

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

038

(2)

### FARM AND DAIDY



## Simplex Cream Separator

The 1100-lb. size "Simplex" when at speed and skimming, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-1b. size Separator of other makes.

The favorite everywhere it goes. Note is beauty and heavy compact construc-ion, with low-down, handy supply can nly 51 ft. from the floor.

The large-capacity "Simplex" Hand Separator will

### Save you Time, Save you Labor Save you Expense

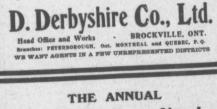
Because it will cut the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time.

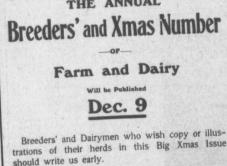
In these busy days when labor is so scarce and so expensive, and so unsatisfactory, a saving in time is a great direct saving in money to you.

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

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

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





Write us for Rates on Photos, etc.

### Ontario's District Representatives Active Paragraphs of Interest From Their Monthly Reports Stroud for two or three years is the

THE school parade was a new feature at our school fairs this year, and 1 an especially de-lighted with it. It is certainly worthy of special mention. The idea was gotten from one of our boys at the could be adopted in all the adoltary far-could be adopted in all the prixing held in the province. The prixing held in the province. The priging was done on the following basis. De-portment, Originality of design for displaying the identity of each school section, Arrangement, Singing of one patriotic chorus. Each school in one patriotic chorus. the competition marched splendidly, led by the director of the school fair carrying the school flag. For dis-playing the identity of the school some novel features were introduced. In several cases pupils marched in the figure 4, 8 or 9 to represent the the ngure 4, 8 or 9 to represent the school section number. Some of them had a regular (college) yell. Others displayed their identity by drawings, by having moble leaves worked in a certain figur to repre-sent the school section number. There were from 13 to 26 works were from 12 to 36 pupils in each school marching. Some of them sang while marching and the judges had no easy task to award their decision. no easy task to award their decision. While the judges were presaring their report I had all the unvils line up and march in eights and sing "Tip-perary." This created culke a sen cheered, the men raising their hats and clapping very heartily. Another year, if we have the school fair par-ade, we shall see some very interest-ing parades from the various schools." -R. S. Duncun, District Representa-tive for Durhan county: A Good Fair in Bruce "On Monday of the present week

"On Monday of the present week our last and layer fair was held at Port Elgin. The day was very fine until alse our smallerst district, as we only have 10 schools included, but it was our largest fair. The local naner in reporting it places the attendance at 1,600. The exhibits were of a very high class; this applies particularly to polatoes and grain. We had our largest entry in the five-minute ad-dress and there were 13 youthful ora-tors. Their subjects and delivery would be very creditable for older persons. This was the only "On Monday of the present week would be very creditable for many older persons. This was the only school fair at which we had a chicken plucking contest, but the directors were desirous of having it, and we made arrangements for it. This aroused the usual amount of interest. aroused the usual amount of interest, particularly among the grown-ups. Owing to a limited number of chick-ens, we only had 13 competitors, but the way in which they reformed their

the way in which they rerformed their work showed a good deal of improve-ment over the past year." - N. C. MacKay, Bruce county. "We held our first school fair at South Mountain on Oct. 1st whith was successful from event standpoint. We had source of our year tandpoint. We had source of our year exhibits at this fairzhihits were particularly good. The achool parade proved to be an interesting feature of the fair. We had each school do a march past ip school do a march past in the judges. They stopped had each front of the judges. They stopped and went through whatever drill had been arranged when directly opposite the judges' platform. After all the schools had gone through their drill, schools had gone unrough their drin, we had them march back and mass in front of the platform and sing "God Save the King" in unison. With something over 300 pupils tak-With something over 300 pupils tak-ing part and most of them waving discover an antipart of the second second wave a very interesting featur."-E. "One very noticeable thing in con-nection with fairs held at places like

Stroud increases of three years is the great list. Pupils are quick to take thits. Pupils are quick to take thits what kind of exhibits win and they look more to uniformity and quality that to size. Ity School Far on the 15th was very much ahead of the one held last year. People in the locality understood the object of the fair better and everyone seemed to fair better and everyone seemed to be willing to assist it. Last year he willing to assist it. Last year only one calf was shown, while this year we had eleven, and everyone of better quality than last year's in-dividual."---I. Laughland, Siracoe county

#### News From New Ontario

News From New Uniario "Our first school fair which was held at Barwick on Tuesday, Septem-ber 28th, was a success from every point of view. The concert consisted of aumbers from the different schools, the school of the school of the schools of the school of the schoo of aumbers non-and a few addresses. We made a little variation in the payment of the little variation is a set of the payment of the little variation in the payment of the little variation is the payment of the payment of the little variation is the payment of the payment of the little variation is the payment of the payment of the payment of the little variation is the payment of the payment of the payment of the little variation is the payment of prize money this year. There is no bank at Barwick, and to avoid ex-change on cheques, we had the pre-sident and secretary of the Finance Committee corrections of the Finance sident and secretary or one Philadore Committee come up on the platform after the concert and pay the money out in cash. We did not have a hitch by this method, and I like the idea hecause matters are all cleared up on the day of the fair. The prize rib-bons pleased the pupils greatly. It was a common sight to see some budding agriculturist coming down street with an array of multi-colored ribbons across his chest, looking like a Cree Indian in war paint or a veter-an of many campaigns."-H. M Mc-Elroy, Rainy River District.

Litty, Rainy River District. "It was a surprise to see the large entry in weed and weed seed collec-tions. Almost every collection was perfectly mounted and named. It was not uncommon to find collec-tions which would not compare face. tions which would not compare favorably with those handed in by second-year students at Guelph. by the For the weed naming contests we sel 20 specimens at random and there were young boys and girls so well posted as to be able to name the la without basidation without hesitation or mistake. When one gets results like this from a sim ple weed campaign such as we con ducted last summer, it is encourage A knowledge of weeds such a ing. A knowledge of weeds such a was displayed means something to for the clover seed industry of the district. Next year we expect to pa on a weed-seed naming contest increase the number of prizes la weed classes."-P. Stewart, Kenon District.

In Halton

We are making a practice of puting up an exhibit at the various h fairs. This in connection with a school fairs is making the season very busy one as four school fairs Nelson and Hornby were both ere Nelson and Hornby were bolk can tionally good. At the first we had second about been very keen. Of Friday in a second response of the aumber with the second second second second the exhibit and was confident as the exhibit and was confident at the exhibit and was confident frait exhibit at Hornby Sc Fair was larger than that at Oak Fair was larger than that at Oak Fair may larger than that and partment for the school fair idea son, who is about 12 years of age taken charge this years of age calves on his farm. This boy bere experimenting with different caives on his farm. This boy been experimenting with different for calves and has come to the s conclusion at this early age the number of our most prominent br number of our most prominent he ers have come to, and that is in graf to the feeding of oil cale calves. He finds that the rm onts with alfalla hay has given his best results. This was his report at the school fair." — H Hare, Halton county.

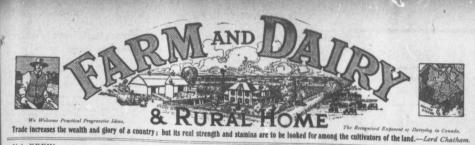


**Trade increases** Vol. XXXIV

### Some

EORGE Bea G of land in c dairy sections o district of Quebe hands of the san haps it is becaus permanence and stead that remind lands : a characte pily becoming m this new land, dairying has lon Mr. Beach is one considerable sati at the old farm la of mutual interes visit a farm whe for 60 years, as ing something of member of the fir dairy literature a lege student, the able and profital

pood. There are 240 proper, with an pasture and suga gether. Of this plow; another ch trict-a small til ough, rocky pa Beach tills, how as he assured me n his farm rig the stock that he o the quality of The main barn



Vol. XXXIV

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· PETERBORO, ONT., NOVEMBER 4, 1915

A Dairy Farm for Over Sixty Years Some Features of the Farm of Geo. Beach and Son, Cowansville, Quebec .-- By F. E. Ellis

EORGE Beach & Son farm over 300 acres G of land in one of the oldest and best known dairy sections of Eastern Canada-the Bedford district of Quebec. The old farm has been in the hands of the same family for generations. Perhaps it is because of this that there is an air of permanence and stability about the old homestead that reminds one of the farm homes of older lands; a characteristic, by the way, that is happily becoming more common of farm homes in this new land, particularly in districts where dairying has long been an established industry. Mr. Beach is one of Our Folks, and it gave me considerable satisfaction to spend several hours at the old farm last spring and talk over matters of mutual interest. I have found that one cannot visit a farm where dairying has been conducted for 60 years, as it has been here, without learning something of interest. And when the senior member of the firm is a keen student of the best dairy literature and his son an agricultural college student, the chances of spending an enjoyable and profitable time are just 100 per cent. good

There are 240 acres in the Beach homestead proper, with an additional block of 80 acres in pasture and sugar bush, making 320 acres altogether. Of this area only 75 acres is under the plow; another characteristic of farms of the district-a small tillable area and a large area of ough, rocky pasture. The 75 acres that Mr. Beach tiffs, however, must be very productive, as he assured me that he fills the big buildings in his farm right to capacity every year, and the stock that he keeps bears further testimony the quality of the arable land.

The main barn on the farm is 44x84 feet, with



The Big Dairy Barn, Painted Red, Presents an Attractive Appearance

a 24-foot post, the length of the post more than doubling the capacity of the barn as compared with many other barns with equal dimensions on the floor. The basement stable extends under the whole of the barn, and, the building being located on a fairly steep hill, there is a second basement used as a manure pit under the stable basement. The whole building, painted red, presents an attractive appearance.

#### Bull Power to Separate and Pump

One point in Mr. Beach's management I noticed when in the stable-the cheap power that he uses for separating the milk and pumping the water. The herd bull on an old-fashioned tread mill has proved quite efficient hired help for these chores. And there is a secondary good re-sult: "I have never had an ugly bull," the pro-



The Home on the Beach Farm is Built Solidly of Stone.

o by an editor of Farm and Dairy

prietor informed me. "Cross bulls, I believe, are due to lack of exercise."

None of the cattle were in the stable at the time of my visit, so a trip was taken back to the pasture, where we inspected a fine, useful herd of over 30 milch cows, a mixture of purebred and grade Ayrshires. Altogether there are 65 head of cattle on the farm, nine horses, and 20 sheep. About 30 head of hogs are turned off each year. As practically no grain crops are marketed, it will be evident from the figures that Mr. Beach and his son are conducting what is almost purely a dairy farm.

The income from cream shipped averages well over \$2,000 a year. The herd, therefore, is a productive one. It should be, if there is anything in breeding, as a pure-bred sire has been used for almost 60 years, and practically all of the herd are descendants of the original foundation cows. A line that it is planned to develop more strongly in the future is the raising of horses for market, and a pure-bred Clyde mare has been purchased for a start for the business in registered stock.

Clover hay and corn ensilage are the staple foods grown. There are two silos on the farm, 14x28 and 12x28 feet. In connection with his clover crop, Mr. Beach, Sr., took me to the field to inspect the results of some experimental work he has been doing with fall and spring top dressing on the clover meadow. Last fall a portion of a newly seeded field was given a light top dressing. The other half, with conditions otherwise equal, was top dressed this spring. It was possible to tell almost to a foot, the dividing line between the two plots. The spring top dressing showed clover that was patchy and poor and the weeds evidently had got off to a good start. On the other hand, the clover top dressed

(Concluded on page 9)

The Bang System in Operation

N his bulletin on agricultural associations in European countries, issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture, Raymond A. Pearson tells how the Denmark farmers are eradicating tuberculasis from their herds.

At one dairy farm where tuberculosis has been eradicated by the Bahg method, the stable was divided by a tight partition. About eighty per cent, of the herd reacted to the tuberculin test, also forty per cent. of the young stock. The healthy part of the herd is tested by tuberculin changed to the diseased section. Calves born in this latter section are promptly removed from their diseased mothers and raised on milk pasteurized by boiling or milk known to come from healthy cows. A physically sound reacting bull is permissible for the kon-reacting cows, the contact being as brief as possible.

By this method the healthy part of the herd gradually increases in number, while the reacting part is gradually reduced. The partition is moved from time to time so as to give larger space for the healthy animals until they occupy the entire space. Great care is taken in disinfecting premises occupied by reacting cows before healthy cows are admitted into them. There are now a considerable number of Danish herds that were badly infected by tuberculosis, but have been freed of the disease by the Bang method treatment. This method is recommended for herds that are being increased by breeding rather than by buying.

#### Treating a Badly Infected Herd

Since 1899, Dr. Bang has not advised testing whole herds if apparently they are badly infected, but he advises treating them all as though infected. Its such a case those showing physical signs of the disease are removed, and as the new healthy herd is built up from the offspring of the disease cows, the government tests these apparently healthy animals twice each year.

The farmer who agrees to isolate reactors and comply with instructions secures free velerinary assistance. If he changes his mind and wishes to be relieved of his agreement, this may be arranged for by his paying for the velerinary service received.

As an illustration of what a careful farmer may do, the following instance is given: A farmer had 17 cows and four calves. All

the cows but an old one reacted to the test. The entire 17 cows were kept logether and separate quarters were made for the four calves, which had not reacted. Each day these calves were cared for before the rest of the herd. Other calves were added and each one was allowed its mother's milk, which was milked by hand, for the first day or two. After that they received pasteurized milk. In three years there were twelve head of young stock and they were tested for the first time. One reacted and was placed with the old cows, one of which had dropped out.

From this time on the cows were gradually sold off until the last had gone. At the end of five years seven old cows were remaining; the next year, only three, which were sold. Then their quarters were thoroughly disinfected and

### the young animals transferred. There have been no reactors on this farm since.

The total cost of eradicating the disease from this farm was estimated at about \$40, and the farmer naturally was greatly pleased. He was a common peasant farmer, but careful and thorough in his work. It is reported that hundreds of such cares are recorded in Demmark.

#### Health of Animals Arthur Williams, Dufferin Co., Ont.

Arraw winner, Digrid Ou, OK. UP and down this concession are farmers downose stock are always healthy. They selare an equal number who are always unlucky (?) with their slock. I cannot make an accurate estimate, but I should asy that the average farmer among these unlucky othes loses from \$50 \$100 or more a year because of the frequent In the case of horses, clean food is allogether essential. I am certain that many cases of heaves are due to the feeding of musty hay, and no horse fed either on musty hay or musty grain can do its full share of work.

Some of the basic factors in health of live stock are stables that are well ventilated. light and clean. In connection with the latter, cleanliness, I fully believe that 90 per cent. of the joint ill in foals would be avoided were scrupulo's cleanliness insisted on in the bores stable.

When all of these rules have been observed, there is still something else that goes to vasure healthy live slock. It is the eye of the feeder. One must always be observing the horses, the cows, and all other animals under our care for the least symptom to show that something is wroar. In ahort, having healthy live stock consits in an infinite expacitly for taking pains.

#### The Hired Man a Comrade W. J. Hogar, in Hoard's Dairyman

"HE way some people pronounce "hired man" always makes me feel like lecturing them, and punctuating with my fists. There are men who may and do merit this opprobrious pronunciation, but the use of such a term is not likely to develop the proper relationship and fellowship between employer and employee; and it should be used, if at all, with the greatest discrimination. The relation between the farmer and his assistant is totally unlike that existing between a 'boss' and his gong. On the farm if there is not a certain degree of familiarity the employee is more than likely to resign his position, oftentimes without notice to the employer, who at once adds this increment to his store of grievances and declares that hired men ate worse than nothing ; not thinking that he himself may be somewhat at fault. If you attempt to quote to me the saying that familiarity breeds contempt be sure you do not omit the chief word, "undue," for upon this hinges the meaning of the quotation

Because of the way some farmern treat their men it has come about that the farmer is the most dependent, instead of independent, man on earth as it is his wont to think. I believe it pays, even finascially, surely from the life-worthliving point of view, to hire a man worth while. Man in the county is by himself so much that it is a

value worth considering to have a man to when you can not only talk, but with whom you my converse intelligently, with whom you can argu as to the best method to do a certain thing, for he has an opinion that may be better than your, and to make use of his will not lower you in his estimation, but it will show him that you giv his opinion consideration, which proves to him that you hold him not as a part of your equipment, but as a man like yourself. If the esployer can attach the interest of his helper to his own welfare, he will getter results.

#### A Man's a Man

"A man's a man for a' that," was never more true than when applied to the hired man on a farm. I have worked on farms with men of differ (Concluded on page 13)



These two illustrations carry us lack to the last Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, when the owners of these two model barns were successful competitors. Above is the barn of Wm. Jull, Oxford Co., Ont: below that of Fred V. Woodley, Norfolk Co., Ont. Notice the ample provision for light in both of these stables. Both men are Holstein fanciers. Both have ample silo room, though Mr. Jull's "Twins" alone show in the illustrations.



ailments of their horses and their consequent inability to work, because of cows off feed, and so forth. While I cannot lay down a full list of "safety first" rules in this one letter, my observations on my own concession enable me to make a few general rules.

Always avoid rapid changes, either in feed or hours of feeding, and always feed in proportion to what the animals are doing. Horses that are working hard should be fed well. If they stand in the stable even over Sunday, ratio's should be immediately reduced. If oats are running out and more corn must be fed, look ahead and make the change gradually. The same is true when change gradually.

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# How V

TRIP thr A the last 1 community sec culties and wit style cradle and improved bind placing a gaso port good rest horses. But amount of grai was left uncut tramp into the the land called operations. W lieve this labo have yet to see or. a tile-draine our binder cut as easily as any as badly down. our fields that higher parts w Our lower par first ready to w crops, and are

Our first step outlet, then lay with the brand the earlier drai reversed, and t the water on t care of it. Bu d5 years ago a drains laid 50

In regard to gave us our lev land is rolling grading the bra we have used By using a stra getting it per ways) we get til the proposed di stakes for us, feet of a fall w

We then get couple of furro rows the same with a fork, th Shovel this our plow as deep a November 4, 1915

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#### FARM AND DAIRY



The Old System and the New, the Shock and the Silo, Seen Side by Side in a Famous Corn Growing District.

#### How We Drain on Our Farm James Hotson, Oxford Co., Ont.

TRIP through this country at the time of A the last borvest would show our farming community securing the crop under great difficulties and with a variety of tools, from the oldstyle cradle and mowing scythe to the latest and improved binder. Some of our farmers tried placing a gasoline engine on the binder and report good results and a great saving on the horses. But with all our endeavor a great amount of grain was lost, and in some cases it was left uncut for the cattle to pick over and tramp into the ground. This soft condition of the land called for much more labor in harvesting operations. With properly drained land, we believe this labor would have been avoided, as I have yet to see or hear of a binder unable to work or a tile-drained piece of land. In our own case our binder cut the crop where it was tile-drained as easily as any other year in which the crop was as badly down. It was not on the low parts of our fields that we had our trouble, but on the higher parts where spring freshets do not flood. Our lower parts are tile-dvained, and are the first ready to work in spring, and produce heavier crops, and are surer of a crop in any year.

#### How We Tile

Our first step in draining is to secure a good outlet, then lay our trunk drain, then come on with the branches as opportunity permits. In the earlier draining days on this farm, that was reversed, and the tile on the higher lands threw the water on the lower lands where nature took care of it. But we have stone drains laid over 45 years ago as good as ever. Also pine board drains laid Soyears ago, and still on duty.

In regard to the taking of levels, the engineer gave us our levels on the main drains, and as our lind is rolling we did noth have much trouble in grading the branches. Where the fall was light, we have used the spirit level to get the grade. By using a straight edge board or scanting and getting it perfectly level (test our level both way) we get the zisc or fall of the ground along the proposed drain. With an assistant to set the takes for us, we can soon find out how many lest of a fall we can get for our drain.

We then get our horses and plow and turn a couple of furrows. If sod, then turn both furrows the same way and lift the second one out with a fork, then take another round with the Showel this out and we have a trench 15 to 18 plow an deep as the team and plow will permit. anches vicep. We have our depth at the outlet, and have found the depth possible or desirable. We drive a couple of stakes into the ground about three feet apart, one on each side of the ditch, nail a straight edge strip of board to these, five feet above the bottom of the drain, or where the bottom of the drain is to be. We go a few rods farther up the drain in the we we go a few rods farther up the drain in the paper around the cross piece. Then with a five-foot slick, we get the depth along the drain. Great care should be taken in grading the bottom of a drain, as any unevenness in the grade lessens the flow of the tile.

Having the drain ready for the tile, we prefer laying them ourselves or having it done by an experienced and reliable individual. The covering of the tile again calls for caution, as a stone allowed to drop into the ditch may break a tile and clog the drain. In covering the tile, we aim to keep sand away from the tile, and where possible use clay or black muck. With the tile well protected, a team of horses that are not afraid of a ditch will now make short work of the job.

One thing more remains to be done. Draw a map of the farm, with all the drains marked. Also the size of each one. If we have done our work well, it will then be a pleasure to till the smiling soil, and our teams will say Amen.



"Pretty Fair Peaches, Eh?"

### Brine Curing of Pork

F OR 30 years I have used a method for saliing and curing meat that has been very satisfactory, and our meat has here complimented by a great many people who have eaten at our table. I do not think this is the only way, but it is surely a good way, and I will give it to you for what it is worth. Some people prefer dry saling, but I prefer the .cine method, as it keeps the meat cleaner, and I think safer, in a very warm spell of weather.

It is necessary to have good healthy and well fattened hogs to start with, and to know how to properly divide and trim the carcass, but that phase of the question I will not take up. I would prefer to butcher when the weather is only modcrately cold, and when it is just a little below freezing. If the meat is allowed to become frozen hard before it is put into the brine, it will not take salt readily. After the carcasses are cut up, spread the hams, shoulders and sides upon a table or boards in the smoke house, but where they will not freeze; do not pile them up Rub a little salt on each piece, particularly the hams and shoulders, and let the meat cool out for 24 to 36 hours. Then pack closely in a clean barrel and cover with a brine made as follows:

Soft water, three gallons: good salt, two pounds; brown sugar or a good quality of sorglum, one pound. Make this proportion a sufficient amount to cover the meat well. The brine should be boiled and skimmed and cooled. It will require from four to six weeks, owing to the size of the hams, for the meat to be salted properly. The sides require less time-usually four weeks is sufficient for them, but the proper time to take the meat out of brine can be determined by sampling it.

For curing I use clean corncobs or hickory and maple wood. I hang the meat in a dark tight closet made in the coolest corner of the smoke-house. I put the fire for the smoke in a stove and conduct the smoke into the closet through a pipe, thus avoiding too much heat under the meat. It is best to take plenty of time to allow the meat to cure, and I would like to have a smoke under the meat about half the time each day, and it will require about three weeks. Then the meat should have a nice straw color and be sufficiently cured that it may be immediately sacked and hung back in the same place. The butchering should be done early so that the meat may be salted and cured before the warm weather in March sets in. I prefer meat cured in this manner to the packing-house product.



Hints for November By Mrs. G. W. Randlett

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042

THE cabbages that did not head up well should be carefully put away for green feed. Gather the leaves for litter

PEERLESS

Horse High - Bull S ade right-from high grade ( PEERLESS FENCING we up

Keep the different ages by them-lives, so that the younger ones are eggs every day." b bossed around. Push everything to market early selves, so that the younger ones are not bossed around.

Be sure that 60 hens are not housed where there should be but 30. The more vigorous the males, the larger the percentage of good pullets.

Select next season's breeders now and choose the ones that have made e most rapid growth. Many cases of roup are started this the

by keeping the chickens in month

damp places. When the hens are laying things look different than when they are loafing. How proud one feels when

PERFECTION

ng - Pig Tight

this month. Grit is cheap and one cannot afford

to be without it. "Everybody likes a chicken." but the turkey is what counts in Novem-

ber Remember the turkey brings a good

price, and a few extra ounces i weight will pay for the extra trouble.

#### Egg Chile Activites

HE activities of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in con-nection with cooperative egg and poultry marketing associations have the past been largely confined to e eastern provinces. The practicthe eastern provinces. The practic-ability of the system has now been demonstrated and work will be ex-

demonstrated and work will be ex-tended to the western provinces. Mr. T. A. Benson, who has been in charge of the cooperative organiza-tion in Prince Edward Island, is being transferred to Alberta to full a similar position there. J. H. Hare, who has been given general supervision of the been given general supervision of the, egg circle work, is now in the west-ern provinces, and R. J. Allan, B.S.A., has been appointed to take immediate charge of the marketing associations in Manitoba. Wm. Kerr, B.S.A., is Deduced Eland. Edward Island.

#### Standardizing Canadian Eggs

NE of the most important developments to date in the im-provement of the Canadian egg provement of the Canadian erg trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian ergs. Hitherto each market and in most markets, each dealer had a system of grading pe-culiar to his own trade. This resultculiar to his own trade. ed in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was ex-perienced at times on the part of the perfenced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his product. Three gen-eral classes for eggs are provided un-der the standards, viz.: "Fresh gader the standards, viz.: "Fresh ga-thered," "Storage," and "Cracked and Dirties." Four grades are pro-

and Dirties." Four orades are pro-vided in the first class, three in the second and two in the third. The grades in the "Fresh Gather," "No. 15-" and "No. 35-". "Extras," "Specials" is omitted from the "Storage" class, and both specials and extras from the class for "Crack-"Smerials." according to the

"Specials," according to the stand ards, are eggs of uniform size weigh-ing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16 of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

"Extras" are ergs of good size, "Extras" are ergs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case: clean, sound in shell: air cell less than 36 of an inch in depth; with white of ero firm, and yolk slightly visible." "No. 1's" are eggs weighing at

"No. 1's" are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case: clean, sound in shell: air cell less than 55 inch in depth: white of eggs reasonable, frm: yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or ser-ionate out of place. iously out of place. "No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in

shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eygs sound in shell and fit for food.

TRAPPERS-FREE Hits, publicks county, is subject to the state of the state of spot activity of the state of the state of spot activity of the state of the state of spot activity of the state of the state of spot activity of the state of the Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definititions of the grades. Only by creating

Any One of the Following

Ouestions

1. Do y~v favor fall or spring plowing of land intended for corn next year? Why?

2. Will you plow corn or root land intended for grain next spring or merely disk it? Why?

3. How much work do you think can be expended with profit on land in the fall?

As an inducement to Our

Folks to pass along their experi-

ence in connection with any of these questions, Farm and Dairy

the writer of the best reply to

each of these questions for one year. All other acceptable re-

year. All other acceptable re-plies published, and we will publish all so far as possible, will receive a renewal subscrip-tion to Farm and Dairy for six months. We want both your opinion and the experience on which it is based. Replies of which it is based.

which it is based. Replies of about 300 words in length will be most acceptable. The work of judging will be facilitated if all letters are written plainly on

only one side of the paper. All replies to these questions must be on hand within 10 days of

the date of this issue, or by Nov. 14. Address all replies to "The Question Editor," Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

demand for certain grades of eggs

will the supply be forthcoming, and

the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of

the consumer as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been

the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consumers generally, in order to safeguard then selves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for safe be labelled

in accordance with their proper grade

Producers, too, would do well to nore systematically grade their eggs

before marketing, and knowing de-finitely what they have in hand, thereby be in a better position to

demand a price commensurate with the quality supplied.

Eggs should be placed in a rack end

Eggs should be placed in a lake to down, so that the air can strike them, and they should be turned every other day. They keep best in a room or cellar where the temperature ranges between 40 and 60 degrees.

POULTRY ADS. FOR SALE-Exhibition and Utility Sinds

Comb Brown Leghorns and prize-winnin Houdan Cookerels, for sale. Ohoice stock Thomas Eyres, Cameron, Ont.

FOR SALE - Mammoth Bronze Turken Prices right. Apply to Robt. Bos. Is chute, Que., R. M. D., No. 5, Hill Fost

FOR SALE-Ninety Pure Brod Rock Cockerels, and many choice of different matings. Guaranteed -J. H. Trestain, Bothwell, Ont

Eggs Wanted Laid oggs ?

WANTED to hear from owner of gos farm for sale. description. - D. F. Bush, Minneapols Minn.

J. D. ARSENAULT

will extend the subscription

#### Chateauguay Your Opinion is Solicited on

HATEAUGI is one of tricts of C most as commo the great of mers. This farmers. usually success in the country, the results : Younie & Alex.

November 4

gorum Allar. C. Hende John Graham, J Albert Ness, Ho Neil Sangster, ( Robert Holmes, R Ness, Hoy Barnabe Laberg as. Cottingham Walter Scott, On Wm. Nussey, Ho James Donaldso John W. Logan, Joseph Dulude, Albert A. Nusse Arthur Mallette, Geo. W. Cairns, James J. McWhi J. T. Elliot, Ho

This comp tion was for co for ensilage. Ti judge, Paul Boving, of M donald Colla Colle commented on results as follow "The skill c Chateaug the

farmers in graing corn is clea demonstrated the fact that 12 of 20 fields top the 80 per c mark. While t mark. While th undoubtedly ma the scoring m difficult and co nels the judge spend more ti and effort th where competit is less keen, naturally affo him a great d of pleasure. Whe as in the major of cases, the c had been giv proper dista



the years of a leaire, to Rev. H boys, Mr. Fergue are waiting for or one of these

Save on Winter Feeding Add a few cents' worth of Pratts Animal Regulator and save dollars' worth of feed, Makes the horses gain every possible ounce of good from their food. Puts them in fine healthy Try it at our risk on our Money Back Guarantee. Pratts ANIMAL REGULATOR 28c. packages and larger money-saving sizes up to 25 lb. pails, \$3.50 Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

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#### Grinding adds 30 cts. a bushel to the value of sprouted or smutty wheat.

O WING to its high nutritive value, wheat for feed is worth a sailing for 70 cts, or jower, but if ground and feed to stock in combination with events in the format and feed to wheat.

Damaged wheat sold as grain will only bring you half what It would if converted into beef, or milk or butter.

> Our Grinders can run by Windmill or Gas Engine power. Send for full particulars of the different sizes.

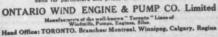
# TORONTO **GRINDING OUTFITS**

ngine or to a "Toronto" grinder belted to a "Toronto" or "Chapman" gasoline ngine or to a "Toronto" geared Airmotor.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF "TORONTO" GRINDERS

They are built with heavy solid, com-pact frames, heavy strong arms sup-porting, its-in, cold rolled steel sup-plated by three long bearings. Their plated by three long bearings. The plated by three long bearings. The sever above the frame, away from the-belt. The grain can be regulated and

"TORONTO" GRINDERS the plates thrown into service at the same time. This is a special features while to give earvice, to grind stead-ily as long ar required, and to stand up under the hardest usage. They have wide heavy bases, which helps to do away with vibration and shaking. Send for particulars and prices of the different sizes.



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CHATEAUGUAY county, Quebec, is one of the banner doiry dis-tricts of Canada. Silos are sl-most as common as barns, and com is the great crop of Chateauguay farmers. This year they had an un-usually successful com competition in the country, and the following are the results :

Alex. Younie & Son, Tulloch-

gorum ... 91.4 . Elliot, Howick ..... 68.5

J. T. EMiot, Howick Th is competi-tion was for corn for ensilage. The judge, Paul A. Boving, of Mac-donald College, commented on the commented on the results as follows : "The skill of chateauguay the farmers in grow-ing corn is clearly demonstrated b v the fact that 12 out of 20 fields topped the 80 per cent mark. While this mark. While this undoubtedly makes the scoring more difficult and com-nels the judge to spend more time and effort than where competition is less keen, it naturally affords him a great deal of pleasure. Where, as in the majority of cases, the corn had been given proper distance

ack end te them, ry other room or ranges

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ty Sinch e-winning sice stock Turken Bos, Le ill Foot. Barn Pulk R. R.

r of gost price and inneapois FREE

fine III SK ROOM IN Chateauguay Corn Competition of the banner diry dis-tries of Canada. Silos are silo and the variable silon, the Red Cob-ent as come of the banner diry dis-met as comen as barns, and com Mastodon,' were just a little on the green side.

green size. "Agair, 'Quebec Yellow,' entered by one of the competitors, gives too low a yield of fodder, generally speaking, and a corn of this kind is not able to compete successfully with not able to complete successfully when the larger growing varieties. 'Golden Glow,' 'Wisconsin No. 7' and 'Early Learning' are all well suited for this district

Albert Ness, Howick. 45.4 distinct. Seven prizes were offered, \$20, \$15,

\*12, \$10, \$8, \$6, and \$4, which go to the seven who scored highest.

In digging the tree, preserve as many of the roots as nossible, espe-cially the fine roots which feed roots which feed the larger ones. Do not let these roots dry in the sun or wind. They should be protect-ed with burlap, canvas, or straw until they are set in the ground in the ground. This is especially true of evergreens Exnosure of the roots to the sun or wind for one min-ute will set the restop further de-velopment of the plant. — LeRoy Cady

FARM AND DAIRY



Healthy stock-profitable stock. The CLEAN two go together. The easy way and the sure way to keep fresh water always before your cattle, is to install Acorn Cow Bowls. Whether you WATER keep a large or small herd, it will pay you to investigate. ACORN COW BOWLS Write to-day for informati The Metal Shinge & Siding Co., Limited - PRESTON When You Write-Mention Farm and Dairy



We are seeking root homes for these healthy, active, promising boys of from six to also rears of acc. For information write, emclosing the picture of the one you boys. W. Ferr, Noith Ferrguon, Children's shifting, Stratford, Bealdet these three boys. W. Ferr, Noith Ferrguon, Children's shifting, Stratford, Bealdet these three boys. W. Ferr, Stratford, Ferrguon, Shifting, Stratford, Stratford,

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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

#### 45/5/67

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 1800. The actual circulation of each issue, incluing copies of the paper sent suisoriber, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18/700 to 1300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Sworm detuiled statements of by commiss and pro-vinces, will be meaned free on request.

#### OUR GUARANTEE

OUR GUARANTLE We guarantee that every advertiberante the adver-ing a second se

#### The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and con sider."-Bacon.

#### Our Homeless Children

T HE way in which Our Folks have opened their homes to the little ones from our Children's Shelters, proves in this year of war and bloodshed how much real kindness and goodness there still is in the world. We often fear that people are getting calloused to human suffering, and it is reassuring to find that the picture of a homeless little boy appearing in these columns, brought over a score of letters offering him a home. Other children were placed in the same way, and it has not been until recently that we have even been asked if these people did not take a great risk in adopting children with possible hereditary taints and predispositions to crime

We think not. The day when all things are attributed to heredity is passing. We now recognize that character is more dependent on environment. The kind of men and women that these children will make, depends largely on their treatment in their new homes. If there is bestowed on these little ones the love and service that one would give to one's own, these children will respond wonderfully. They are not criminals; they are victims of misfortune. If, however, they are taken for the work that is in them, can it be wondered at if they sour on life and give much trouble to their so-called benefactors? We are fully confident, however, that those of Our Folks who have taken children into their homes will give them real homes, with all that that wonderful Anglo-Saxon word involves.

#### Pure-Bred Possibilities

ONE of Our Folks, an extra good farmer, who had had fair success with scrub cows, invested several hundred dollars a few years ago in some good pure-bred Hulsteins. We stated that he had fair success with scrub cows. By

that we mean that his cows had turned the unsalable roughage and grain of his farm into a marketable product. He planned to continue the same kind of feeding with his pure-bred animals. He did not expect to make records, but he did thir.k that pure-bred cows should give greater returns than his scrubs had and that their stock would be much more valuable. At the end of his first winter, he had found that the returns from his pure-bred cows were not as satisfactory as the returns from his scrubs. A little later he found that the young stock of pure breeding. which he was attempting to raise, were no larger than their scrub stallmates. His conclusion is that scrubs are as good as pure-breds.

Under the conditions which our friend proposes to give his herd, scrubs are as good as purebreds. With such poor feeding, big-bodied Holsteins and well developed Ayrshires or Jerseys will deteriorate in size from generation to generation until they are to all intents and purposes, scrubs. The converse, however, is not true. One cannot feed scrubs to give them the size of purebreds, nor can one feed scrub cows to make them give the amount of milk or the same net profit as is possible from a well bred herd of pure-bred animals. This is the satisfying point about animals of good breeding,-the possibilities of big production and good profits where proper attention is given. But we must have feeding as well as breeding.

#### Water Power Conservation

THE Dominion government is taking steps to recover lands along the Winnipeg river sold in 1906 to the late J. S. Cummings, of Chicago. These lands, which the government has authorized to be repurchased at a cost of \$100,183. control one of the most valuable undeveloped water power sites on the Winnipeg river. The Order-in-Council, in recommending the recovery of the lands, laid down this important statement of policy:

"The policy of the Dominion government in respect of the administration and control of water powers has undergone a complete change since the lands were originally sold to Mr. Cummings, and it is not now considered in the public interest that permanent title in any form should pass from the Dominion for a property dominating water power. The Dominion Government should preevery possible means of permanent control over the development, use and operation of all water powers.

We cannot commend too heartily this stand that the Borden government has taken for the conservation of water powers, and we congratulate them on their action. It encourages us to believe that the day may not be so far off when it will be recognized that other natural resources -land, mines, forests and fisheries-are equally the property of the public. When this principle is recognized, community values will be called upon to bear the tax burdens of the country instead of being used as at present to enrich the fortunate few. The shifting of the tax burden to community values may be most easily attained by adopting the suggestion of the organized farmers of Canada and raising all taxes by one levy on land values.

#### A Food or a Poison

S milk a food or a poison? The question may I well be asked. L. L. De Bra relates in Successful Farming, the experience of a certain large United States city, which bears on the question. In that city, a foundling home was closed because fifty-nine per cent. of the infants taken there died. Impure milk was supposed to be the cause. The practice of boarding out the homeless children was then tried and an effort gaade to supply good milk for their use. The first wear the mortality decreased to twelve per cent.

No: satisfied with this, the Board of Charities supplied certified milk, and the following year the mortality decreased to five per cent. In the next three years there were only two deaths from tuberculosis, whereas formerly one-half of the deaths had been due to this disease. The lower death-rate was attribu'ed almost e tirely to the pure milk fed the children.

To those of us who are city milk shippers, these statistics will have a very direct significance. They explain in full the growing demand from city consumers for a better and cleaner product. They forecast the day when all herds supplying milk to the city trade will have to be tuberculin tested and other sanitary precautions observed more fully than they now are. To those of us who sell milk to the factory, reserving a small quantity for use in our own families, Mr. Le Bra's statistics have a meaning that involves the health of our own children. Good food is the best food for young, growing animals, but bad milk is poison. The responsibility of the dairymen, as the producers of milk for the race, is important enough to call out the best there is in us.

#### A Misapprehension Corrected

THE farmers are the men to-day; they have all the money and hard times do not affect them. Such is the story that many newspapers are now singing, and the news has been seized upon with such avidity that despatches similar to the following, dealing with contributions to the Patriotic Fund, are appearing every day:

"A special fort will be made to reach "the farmers I the Dominion, who perhaps "can afford best of any class to contribute to "Canada's war needs."

These dtches, of course, emana'e from in no wise in touch with the farmmen who ing situation and are readily consumed by the great mass of city people who are equally out of touch with conditions in the country. Nothing can be more erroneous than the general opinion that farmers this year are simply rolling in wealth and capable of making a fat conation every time subscription collectors appear at their door. As a matter of fact, if farmers spent as much money on pleasures and luxuries as city people of the same class, they would soon be on the bankrupt list.

It is true that crops all over Canada this year have been exceptionally abundant. It must not be forgotten, however, that much of the increased acreage was produced at an increased cost over other years, that the wet weather of harvest caused an unprecedented loss, that continual rain in the West has destroyed much grain that was, harvested successfully, and has held up threshing all through the prairie provinces. Furthermore, as a result of the manipulations of transportation combines, as much as by increased products n, quotations on many staple farm products have declined anywhere from forty to sixty per cent. below what they were a year ago now. The fact that we farmers do not come across for every man who appears at our door asking a subscription to some worthy cause, is no indication that we are tight wads, as many well intentioned but sadly misinformed people seem to think.

Fall plowing has many advantages, not the least of which is that it will lessen work next spring.

If free wheat, demanded by all the farmers of Western Canada, irrespective of politics, is refused, the proof is with us that the interests of our three railway systems are of more importance to the government than the weal of hundreds of thousands of farmers.



November 4,

AR Part of the herd the rest are grade fine pro

#### A Dairy Far (Continued

in the fall show and a perfect star the manure gets when it is on in 1 Mr. Beach. T pounds of red clo The Poul

The poultry de to occupy an in-place in the man and it is in the the younger men R. Beach, a stu College. His eq an open front p feet, on the plan donald College, the O.A.C. mode stock consists of mouth Rocks, A is provided for and early in the birds are selected and shut off by th old hens are used Young Beach i block, and he is systematically. V he got out his bo urns by months May, or up to th

Lecem	ber		
June .		2. 4	
Februa	ry		
March		40	
April .			
May .	20		17

There is no pro profits here. In looked most disar informed that al the poultry house cents an hour, all at 25 cents a cw market prices. F tionally high du this record, corn



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November 4, 1915

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#### FARM AND DAIRY



## A Result of Using Pure-Bred Sires for Sixty Years. Part of the herd of George Beach & Son,here illustrated, are pure bred Ayrahires; the rest are grades with a small fraction of me per cent, of foreign blood. "A fine productive herd," Mr. Beach calls them. And here are, "Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

### Years

(Continued from page 3)

The Poultry Department i The poultry department is destined to eccupy an increasingly important place in the management of this farm and it is in the exclusive charge of the younger member of the firm. W. R. Beach, a student of Macdehald College. His equipment consists of an open front poultry house, 29:200 - or the lang advocated by Macfeet, on the plan advocated by Mac-donald College, and very similar to the O.A.C. model house. The laying stock consists of 100 Bred-to-lay Ply-mouth Rocks. A small separate house is provided for the breeding flock, and early in the spring the very best birds are splected from the main flock and shut off by themselves. Two-yearold hens are used for breeding.

old hens are used for breeding. Young Beach is a chip off the old block, and he is going ebout things systematically. When I asked for the fnancial results of his poulitry work, he got out his books and gave me re-turns by months from November to May, or up to the time of my visit.

	E	xpenses.	Incon
lovember	. 1	\$16.95	\$4.39
ecember		13.95	18,72
une		13.80	18.00
ebruary		13.90	11.19
larch	15	14.83	16.44
pril		41.45	45.10
fay		12.75	58,25
			1000

A Dairy Farm for Over Sixty \$1.50 a bush. and wheat even up to \$1.60 a bush. and wheat even up to \$2. On the other hand, eggs had been low. On the whole, Mr. Beach considers the statement an encourag-ing one. The big expense in April was due to hatching egges which had to be paid for. On the credit side, (here are 160 cicles worth \$150.56. In May, chickens hatched and poultry sold brought up the receipts. sold brought up the receipts.

sold ordegni up une receipts. The feeding methods are simplicity itself. The mash is a mixture of ground oats, bran, and some shorts, fed in a hopper, and whole wheat, oats and corn mixed in the litter. The Home The Home The illustrations given herewith will camble one to form an idea of the

enable one to form an idea of the Beach home. It is built solidly of stone. Inside it has the conveniences that one who has lived for several years in a city is sure to demand once he returns to the farm. And here I have to confess that Mr. here 1 have to confess that Mr. George Beach has not always been a farmer. In fact, his training was to fit him for a mercantile business, and it was in this line that he worked for several years. His father's death was followed quickly by that of his elder brother, and the present proprietor, rather than see the old farm pass in-to the hatds of strangers, came home from Colorado to run it.

to the hards of strangers, came home from Colorado to run it. The Beach's, father and son, are making a success of the farm. Within the home their environment is almost ideal. The community environment, however, is not so satisfactory, and other and the second stranger that the second other and the second stranger that the second is ever becoming less so. During the



The Main Poultry House on the Beach Farm

It is of the open front type recommended by Macdonald College and almost identical with the one recommended by the Ontario Agricultural College. Cotton screens are used at the corner from which the wind is blowing to prevent a draft into the house.



HERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months. The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream, and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one.

You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

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

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Lavai Cream Separa-tors and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalógues of any of our times mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER





THE sunset of your life will not be beautiful unless your home life was pleasant during your day of work .- Colonel Hunter.

#### The Lure of the Old Farm By EDWIN BAIRD The Romance of a Boy and Girl Who Tried the City. (Continued from last week)

HE came within sight of the house 

946

would scarcely be setting out bulbs by moonlight; and his mother, he re-membered, rarely sat on the verandah after dark unless she had guests. There were too many things to do in-side the house. Nor could his father have been seen from the road, for those good-night looks were for the live stock and the kitchen garden. But Sandy?

But Sandy? He whistled and called the dog's name, walking briskly toward the house. A deep-chested bark answered, then a brown shape came rushing furiously across the yard, with savage

barks of warning. Quite suddenly Ben dropped his telescone in the middle of the road, and sat down on it and pressed his hand to his eyes. He was afraid to enter his own home.

A minute later, however, he was aware that Sandy was beside him in paroxysm of apology for having failed to recognize him at first. Ben forgave him willingly. He understood dogs, and he knew exactly how Sandy felt about it. Having scratched both shaggy ears and patted the back of the rapturously wriggling animal, he picked up his grip and started on to-ward the house, Sandy cavorting around him with yelps of wild de-

light. He had almost reached the front steps when a boy's young voice hailed him from the porch : "Who's that?"

"Who's that?" "Hello, Elmer!" joyfully shouted Ben. "Don't you know me?" There was a moment's silence, and then he heard Elmer crv out in glad excitement: "Mama! Papa! Come outck! Here's Ben!"

Elmer came running down the steps to greet him, and there was no que tion about the genuineness of his welcome. Nor could he doubt that his parents were just as happy to see him; and their happiness was not the surface sort, but the kind that springs warmly from the heart and soul

The evening meal was almost over, but another place was quickly laid for him, and when he sat down to a gen-erous helping of the firest food he had known in three years he realized suddenly how hungry he was

While he ate, his father and bro-ther plied him with innumerable questions, until finally his mother,

was a certain cooled hardness in their manner which was vaguely disturb-ing. The fact was, they were too polite to him.

They offered him a seat in the They offered him a seat in the living-room, and they all sat down and talked in a stiff, perfunctory sort of way for perhaps five minutes. At last Ben, unable to contain himself longer, blurted out the question that had been uppermost in his mind since two o'clock that afternoon:

"Mr. Mitchell, where's Alice?" The clock on the mantel ticked off three seconds. It was the only sound that broke the silence of the room. He saw the muscles around Mr. Mitchell's mouth tighten suddenly, saw his eyes flash and then narrow with anger. He half expected to see the man flare up violently, but when Mitchell spoke his voice was even and quiet. He was making an effort to hold himself in check

check. "She's not here. She's one away." "Gone away! Where? When?" Ben was sitting forward on the edge of his chair, his fingers gripping the arms tensely

"She went away a week after you left. She's living in Chicago. Work ing there-in a millinery store. She writes to us regularly enough, and we've been to see her several times and She's staying in a sort of working girls' home, a decent place, but-" Mitchell shook his head sadly, staring at the floor. "But why?" cried Ben, in an agony

of suspense. "Why did she leave home?

"She wasn't satisfied here, I guess We wanted We didn't want her to go.



The Staff of Sunnyside Fruit Farm in the Busy Fruit Season

When Sunnyside Pruit Farm, Halton Co. Ont., was visited by an editor of Fau and Dairy, three were 55 people busy picking fruit. The staff here shown is not large. Seco-air from the right is W. J. Hartley, the proprietor, mett to him his a and nc.; in order, Mr. Hartley, who has taken an active part in the developme of this, one of the largest fruit farms in Ontario.

spoke of her either. Was this mere kindness? Did it imply that Alice had quite forgotten him and that they would not tell him so for fear of wounding him? Apparently it did. Apprehension preyed upon him to such an extent that, soon after din-

watching him with fond eyes, ad-jured them to "keep still and let the poor boy eat in peace."

poor boy eat in peace." There were two topics that Ben evaded. He did not tell them specif-cally his occupation ir. Chicago, merely mentioning that he had "worked in an office building," and he did not inquire about Alice Mit-

chell—and of the two this was far the most important. He remarked with

such an extent that, soon after dim-ner, he looked at his watch and said, trying to speak casually: "I think I'll drop over and see the Mitchells. I'll be right back." He saw his father and mother ex-

change significant glances, and Yes, it must be true : Alice heart fell. was married.

But on the way to the Mitchells' home he met Jim Hart and Bob Clin-ton walking in the moonlight with two girls and, after greeting them cordially, he passed buoyantly on as if treading air. It never occurred to him that he might have a rival other

him that he might have a rival other than Jim Hart. His relief, however, was short-lived. No sooner had he crossed the Mitchells' threshold than he knew something was wrong. In the first place, there was no sign of Alice; and though Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell re-cieved his contenuely ensugh there. ceived him courteously enough, there

her to stay. We tried to get her to stay. But she wouldn't." Abruptly the father rose from his seat. His face was very white. His wrath had face was very white. It is wrant the broken restraint and overmastered him. "You're to blame!" he blazed, and shook his fist at Ben. "You and shook his fist at Ben. caused her to run away

"I?" Ben, too, had risen. He felt little dazed. "Yes, you! She was havoy here till

you left, but when you quarreled with her and ran off, like the cowardly whelp you are-

Don't!" Mrs. Mitchell. "Steve! Don't!" Mrs. Mitchell, who had risen precipitately, stepped between her husband and their caller. "Don't say anything you'll be sorry for, Steve." She wlaced her hands on his shoulders and, looking up into his ireful face, shook her head entreatingly

"Don't fret, Mother. I know whi I'm doing." But he subsided and sat down, though still glaring threat-eningly at Ben.

After a distressingly awkward leave-king. in which the host took no taking part, the young man started back

Mitchell's hard words rankled within him, and yet deep in his heart he knew they were not unmerited. as sufficiently broad-minded to view the matter from the other man's standpoint

As he unlatched the gate and start. ed up the walk toward the house. Sandy came bounding joyously to meet him. For the first time in his life he failed to acknowledge the dog's affection. His mother was waiting for him on the steps, and when he drew near she rose and came toward him.

He tried to speak, but the muscles of his threat contracted and he re-mained silent. It was not necessary, though, for him to explain what had happened. His mother understood happened. perfectly.

"Try not to think about it, dear," she begged, and put her arm around his shoulders. "Your old room is all ready for you, and after a while must go up and get a good night's sleep. Things will look different in

sleep. Things will look different in the morning." "It can't sleep until I've found her, Mother, I'll have tog ob back to Chi-cago-right away. I've got to find her! It's all my fault, just as M. Mitchell said. I've been a blind foel for three years." With motherly tact she contrived is ture his thoughts into nother cheaned.

turn his thoughts into other channels, and when, around ten o'clock, he went to the room up-stairs where he had slept as a boy his grief and rem only temporarily. The night was paling into dawn before he fell into a troubled sleep.

IV.

It seemed scarcely a minute before he was wide awake. A confusion of noises — strange and yet familiar-had awakened him. The crowing of cocks predominated, and can be turned on his back and rubbed the sleep from his eyes he thought he had never listened to sweeter music. He was back in the country, back on the farm, and farm and country were home to him.

Then he thought that he must return to the city to look for the girl he loved came back to harass him. He sighed as he climbed from bed and began drawing on his clothes. Fully dressed, he walked to the dor-mer window and stood looking out across the farm. Peace and plenty were everywhere. In the barnyard he saw his father

and Elmer. Elmer was throwing grain to the chickens and guinea fowl, while his father fastened some turkeys in a pen against Thanksgiving Day. He turned away and went

down stairs, wondering how he could have been so foolish as to leave all this for the sordid artificiality of the city. And now he would have to go back to the city to look for the girl he loved: the girl he had expected to find here in the country.

loved: the girl he had expected to find here in the country. He discovered his mother and the hired girl busily engaged with break-fast preparations, and the sight of buckwheat - cake batter and port susage quickened his appetite.

Kissing his mother on both cheeks, he asked: "Will I have time to look around a bit outside before breakfast?"

"Yes, dear, but don't stay long. Breakfast will be ready in twenty min-

He promised to be back befut then, and went on out to the bara. His father, seeing him approach, called to him in mock astonishment: "Hello, there! I didn't expert to

ee you out of bed before nine o'clo's Ir. City Man."

Mr. City Man." "The roosters wouldn't 'et at sleep," said Ben. "And I'm gla they didn't."

sentimental fancy carried him A into the cornfield, for it was there,

November 4

leaning on the f the Mitchell and Alice Mitchell h his wife. And it October day as th same Indian sum woods. The sa brush pervaded her father's side men were pitchin was the same not able morning the not everything. Treading his

tween the corn sl or twice to lift pumpkin, he glances about for had stood, and a It was marked b

He suddenly of and get her Chic mother. By hu he would have tim he would have the vaulting the fence ly in the directi-house. He had kitchen porch wi heart seemed to felt powerless to even breathe. His first halt. halt. His first was that his ey His next that h Mitchells had pla him. For there, stood Alice!

"Hello, Ben ! In "Hello, Alice ! ough now to tout told me you wer "I was-vester last night, rather just glorious, Be erous gesture th countryside. "I

knowing it was see it early." He was still fused. CW-wha Chicago, Alice?

A line of ann tween her level let's talk of that tired of it, and But if you must Goldman's Millin in a stuffy little girls' home on th "I know just it," he snid, "be-way myself. Wh

you stuck it out





start. y to a his dog's iting n he ward

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lear," round is all e you ight's ent in d her, o Chi-o find s Mr. d fool ved to

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father rowing guinea 1 some nksgiv.

downdown-dd have all this ne city. o back girl he to find ind the break-ight of

pork cheeks. to look break-

long. befare e barn. ch, call-ient: o'clori

let ne m glad ed him there,

leaning on the fence that separated the Mitchell and Abbott farms, that Alice Mitchell had promised to be his wife. And it was on just such an his wife. And it was on just such an October day as this, he recalled. The same Indian summer haze, hung in the woods. The same odor of burning brush pervaded the still zir, and on her father's side of the fence some men were pitching hay. Everything was the same now as on that memorable morning three years agone-no, not everything. He had lost Alice. Treading his way in and out be-

November 4, 1915

Treading his way in and out be-recent the corn shocks, stooping once or twice to lift an unusually large pumpkin, he cast surreptitious glances about for the spot where they had stood, and at length he found it. It was marked by a Ben Davis apple

The suddenly decided to run over and get her Chicago address from her mother. By hurrying, he reflected, he would have time for breakfast. So, vaulting the fence, he made off swift-ly in the direction of the Mitchell's house. He had almost reached their kitchen porch when, all at once, his her overleges to speak i use and her felt powerless to speak, or move or even breathe. He came to a dead halt. His first haphazard thought nat. His first haphazard thought was that his eyes had tricked him. His next that his family and the Mitchells had played a sorry jest on him. For there, on the porch steps, stood Alice!

"Hello, Ben! Isn't it glorious out?" "Hello, Alice!" He was near en-"Hello, Alice!" He was near en-ough now to touch her hand. "They told me you were in Chicago."

"I was-vesterday. I came home last night, rather late. Isn't all this just clorious, Ben'"-making a gen-erous gesture that took in all the countryside. "I just couldn't sleep, howing it was out here. I had to see it early."

He was still feeling a trifle con-fused. OW-what were you doing in Chicago, Alice? And where did you live?"

A line of annoyance appeared be-tween her level brows. "Oh, don't leve talle of that nlace! I'm sick and tired of it, and I hope you are too. But if you must know, I worked in Goldman's Millinery Store and lived in a stuffy little hall bedroom in a sirls' home on the North Side." "I'k know just how you feel about it," he said, "because I feel the same way myself. What puzzles me is how you stukk at "because I feel the same way myself. What puzzles me is how you stukk at out wo long." Then he some Alice?" She looked up at the apple tree, speeding its limbs protectingly above A line of annoyance appeared be

FARM AND DAIRY

"It's the funniest thing! T was walking home from the store yester-day, and when I passed South Water day, and when I passed South Water Street, a man was opening a barrel of ripe apples. Well, I stopped to admire them, and he gave me one—" She paused, and then, wich an up-ward glance at the luscious clysters of red apples above, "Do you smell anything Ren?"

of red apples above, "Do you smell anything, Ben?" Ben sniffed the air. The brush fire was still burning. "Yes," said he. "I smell smoke."

\* \* \*

#### Fresh Air in the Home PENNSYLVANIA doctor says

A that people who live on the farm will never enjoy good, health until they let more air into their bed-rooms. While it is, we believe, be-coming more and more common for people to sleep in a room where the windows are raised in winter, there are many others who will tell us that they cannot see the sense in having windows up on a cold winter's night Why is it necessary, they ask, when windows are open all day to have them open at night as well. The most of us, however, are aware that cold air is not always pure air. One who is not accustomed to sleeping with open windows, might commence by raising the window only an inch and gradually increasing the space. an

Pneumonia is a germ disease caused Phenomia is a germ insease catalous and prevails largely in the winter months, at a time when people com-mence to close their bedrooms. This germ flourishes most in a cold bed-multi toor advandance. room with poor ventilation. Adenoids, which is a common disease now among the young people, is caused largely by sleeping in rooms that are poorly ventilated. It is said that this disease can be cured without an operation by sleeping in the open air, for a period of six months. Another effective way of making proper ventilation is to leave the window screens in all winter. By tacking cheese cloth over the screen, it will prevent all unnecessary drafts, at the same time admitting the free circulation of oxygen into the room.

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The Elephant: I suppose if we travel together you'll be wanting to put your clothes in my trunk? The Bulldog: Not at all, old man; l've got a good grip of my own.



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kimona is not difficult to make. A most with the high waist line, like the one has illustrated, is besitiving into the tall, sim-merson, as it seems to take away from the ength. Three sizes: small, medium as large.

November 4, 1915

limits. Three sizes: small, medium as law, the second second second second second end of the second second second second end second second

since: M. 35, 38, 70, 42 and 44 inch measure. "Resource of the second second second second above herewith in this costime for meal girl." The platform effect any omitted if preferred and the drew up as shown in one of the smaller y trew dresses might be an and one with the making use styles at lowerher diff. The colar effect too is quite effect four sizes, 4, 31 and 12 wear. 1367.—Clirj's Cost.—Second second second at high grant is about the second second second at high grant is a presenteed by at in add

being restricted to grown-ups of taking quite a prominent part i finishing touch to the costum children. This charming coat quite a favorite as it is very sty pearance and yet quite simply sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



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CREAM

\* The Makers' Corner Butter and Cheese Makers are in-vited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discus-

#### Cost Severenceseseseseses The B. C. Butter Market

ASTERN butter once found a ready market at "The Coast" in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria Ł and adjoining centres of population. In recent years that trade has almost disappeared. Why? The following letter to Farm and Dairy from the B. C. Products, Ltd., of Vancouver, explains the situation fully:

<sup>B</sup> B.i.ish Co.umoia this year has bought almost a negligable quantity of butter from Ontario and the Eastern Townships, but the reason for this is not that the quality has de-teriorated. The three prairie pro-vinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have surpassed themselves this year, both in quantity and qual-ity of their creamery buter; so much in fact, that thus far they have been at le to supply the British Col-umbia demand, notwithstanding the fact that imports from New Zealand are very small, almost nil, at the pre-sent time, and that several thousand boxes were exported to Australia. Results of Government Grading

"The system of government grad-ing in the prairie provinces has standardised their output and has stimulated enthusiasm among both manufac-turers and producers alike, so that mixed farming has now become more popular than it has how become more popular than it has been any previous year. Although figures are not to hand as yet, we feel assured that every province will show an increased output considerably in excess of last 'With this 'quality standardising'

buyers here have every confidence butter from these points and, quality being even, we have to take into consideration the difference in transportation rates between the prairie states and the east, which amounts to practically one cent a pound. "Co-incident with the above facts.

ur quotations from the east have this year been high, as compared to those from prairie points, and while the north-west manufacture has increased, it would look to us as though the eastern manufacture has decreased, consequent on an increased manu-facture of cheese. We say this, be-cause it has come to the notice of the cause it has come to the notice of the writer, that several cars of butter (at least five) were shipped from Edmon-ton, Alta., to Toronto and Montreal. You will readily see, therefore that when the west are able to sell to the east, it is not feasible to suppose that east, it is not feasible to suppose that the same butter, comparatively speak-ing, can be re-shipped and sold at a profit in this market, after paying approximately 5c a pound freight, which would be the case if the goods were shipped back here. This Senson Abnormal

"We must not overlook the fact, however, that this season has been an abnormal one. First, the new Zea-land government, seeing that their winter was coming on and that sup plies were short, placed an embargo Second, Austialia, from on butter. Second, Australia, from whom we had formerly bought a large quantity of butter, suffered a severe drought, so cutting off that source of supply. The increased duty, or to be

upply. Highest prices

PETERBORO, ONT.

correct, the imposition of a war tax on imports from Washington and California also cut off that market.

"Summing up, after taking into onsideration the facts we have enumerated, the north-west provinces were very fortunately situated in that they had an increased production, a greatly improved quality, and wer able to step in at the nsychological moment. There is no doubt whatever moment. There is no coupt whatever that they have gained a lot of ground in competition with eastern town-ships, although it must be admitted,

under very favorable circumstances. "Without having any statistics to hand to verify the statement, we would assume that B. C. for the past vear, shows a small decrease in the local demand."

#### **Dairy Suggestions**

Hold the cheese for 10 days so that you can see defects. If this were done makers would see the necessity of fol-lowing the instructions of the in-structors.-G. G. Publow, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

Dairy Commissioner. The only way in which I think mak-ers can control the quality of milk is by the maker going to each patron and taking charge of the milk. This is impossible. Another way might be to get the patrons to attend a special course in hacteriology and care of milk for about a month or more. We all how that there are some able are know that there are some who are careless, and this carelessness spoils all the milk which does receive care. If a heavy penalty was imposed on a maker who took in milk that had been rejected from sealth rejected from another factory, it might help in raising the quality of milk.—F. H. Glass, Russell Co., Ont.

#### The Hired Man a Comrade

(Continued from page 4) ent classes and I have seen and have obtained the best results with men whom other farmers have said "were too big for their place." These men proved the statement true by leaving those same farmers, but they worked from one to three years with me. They were sons of farmers, young men with whom I could discuss rotation of crops, improvement in stock breeding, use of commercial fertil-izers, and such questions. They were as good as I, but they had not had or taken the chance to go to school for long or to go to college.

Another thing that makes a fellow think well of his employer is to see him do his share of the work; to see him take the heavy end of a log if it be nearest him or to even go to the heavy end; in other words, the employer can not be a shirk or a wax man if he is to retain the respect of his man or men. If you are the employer and are a young man, enter into sports with the man; no man was ever yet too tired to play catch, or to wrestle, or box. Of course, you would not find an employer 60 years of age doing these things, but he could converse; he could advise; he could converge, papers and books; he could do any number of things to make life more livable for the helper than he usually does. Treat the men squarely, and fairly, and like men: show an interest in their affairs if you expect them to show an interest in yours; give them, especially the younger men, half a chance; advance them if possible: put them upon the farms you are letting to some one who has no interest in you and give them a lift into responsibility, for

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### FARM AND DAIRY

ago.

## November 4, 1

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### MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, November 1.-There is little eral. The warm open ful all re-with the warm open ful all re-trained the warm open ful all re-trained the second second second trained and the second second second trained and second sec

#### WHEAT.

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The advances of hat week were not all maintained. Western onts particularly aut-fering from are service and the service of the maintained western onts particularly aut-fering from are const. Or W. No. 2, 450 to the service of the service of the one of the service of the service of the one of the service of the bar of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the service of the service of the service of the here of the service of the s

MILL FEEDS.

C 7 10 83.78. <u>MILL PEIDS.</u> Contrary to cospectations here has have a further dip in price, but demand for it is now strong and a firm market may be adely predicted. Shorts and mind, and the market ends to weaker. Erran is here youted, \$32: shorts, \$33: middlines, \$35: feed four, here, \$13: middlines, \$35: feed four, here, \$14: or meal, and \$56; gitten feed, \$35: corn meal, and \$50; so \$2: 40. On the Monitersit market, so \$50; moniter, \$30 to \$53: market, \$30; moniter, \$30 to \$53. The have market is firm all over Basient.

The hay market is firm all over Eastern Canada. Deliveries at Montreal have fail-en off as dealers are finding a better mor-ket in the Sastern States. An official states the states of the sastern States and the contreal source 4.85 to 645. At Montreal No. 1 hay ourmanist \$1.30, No. 2, \$17.50 to 815; No. 5, \$25, 10, 55. E6035 AND Post Unity of eggs

• strong and area, the point twy f Quotations are steady. The point twy f are steadily coing us. On storage ergs, quotations are steady. The caport trade at present is at a hair satisfactory total. For the season on up to Oct. St. exports total the caport buildens will estimate that the caport buildens will estimate that the caport buildens will estimate the area of the season of the second build here at 36 to 360; estras, fie to 35c; No is forage, 59 to 36t; No. 3 to 100 to the Montrant market, set. Js ends tooks, the to 36t and No. 1 storage, Teo 100, The more than the start of the storage of the second build of the storage of the teo 36t and No. 1 storage. The 100, The storage of the storage of the storage of the storage of the storage. The 10, the 300, the storage of the storage of the storage of the storage of the storage. The storage of the 300, the storage of the storage. The to 300, the 300, the storage of the storage of the storage of the storage of the to 300, the storage of the stor

to 30: Ponitry quotations follow: Old fowl, live, lic, dressed, 15a to 16a; apring broil-ren, live, ac to 16a; dressed, 18a to 20a; old turkeys, live, 13a to 17a; dressed, 17a to 20a; duckings, live, 51a to 12a; dressed, 17a to 18a; turkeys, dressed, 17a to 20a; Wholesski, constraints, and the 10a;

HONEY. HONEY. Buckwheat, barrels, 6%o to 7c; tins, 7c; strained clover honey, 60-b tins, 3%o; 10-ba, tins, 11c; 5-b, tins, 11%c; comb honey. No. 1 dos., 55.40; No. 3 dos \$2. FRUIT AND VEGUINABLES.

lesale quotations follow: Apples, 11 1. 20c to 40c; crabs, 30c to 35c; ap-bbl., \$3.50 to \$4; box, \$1.50 to \$1.75;

grapes, 6 qt. bkt., 13c to 25c; pears, 11 qt. bkt., 30c to 75c; Bartbetts, bush., \$5.25 to \$5.50; peaches, bkt., 25c to 40c; pizms, bkt., 20c to 25c; potatoes, bag, \$1.25 to \$1.8; onions, 6 qt., bkt., 25c.

The set of the set

DAIRY BOARD SALES. Oct. 27,--752 cheese as Madoc, Oct.

13-16c. Woodstock, Oct. 27.-670 boxes ed Woodstock, Oct. 27-570 boxes colore cheese. Bidding started at 156, reads high mark at 35%, at which prices mak-men rofused to part with blair cooks, hi is stated that an eighth of a cent high-yantices Hill, Oct. 20-789 white as dis-boxes colored cheese sold, the white at 51-166 and the colored at 25%. Kingston, Oct. 28-360 house colored at first, 350 solds at 35%. white. The highest offer of 156 was n-fused.

ed. Jornwall, Oct! 29.—1539 boarded; all but sold at 15½c. Astowel, Oct. 29.—1892 cheese; the high-

30 sold at  $15^+_{10}$  cm.  $15^-_{10}$  cm.  $15^-_{10}$  cm.  $16^-_{10}$  cm.  $16^-_{10}$  cm.  $16^-_{10}$  cm.  $15^+_{10}$  cm.  $15^-_{10}$  cm.  $15^+_{10}$  cm. 1

De. Belleville, Oct. 30.-1609 boxes of white old 1000 hoxes at 15%; 190 boxes at 15 16c; balance refused at 15 7.16c. LIVE STOCK.

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acres improved farm, delta land, all dyked, underdrained, high state of cultivation ; beautiful 12-room residence, furnace heat, hot and cold water, electric light, power, large sanitary dairy barns 60 x 120, steel stanchions for 60 cows. 3 silos, horse harn 60 x 120, cook house, other hay barns and buildings; mountain water piped to all buildings: improvements, \$75,000; all to lease on basis of six per cent net, or one-third crop and increase, lessee pay taxes. Twenty miles from Vancouver, B.C., splen lid roads, from vancouver, B.C., splen lid roads, hour by auto, deep water dcck on pro-perty: one-half mile to Canadian Pacific Railway side track. This property by intensive culture and stock capable of netting \$50,000.00 per Splendid for syndicate. This annum. is one of the very best business open-ings in B.C. to-day. Lessee to take over present stock, implements, etc., terms, value about \$40,000. Needs 300 dairy cows, more hogs and sheep. Closest investigation desired. Don't delay, act now if you can finance a large proposition like this. No place on earth where prices for these products are higher than Vancouver. Success assured with ample capital. Soil rich bottom land, immensely pro-

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