agent will show you the engines and tell
you all about them. Get catalogues from him, or write the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
BRANCH HOUSES
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal,
N. Bantford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

GASOLINE ENGINES



Stationary Mounted and Tractor
11 to 80 H.P.
WINDMILLS
Grain Crushers, Water Boxes, Steel
Frame, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

The Call of the North

Do you know of the many ad-
vantages that New Ontario
offers to the progressive
farmer? Do you know that
these rich agricultural lands,
obtainable free and at a nomi-
nal cost, are already producing
grain and vegetables second to
none in the world?
For literature descriptive of
this great territory, and for in-
stead regulations, see terms, home-
stead regulations, see terms, home-
stead, write to
H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario



It is good for us to think that no grace or blessing is truly ours till we are aware that God has blessed some one else with it through us.— Phillips Brooks

The Wish Bone

(Successful Farming) By ALBERT M. TRAINOR

He found his half of the long-forgotten wishbone one November day while rummaging through a box of old papers. A smile of tender recollection softened the corners of his straight mouth as he regarded the dried yellow fragment in his hand.

There came to him in retrospect a quaint picture of a long, high-ceilinged dining room in his father's farm house. It was Thanksgiving day, eleven years before. A dozen persons were seated at the overlaid table. And there was one—

He remembered how she had held out to him one end of a wishbone with a laugh that typically concealed the odd seriousness in her eyes. When the bone snapped, leaving an equal part in the fingers of each, she had said:

"I'll give you my half when my wish is fulfilled."

He had made her a similar promise. It was two months later, after his father's death, that he went alone to the city.

"I wished for success," he whispered softly to himself, posing the yellow bit of bone between his fingers. "I guess I've been successful."

The thought gave him a start of surprise. Somehow, during the last few years he had been too busy to wonder whether he was succeeding. But in New York, where his work had taken him, he was rated as a force among men. He had won money. He had won signal recognition.

"Why, I haven't kept my promise," he mused with sudden consternation.

He took an envelope from his desk and began the superscription, "Miss Betty Bowen." Then his pen halted.

Perhaps that wasn't still her name, he reflected. He could write to his Brother Tom and find out.

He scribbled a note, threw down his pen and gazed thoughtfully out of the window. Suddenly he gave a little excited laugh. He tore up the sheet he had written and started a new letter.

"Dear Tom," he wrote. "I am going to visit you Thanksgiving. We haven't been very good correspondents in the last few years, but I take it for granted that you'll let me come. You wrote me about your marriage and about the two kids, but that is almost everything I've heard of you and yours in the last five years. I've been generally delinquent, but then I haven't had much to tell. I've been successful. I think it would be good to see the old farm again; expect me on Thanksgiving. I remember the last Thanksgiving I was home. Betty Bowen was there. If she's not married yet don't invite her this year. It would seem like old times."

When the train arrived at the little village station, Tom was waiting on

the platform—big, sun-burned, laughing Tom. The black hair was faintly tinged with gray, and the furrows about the mouth were deeper and more decided; but the eleven years had brought no other changes in the man. The brothers shook hands.

"It's great to have you back, Dick!" shouted Tom. "You've been too long coming."

A thrill of pleasure quickened every fibre of the homemaker's being as he stalked along the platform, swinging his valise. He had known big, earnest men in the city who had professed themselves his friends, but it had been years since he had felt a grip like Tom's—firm, adequate, frankly glad. He laughed with utter happiness as he followed the elder brother to the big farm wagon hitched beneath the trees near the depot.

"Brought the wagon so we could take your trunk with us," explained Tom. "Hope you don't mind." He

was so fastidious in dress and manner.

"Couldn't be anything finer," Richard rejoined heartily.

"Then let me have your baggage checked," said Tom. He disappeared into the station and returned a moment later bearing a heavy trunk on his broad shoulder.

"No, keep this. I'll attend to this."

"How're things with you, Tom?" Richard asked as his brother gathered the reins in his hand, vaulted over the wheel into the wagon and turned his plugging team down the village road.

"First rate," replied the other.

"I've made the old farm pay, and there's the wife and kids, and—well there's contented. I guess you remember her—one of the Hungerford girls—married her two years after you left. And the kids—they've been watching for your Uncle Dick ever since I got your letter."

They had left the village, and the wagon was lumbering down a country road through a long avenue of poplars. The sun had closed in above the western hills, and the November evening had begun to settle, clear and crisp, with a hint of frost in the air. The city man filled his lungs with the cold, health giving nitrogen and his arteries seemed to tingle with a new life.

"Haven't smelled anything like this in years," he declared emphatically.

"Man, I'm actually hungry. I wish some of the fellows at the club could come out here to-night before dinner. They'd frighten the chef to death when they ordered dinner."

"Helen'll be laying for you, then," laughed Tom. "She'd walk ten miles to feed a hungry man." He regarded his brother quizzically.

"How'd you happen not to get married, Dick?" he finally asked, as he shortened the reins at a bend in the road.

"Never thought of it, I guess, Tom. You see, the girls I've met are somewhat different. They do strike you as wanting to feed anything. They are—well, they're not trained to think of anything much except themselves. I've visited the homes of some of my married friends, and invariably I went away with even less of a yearning for that sort of domestic life. Residential New York is nothing but endless tiers of pigeon roosts—and the birds are not of the homing variety."

It was dusk when the brothers arrived at the old farm house. Tom's wife and two children raced each other across the lawn when they heard padding the gate.

"This is Helen, and little Helen and Dick, Jr.," cried Tom as he made room for Richard to jump to the ground. "Here's your uncle, youngsters. You remember him, don't you, Helen?"

As Richard sprang from the high seat his sister-in-law laughingly seized his hands, and then with an impulsive movement, kissed him in the mouth.

"Of course I remember Dick," she said. "And I'm so glad he's come!"

The children put up their faces for kisses, Tom, and Richard was conducted to the house under a triumphant and noisy escort.

And when the little procession reached the library where a fire of hickory logs was blazing on the hearth, a woman who had been reading in the ingle nook arose and came silently forward.

"Dick!" she said.

He looked at her face and laughed with joy as he took her hand and whispered her name.

"I didn't know you were coming," she declared. "I thought that Tom and Helen were keeping a secret from me. I was invited to stay to-night and take Thanksgiving dinner."

"I asked especially to have you invited," he stated frankly. "I've some thing I want to give you. But what have you been doing these years? You've haven't changed."

"I've been teaching school," she answered. "Father and mother died so I rented the farm. There has been very little to change me."

"But you think I'm different?" he asked, observing a look in her eyes.

"You—you're growing stouter," she said reflectively. "But I think that I should have known you'd be different."

The city man flushed a bit as he saw the woman's glance turn unconsciously to the lean, muscular form of his brother as he stood in the hallway with a child seated on his shoulder.

"I've been too busy," he murmured, "to keep in trim."

"But you've been doing fine things in the world," she observed placatingly. "We've been proud of you."

The two children escaped from their father by the expedient of climbing down his back, and threw themselves clamorously upon their new-found uncle. Richard gathered them to him with a strange, diffident joy in the touch of their warm young bodies.

"Why, I haven't done anything very fine," he met the woman's eyes, as she met the woman's eyes. "I've just been making money to spend on myself."

Richard went to bed that night with the feeling that comes to a wanderer who has again found home and loving hearts after many years. In the morning he went with Tom to the barns to look at the horses and he

and the children had a scamper through the lawn before noon.

After the old fashioned Thanksgiving dinner Richard and Betty went for a stroll in the orchard. It was dark with a glow of overcast skies and a precursory sting of winter in the air. The fresh color of young girlhood tinged the woman's cheeks and her gray eyes sparkled excitedly as they swung about at her companion's side with her lone athletic stride. The unconventional hospitality of Tom's home and the freedom with which the children had included her pair in their familiar haunts had already annulled the constraint of intervening years, and had restored the man and woman to their old terms of intimacy.

A headlong sprint through a row of familiar apple trees brought them to a halt in a distant corner of the orchard, glowing and breathless.

"I haven't had such a good time since I was a kid," Richard laughed with his hand on his sides.

She regarded him closely for a moment. "We thought that you were having a wonderfully good time in the city," she said at last.

"Helen's been laughing at me," he replied thoughtfully. "But something seems to have happened to my point of view just now. Now, there's Tom—Tom and the girls and the boys seem to find more real enjoyment in life than I ever did."

"Tom has the right to be happy," she declared decisively. "He makes everyone else so."

"If you know what he did this morning before you were up?" she went on quickly. "He loaded a wagon with vegetables and poultry and things, and paid several visits before dawn. He took Helen and some potatoes and other things at old Mrs. Grayson's while she was asleep; then he went to Charles Dorsey—he's the little truck yardner near the place where you lost your car under a harrow—and there were several others. Tom got back at daylight with an empty wagon, and no one had seen him. But none of our people would have to get as very hard to know whom their dinner came from to-day. To Tom Thanksgiving is something besides a name and an excuse for overeating."

"Tom's evidently done very well," he observed.

"Judged by our standards he's done very well, indeed," she replied. "I mean, of course, in such simple matters as standing well with his neighbors, and doing the right thing at home and abroad. I should say they would think Tom's done very well. Of course he isn't wealthy, any more than I am, but his farm is enough for his needs. Yet in a worldly way, he hasn't been successful."

Richard looked at her with a start. Then she smiled a trifle uncertainly, her mind has limited success in hitting a me?" he asked musingly.

She returned his glance with a hint of dismay, and perhaps, apology, but when she started to speak he checked her.

"Don't try to undo anything," he said, "because it's all right. I know what Tom's done, and what he is. I have learned a great deal here to-day—I will use it to pity Tom and his luck back here on the farm."

"I went away from here as a boy, chasing wild-ly-the-wisp of opportunity," he pursued gently.

"I need a man like you," Tom staved, and to-day, see what he has and what I have. I live in a club in New York. My friends are men who like my company while I am with them, and who wouldn't care to separate me if I need a man like I have. I've met a woman since I left here who was contented to raise the sort of children I want. And, as for children, I've seen them occasionally."

(Concluded on page 15)

The Up Goodness

For thou prev... blessings of good... The cross of C... ing place for t... God's "Merc... which Jehovah b... I meet with you... and exclusive ch... ations of grace... If God has m... claim His blessing... with you away... When Christ sai... you always," you... will; to protect y... comfort you, to... of grace in you... crown you with... glory. All this a... ed in this preciou... He did not say... life and work s... Memory gather... heaps it on the p... into the thought o... incidents of a lif... memory decays, b... mind has limited... easily exhausted... ness somewhat w... has so arranged... sufficient reasons.



The Upward Look

Goodness Going Before

NO. 1.

For thou preventest him with the blessings of goodness.—Ps. 21: 3.

The cross of Christ is God's meeting place for the sinner. Jesus is God's "Mercy Seat," concerning which Jehovah has said, "There will I meet with you." This is the divine and exclusive channel of the communications of grace and goodness.

If God has met us here we can claim His blessings always. "Lo, I am with you always." (Matt. 28: 20.) When Christ said, "Lo, I am with you always," you may add what you will; to protect you, to direct you, to comfort you, to carry on the work of grace in you, and in the end to crown you with immortality and glory. All this and more is included in this precious promise.

He did not say the memory of my life and work shall be with you. Memory gathers up the past and heaps it on the present. It crowds into the thought of open minutes the incidents of a lifetime. But even memory decays, because the human mind has limited powers which are easily exhausted, and the first freshness somewhat wears away. God has so arranged this for good and sufficient reasons. It is otherwise

with a presence. A presence is a fact independent of our moods of mind and in our Divine Saviour's presence there is indeed a fulness of joy which means hope, power, eventual victory, and "Lo," He says, "I am with you always."

There are times when we need to keep this last mentioned promise in mind—times of trial and disappointment; when health fails and we want the presence of the Divine Physician; when friends fail and we want to have near us the Unchanging Friend; when wealth fails and we want to be enriched by those "bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not." Then He comes like the sun bursting through a turbulent and chilly sky.

But He does not always come when we appear to need. We ask for health, food, friends, and money, but light to guide us, and help to deliver us, but behold, darkness and weakness remain. We are answered only by disappointment.

But love disappoints only to surprise with unexpected pleasures. Wait a little! Let the Heavenly Father send the plow that He may finish the work in righteousness; and gers are wearing for His own unfolded, thou shalt see that the black threads of adversity were as much flowerwork of prosperity. And in the light and joy of the revelation thy

song shall be "Thou didst disappoint me with the blessing of goodness."—I.H.N.

The Wish Bone

(Concluded from page 14)

the park with their nursemaids. But none of them ever wanted to romp with me. Why. Tom's handshake and Helen's kiss and the laughter of those two kids are worth more than all I could ever buy with the money I have made in years."

He paused suddenly and drew closer to her.

"Do you remember the wishbone we broke a long time ago?" he continued more softly.

She nodded but did not speak. She was gazing off across the grown fields.

"My wish," he said, "was for success. I went away to find it, and I have returned to-day to give you my half of the wishbone, as I promised to do when my wish had been gratified."

He reached into his breast pocket and produced a tiny tissue paper package.

"Here," he said, slowly removing the wrapping—"here is my half of the covenant."

He held the sliver of bone for an instant so she might see, and suddenly flung it over the fence.

"There is my success," he said.

Then he turned to her with a new light of longing in his eyes.

"Betty," he said tenderly. "I have

failed—miserably. And I was so long in learning the truth. Now, there is only one thing in the world that can set me right again."

He felt for her hand, and she made no effort to escape.

"I'm not too old to find the real success—such as Tom found," he whispered; "That is," and he drew her to him, "if you will help me." "I have been waiting to help," she said.

Two hours after they had returned to the house she sought him in the library.

"You—you have forgotten my wish," she whispered. "When it had been granted me I promised to give you my half of the wish-bone."

She placed the sliver of bone in the palm of his hand.

"There it is!" she said.

A Quick in Knitting.—What is more aggravating when we sit down for a quiet hour's knitting than to be continually chasing after a runaway ball of wool? This annoyance may be prevented in the following manner: Get a good sized paper envelope—a big magazine or circular mailing envelope is the best—and put the ball in it. Then bring the end of the wool through the hole in the flap, or make a new hole if you wish, and close the envelope with the little metal clasp. The envelope can be placed on the table, on the floor, on the lap, or wherever it is most convenient, and we know that it is going to stay there.



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

Furniture at Factory Prices

Sent Freight FREE to any Station in Ontario

Write for our large Photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 25

Furniture Co., Limited TORONTO, ONT.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate 1/4 section extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate 1/4 section and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. O. COBURN, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SEND \$1.00

Receive post paid Two Dresses for girls, age 2 to 8, age 10 to 15, 75c each, for full and fancy wear. Material is cashmere, etc., in red, navy and green or whatever color in pretty patterns. Order to-day. Add the postage.

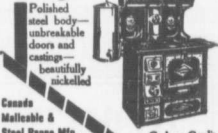
Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

Buy from the Factory

you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented. You might as well save the retail price. Mail the coupon to-day.

Dominion Pride Range



Polished steel body—unbreakable doors and castings—beautifully nickelled. Counts Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Salsawa. Cash or Credit. We Pay Freight. Name: Address:

Being Thankful

By "Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont. Well, isn't this splendid! The postman has just been along and left me a letter from my daughter in the country, and the part that interests me most is "We are counting on having father and you to spend Thanksgiving with us out here on the farm."

After reading over this letter I naturally began to think about Thanksgiving and all that it should mean to us. I am afraid that too often we forget to be thankful on Thanksgiving Day, and think more of the turkey and all the other good things we are going to have. But say, if we would just sit down and enumerate mentally how many things we should be thankful for, I believe the majority of us would receive something of a surprise.

I can think of one cause I have for thankfulness right now. I often lament the fact that I do not live in the country so that I could enjoy the many pleasures that country life contains. But should I not be thankful that I have a daughter living in the country whom I may go and visit? Many, many people in cities never have a chance of seeing what the country is like from one year's end to another.

FAIL TO APPRECIATE

I believe I am quite safe in saying that if we are nearly thankful enough for what we have. If there is one thing above all others for which we should be the kful it is for good health. But almost invariably we do not appreciate this fact until health is taken from us. We take too many things as a matter of course.

Another way in which we make ourselves unhappy is by thinking that some of our neighbors have we would do wonderful things. But should we not rather, as one writer stated, "Give thanks for what is instead of what might have been?" We forget that others are looking at our opportunities the same way that we look at those of our neighbors. And if we only realized the fact, we would be convinced that the blessings that enjoy appear very wonderful to us because they are so far removed from us. How true is the old saying, "Far pastures are always green." But I must get my work in shape and prepare for my visit to the country. I hope every reader will have as pleasant a Thanksgiving Day as I anticipate having. And let us not forget to be thankful.

Clothes Drying Rack

When ironing our weekly wash it is very essential to have some good rack on which to hang the clothes that they may become thoroughly dry and aired before putting away. Then too on stormy days in winter when we have to bring the clothes into the house to finish drying, a good rack is a great convenience.

A description of a rack that recently came to our notice and appealed to us as being a good idea, is one six feet long and three feet wide, and attached to the kitchen or laundry ceiling. This rack is lowered and raised by means of pulleys. When the garments are to be hung on the rack it is lowered to a convenient height and then raised when filled. This carries the clothes to the top of the room where they are not only out of the way, but where the air is warm, and air drier and where they dry more thoroughly and more rapidly. Even when in use this rack is not an encumbrance, and at other times is scarcely noticed.

When it is difficult to remove a glass stopper, put a little olive oil around it for an hour or so.

KITCHEN

DISH-PAN COLANDERS ETC KEPT DAZZLING-BRIGHT & CLEAN BY



Full directions and many uses on Large Silver-Can. Well Drilling Machines. Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on casters. With engines or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Write for catalogue. WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

Advertise in these Reliable Protected Columns. It'll pay you well.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said "It was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know a thing about horses, so I sold you the horse for \$100."

So I took him to the wash for a month. He said "Our 'Washing Machine' didn't pay me first, and I'll give you the horse for \$100."

Well, I don't like the horse, but I like the machine. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

Now, I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

Now, I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out clothes. I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

Now, I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

Now, I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

Now, I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

Now, I know that my "Washing Machine" will do for me. I'll give you the horse for \$100, and I'll give you the machine for \$100.

HOL... H... 15 H... 20 H... Calve... mth. Also Co... W.M. HIGGINSON

Lyndale One Yearling B... of the Pontiac... BROWN BROS.

Live Stock If you have any... R. S. P.O. Box 176 -

YOU That King Serg... R. S. P.O. Box 176 -

15,345 lbs. For a 2-year-old... LAIDLAW BROS.

RIVERVIEW J. FONG BROS. 200... R. F. SALLEY, LACH

OXFORD The Holland of... J. KELLY, SECT.

Lakeview Bull calves only... E. F. OSLER, BE

Bulls from High Dam bred by Canada's Greatest... AVONDALE A.C. HARDY

SHOE POLISH

GOOD FOR THE LEATHER WEATHER IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER. EASY TO USE. GOOD FOR THE SHOES.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE 10 Days Free—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days. We may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or kerosene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

BURNS TO HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL. Gives powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smokes, stings, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward

Will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp never used in Canada in every year. Details of offer given in our circular. Would we have made such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the MANTLE? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolute Free Trial Proposition. Agents everywhere. Send for one to get FREE CATALOGUE. MANTLE LAMP CO., 724 Adelaide St., Montreal & Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED

To demonstrate the superiority where oil lamps are in use. Experience necessary. Salary \$1000.00 per annum. Send for circular. One person only per locality. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolute Free Trial Proposition. Agents everywhere. Send for one to get FREE CATALOGUE.

NTED
ose for cream
any express
remits prompt
of each ship-
ment, this
to Creamery
write us
Co., Ltd.

MILK
send milk
cans to
s. Write
to:
Limited
NT.

ILD
SE SILOS
the London Ad
Curbs. Send for
factory of
Concrete Ma-
SON Concrete
ry, Limited
London, Ont.
Manufacturers of
machinery in
Canada.

that the long
grains here that
travels your line
free from
DRIY
Prices

ATER
RY CO

Country to us
Dry Butter
and packing
S. S. Ltd.
MTO, ONT.

and earn good
ndy Course a
rticulars. Ad-
Tingraph
into.

ES
rshires
ing and dairies
Imported

SWICK. OUR
SHIRES
and but
ION
Fall, prices
26.64- (12)
months ago.
See
141

NS
OCK FARM
Calves
mance
S. BRIGHTS. ONT

olsteins
we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

we are per-
Netherland
r-old 3500
e. and some
rrior: for
Cow's ad
ated or first

ht. 35 to 35; peaches, 11 qt. ht. 15c to 20c; tomatoes, 30c to 35c; plums, 35c to 40c; cantaloupes, 40c to 45c; peaches, 45c to 50c; pears, 45c to 50c.
DAIRY PRODUCE
Reports of United States activity among the farmers of Canada does not seem to have affected the butter market as yet. The local prices have not changed.
Creamery prices, Oct. 11: butter, 25c to 27c; whole milk, 25c to 27c; cream, 25c to 27c; skim milk, 14c to 15c; cream, 14c to 15c; old, large, 15c to 16c; twins, 15c to 16c.

LIVE STOCK
Live stock prices are up; and up to stay. Choice cattle, for instance, found 25c a week ago. Retail prices are up 1c to 1 1/2c a pound, and consumers need not look for a reduction to old levels. There is a tendency on the first market following later changes to refuse to take prices higher than the prices that ruled the week previous. Drivers held out, however, and before the day was over Buffalo prices were ruling at Toronto. American buyers are present at every market and are likewise active in every country. Quotations now rule as follows: Export cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; medium, \$7.19 to \$7.50; butchers, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.50; common to good, \$5.75 to \$7.40; heifer, \$4 to \$5.50; common to good, \$4 to \$6; butcher bulls, \$4 to \$6.50; feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.75 to \$5.75; canners and culls, \$3 to \$4.
Choice milk cows go at \$65 to \$95; springers, \$45 to \$95 and common to medium, \$30 to \$65; veal calves are in demand at \$9.50 to \$10.50; rough, \$4.50 to \$6.
The quote small meats as follows: Winter lambs, \$7 to \$8; hams, \$6.25 to \$7; ewes, \$4 to \$5.25; bucks and does, \$3.50 to \$5.
Packer quote hogs f.o.b. at \$2.50; heavy, \$7; sows, \$6.
At Montreal as at Toronto interest hinges around United States demand and rule is very active. Choice steers, \$7.50; good, \$7 to \$7.25; fairly good, \$6.50 to \$7.25 and from that down to \$4.50; choice cows, \$7.25; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; down to \$3.25; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.25. There was an active demand in all lines of small stock: Lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.75; sheep, \$4.75 to \$4.25; calves, 4c to 4 1/2c a lb.; veal, 5c to 7 1/2c.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 11.—The local provision trade was without any new news today. Prices for live and dressed hogs being about steady, but the prognosers are of the opinion that they will rule still lower next week on account of the liberal supply coming forward. The trade in live hogs was very active, there being a good demand from packers, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9 to \$9.25 and straight lots at \$8.75 to \$9 per cwt., weighed off cars.
The trade in a jobbing way was done in shattir fresh-killed dressed stock at \$12.5 to \$13.50 per cwt.

EXPORT CHEESE TRADE
Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 11.—There was a decided break in the market for cheese this week, owing to the lack of orders from Great Britain and prices dropped to as low as 12 1/2c, and it is understood that in some places 12 1/2c is the highest price actually paid. A break at this season of the year was rather unexpected, as there is usually a keen demand for September, but stocks in Montreal are unusually heavy; and, as there is an unusual amount of interest in the article in the part of British importers, local dealers, who are not inclined to speculate, without any attempt to maintain prices. Still, prices will follow next week, unless the market is supported by an unexpected demand from the other side. The price this week was fairly heavy, averaging about \$4.90 boxes, and the amount for the week was the same, so that there is no increase in price in store here this week-end. Heavy shipments are looked for from now until the close of navigation, as a large proportion of the market will be ordered in English account will probably be ordered before the last boat leaves.
The market for butter, steady, with prices firmly maintained, owing to the shortage of fresh butter. Receipts have fallen off very rapidly, and the market is estimated to barely 8,600 boxes. The small quantity due to the large export trade, milk and cream going across the border, the quantity of which is increasing rapidly with the removal of the export charges during the past few days. Best fresh Eastern Townships is quoted at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c per pound, with finest extra 1 good at 2 5/8c to 2 7/8c.

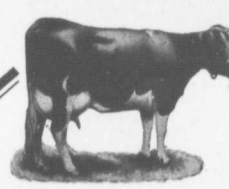
CHEESE MARKETS
Peterboro, Oct. 8.—1,840 cheese sold at 11 1/2c.
Woodstock, Oct. 8.—1,283 cheese boarded. Free offered, etc. No sales.
Kingston, Oct. 9.—777 white cheese and 400 colored boarded. Sales were made at 11 1/2c.
Vanke's Hill, Oct. 9.—664 boxes white and 777 boxes colored sold at 11 1/2c.
Brookville, Oct. 9.—1,721 colored and 1,023 white. Highest offer, 12 1/2c, refused.

NOTICE
I wish to announce that I have a large importation of prize winning g'um and Scotland, Perthshire, Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales, Hackney and French Coach Stallions.
Although last landed 2 were successful in winning a large number of first and championship Sherbrooke.
I am in a position to sell stock cheaper buying and selling, and raise our own feed on the farm.
I have and take full advantage of our best that money can buy. Turn to
J. E. ARNOLD - GRENVILLE, QUE.

HOLSTEINS HOLSTEINS
FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD
Offers
Sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE ready for service in the near future or younger, sons and daughter of SIR JOHANNES COLARATHA GLADI, whose three first daughters to be officially tested average better than 20 pounds each as junior two-year-olds, and sons of RAG APPLE KORNDYKE and RAG APPLE KORNDYKE THE, the greatest bull KORNDYKE bull in the world. Write me for anything that you want in first-class Holsteins.
E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK

It is Most Desirable that you say, "I saw your adv. in Farm and Dairy." Do this when you write ad- vertisers and take full advantage of our Absolute Guarantee!

100 HOLSTEINS 100
Mature Dams proven in Milk and Butter Production.
Promising Young Females
Richly Bred Bulls
Individual Merit
Richest Breeding Perfection in Form



OPPORTUNITIES
TUESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1913
Time—12:15 Sharp
BECAUSE
It's the Biggest Sale of 1913
Brookville District Produced
1. The highest record cow in Canada.
2. The first Canadian cow to give 100 lbs. milk.
3. The first 30-lb. cow.
4. Evergreen March—holding the 3 year record for milk production.
Practically all Females—in Value up to \$1500 a head (most of them due to freshen in Fall or Early Winter)

THE KIND WE SELL (Read about them in your Catalogue)
King Pontiac Avondale—(1 year). He carries 75% of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol.—The richest of breeding and a superb individual.
Lady Copia Artis—a show cow and a producer. Her 7 day butter record, at 4 years old, is 24 lbs. and 80 lbs. milk per day. She is a sister to De Kol Creamelle that gave 100 lbs. milk per day for 100 days. She is strong in blood of Clothilde.
Pet Posch Jewel—A cow of excellent form and rare breeding. She is a sister to a 38-lb. cow, and bred to Sir Pet Posch De Kol. Mark her for a bid.
Sons and Daughters of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. The only place in Canada where offspring of this bull can be secured.

All Select Animals of Form and Perform
Single Fares on All Railroads, Oct. 20th. Come Early and Inspect. The Cow You Need is HERE.
Full particulars of breeding, individual consignments, etc., are in our catalogue. Write now for your copy and learn all about the choice breeding of the animals we offer you. Then you will be there without fail.

A. C. HARDY, SECRETARY OF SALE BROCKVILLE, ONT.
NOTE—Whether you buy or not, Brockville Holsteins Breeders' Club invites YOU, as a lover of good Holsteins to visit this Annual Sale on Tuesday next. Come and know us and our cattle.

Better Than A Windmill For Pumping

A Windmill only pumps water when it pleases the WIND to blow. The Renfrew Standard pumps water whenever it pleases YOU to have it pumped.

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

A Windmill costs a good deal of money, while a pump jack attachment for a Renfrew Standard engine costs only a few dollars.

Pumping water is only one of the many uses to which the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine may be put on the farm. Our booklet and circulars show many other ways in which you may use this engine to advantage.

The Renfrew Standard is the most talked about, and the most favorably known, gasoline engine in Canada today. The very fact that it starts without cranking in all kinds of weather would be cause enough to bring about widespread discussion. But there are other reasons, too, for making people talk. There is, for instance, the remarkable simplicity of construction. So simple, a young boy can understand and run the Renfrew Standard. Has no pipes or fittings to leak or freeze, no cooling pumps or fans to get out of order.

Then there is the governor of the fly-ball (steam engine) type that allows speed of engine to be varied at will, without stopping the engine. And a carburetor of wonderful simplicity. And valves so arranged that the gases explode as perfectly as a cartridge in a shotgun. Other features, too, which are fully described in our booklet. Write for a copy.

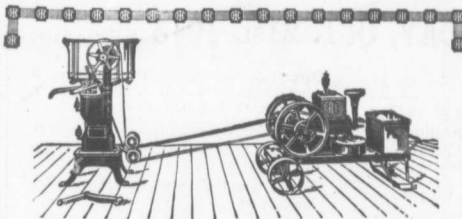


The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO
Sales Branches at Sussex, N.B., Calgary, Alta., Saskatoon, Sask.
Agencies Everywhere in Canada

Say

"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy" when you write Advertisers. Then you get full benefit of our absolute Guarantee.



This Outfit Was Made for You

THERE was a time when all farmers hitched up every other morning—part of the year every morning—and took their milk to the creamery. Today many of them use cream separators, because they find more advantages, fewer difficulties, and much profit in the modern way.

Do you still plod the uncertain creamery route, or have you the efficient little team shown above at work for you? This outfit, an

I H C Cream Separator Dairymaid, Bluebell, or Lily

and a one-horse power back-gear I H C engine, will save you, in cream, from five to fifteen dollars per year on every cow milked, separate your milk and cream cleanly and thoroughly, and give you clean, fresh, warm skim milk to feed that will build up fat, healthy pigs and calves. I H C separators are the best separator bargains you can buy, because they will do better work and last longer than others.

Then the engine half of the team is always ready to pump water for you, run the grindstone, washing machine, sausage grinder, churn, and other machines. It is economical, sturdy, steady and reliable.

The I H C local agent will show you the outfits. Write for catalogues and full information to the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

AT
Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ont.

(10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm;
G.T.R., 1 mile.)

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1913

At 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five calf-yearlings are a feature of the offering and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, big fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted. Catalogue on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont. O.P.B. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale.

LINDSAY, POUND & DEB., Auctioneers. JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

Make Sure

of protecting yourself against loss, by mentioning Farm and Dairy when writing to advertisers. Note conditions of our sur-
ances on Editorial Page.

\$700 in Cash Prizes can be won with a load of 15 Steers

AT THE

FOURTH ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

SATURDAY and MONDAY, DEC. 6-8, 1913

THERE ARE OTHER LIBERAL PRIZES OFFERED

ENTRIES CLOSE, NOVEMBER 25th, 1913

For all information address

C. F. TOPPING, Secretary

Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert Miller J. H. Ashcraft, Jr. J. W. Wheaton Martin Gardhouse