

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 44

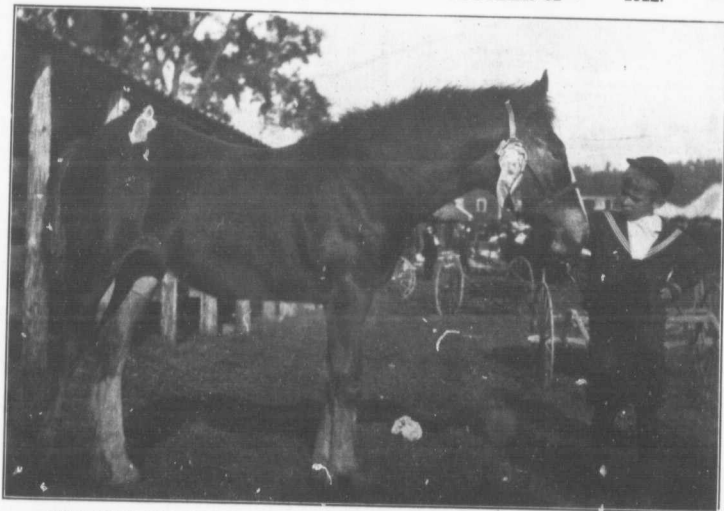
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 31

1912.



THIS COLT HAS THE POINTS THAT WILL MAKE HIM A MARKET TOPPER
Big, strong bodied colts, yet of good quality, the kind that grow into horses weighing 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. each, are the kind that make market toppers. On the Toronto Horse Exchanges last week draft horses of the kind that the colt here illustrated will develop into, sold at \$250 to \$325. General purpose horses, the kind found so commonly on Canadian farms, sold for \$150 to \$220, most of them going at the lower figure. Heavy horses are the most profitable kind to raise, too. A brood mare or two of good draft breeding is a valuable asset on any farm. A crop of colts such as the one shown herewith, renders sure dividends.

DEVOTED TO
**BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE**

OTAWA
Branch Division
March 12
1912

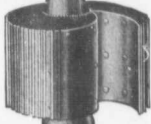
The LINK-BLADE Skimming Device

Has made the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator of greater efficiency. See this device of



The Link Blades

Closed for Skimming



Held by Standard for Convenience in Handling and Cleaning

The "Simplex"

Note this illustration of the Link-Blade which is exclusive on the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separators.

This Link-Blade device is more efficient than the so-called Disc system used in most competing machines, for the reason that there is no interference or re-mixing of the incoming new milk with either the partially separated milk or cream.

That the Link-Blade is more efficient than other types, we have proven many times by testing the same in bowls of other makes of separators. It always results in an increased capacity of anywhere from 25% to 50% or even 100%.

Because the Link-Blade system is more efficient, we can produce a given-sized bowl, say 700 lb. per hour bowl, that is of smaller dimensions and weighs less than other bowls, to do the same amount of work. This is very important to you.

This efficiency of the "Simplex" is not a mere matter of our saying so. It is a fact that any unprejudiced person can readily see, if they will make a comparison.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."—We allow you a demonstration of the "SIMPLEX" right on your own farm.

Write us today for illustrated literature about the "Simplex" Cream Separators. Put it up to us to let you started with the right and most profitable cream separator—The "Simplex."

H. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERSBURGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any main body of 2 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 in 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 elsewhere. The applicant may be held 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 15% extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years on 15% acre and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. ORBY,

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

Simpson Rennie

To make one's farm produce as a garden is success. To then go and tell your fellowmen how you did it in order that they may go and do likewise, is to live the most truly useful life. Such was the life of Mr. Simpson Rennie, who died at his Toronto

an average production of only \$30.43 worth of dairy produce.

"I wanted this latter to man to join the cow testing association, but he didn't think he'd bother. He seemed to think that his cows were paying too. I have seen him since I figured out the results of my investigation into his dairy practice, but I don't suppose he will believe me when I do."

Mr. Address did not find that all of the profitable herds were of the old breeds. One herd of grade Durhams, 10 cows, had an annual production of \$70.20 and a feed cost of \$83.20. The owner of this herd was gone around among his neighbors, and selected the best grade Durham cows that he could find. Their average production was 7,027 pounds of milk in a year. It would take a long time to breed up as good a producing herd as this, but in the long run the breeding would pay better in Mr. Address's opinion. It will not always be possible to get an entirely man's best cows, particularly when cow testing becomes general.

"A 'SILLY IDEA' MUCH NEEDED."

"Another man whose herd I investigated," he remarked. Mr. Address, "said that cow testing had already struck him as a silly idea. He thought that any man who knew anything at all knew where his best cows were and whether or not they were paying. When I began to investigate, however, I found that his cows produced annually milk worth \$59.33, a very good production, but at a feed cost of \$69.50. The production, you will note, is away above the average, and that was the only end the man saw. He was a good feeder, but had a type of cow that doesn't make very good use of the feed. The feed, above all others that I have, brings out the importance of keeping feeding records, no matter how crude, as well as records of milk production, both of them. These records need not be as much trouble as many farmers would suppose. The ration for each cow might be weighed occasionally and measured the rest of the time."



The Late Simpson Rennie

home on Monday, Oct. 21st. Mr. Rennie was one of the best known practical farmers in Canada. He was a member of the Farmers' Institute for over 30 years, and as an Institute lecturer and a judge of field crops he has travelled over this country many times. He has helped many a farmer to improve his methods, and thousands will regret that their good friend and adviser has now left this world.

Mr. Rennie was born on March 2nd, 1840, in a log cabin in Scarborough, York Co., Ont. In 1883, he won the gold medal for the best farm in a Farms Competition. Three years later he captured the same prize on his farm in Ontario. He retired from active farming a few years ago and has since devoted himself to lecturing at Institute meetings, and also acted as judge in the Prize Farm Competitions conducted by Farm and Dairy. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Ontario Plowmen's Association formed a year or more ago. Two sons, both of them successful farmers, and a daughter survive him. What better can we say of Mr. Rennie than that he lived a useful life?

Some Dairy Investigation Work

There are plenty of dairy herds in this country that their owners would be better off without. Mr. A. L. Address, the Dairy Record Centre man, located at Peterboro, Ont., has discovered a few of these herds. For the last year or more Mr. Address has been taking a cow census of the dairy herds in his territory, and some of the information that he has obtained is most interesting. His results are applicable in more sections than that around Peterboro. Mr. Address recently called at Farm and Dairy office and told us of some of his discoveries.

"Figures are apt to be tiresome," said he, "but some of them are very illuminating. For instance, here is a herd of five cows with an average production for the year of \$27.95. It costs to feed these cows \$39.06. Question: How many cows would this farmer have to keep to put him in the poorhouse in one year?"

"Here is another herd of eight cows," continued Mr. Address, "that is not so bad, but it certainly is not making money. The feed for this herd is valued at \$35.69, and the feed at \$35.75. Another herd right near this one I found with an average production of \$39.06 and a feed cost of \$38."

"That is, to make a net annual profit from his dairy herd of \$975 this man would have to keep 600 cows."

"The variation in the cost of milk per hundred pounds is wide. For instance, one farmer with whom I was talking produced milk at 54c a cwt. The average production of his cows was valued at \$61.17, and the feed for 100 pounds of his neighbors was producing milk at \$1.37 a cwt. and selling it for \$1 a cwt. His cows had

the increased interest that is taken by farmers in the testing of their cows. In Mr. Address's section there are now over 70 dairy men testing their herds, the most of them taking the weights three days in the month, but quite a few keep daily records. "Those who keep daily records," said Mr. Address, "consider that it gives them a better insight into the requirements of their cattle, as they note the variations from day to day, see the causes of the increases or decreases, and thus improve their knowledge of first-class feeding and care."

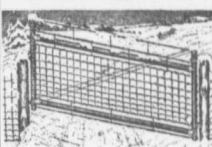
"TIME A SMALL FACTOR"

"Once the cow testing gets started they find that the time doesn't amount to anything. Those taking weights daily consider the time more than those taking once a month. It comes to be a habit with them, and they don't mind it."

"Mr. Will Telford, one of my cow testers, has a cow that produced 545 pounds of milk in seven months, less in over 4 1/2 per cent. That was a very profitable cow. Mr. Telford bought her at a sale, and she had got 'soaked.' In reality, she is one of the best paying cows in his herd. Another of my testers, Mr. Lew. Brown, had a cow that he considered no good at all. He offered to sell her for \$20. In 10 months she produced 4,575 pounds of milk and 402 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 483 pounds of butter, which at 25 cents a pound would be worth over \$120."

"There is a very good reason for this to open a farmer's eyes to the test of cows he has," concluded Mr. Address.

"CLAY GATES"



Selected by Men Who Know

CLAY STEEL FARM GATES are in use at the Ontario Agric. Rural College, Guelph; Macdonald College, Quebec; Experimental Farm, Ottawa; and on the farms of nearly all the leading stock and dairy farmers of Ontario and Eastern Canada, because they are

The Best Farm Gates

made. They raise us shown in the illustration by easy adjustment, to lift over snow in winter or to let small stock through. They won't bend, sag, warp, blow down or rot. Clay Gates last a lifetime, and are thoroughly guaranteed.

Send for 60 Days' Free Trial. Try them before buying them. 2,000 Gates sold last year on these terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

CANADIAN GATE CO., Limited
29 Morris St. GUELPH, ONT.

Issu Each

Vol. X

From a

F RU

There a industry very soo portance Scotia's Valley, a and about

The ap province. peaches, grown. in parts the sale recently a supply the home m Apples, or to Great to South ket in of the No

A gener district lie the marko stricted thro during the have realied are market have been likely to b production crease mor

the orchard covery of a and mainti without sul is the longer time can keep. orcharding will allow.

10 per cent past 30 year barrels in tons foot of the out-put

Most of today's graded chick is, orchard farming. A became appo place, and the most import 08. It is the bare land orchards can

only \$39.43
man to join
tion, but he
He seemed
were paying
since I fig-
my investiga-
ctive, but I
I have men

nd that all of
of the day
grade Dis-
annual pro-
feed cost of
his herd had
a neighbor,
rade Durham
Their aver-
pounds of
I think a long
ed a produ-
the long ran
better in Mr.
will not ab-
out and, par-
ticularly when
meral.

NEERED
herd I invest-
Address,
had always
He thought
anything at
it cows were
investing,
his cows pro-
rth \$59.23, a
out at a feed
peaches, and
sue the aver-
only end the
nd feeder, but
doesn't make
This is be-
cause of keep-
matter how
of milk pro-
records now
as many far-
ration for the
had occasion-
rest of the

h encouraged
that is b i
the testing of
my's section
fairmen test
most of them
e days in the
e keep dash
keep daily in
ss," consider
better insight
of their cat-
ons from do
as of the in-
and thus in-
of first-class

CTION
e gets start
time does't
Those takin'
the time may
a month. It
th them, and
e of my car
produced 5.60
months, but
as of that was
Mr. Telford
and I thresh
in reality, 50
g cows in the
testers, Mr.
that he con-
He offered
In 10 months
reduced 1.80
pounds of fat
483 pounds of
ants a pound
120.
his testin'
is to the kind
cluded Mr. B.

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1912.

No. 44

THE PROGRESS OF THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

P. J. Shaw, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

From a small side line, Fruit Growing in some sections of Nova Scotia has developed until it is The Leading Branch of Agriculture. A Description of the Country and Methods of the Growers. Yields of 100 to 150 Barrels to the Acre are common.

FRUIT growing in Nova Scotia, as a business, is conducted chiefly in a small section of the western part of the province. There are other parts of Nova Scotia where the industry is developing and where it promises very soon to be of considerable commercial importance; but as yet almost the whole of Nova Scotia's apple crop is produced in the Annapolis Valley, a strip of country five to 10 miles wide and about 100 miles long.

The apple is the principal fruit raised in this province. This is because pears, plums, cherries, peaches, quinces, and the small fruits cannot be grown. They can be and are grown successfully in parts of Nova Scotia, but being perishable, the sale is limited to the local markets. Until recently a small amount of fruit was sufficient to supply these markets. Of late, however, our home markets are developing more rapidly. Apples, on the other hand, can easily be shipped to Great Britain and other European countries, to South Africa and the West Indies. The markets in these countries now take seven-eighths of the Nova Scotia apple crop.

THE DREAD OF OVER-PRODUCTION

A generation ago the older residents of our fruit district lived in constant dread of overstocking the markets with apples. They, therefore, restricted their plantings to small areas. It is only during the past 15 years or so that fruit growers have realized that there is practically an unlimited market for Nova Scotia apples. Plantings have been made accordingly, and the result is likely to be that in the next 10 or 15 years the production of apples in this province will increase more rapidly than ever before.

Another reason for the greater extension of the orchard business in recent years is the discovery of the fact that orchards can be grown and maintained in a profitable state of production without the use of stable manure. The result is that the size of a man's plantation is no longer limited by the amount of live stock he can keep. He can devote his whole attention to orcharding and plant as largely as his capital will allow. There has been a steady increase of 10 per cent a year in the yield of apples for the past 30 years. The crop amounted to over 834,000 barrels in 1909. Everyone familiar with the conditions looks for a much more rapid increase in the out-put in the next few years.

STARTED AS A SIDE LINE

Most of the bearing orchards in Nova Scotia to-day were grown while the owners were engaged chiefly in some other line of farming. That is, orcharding was at first a side line to general farming. As the profits in orcharding gradually became apparent, this industry began to take first place, and now in the Annapolis Valley it is the most important branch of farming.

It is the orchard that gives land value. The bare land is not expensive. Land suitable for orchards can be bought all the way from \$10 to

\$100 an acre. Plenty of land, good for orchard and ready for the plow, can be had at from \$30 to \$40 an acre. An orchard planted on this land and well cared for will have a value of \$500 or more an acre when it reaches the bearing age.

In former years not much return was expected from an orchard until 12, 15, or 18 years after planting. But with more intensive methods of treatment especially in regard to pruning and fertilizing, many orchards are now brought into bearing at 8, 9, or 10 years of age.

AN EXAMPLE OF EARLY PRODUCTION

An orchard of five acres belonging to S. B. Chute of Berwick yielded at nine years from set-

An Appreciation

I take this opportunity of commending very highly one of the articles in a past issue; I refer to one that appeared in the issue for Oct. 3rd, entitled "An Unusual Study in Champion Bulls." Few men are in a position to travel to all the leading shows and make a study of such animals at first hand. What is still worse, few shows offer any opportunity for the average man to see the animals favorably, much less to know why they are placed as they are. To such men a good photograph of the leading animals in any distinguished class, coupled with the judge's reasons for placing them, such as you had in Farm and Dairy, means much. Defects or superlatives, which in an individual may be overlooked, by force of comparison, even in a photograph, may be strikingly displayed.—
L. C. Raymond, Missisquoi Co., Que.

ting a crop of 250 barrels; at 10 years, 175 barrels; and at 11 years 500 barrels. The owner claims that this orchard has paid six per cent, on a valuation of \$700 an acre since the time it was planted.

The essentials of good orchard management are well understood and practised by the best growers in Nova Scotia. Cultivation begins in the spring as early as the ground can be worked, by plowing or by the use of the heavy harrow. This is followed by frequent stirring of the surface soil with a lighter harrow as often as once a week or every 10 days, and after every rain, until the first part of July. The object of this cultivation is not primarily to kill weeds, but to conserve moisture, to improve the texture of the soil, and to make plant food available for the trees. The grower understands that it is essential that cultivation should cease at mid-summer as that it should be given in the early part of the season. The cover crop checks the growth of the tree and induces the ripening of the wood for winter.

The cover crops chiefly grown in our province are the clovers, vetches, and buckwheat. Of the

clovers, crimson, mammoth, and red are used, and summer and winter vetch. Some orchardists like to have a rotation of cover crops, using two or three kinds in the course of a few years. Crimson clover, perhaps, is the most common clover used and summer vetch the commonest vetch. Hairy vetch is prized as a cover crop, but the price of the seed has been against its use until lately. Some growers now think that 20 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre is quite sufficient, and at this rate of sowing it is considerably cheaper than when a bushel to the acre was used, as is the rule with summer vetch.

Nearly all our fruit growers now use commercial fertilizer in some form on their bearing orchards even though they have stable manure. Sometimes the fertilizer is used in conjunction with the stable manure or often it is used alone, cover crops being depended on to supply the humus. The formula used by orchardists some years ago was: 150 pounds muriate of potash, 150 pounds bone-meal—for one acre of bearing orchard. A commoner formula now with those who fertilize heavily is: 200 pounds muriate of potash, 400 to 600 pounds acid phosphate, 100 to 200 pounds nitrate of soda. Some orchardists are about to try heavier applications of fertilizer than this.

PRUNING METHODS CHANGING

The pruning in the past has been of the traditional kind. The trees have been kept thinned out in the centre, cross limbs, weak, diseased, and dying limbs have been removed, and the tops have been kept sufficiently open to admit the air and sunshine to the fruit. With the close planting of trees and intensive methods of culture, a system of repressive pruning is being adopted by some growers. Some of these men believe that one way to promote early bearing in trees is to prune as little as possible. After the tree comes into bearing it is kept at the desired size by removing all or nearly all of the year's growth in July. This system of pruning is the one followed by S. B. Chute of Berwick, and others, and so far seems to be perfectly satisfactory. It allows the planting of more trees to the acre, and promises to give the largest yield at the earliest age. It is a system adapted only to the most careful growers, and is likely to fail if tried by a person who does not fully understand the aim and the requirements.

Bordeaux mixture with Paris green or arsenite of lime has been the spray mixture of the past. Bordeaux has been very generally used, and with good results, except that fruit was often rusted and sometimes the foliage injured. Last season many growers used lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead in place of Bordeaux. This change was made partly because of the good results obtained the previous year with lime-sulphur by fruit growers in this province and elsewhere. The fruit is just free from scab, less russeted, and hence has a finer appearance. It is also hoped that there will be less foliage injury.

100 TO 150 BARRELS TO AN ACRE

By following the most approved orchard practice many Nova Scotia fruit growers have been getting from 100 to 150 barrels of apples an acre. There are a few instances of yields of 200 to 250 barrels an acre. The cost of growing

apples, including picking, packing, cost of barrels, hauling to railway station ready for shipment, varies from 79 cents to 99 cents a barrel according as the yield varies from 75 to 150 barrels an acre. Apples will bring over \$2 a barrel on the average, so there is a clear profit of a dollar a barrel and over.

A small orchard of two-thirds of an acre, owned by Judge Chipman, Kentville, N.S., planted in 1883, has the following record. It originally contained 22 trees, but one was removed after 1898.

Year	Age	Barrels
In 1892, at 9 years of age	22	22
In 1894, at 11 years of age	50	50
In 1896, at 12 years of age	80	80
In 1898, at 15 years of age	90	90
— 242		

One tree not producing after 1898.

In 1900, at 17 years of age	136
In 1902, at 19 years of age	160
In 1904, at 21 years of age	140
In 1905, at 22 years of age	60
In 1906, at 23 years of age	130
In 1907, at 24 years of age	15
In 1908, at 25 years of age	90
In 1909, at 26 years of age	183
In 1910, at 27 years of age	4 1/2
— 912 1/2	

1154 1/2

During the past seven years the yield from this orchard has averaged about 83 barrels a year, at the rate of nearly 125 barrels an acre. At \$2 a barrel, tree run, this means a yearly return of \$250 an acre.

A Woman's Ideas on Bovine Tuberculosis

By Daisy Meadows

We are beginning the fight with tuberculosis from the wrong end; killing the cows instead of trying the fresh air cure on the calves, giving them more sun and more play, and what is also necessary, more room to play in. I cannot believe that any animal can thrive without fresh air and play any more than children can. The average cow is kept in such conditions that she must get tuberculosis, "because there's nothing else to do." The first generation find it trying to be shut up most of the time, even in the best of stables. To the second and third generation it is almost fatal except in exceptionally healthy stock.

A person need not be hardy to avoid being sickly, and many people keep strong and well because they are careful to lead normal, healthy lives, with regular gentle exercise, pleasant recreation, and a few regular duties. People and animals seem to me less far apart than we try to make them out to be. There is no getting away from nature.

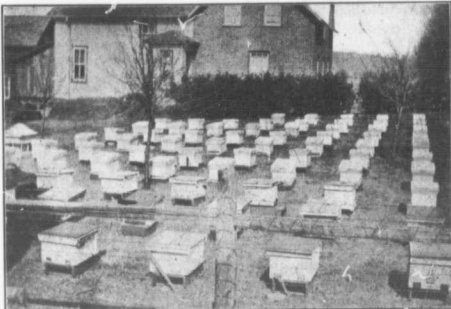
The more I have studied the question the more I am convinced that the common belief that inbreeding valuable cattle means tuberculosis, the more I believe that sickness is not caused so much by the inbreeding as the conditions under which the calves are raised. So far nothing it can read, see, or hear can convince me that it is not best for a calf to start getting a walk and play in the fresh air from the time it is 10 days old. First, 20 minutes if in summer, and gradually increasing until it can sleep and live out after three months, except on stormy nights. In winter 10 minutes is enough, increased to half an hour gradually. In every sort of weather except a blizzard a milking cow should get her walk and play.

AS COMPARED WITH HUMANS

Every nursing mother needs fresh air and a little fun. Every wet nurse is made to take the air daily, because in this absorption of oxygen the milk is healthier. Not only is the milk from cows healthier under these same conditions for the children who consume it, but for the calves

raised on it. Every mother appreciates the value of keeping herself free from excitement while nursing her children, yet we see farmers allowing cattle to be driven to pasture by dogs or with blows from sticks and stones. Is this milk healthy for children or for calves? Certainly not.

These then are the two extremes—the farmer who allows the cows to stand in the stable sometimes all the year round and sometimes six months only, and the farmer who gives his cows too much exercise and excitement and leaves them to battle with the elements and the sheep dogs. In the latter instance you often find that



A Well-Appointed Apiary That Supports a Family

Mr. Ed. Smith, Northumberland Co., Ont., whose apiary and home are here illustrated, make a good living from the profits of his "bee-farm." Mr. Smith finds bees so profitable that he has now been riding in his own automobile for a couple of years.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

the cow is half starved while dry. Now what vitality has a calf to start its life with, born from a hungry mother who is kept indoors for six months or a year, even if in a nice light stable? She needs the air and grass and a little fun. People that can't laugh are not good for much. Just let one of these cows out after they have been shut up a few weeks and see how they kick up their heels and frolic. You can't look at them and tell me they do not like it. And what is more, there is the greatest difference in the flavor of the milk from the cow that has had her tumble in the snow in the winter. Don't leave them out long enough to get chilled, but just stimulated.

Watch some of these fancy bulls that are shut up all the year round. Don't they look bilious and bored? So would you be, too. Nobody can make me believe it is possible to get healthy progeny from a bull that is kept without fresh air and exercise any more than you can expect healthy children to be born of a man who is a profligate and takes no other exercise besides indulging his passions.

I read in a dairy paper of a tuberculous man who bought six condemned calves from condemned cows, scrawny little runts, and he cared for them for two years in an old greenhouse, with lots of sun and air. They all got well—the calves and the man, too.

This article may not be well written, but it is worth thinking over. It isn't a fad I have studied, but a practice of my own that I am now preaching.

The fight against tuberculosis in people and cattle is started from the wrong end. We must begin by the rearing of the calves; making them strong by kicking in the fresh air—plenty of fun, plenty of food, and plenty of air.

It is much easier to stop a cow's milk flow than to stimulate it. Farmers who are keeping their cows on pasture to the last day without supplementary feed, seem to forget this.—A. C. Stevenson, Lanark Co., Ont.

Improvements at Little Cost

It is not always necessary to go out and pay the highest price for brand new apparatus when we decide to make improvements. Mr. W. J. Telford, one of the competitors in Farm and Dairy's Prize Faras Competition in 1911, has recently installed a complete water system in his farm buildings for \$114. He purchased a second-hand windmill that was just as good as new for \$60. The elevated tank is a large rubber six or eight feet in diameter that its owner had no use for and was willing to sell for less

than the value of the wood. The float tank in the cow stable is of cement and was constructed by Mr. Telford himself. The water device in front of the cows is a continuous trough made of three boards nailed together, also constructed by Mr. Telford. A pipe is run out to the milk stand, which is at some distance from the barn in order that the milk may be water-cooled over Sunday.

Another improvement that Mr. Telford has recently made at very little expense is the installation of litter carriers throughout his stables. Mr. Telford informed an editor of

Farm and Dairy, who visited his farm recently, that he had secured his litter carrier and 110 ft. of track for \$20. He bought this carrier from a man who never made repairs. It was out of order and not working right. Mr. Telford had to take the carrier down in his neighbor's stable and put it up in his own; but as Mr. Telford is a handy man the work was done just as well as if a high-priced mechanic had been employed.

"This litter carrier is certainly a grand labor saver," said he, "especially when the mud is deep in the barnyard. I do not consider the labor expense of installing this carrier and water system as amounting to very much, as the work was done in slack seasons when there was nothing pressing."

Fall Care of Alfalfa Fields

Since an alfalfa field gives its best yields after the first year, it is necessary, to obtain the best results, to have the plants pass through the winters successfully. A mistake that is often made in handling an alfalfa field is to pasture it down close or to cut it close late in the fall of the same year the alfalfa is sown. It should not be cut or pastured lower than four to six inches after the middle of September the first year and it will be better to follow this practice during succeeding years.

Under no circumstances should straw or stony manure be applied to an alfalfa field with the idea in mind to protect the plants. Such applications usually kill out the alfalfa plants. There will no harm come from the application of a light dressing of rotted manure carefully spread; but unless the soil on which alfalfa is planted is very poor, manure can usually be used to better advantage by applying it preceding some rotated crop such as corn or potatoes.—A. C. Arty.

A few more cattle, and
A little more manure, equals
A better farm.

The Re
Gener
in bred
Perform
amount
profitabl
more sta
the Rec
under
dairy br
breeds
on this
yearly p
of the co
of Perfo
cord of
many of
and that
of getting
than in i
the most
A stud
that in
somewh
the Ayr
report, h
producing
there be
and that
and Hols
to qualify
in both b
shire fan
that their
therefore
ducing H
solic
of feed r
connection
is got on

A note
formance
shires or
animals t
cows five
aged 515.
430.74,
with 438.
old class
class for
have the
dairyman
and Guern
all suitabl
not in the
Ayrshires,
that here
breed. O
the small
of Jerse
Guernseys
make the
less and
and less
of the gen
ducing ab
breed than
Ayrshire
Did we
the avera
production
different b
would find
steins far
lead; but
was the I
any breed
aged cows
their avera
only 3.34 p

The Record of Performance Summarized

General statements will soon no longer avail in brief discussions, as the Canadian Record of Performance will furnish us with such a great amount of authentic information regarding the profitability of the dairy breeds as to make mere statements of opinion of none effect. In the Record of Performance we have tests, made under Government supervision, of all the leading dairy breeds, and numerous tests of the two dairy breeds most under discussion. In a border job on this page we publish a summary showing the yearly production in pounds of butter fat of all of the cows in each breed so far tested in Record of Performance. To us the results of our investigation into Report No. 4 of the Canadian Record of Performance is most convincing testimony of the fact that there is good in all breeds and that success in dairying is more a matter of getting the best strain of the breed you like than in impartially choosing any breed as being the most profitable.

A study of the border job herewith will show that in all cases the Holsteins have averaged somewhat higher in fat production than have the Ayrshires. A more complete study of the report, however, shows a wide variation in the producing abilities of animals in both breeds, there being very high producers in both breeds, and that there have also been many Ayrshires and Holsteins tested that just produced enough to qualify for Record of Performance, and many in both breeds that did not qualify at all. Ayrshire fanciers claim, with some show of justice, that their cattle being smaller eat less and are therefore just as profitable as is the higher producing Holstein. This claim, which seems reasonable, will be put to test when the system of feed records that is now being conducted in connection with the Record of Performance test is got on a better basis.

CHANNEL ISLAND BREEDS LEAD

A noteworthy feature of the Record of Performance tests is that in no class are either Ayrshires or Holsteins on top in the average of all animals tested. For instance, in the class for cows five years old and over, the Jerseys averaged 515.90 lbs. of butter fat, the Guernseys 430.74, and the Holsteins were between the two with 438.43 lbs. of butter fat. In the four-year-old class the Guernseys are on top, and in the class for three and two year olds the Jerseys again have the highest average production. Many dairymen have been inclined to regard the Jersey and Guernsey as the rich man's cow and not at all suitable for the commercial dairymen, and not in the same class with either Holsteins or Ayrshires. Record of Performance results show that here also it is strain that counts, and not breed. Of course, the smaller number of Jerseys and Guernseys tested make the results less authoritative and less indicative of the general producing ability of the breed than are the Ayrshire and Holstein results.

Did we determine the average milk production of the different breeds we would find the Holsteins far in the lead; but their test was the lowest of any breed. Of the 74 aged cows tested, their average was only 3.34 per cent.

butter fat, as compared with 3.96 for Ayrshires, 4.82 for Guernseys, 4.45 for French-Canadian, and 5.24 for the Jerseys. Only three of all the Holsteins tested to date have averaged over 4 per cent. fat for the whole lactation period. Several animals qualifying have tested below 3 per cent., and one animal we note with a test of only 2.77 per cent. Here again, however, strain is more important than breed, as Holsteins are recorded testing 4.45 per cent. and Ayrshires as low as 3.26 per cent. Guernseys in all classes varied

Record of Performance Averages

FIVE YEARS OLD OVER

Ayrshire: 67 averaged 390.89 lbs. butter fat
Holstein: 74 averaged 438.636 " " "
French Can. 8 avg'd 339.023 " " "
Guernsey: 1 averaged 430.74 " " "
Jersey: 3 averaged 515.09 " " "

FOUR YEARS OLD

Ayrshire: 23 averaged 365.346 lbs. butter fat
Holstein: 33 averaged 428.595 " " "
French Can. 1 avg'd 357.48 " " "
Guernsey: 1 averaged 495.74 " " "
Jersey: 2 averaged 437.965 " " "

THREE YEARS OLD

Ayrshire: 41 averaged 345.67 lbs. butter fat
Holstein: 42 averaged 398.555 " " "
French Can. 1 avg'd 308.79 " " "
Guernsey: 1 averaged 384.9 " " "
Jersey: 1 averaged 459.33 " " "

TWO YEARS OLD

Ayrshire: 82 averaged 296.364 lbs. butter fat
Holstein: 84 averaged 358.590 " " "
French Can. 7 avg'd 250.894 " " "
Guernsey: 7 averaged 370.807 " " "
Jersys: 7 averaged 381.628 " " "

from 4.82 to 6.13, and the Jerseys from 4.14 to 5.75 per cent. of fat.

Until feed records are published along with milk and fat records the question as to which breed contains the most economical producers must remain in abeyance. Really it will never be settled, as there will always be profitable and unprofitable cows in all breeds. The biggest lesson of the Record of Performance is that strain, not breed, should receive first consideration.

We got 300 lbs. of honey from two hives of bees last summer. They didn't swarm, but got right down to work. We have had honey morning, noon and night, and it is the cheapest food we can get, as well as one of the most delicious. The bees do not involve a great deal of labor, either.—Mrs. Alec McGregor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Grading and Packing Poultry

M. A. Jull, B.S.A., Macdonald College, Que.

All poultry should be put up in an attractive style. It should be selected for quality, assorted for size, and packed in approved style in new boxes of proper size and suitable material, holding 12 birds each. The determining of the quality, the assorting as to size, the style of packing, and the appearance and shape of the boxes to use, are approaching a uniform standard. Grading and packing should be done as soon as the birds are properly cooled. No birds should be packed the same day that they are killed.

The Poultry Producers' Association of Canada gives the following classification for different breeds of poultry:

Selects.—To consist of specially fattened chickens, extra well fleshed, and of superior finish and appearance, unbroken skin without blemish, straight breast bone, and neatly packed in packages that hold one dozen birds; the package shall be made after the plan recommended by the Department of Agriculture and illustrated in Bulletin No. 7. One package shall include only birds of a uniform size and color of flesh and legs.

No. 1.—To consist of well-fleshed chickens of neat appearance, straight breast bone, no disfigurement. Packed in neat, strong boxes.

No. 2.—To consist of fairly fleshed chickens, packed in neat, strong packages.

The term "chickens" in the above three grades shall mean all birds under seven months of age. Fowl.—Meaning hens not over two and a half years old, shall be graded the same as chickens, but shall be marked "fowl," and must not be mixed with chickens.

Cocks must not be included in these grades. Birds that have been sick or show any indication of disease, birds that have food in the crop, that have decidedly crooked breast bones, that have blood or other dirt upon their bodies, shall not be included in these grades.

All birds must be dry plucked, gradually but thoroughly chilled before packing, not dipped in water. Put on the market undrawn, having head and feet on.

PACKING

If the poultry is to be marketed immediately, pine boxes may be used to good advantage and are cheaper, but if the poultry is to be frozen and stored, whitewood or cotton boxes should be used. Basswood, which is free from dark colored wood, may be used and is low priced. There are different sizes and styles of boxes used for packing various classes of poultry, and the specifications herewith given may be used for the various classes of birds indicated.

Box No. 1.—18x17x4 inches inside. This box will hold 12 domestic packed chickens, packed broiler style, weighing from 30 to 35 pounds a dozen.

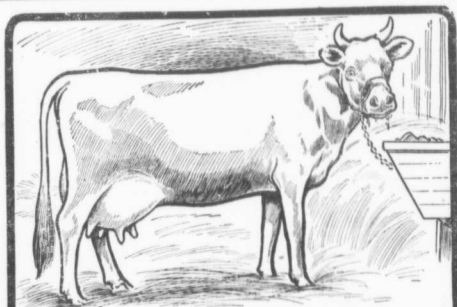
Box No. 2.—19x16 x 8 inches inside. This box to contain 12 roasters, 48 to 50 pounds a dozen; also 12 fowl, weighing 54 pounds and under a dozen; also 12 duck, weighing 53 pounds and under a dozen.

Box No. 3.—20 x 16½x8½ inches inside. This box to hold 12 roasting chickens, 60 pounds and up a dozen. It can also be used for very heavy fowl weighing about 70



A Scene in New Ontario—Hogs Assist in the Making of the New Home

(Continued on page 9)



The Feed That Makes The Cream

Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than corn shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of cream—and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk.

Test your cows before and after feeding Livingston's Oil Cake for a month—and you'll "hutter money!" will show its economy

Livingston's Oil Cakes contain from 5 to 15% of pure Linseed Oil—are soft enough to break into small snuffs—and are completely anti-rusty digestion. Write us for sample and prices if your dealer cannot supply you. Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited, Baden, Toronto, Montreal.

Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Big Ben



One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made big enough for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad smiling face and big, honest hands tell the right time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks.

You can buy a clock to wake you up for \$1 or \$1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth two dollars more than that since he wakes you on time and never fails to tell the right time all day long as well as all the night? You don't have to wonder "if" that clock is telling the right time "if" he clock is Big Ben. The city man

can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want five minutes during ten minutes unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him Christmas for some friend or relative.

He is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers—the price is \$1.00 everywhere. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to his depository, Franklin, La. Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you attractively boxed and duly charged paid.

THE POTATO CROP IN A SERIOUS CONDITION

POTATO rot is general from one end of Ontario to the other. Potatoes were scarce enough in price last year, but if rot is as serious as the reports that Farm and Dairy has received from numerous correspondents all over the country would seem to indicate, potatoes will be almost, if not altogether, as scarce this year. The crop in the first place was well up to the average; in some sections a bumper crop. But with 20 to 70 per cent. infected with rot and still rotting, even when dug, many districts will have a very small surplus available for the market. In fact, as a result of our correspondents' report that farmers will themselves have to buy potatoes even as they did last year.

This is the condition of affairs that we might expect when we take into consideration the rainy season that we have experienced. Rainy weather is most favorable to the development of potato blight, which is the cause of all rot. On sandy land rot is not so prevalent as on heavier soil, but even here the crop has not altogether escaped. The biggest difference is between early and late varieties, the early being harvested in fairly good condition; some of our correspondents report that those early varieties have started to rot in the cellar.

A LOSS OF 20 TO 50 PER CENT. It is yet too early to predict with any degree of certainty just what the total loss through rot will be. Reports received by the Department of Agriculture at Toronto place the loss at about 10 per cent. of the whole crop. Farm and Dairy correspondents, however, give estimates all the way from no rot at all to 90 per cent., and an average would be from 30 to 50 per cent. The bad condition of the crop at present is having a depressing effect on prices, but we predict higher prices later on, if the crop in the rest of Canada is as serious as it is in Ontario.

"Potatoes are the heaviest crop in many years. Early in the season there was no rot, but now rot is everywhere," says John Davidson, Carleton Co.

"Potato rot is serious. Nearly every one complains of it. We will not have more than half a crop on account of rot."—J. Kelly, Hastings Co.

"In some cases farmers report a loss of one-half the crop through rot, and the best tubers are the ones affected. Rot is most serious on heavy soil. The yield will be larger than last year, with a greater surplus available for market."—H. S. Tucker, Hastings Co.

"I secured 150 bushels of potatoes from one-half acre with very little dry rot. Neighbors have had equally good results. But all report some rot."—J. A. Seymour-Taylor, Haliburton Co.

"Early maturing potatoes seemed alright when harvested, but are now affected more or less. Those yet in the ground are fully 50 per cent spoiled."—Geo. Wright, Wellington Co.

NO ROT IN NEW ONTARIO "Potato crop is not as large as last year, about 75 per cent. Rot is practically nil."—E. E. Shovell, Nipissing Dist.

"Early potatoes were alright when dug, but have rotted since. I left half of my late ones on the ground."—A. M. McDonald, Oxford Co.

"The crop is good, but some report that half is rotten at digging and continue to rot in the cellar."—S. J. Heidt, Elgin Co.

"Rot is not general and the crop is abundant."—Wm. Lockhart, Simcoe Co.

"The potato crop is in bad condition. In many places the rot is all rotten. By spring the rot will have a most decided effect on the price of

potatoes. The total yield is well up to the average."—R. R. Sloan, Huron Co.

"Potatoes vary from 75 bushels an acre on heavy land to 100 bushels on a sandy land. Farmers find 50 per cent of the tubers rotted. Should these conditions be general potatoes will be much scarcer than last year."—D. G. Salkeld, Huron Co.

20 TO 50 PER CENT ROTTEN "From 20 to 50 per cent of our potatoes have rotted more or less, and more will probably be affected when picked over later on. There is little or no demand for our crop on account of rot."—Jas. A. Lamb, Bruce Co.

"Potatoes are good and quite free from rot. Our land is sandy. Four or five miles from here, on the clay land, potatoes are rotting badly. The crop will average 100 bushels an acre."—J. K. Livingstone, Bruce Co.

"The potato crop is almost a failure through rot and sandy soil. There will be scarcer than last year. May are not harvesting as the crop is not worth the labor."—Jas. E. Orr, Middlesex Co.

The potato crop is a complete failure except for a few early varieties. They are still rotting whether dug or not."—D. N. Anderson, Lambton Co.

Potatoes are a good crop as our land is high and sandy. On the Peelee Marsh it is said the crop is heavy and no rot."—C. B. Palmer, Essex Co.

A box of rock salt in a convenient place in the pasture will be appreciated by the cows.



YOUR COWS WILL GIVE MILK OF GOOD QUANTITY & QUALITY

this winter if you watch their water supply carefully. Don't turn them out on a cold winter's day to drink at a common trough. Long draughts of icy cold water prevent milk secretion. The Woodward Water Basin insures an ample flow of perfectly tempered water. It is constructed of galvanized iron and you will save yourself much winter trouble and expense by installing Woodward Water Basin now. Get estimates and full particulars free from the office nearest you. Write for the particulars of the Woodward Basin will come at once. It is the best way to make your cows comfortable by combining Champion Tubs, Manichans and Woodward Water Basins.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

HORSE BADLY CUT ON A BARB WIRE FENCE

Mr. L. J. Carter of Roslin, Ont., had a horse very badly cut on a barb wire fence in the fetlock. He doctored with the best veterinarians in his section for three months, but the wound stubbornly refused to heal. He then tried Douglas's Egyptian Liniment and states that also using two bottles of the liniment was completely healed. Accidents more or less serious are sure to happen to every farmer's stock, and it pays to be prepared with a bottle of this valuable liniment. Douglas's Egyptian Liniment stops blood at once and heals wounds like maps without danger of blood poisoning or proud flesh. Don't fail to give it a trial. 25¢ at all dealers. Free samples on request. Douglas & Co., Naperville, Ill.

Octo
The
are of
end
tions
Econ
J. H.
Whin
of being
is less
per cen
quality
produc
tions is
sters fe
to ten
square
best me
Six m
period,
ed cond
more pr
most lar
tion of
and chea
market d
thin stee
gives go
when fe
whereas
well fish
period o
months,
less rou
meal of f
the right
STRECH
The m
upon the
indicates
fairly pl
the right
cost and
cattle go
ally chea
certainly
question
will dep
the feedi
erally sp
ation and
but for s
necessary
ity of m
heavy fee
Another
ter of m
feeds are
est, but
pounded
not as su
would be
with the
proportion
protein th
ley, the c

The Feeders' Corner

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

Economical Feeding of Steers

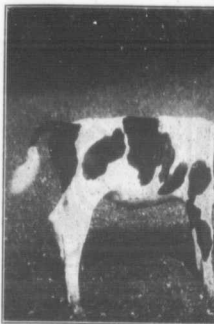
J. H. Grisdale, B. S. A., Ottawa
When steers are fed loose, instead of being tied, the attention necessary is less by anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent.; and the quantity and quality of the manure likely to be produced under the different conditions is very much in favor of the steers fed loose. Feeding loose, eight to ten in a box, with from 50 to 60 square feet of space per steer, is the best method.

Six months is a common feeding period, though four months, provid-

ers. Gluten meal, cotton seed meal and oil cake meal are the supplemental feeds most likely to give good results, and might constitute, early in the feeding period, say 10 or 15 per cent. of the meal ration, and later on, from 30 to above 50 per cent. for the last few weeks. Whether to feed the grain whole or crushed is not open to question, since every experienced points to the advisability of having the grain ground, even though the grinding cost considerable. Much unground grain goes through whole, and even when grain is poorly ground considerable loss is incurred.

The number of times to feed is to a certain extent a matter of convenience, also to some extent a matter of habit to the steers but, generally speaking, twice a day is often enough and the meal had usually better be fed mixed with roughage.

A morning feed for a 1,200 pound steer might consist of 20 lbs. of a mixture two parts corn ensilage and



A Much Appreciated Repast

ed conditions are right, is likely to be more profitable; but length of time must largely be controlled by condition of steers in coming in, quantity and character of feed available, and market demands in the spring. The thin steer getting lots of roughage gives good returns and fair profit when fed for six or eight months; whereas to get the best returns from well fleshed steers, a shorter feeding period of say from three to four months, where the ration included less roughage and considerably more of high feeding value, would be the right thing.

SUCCULENT FEED CHEAPEST PRODUCTION

The method of feeding will depend upon the feeds available. Experience indicates the great importance of a fairly plentiful supply of succulent feed, if the best gains at the least cost, and with the least danger of cattle going off feed or suffering in health are desired. Such feed usually cheapens the product and certainly improves the quality. The question of the meal ration to feed will depend upon the length of time the feeding period is to cover. Generally speaking, start with a light ration and gradually work to a heavy, but for short feed steers it is usually necessary to start with a fair quantity of meal and rapidly raise to heavy feeding.

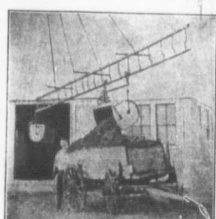
Another consideration is the character of meal to feed. Home grown feeds are usually thought to be cheapest, but very often a ration compounded from home grown feeds is not as suitable for beef production as would be a ration including along with the home grown grains a certain proportion of meals richer in fat and protein than are oats, corn and barley, the common feeds of Ontario far-

one part roots, two or three pounds of chopped straw; mix with it two pounds of meal mixture and four pounds of hay. The chopped straw, roots, ensilage, and meal should be mixed and fed together after the other forage is consumed. This repeated at night will make up the ration for the day and is about what long feed steers should be getting in January.

The breed to feed is hard to settle; but one of our best breeds (Shorthorn, Angus, Hereford, or Galloway) is likely to give good results. The Hereford, in my experience, does better on pasture than the others, but not quite so well in a box or stall.

Stable management has much to do with success or failure in feeding operations. A sufficient and constant supply of water, well aerated, and fairly frequent cleaning or brushing, clipping to prevent caking with manure on hips and flanks, an abundance of good bedding, and a liberal supply of light from decently cleaned windows, good fresh air controlled by some system of ventilation, and kindly treatment will all work together to ensure good gains at a moderate and practically compel profits, provided always the market remains normal.

Canadian sheep, according to a special order from Washington, may be taken into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago from Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, without being subject to the 30 days' quarantine, provided they pass a satisfactory inspection at the port of entry, and are certified to by a Canadian veterinarian.



HOW DO YOU clean your stable?
Do you get the manure a good distance from the barn? Do you keep the stable yard clean? Do you spend HOURS at the job every day, trying to get the manure across a muddy yard? Or do you have to hire a man to do the stable work for you?

IF YOU are using the PLANK AND WHEELBARROW method of carrying the manure from the stable to the pile—the photo above shows you how YOU MIGHT do it. Isn't it easy? Your boy can do the work and never turn a hair. He'll make a quicker, cleaner job of it too.

IT'S PLAY with a BT MANURE CARRIER

FOUR BIG WHEELBARROW LOADS at a time—ONE big load cleans your stable. The steer's don't better too, because there is a big wide-mouthed bucket lowered right down to the gutter, into which you throw the manure. With a wheelharrow some of the Manure falls off, while you're loading and some on the way to the pile—YOU CAN'T HELP IT. You ought to have our Litter Carrier Book and see how a BT Manure Carrier saves all the tedious, disagreeable work of Stable Cleaning.

Get Our Litter Carrier Book Mail Coupon for FREE Book

It is FREE. The coupon brings you how a MANURE CARRIER increases your profits by showing you all about the BT FEED TRUCKS, FEED CARRIERS and CONVEYERS. It is a h coupon for this book.

Put in your outfit RIGHT NOW while your work is slack. There is no reason why you should wait. Our FREE Book gives complete instructions for putting up your outfit and your Manure Carrier will pay for itself. Don't wait; mail coupon now. Address: BEATTY BROS., LTD., 323 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

Please send me FREE your book on Manure Carriers.

Province R. F. D.
Town
Name

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

No Metal to Attract Lightning or to Rust Out

It costs less than metal roofing and wears longer than wooden shingles. Does not rot and rust. Gives adequate fire protection. It is sold all over the world, to Governments, Railway Systems, farmers—wherever good roofs are needed.

NEPONSET Paroid is a good investment, the same as good stock or good real estate. Write today for all the facts, the dealer's name and new

Blue Print Barn Plans—FREE

Especially for Canadian farmers, the greatest barn builders in the world. NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.

BIRD & SON, 450 Heintzman Building, Hamilton, Ont.
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

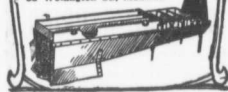
Maple Syrup Makers—Does Your Maple Grove PAY?

You must go at it the right way to make money out of your Maple Grove. You are not giving your Maple Grove a show by using you good returns by using pots and old pans which consume a lot of fuel and time and make a very poor grade of syrup.

Every farmer who possesses a Maple Grove should operate it with an up-to-date Evaporator. The "Champion" Evaporator will get more syrup out of a given amount of sap with less trouble than any other Evaporator on the market. Any boy 14 years of age with a little common sense can operate a "Champion" Evaporator and make the highest grade of syrup that will command the highest market price.

Write us to-day for our new illustrated catalogue free.

The Grimm Mfg. Co. Ltd.
56 Wellington St., Montreal

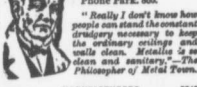


Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ten tons, f.o.b. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.
G. J. CLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont

METALLIC CEILINGS

Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, and from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short, and nearly every year needs repairs. Our Metallic Ceiling will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both ceilings and walls.

Our beautiful free booklet tells you all about Metallic Ceilings and Walls. Send for one.



MANUFACTURERS 7740
The Metallic Roofing Co.
1000-1001 St. John St., Montreal

MOLASSINE

is as good as pasture all the year round. Your horses, milk cows, steers, pigs and sheep will be in the pink of condition in the spring and can be turned on grass without any loss if fed regularly with MOLASSINE MEAL through the winter.

Ask your dealer, or write us direct.
THE MOLASSINE CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND
Distributors for Canada—L. C. PRIME CO., LIMITED
81, John St., 60 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Pacific Bldg., Toronto

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Grain vines should be trimmed as soon as the leaves fall and made ready to cover with soil.

Root crops, such as parsnips, beets, and carrots may be prevented from shriveling in the winter if they are covered slightly with dry sand in the bin or box.

Dry root crops carefully for seed. It is usually more difficult to dry thoroughly than other kinds of corn. Store it where it will not be frozen during the winter.

Take up a few plants of parsley and place in pots or boxes in some basement or kitchen window. Parsley will grow with very little light and furnish an abundance of green material which is appreciated in the winter.

Cut out all dead trees before the leaves fall this autumn. The dead parts may contain the larvae of insects which will lay the foundation for much more injury next season.

More Money from Cabbage

Too many of our farmers put forth an unbalanced effort. We direct too much attention to producing a large crop and too little to marketing advantageously. Take the cabbage, for example. For the past few years, it has been marketed and harvested at from \$5 to \$7.50 a ton. The purchaser has stored it and sold it during the late winter for \$50 or \$60 a ton. This eight or ten-fold advance in value might be justifiable if storage were vastly more difficult than production.

Cabbage storing is rather simple and easy. The shrinkage is small. A cheaply constructed bank or hillside root cellar, or a basement under almost any farm building, is the only storehouse necessary. This should not be too dry and should be a place which could be kept at a temperature of about 40 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the early part of the season. This is often accomplished by opening the doors to let in the cool night air and closing them to keep out the warmer air during the remainder of the day. Later, of course, the doors must be kept closed continuously to prevent freezing.

When HARVESTED, the cabbage should be graded. Heads weighing seven or eight pounds each are preferred and should be grouped together. The remainder of the crop should be graded according to size.

Only winter varieties should be stored. Among these the Danish, Ballhead, and Holland are very good.

In storing, most people place the heads in a cellar with all leaves and roots attached. Many market growers have a better plan. They cut off

the stalk as though preparing the heads for market, but leave two or three rough leaves to protect the more tender parts. They then pack in ordinary cabbage crates and rack these crates up in the storage place, leaving a gangway every third or fourth tier for air circulation.

This work is not particularly difficult or hazardous, and will certainly pay the grower well if it increases the selling price of his production eight or ten fold.

Citron Culture

Mrs. C. A. Wade, Lambton Co., Ont.

Anyone who has ever tasted citron preserves cannot but have appreciated them. Preserved citron make an excellent relish in the winter months,



topped they are forked into sacks and taken into the sorting room.

SIMPLE SORTING DEVICE

In the sorting room the sacks of bulbs are emptied into a hopper from which they pass downward through a sloping cylinder which is revolved at a moderate rate of speed. The cylinder is made of narrow slats with spaces about one and one-half inches wide, through which the small onions drop. A boy or two should stand on either end of the grade to remove scullions and injured bulbs.

This grader may easily be made at home. It should stand high enough from the floor to allow the onions to pass at a moderate rate of speed. The cylinder into 100 pound sacks. As rapidly as the sacks are filled, the tops are sewed up with twine, leaving a door cut at either corner to serve as a handle.

The sorting room should be well ventilated and large enough for use as a temporary store room. In storage, sacks should not be placed in close piles. The onions will heat and lose part of their selling value if there is insufficient circulation of air.

Experienced farmers want the Bissell, but no roller in genuine quality unless it bears the BISSELL name. Remember that, at T. E. Bissell Co., Barre, Vt., Ltd.

Look For The Name

The Bissell

Southern Farm Facts

Land of \$10 an acre up to 10 tons per acre. Corn in 100 days, 25 bushels yield heavily. Feed and Fertilizer produced at \$ 4 to 4 cents per lb. Apples \$100 to \$200 an acre; Truck crops \$100 to \$200; other yields in proportion.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Mobile 6 Cts. B. or 5 Cts. 6. Pa. Bk. will help you find a home in this land of opportunity. Book, leaflet, and map free. FACTS—FREE.
M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent
Room 30 Washington, D. C.

You Can Sell

Your pure bred cattle, any surplus stock you have, by advertising in these columns of FARM AND DAIRY.

We take you next upwards of 17,000 possible buyers, and at a cost very small to you for this great service—only \$1.40 per inch.

Send your advertisement to-day for next issue.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Send for your address and we will show you how to get the most out of your land. \$3 a Day Sure
Breaks the ice and melts the snow. Absolutely safe. A 12 ft. x 12 ft. machine. Send us your name and we will send you the booklet. \$3 a Day Sure. Write us at 1100, WINDSOR, ONT. CAN. BULL. PUBLICATIONS CO., Box 1100, WINDSOR, ONT.

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 skids. Engines of horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

Fruit

Apples are but there to be marketed. Numerous Dairies has correspondence. Cooperative times, including crop. Ontario, Gibson, Mitchell, H. crop behind. The wet (favorable) diseases, are much fruit quality will be graded out inferior color and good (favorable) J. G. W. county. In this reason, the same dropped. Mr. Elmer (ario county) as low as the winter. This year, as one are the Fruit-Growth associations, are so to the interest. parts of some. AHE

"The apple is heavier than in many varieties. Ben E. Sutherland, Duchess, W. A full crop of dried varieties. The quality is better than in previous years. Induced produce grade of fruit received \$2.75. Now is low. Prices have fallen. Costs to \$1. Waite, North. "Apples are of last year's sprayed orchard. W. H. Gibson.

ONE-HALF

"The apple half of last year. Davis are heavy. It is hard with good fruit at \$1 on trees. Some have a barrel (Ontario) Co. "We also Spies the apple crop cut heavy. I doubt if it packed. Unsold. Bradley, Hants. "Apples at Pains and peaches heavy were never in fact is not a berries and grapes average crop over."—I Co.

SPRING

"Many orchards are not as large as a year ago. C. very light; Spies; G. H. "Apples are very much over. (Halifax) the heaviest y

Fruit Crop Prospects

Apples will not be a bumper crop, but there will be a good many more to be marketed this year than last. Numerous reports that Farm and Dairy has received from its special correspondents and from managers of Cooperative Fruit-Growers' Associations, indicate almost an average crop. Only two correspondents, Mr. Gibson, in Durham county, and Mr. Mitchell, in Grey county, report a crop behind last year's.

The wet season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth of fungus diseases, and in unsprayed orchards much fruit distinctly inferior in quality will be harvested. Even in sprayed orchards the fruit will be of inferior coloring, but otherwise sound and good. Price prospects are none too favorable to the fruit grower. Mr. J. G. Waite, of Northumberland county reports that the first price this season was \$2.75 a bush, but has since dropped considerably below that. Mr. Elmer Lick reports that in Ontario county some fruit has been sold as low as 50 cents a barrel on the tree. This year, as in other years, the lucky ones are those who sell to Cooperative Fruit-Growers' Associations. These associations, by guaranteeing their fruit, are securing prices impossible to the individual grower. The reports of some of our correspondents follow.

AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

"The apple crop here is considerably heavier than last year; a full crop in many varieties. Greenings are light, Ben Davis, Russet, King and Spitzenberg, all medium, with Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin and Spice a full crop. Snow, Greening and kindred varieties are rather bad with waxy quality, if other varieties is all the good, if not better, than a previous year. Last year has induced packers to put up a better grade of fruit. Those who sold early received \$2.75 a bush, but the market now is low except for choice red fruit. Prices have dropped from \$1.25 to 75 cents to \$1 on the trees."—J. G. Waite, Northumberland Co.

"Apples are about 50 to 60 per cent of last year's crop; much in poorly sprayed orchards is injured by fungus; use of fruit good but poor color."—W. H. Gibson, Durham Co.

ONE-HALF OF LAST YEAR

"The apple crop is less than one-half of last year. Baldwins and Ben Davis are heavy; size good; color poor. It is only in well sprayed orchards with good air drainage that the fruit is fairly good. Buyers started at \$1 on trees for No. 1 and No. 2. Some have been bought at 50 cents a barrel lately."—Elmer Lick, Ontario Co.

"With the single exception of pears the apple crop is probably 30 per cent heavier than last year, but I doubt if there will be as many packed. Unsprayed orchards are almost a complete failure."—W. F. Bradley, Halton Co.

"Apples are an average crop. Plums and cherries average and peaches heavy. Peaches and pears were never larger in size, but the fruit is not as good as usual. Strawberries and raspberries were light, grapes average. Tomatoes a fairly good crop."—Robt. Thomson, Lincoln Co.

APRIDS REDUCE YIELD

"Many orchards have been badly affected with aphids and the crop is not as large, but the quality as good as a year ago. Greening and King are very light; Spy and Ben Davis are best."—G. H. Mitchell, Grey Co.

"Apples are 75 per cent of a full crop and much heavier than last year. Baldwins and Ben Davis are the heaviest varieties. Spraying is

becoming more general and giving splendid results. Prices are about \$1 on the tree."—W. A. McGeachy, Kent Co.

"Practically all the farmers here report a good crop of apples, but the crop of apples is smaller than last year; three times as many as last year. The quality is good. Most of the apples are handled by fruit growers' associations and good prices are realized."—D. Johnson, Lambton Co., Ont.

The International Dairy Show

Canada is missing a great deal through not having a National Dairy Show, in which the dairy interests could unite to bring all phases of the industry to public attention and to bring about greater unity among the different factors interested in dairying. An editor of Farm and Dairy, while in Chicago last week, was much impressed with a similar show that he visited to the Live Stock Pavilion, in which arrangements for the National Dairy Show, which has now been held for some years in the United States, were being made of a similar character. The floor space of this large building appeared to be at a premium, as all manner of dairy appliances were in course of being placed for the approaching exhibition.

They included not only the various utensils used in cheese factories and creameries, but those used by milk dealers, refrigeration plants, and many articles used in the home and many others of similar nature. The exhibit of cheese and butter had not been placed, although one striking exhibit of butter was noticed representing President Taft seated on an elephant, which adjoining was the figure of Ex-President Roosevelt, leading a bull moose. These figures were six or seven feet high, and made completely of butter.

DAIRY CATTLE EXHIBIT

It was reported that the exhibit of dairy cattle was inferior with something, although the fact that the exhibition at Milwaukee was to be held at the same time, which tended to divide up the entries. Although the dairy cattle were not to be judged for nearly a week later, practically all the exhibitors were on hand with their stock. It was late at night when our editor visited the stable, and most of the stock were covered. It was noticed, however, that, without exception, the animals were better brought out in grand form, while the large entry, exceeding by far anything ever shown at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, made it evident that the show was going to be a grand one.

Guernseys were shown in the greatest number. Some very fine herds were brought out, the animals showing greater constitution and better milk yield than the Guernseys usually shown in Canada. About 10 or 12 herds were entered. These included those of Dr. C. Christensen, of Wisconsin; Bent Bros., Oglesby, Ill.; Delong, of H. H. H. Co., Wis.; J. M. Wood Farm, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; M. W. Tichenor, Oconomowoc, Wis.; F. Lothero Ames, North Easton, Mass., and W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa.

The exhibit of Jerseys was almost equally as large, but not so good as that about the same. This is about double the number shown last year. The exhibitors included Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio; J. F. Deering, of H. H. H. Co., Wis.; J. H. Boyd, Rushville, Ind.

HOLSTEINS

The exhibit of Holsteins was a creditable one, about 65 being represented. These included Hazelwood Farm, of Washington, which showed some 37 head; R. A. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill., 28 head; Frank White,

Hampton, Iowa, 18 head; and Freer Bros., of Wisconsin, seven head.

Only two herds of Ayrshires were entered. These were composed of unusually good animals. About five herds were shown last year. The two herds represented were those of Barclay Farms, Rosemont, Pa., with 24 head, and Adam Seitz, of Waukesha, Wis., with 20 head. The latter herd was headed by a grand bull bred by H. R. Ness.

Strader's herd, of Coros, Cal., was represented by a large exhibit of Dutch belted cattle. The white bands around these cattle would make a sensation were a herd of them to be shown at an exhibition in Eastern Canada.

BROWN SWISS

Two excellent herds of Brown Swiss cattle were stabled. These included those of E. M. Barton, of Hinsdale, 28 head, and Alvynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis., 19 head. The animals in these herds were unusually rugged specimens of dairy breeding, and showed indications of deep milk producing qualities. It is a type of dairy cattle that is likely to make considerable progress during the next few years.

A full report of the exhibition will be published in next week's issue from the pen of an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy who is now in Chicago.

Grading and Packing Poultry

(Continued from page 5)

ounds a dozen. Also for capons, No. 4, 15½x14x½ inches inside.

Box No. 4.—15½x14x½ inches inside. This box will hold 12 double layer roaster packed chickens, weighing 30 to 40 pounds a dozen. It is the ideal box to use in packing middleweight chickens roaster style. It

can also be used for packing 12 fowl weighing 38 pounds to the dozen.

Box No. 5.—17½x15x7 inches inside. The box will hold 12 double layer roaster style chickens, weighing 43 to 48 pounds a dozen, and is the ideal small roaster box, and is used for that purpose universally. It will also hold to quite good advantage, 12 fowl weighing up to 63 pounds a dozen.

Alfalfa is one of the greatest crops grown on the farm, which I intend to use in preference to red clover for a pasture crop on my farm.—John Beecher, Brant Co., Ont.

I appreciate Farm and Dairy, and value very highly the information it contains concerning both farm and home management.—I. V. Tollitt, York Co., Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

FOR QUICK SALE—Ten thoroughbred White Leghorn Cockerels, one dollar each. Write at once—W. F. Payne, R.R. No. 2, Lakefield, Ontario.

SELL YOUR SURPLUS PURE-BRED FOWL. A small ad. right here will cost you only 2c a word, and with order. It should make the sale for you.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulls, Netting, Balls, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Wagon and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy pure-bred fowls for breeding next season. Those you have for sale will find ready buyers who are advertised in this column of Farm and Dairy. Write out your ad. now and send it to us for next week's issue.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Macdonald College strain. 2 dollars upwards. Others 1 dollar each.—J. Dykes, Jr., Mayflower Farm, St. Lambert, Que.



Holsteins
Holstein cattle have been growing in popularity for years. They will continue to grow in popularity for many years to come.

Perhaps, dear reader of my advertisement, you are one of those who believe that the end is in sight for the popularity of Holstein cows in Ontario. My farm is but a short ride out on the Metropolitan Electric Railway from North Toronto. Let me know when you are coming and I will arrange to send to meet you, and show you over my cattle at The Manor Farm.

What are the facts of the case? If there are many Holstein cattle in Ontario, it is because in one year they are giving upwards of 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. They are pure-bred, carefully handled.

Grade herds of Holstein breeding have been discovered through cow-testing to have individuals giving as high as 17,000 lbs. of milk in one year. Several herds of grade Holstein cattle in Ontario have been known to average over 9,000 lbs. of milk through a single lactation period.

Where can you find another breed of cattle to equal these records here made by Holstein cattle?

If I'll pay you to get wise to Holstein cattle. Make them your favorites. Give Holsteins an opportunity, and they will make you independent. They will make money for you. They will find ready sale when you want to put them on the market.

If I invite you to come to see my farm, and talk the matter over, I would like you to see what Holsteins have done for me. I have upwards of 100 Holsteins in my herd. They are backed by excellent records. They are big, strong cattle of large capacity. They are cattle that you can sell at any time and make money.

Perhaps you can plan to come to Toronto while the cheap rates are on at the time of the Horticultural Convention and the Apple Show in Toronto. My farm is but a short ride out on the Metropolitan Electric Railway from North Toronto. Let me know when you are coming and I will arrange to send to meet you, and show you over my cattle at The Manor Farm.

In my big herd you can get the selection you want. I have individuals that will make you an excellent foundation for a herd of pure bred Holsteins. I have individuals that will mate to your advantage with your grade cows and build you up a better paying herd, so that with your price my stuff reasonable, so that it will make you money.

THE MANOR FARM
GORDON S. GODDERHAM BEDFORD PARK, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Quebec Agricultural, Dairy, and Poultrymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to use 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.

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

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT. The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 11,378. The actual circulation of each issue is 12,000. We have more than 200 subscribers who are slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,000 to 17,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they are dealing with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we not find sufficient evidence to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will advise our readers, but our readers are entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

A NEEDED COLLEGE REFORM

Our agricultural colleges are doing a great and good work; but they are not doing as much good as they might. Our colleges are supposed to assist in the making of young men into farmers with a full rounded knowledge of their business; but they entirely neglect one of the most important ends of that business. Our colleges strive with might and main to teach our young men "to grow two blades of grass where one grew before"; but they do not tell them how to dispose of the second blade, which is one of the most necessary attributes of the successful business man. And the farmer is a business man, and if he would hold his own with men of other occupations he must be a better business man in the future than he is now.

Most of us know by bitter experience that we are at a decided disadvantage in dealing with business men in other occupations. When we sell most of us are almost entirely at the mercy of the buyer. We know nothing of markets or marketing methods. We cannot hold our own. Our present system is not much better than that that prevailed a few years ago, when the good wife took her butter and eggs to the grocery at the cross roads, and exchanged them for household necessities, receiving the lowest market price for the former, and paying the highest retail price for the latter.

With our present inadequate knowledge of salesmanship, what would happen if every farmer in our land were suddenly to adopt the methods as taught by our colleges? We have faith enough in the application of science to agriculture to believe that the result would be greatly increased production of all farm produce. But would the farmer benefit? It would simply result in the glutting of the usual markets, leave the farmer more at the mercy of the buyer than he is now, and someone else reaping the profits of the new and improved system of agriculture.

We have gluttered markets even today, when the most of us are only beginning to think of the improved farming methods that are possible for us. At the same time there may be other markets within a day's journey that are under-supplied. We do not know of these, however, and judging entirely by local conditions, accept a price that is away below the value of our produce, while the buyer who does understand salesmanship, disposes of our produce in the under-supplied markets and reaps a liberal profit from our ignorance. Our fruit growers through their cooperative associations, are beginning to see the possibilities of salesmanship and are making an effort to distribute their fruit where it is most needed. But they themselves deserve the credit for the system of selling that they have evolved, and not our colleges.

How could salesmanship be taught? Easily. When an agricultural college wishes to impart information to its students on the feeding and care of dairy cattle, they add to their staff a man who is expert in this line. The teaching of salesmanship could be introduced in the same manner. In our country are men who are expert salesmen, and who would be willing and eager to accept a position in a college, providing the remuneration was sufficient, and train the young men there in salesmanship, a branch of knowledge equally important to the farmer with any now taught in our agricultural colleges.

We believe that our colleges wish to give the young men within their halls the best training possible. They have made a success in training young men in the production end of farming. There is no reason why they should not be equally successful in training them in the best methods of disposing of farm produce. This is a much needed reform. College executives would do well to consider it.

COOPERATIVE BREEDING JUSTIFIED

Tuesday, October 22nd, was a red letter day for those of our agricultural educationalists and practical stock men who in season and out of season have been advocating community breeding of live stock, and telling to Canadian farmers the advantages that it would confer on them. Down in the Chateauguay district of Quebec, one of the few farming districts in Canada where the farmers have specialized in one breed of cattle, 217 cows were purchased by one company of United States milk men, and shipped out in one consignment. Such a shipment would have been possible had all of the farmers not specialized with one breed of cattle. As it was, the Briar Cliff Manor Farms of Pine Plains, N. Y., who made the purchase, were able to buy a few Ayrshires on practically every farm in the district. Travelling expenses and the expenses of collecting and shipping the cattle were thus reduced to a minimum and the buyers were able to pay larger prices for the cattle to the great satisfaction of themselves and the benefit of the breeders.

A similar incident occurred two years ago when a big consignment of Holsteins were purchased in the Brockville district, and shipped to a United States point. Here again the farmers by specializing in one breed were able to make sales that would not otherwise have come their way.

When we cross the ocean to the older countries, we see the advantages of community breeding even more convincingly demonstrated. Buyers flock from all the world to buy Ayrshires in Scotland, Guernseys and Jerseys in the Channel Islands, and Holsteins in Holland. They might secure as good animals elsewhere, but they could not secure them as easily, or in as great numbers.

It will be a great day for Canadian agriculture when all our farmers in each district specialize as strongly on one breed as do those of the Chateauguay District of Quebec.

FOR FARMER'S RIGHTS

"The farmers do not get together and vitalize their desires and their rights else they would be the controlling power in this country." In these words Mr. B. F. Harris, a United States banker, who has done yeoman service for the cause of agriculture in Illinois, gives a clear and explicit explanation of why our social organization is such as to render farming comparatively unprofitable and to build up great cities at the expense of the country population.

Our laws here in Canada, as in the United States, could not well be better designed to drain the country of both labor and capital. Our tariff, which confers privileges on urban industries and favors the formation of trusts and combines, and a system of taxation that makes it possible for men to become millionaires in a few years through the increase in city land values are but two results of our present system of taxation which en-

ables a few to attain to immense wealth at the expense of the many. In Montreal alone, over one hundred millionaires have been made in the last ten years by methods that according to the laws of Canada are perfectly legitimate. But this money is coming out of the people of Canada, with no adequate service given in return.

If we farmers would use the power that is in the ballot we could change this system and ensure in a large return for their labor and make impossible the piling up of great wealth in the hands of a few.

The farmers organizations of Canada have already accomplished much that is for the benefit of Canadian agriculture. If we would wholeheartedly support our organizations and the legislation that they propose we would soon have the power to gain what we desire. Then the righting of social abuses would be a mere matter of detail.

When a man comes to our farm to negotiate for the privilege of erecting a bill board on

Preserve painting an advertisement on the barn

When a man comes to our farm to negotiate for the privilege of erecting a bill board on our property, the best thing we can do is to order him off the place at once. Many towns and villages are already disfigured by glaring bill board advertisements. We regret that many farmers have permitted their standings to be similarly disfigured. Let us not for the sake of a few dollars be guilty of disfiguring our farms and the whole country side to advertise somebody's wares in this offensive manner. The decrease in the value of the farm due to the presence of offensive advertising will more than counterbalance the amount that the advertiser will pay us for the privilege of disfiguring our buildings and fences.

Save Your Sweetheart Step

(Farm and Home)

How much does your wife resemble the girl who was your sweetheart years ago when you were first engaged in her appearance? Probable change in her appearance? Probable change in your actions and attitude toward her, for you are as a rule thoughtful and of her comfort as you were before marriage, she should take a good look at the lines in her face, think of the joy and comfort she has been to you as a wife and mother of your children and ask herself if you have been half as good a man and husband as you promised to be years ago.

It's the thousand of unnecessary steps required to do the daily household duties that wear out the folks and make them prematurely old. Carrying water from the well or spring a few rods distant, going up and down stairs or steps that could be done away with, travelling through one room to reach another when a new door would save a rod or two, these all add to the daily grind. There is the lack of modern conveniences in many homes where the barns are well equipped.

It may be profitable to put a sprinkling device in the cow stable, but it would be much more so to still a water system on the house. Hours are required to fill and to empty the lamps that might be saved by an acetylene or electric lighting plant. An up-to-date heating system is an

the labor
gasoline
sowing

A story
with the
relates to
veritising

vice, how
of many
Their's
aces. A
ble.

Three
plant, our
grew, was
United S
at Port H

The di
with the C
saw a gro
fence in

They c
nia, and
was organ
Co.

Having
competition
the Ar
ple did n
tage of t
ness with
dealt with

From the
grown. U
put limit
miles of fo
age of ag
they are e
By next s
capacity of
every 10

Mr. Mc
Sarnia Fer
veritising,
manufactur
proprietor
for advert

They fig
bit of this
veritising,
are placed
papers. Of
is included
the farm
It is sold
able profit
salesmen e

The def
aside for
factured, a
used to ad
great fact
growth of

Through
their deali
the Sarnia
sought to
confidence.

a guarantee
ive, giving
of returning
a refund of
freight both

The farm
much to do
Fence Co.
ly concede,
experience
prior worth

"A Paper F

the labor saver. And then a small gasoline engine to run the washer, sewing machine, grindstone, corn

AD. TALK

A story of success is connected with the Sarnia Fence Co. It relates to how they, through advertising backed with efficient service, have gained the confidence of many farmers of this country.

Their's has been a quick success. Advertising made it possible.

Three years ago the original plant, out of which this company grew, was doing business in the United States. It was situated at Port Huron, across from Sarnia.

The directors were in touch with the Canadian situation. They saw a great opportunity for their fence in the Canadian field.

They crossed the river to Sarnia, and commenced a branch. It was organized as the Sarnia Fence Co.

Having manufactured fence in competition with all that offered on the American side, these people did not seek to take advantage of the tariff to put up their price. They started in to do business with Canadian farmers. They dealt with farmers direct.

From the outset their plant has grown. Until recently their output limit has been as high as 60 miles of fence a day, with an average of about 45 miles a day. Now they are enlarging their factory. By next spring they will go to a capacity of 100 miles of fence every 10 hours.

Mr. McCrea, Sec.-Treas. of the Sarnia Fence Co., believes in advertising. On all this fence they manufacture they set aside an appropriation of 1/2c a rod to be used for advertising purposes only.

They figure on spending every bit of this appropriation for advertising. Their advertisements are placed in the leading farm papers. Of course Farm and Dairy is included. Thus have they let the farmers know of their fence. It is sold on a basis of one reasonable profit,—all middlemen and salesmen excluded.

The definite appropriation set aside for each rod of fence manufactured, and this appropriation used to advertise it, has been a great factor in the wonderful growth of the Sarnia Fence Co.

Through all of their work and their dealings with the farmers, the Sarnia Fence Co. have ever sought to win their customers' confidence. They back it all with a guarantee, absolute and positive, giving customers the liberty of returning the fence and getting a refund of every cent of money, freight both ways included.

The farm papers have had much to do in helping the Sarnia Fence Co. This fact they readily concede. Out of their actual experience they testify to the superior worth of Farm and Dairy. "A Paper Farmers Swear By"

sheller, and other light appliances will lighten the labors in both house and barn. All these things are within reach of the progressive farmer, who will find no investment to return a greater profit in time, comfort and happiness.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

L. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

The seeming prosperity of which our town friends are continually talking is only a "seeming" prosperity. Not long ago we had a friend visiting us from Toronto. As we talked at the dinner table on politics, farming, etc., I happened to remark that we had put \$300 aside the year before, and that this was pretty nearly the average of what we had done for eight or 10 years.

"Do you know, my friend," said our visitor, "that you are better off than most city people who are well educated in professional lines, and are supposed to hold good positions. For myself, for instance, I have a good profession, and draw a good salary, but the last few years I have not been able to save one cent. You are lucky in being a farmer."

I began to think that the position of the farmers was not so bad after all. But when I began to consider the difference in my friend's position and my own I began to see that he, like most town people, had not looked deep enough. My city visitor hadn't a cent invested in anything; he was only a wage earner. If I only allowed myself five per cent, on the money invested in our farm, I should have \$300 over and above my wages. Surely a man should expect to get a good living from his work on the farm and have the interest of his investment as so much gain.

COST OF HIGH LIVING

And then I began to consider the difference in the way we lived. I had visited this friend's city home and I knew. The women in his home sent all of their washing to the laundry did very little baking, as the bakery was so handy, and spent more money on clothes in one month than the women folks in our home would do in six. My friend frequently occupies a box at the theatre, a luxury that we seldom ever enjoy. All around his home there were evidences of high living, which must have meant an expenditure that we could not possibly have met on the farm.

We farmers, I have discovered, are considered prosperous by that class of city people, because we can put a little money in the bank at the end of the year. Did we live as they do, however, we would soon be bankrupt. My own sons see the difference in the way that we live. They know that our money will never give them a living such as our city friends enjoy, and they are doing some tall thinking about the advisability of staying with the farm. When I hear that the population of rural Ontario is many thousands behind what it was a few years ago, I guess some other sons must have been thinking along the same line. It is greater prosperity that will solve the question of "Rural depopulation." "Why the boys leave the farm," etc., etc.

The purpose of protective tariffs is to make scarce the necessities of life. This enables the protected manufacturers to put up the price. Yet they tell us that protection is a scheme to bring plenty within reach of all. Surely this is one of the wonders of the age. According to the report of scarcity high prices are low, and the less we can buy the more we really have. Truly this is a tangle which only the protectionists and the subsidized press can explain.—Grain Growers' Guide.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS. The best of all dairy investments. Saves \$10. to \$15. per cow every year. De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd. Montreal Winnipeg

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR GUELPH, ONT. DECEMBER 9th to 13th, 1912. Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry. \$17,000.00 IN PRIZES. For Prize Lists apply to A. F. WESTERVELT, Secretary Toronto, Ont.

Standard Gasoline Engine. Everyone sold on a strong guarantee. Ask for our catalogue of engines. LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B LONDON, ONT. Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

GASOLINE ENGINES. Stationary Mounted and Tractor. WINDMILLS. Grain Grinders, Water Hoses, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY. For best results ship your live Poultry for us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. PROMPT RETURNS. Established 1854. The DAVIES Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont. 6000 RELIABLE GUNS. At Wholesale Prices. Send for free 300 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Goods. T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

The Old Reliable LIVINGSTON'S Pure Linseed Oil Cake Meal. 50 Years the Best by Test. A Food To Make Cattle Fat. TONES THE SYSTEM. Makes More Butter Fat. Try Our Nutted Meal for Sheep. Send for Samples and Prices. For Sale By All Good Feed Stores and Dealers. THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED. BADEN TORONTO MONTREAL ELORA OWEN SOUND

MERCHANTS' PRODUCE CO.
Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.
 Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.
 57 Front St. E., Toronto
 Established 1890

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Hunters' Excursions
 Single Fare for the Round Trip
 GOING DATES
 Oct. 7 to Nov. 9, to points in TEMAGAMI, etc.
 Oct. 17 to Nov. 7 to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Penetang, Midland, Lakelse, Severn to North Bay inclusive, Argyle to Cobocokn inclusive, Lindsay to Haliburton inclusive, Madawaska to Parry Sound inclusive.
 All tickets valid for return until Thursday, December 13th, except to points reached by steamer lines, Tuesday, Nov. 12th, 1912.
 Ask any Grand Trunk Agent for full particulars.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
 Booklet Free
 Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

\$2500 Prize Contest
 GRAND PRIZE
\$350 Horse and Buggy
 SECOND PRIZES
\$250 Driving Horse
 THIRD PRIZES
\$280 Art Piano
 FOURTH PRIZES
\$200 Motor Cycle
 SPECIAL LADIES' PRIZES
Pearl Sunburst
 SPECIAL BOYS' PRIZES
Cleveland Bicycle
 SCHOOL PRIZES
\$100 Dominion Organ
 SOME OTHER PRIZES
\$100 Grandfather's Clock
75 Pure Bred Heifers
\$50 Victor "Victrola"
\$55 Diamond Rings
\$35 Fur Lined Coats
 Shot Guns, Cold Watches, Fur Sets, Cameras, Clocks, Carving Tools, Fur Caps, Fur Mittens, Skates, Pocket Books.

For Those Working for FARM AND DAIRY
 Is your name entered? Many of the best known farmers, teachers and others are in the contest. The prizes are splendid, and they wish to help Farm and Dairy. We want to get 5,000 new subscribers, and to get them quickly are making these great offers. Do not miss this opportunity.
 For description and order blank get issue of Oct. 24. If you haven't it, write for a copy to-day.
\$10.00 CASH
 will be given to the person who enters the name of the successful contestant winning the grand prize. Enter your own name or a friend's.
 Thousands of our readers who want fine horses, pianos, fur coats, bicycles and other things, do not feel that they can spare the money. Here is the chance to get them at no expense.

Creamery Department

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

One Way to Reach Patrons

The local paper might in many cases afford the creamery man a convenient medium to reach his patrons. Here is how H. W. Handy, a Minnesota creamery man, has appealed to his patrons through the country weekly:

In the creamery we must have first-class cream if we are to make good butter. It is impossible to make a good grade of butter with cream that is overripe, rancid, and unclean; and with sweet cream that is old, and has become contaminated with all kinds of germs, and has absorbed odors from barns, pantries, etc. We must have fresh, sweet, clean cream. This, connected with good workmanship, will make the best grade of butter, bring top prices on the market, and put money into the pockets of every patron in the community.

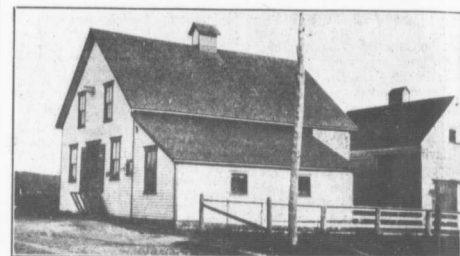
TRIM OWN BUSINESS
 Dairying is one of the most profitable branches of farming inasmuch as it is constantly giving back to the soil that which has been taken from it, and at the same time yields a good income if it is properly conducted. To carry on this work successfully we must be able to care for the herd properly, giving each cow individual attention. Each one must be fed according to her capacity, with the proper food in the right proportion. Barns must be kept clean, warm, well ventilated, with lots of sunlight. Cows must be kept clean, and milked with dry hands; wet milking is a filthy

practice and is the cause of much poor cream.

The milk should be removed from the barn at once, separated, and the cream cooled and kept so. Never pour the warm cream into the cool until it is also cool. Skim a heavy cream; it will keep much longer, and the skim milk is worth at least 25 cents a hundred for feeding to pigs.

ABOUT DELIVERY

Insist on having the cream taken from the place twice a week in winter and three times in summer. It should never be held long. Do everything you can to furnish good, clean, sweet cream, for upon this depends the amount of money you will receive for it. Many creameries have been forced to pay for cream according to quality. Let us



One of the Best Creameries in the Province of Nova Scotia

Much of the cream produced on Nova Scotia farms is made into butter at home. A few creameries, however, are doing a good business and their number is increasing. One of the older creameries, and a good one, is that at Brookfield, in Colchester county, here illustrated. The Brookfield Creamery has a wide territory to gather from and practically no competition.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

hope that we will not be compelled to do likewise. There was a great improvement in the quality of cream delivered the past season and there is still room for more.

Have you given the silo question any thought? It is worth considerable. Silage is the cheapest winter feed obtainable.

A New Book on Testing

In "Milk and Cream Testing and Grading Dairy Products," a new volume in the series of books published by G. Sutherland Thompson, the ideal combinations of theory and practice are combined in every chapter and in every line. This book is not the production of an idealist working in a laboratory, but is written by a man whose theory and practice has gone together and checked each other for many years. Mr. Thompson was dairy expert for Southern Australia and Queensland for several years and had much to do with the development of dairying in Australia.

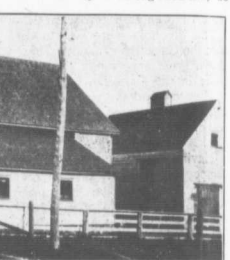
In his book every detail of work connected with the dairy farm and the up-to-date butter and cheese factory is given proper consideration. There is nothing left out that is necessary for the working and management of both the small dairy of a few cows and the factory that daily receives milk and cream from thousands of cows. In countries such as Canada, where the dairy industry is carried on as a manufacturing business on a large scale, this book will be invaluable to every individual employed in the industry.

The book is handsomely bound in board covers, printed on the best quality of magazine paper, and contains numerous illustrations that make perfectly clear the most intricate points in the principles employed in the arts of butter making and cheese making. This book can be secured through Farm and Dairy for the regular price of \$1.25 post paid.

Pointers on Bitter Cream

Bitter cream may be due to a diseased condition of the cow, milk from cows far advanced in lactation, faulty feeding or bacterial development. A cow in poor health is often unable to throw off the waste products of her system. The body soon becomes clogged with poisonous matter and bitter milk is the result. Reduce the ration and give two or three doses of Epsom salts, one pound at a dose each day.

All persons acquainted in any way with the feeding of dairy cows know how readily abnormal tastes are absorbed from the feeds during the process of digestion, causing the milk secreted during this time to have a very abnormal taste or odor. Plants such as the lupine or ragweed may be



responsible for the development of bitter milk when mixed with hay in a ration.

One of the most common causes of strong-tasting milk or cream is through the development of certain classes of bacteria. Milk held for several days at a low temperature or cream ripened at a low temperature sometimes develops a bitter taste. When the temperature of milk or cream is such that the lactic-acid bacteria are very active one seldom finds this taste developed.

Dairy Jottings

If the cream is cooled and properly cared for at the farm, and collected in covered wagons, I do not think there will be much of it come to the factory in a churned condition. F. A. Keyes, Waterloo Co., Ont.

We believe it would pay creamery men to encourage producers, whether patrons of the creamery or otherwise, to bring in to be tested samples of milk, skim milk and cream.—Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instr. for W. Ont.

The Dairy Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. W. A. McCorkell, who will assist Mr. W. C. Wilson in organizing Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Companies and in boosting dairying generally. Additional assistance will gradually be added to the department in order that the farmers of the province may be reached personally.

From three Jersey cows a lady near here sold by the first of August this year upwards of \$100 worth of butter on the London market. She received as high as 30 cents a pound for it. This lady says Jerseys are O.K., but very wild when strangers are about.—Jas. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Outlo
Better Be
 These who you Dairy Sale If you u the butter that will make
WZ
 has proved it's in those hundreds of
 Success used and a Dairy Sale—the best res— Are YOU
FO
 A Success Club Also might be a really new. Will for them. R. B. MORR.
Prote
 Why are all organizations of States opposed to section? Why section imposes unjust taxation do you believe Trade? What for your is have and in Liberal of Gov have heard of this say? If great deal more to learn all about standpoint. Free Trade? by a book Trade? which is as interesting as any it deals with of the great Protection. If will know present on this question to hold your anybody in its form, contains it purchased through the only one we and will flow the subjects it is Revue and the Home Trade Protection on and Wines." "A the "Real Street and similar subjects in-for-reaching and Revue and Apply Book De Peterboro.



It is only the great hearted who can be true friends, the mean, the cowardly, can never know what true friendship means.—Kingsley.

Off the Track at Hilton

A Thanksgiving Story by Emma Rayner
(Farm and Fireside)

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

"I'll go and bring him home. If there's a lawyer in Boston, that boy's name shall be cleared. He shall be home for his usual Thanksgiving dinner yet. Why mother would break her heart if he didn't eat them cranberry tarts and punkin pies. The worst is I shall have to be away to-night; but I'll fix it so she doesn't suspect."

Was that a fear the darkness hid? Certainly Elijah's roughened cheek was wet. His toil-worn hand trembled as he carefully folded the newspaper and tucked it away well out of sight in his pocket.

Half an hour can be a long time under some circumstances. It was just thirty minutes from the time Elijah sat down to breakfast and he stood by the door-knob in his hand. It was the longest thirty minutes of his life.

"I reckon I'll run over to Widow Tracy's and look at that sick cow," he said. "Seems awful unneighborly to leave a lone woman to tend a sick cow. You won't be real jonesome if I'm not back before morning?"

He carefully veiled the anxiety in the question. He need not have feared. Margaret's face visibly brightened.

"Not a bit. I should hate to have you unneighborly," she said. "Don't you try to come back to-night. There's sure to be something you can do."

Elijah drew a deep breath as he shut the door. The smile died from his lips. He did not need it now. It had done its work. It had been a hard fight, but he had not dashed the light out of mother's gladness.

"She never suspected a thing," he told himself, hurrying away into the darkness.

Inside that closed door a faded face fell into lines of pain. Margaret stood up nervously.

"To think he found a way out for me himself," she said. "And he did not suspect. He won't know I'm come till to-morrow. I'll leave a note to tell him I was called away. And I'll put everything ready to his hand for dinner. Please God I shall be back by night—with Charlie."

The evening had closed in dark and stormy when Margaret stood on the wayside platform waiting for the train. The shrieking of the wind had struck on her heart at every step of the two miles she had walked. A glad heart can defy a storm, but a sad one hears sob in the moaning night.

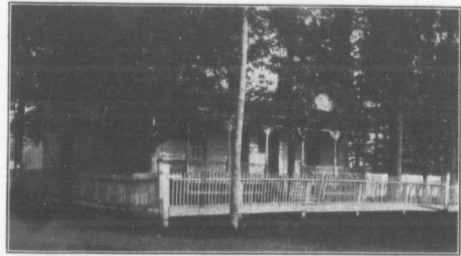
Each minute of waiting, peering into the darkness of that long steel track, stole away a little more of her hope. She had felt so sure when she started. Now—

What was that the paper said? He hinted at an elastic source of income? Back to her mind came Charlie's words when he last said good-bye.

"I'm getting richer than you know. Look out for a city millionaire when I come back one of these days."

"He couldn't do wrong for money," her sore heart whispered. But it ached the harder for the memory of those words.

In the handbag she carried she had been careful to put her cheque-book. There were three hundred dollars in



A Pleasant Farm Home in a Province Down by the Sea

One of the many attractive and comfortable farm homes in the near neighborhood of Truro, N. S., is that of Davidson Hill, here illustrated. Frame houses such as this are the rule in Nova Scotia. In fact, in all of Colchester county we only know of but one brick farm house. Mr. Hill's speciality is dairying, with a strong leaning towards Holstein cattle.

the bank, egg-money, all her own. If Messrs. Flint & Co. would not let him come home any other way, they could have it all.

Hark! That was the rumble of the train. It was stopping at Greenwood Station above. She drew near the steel rails and waited nervously.

Greenwood Station was barely a mile across fields from Widow Tracy's farm. Farmer Wynwood had just time to look at the sick cow and get there to catch the train. He swung on to the last coach and dropped wearily into a seat. It was not the run across the fields that had tired him. It was the weight that lay on his heart.

He drew out the Hilton Courier and read the fateful item through again. Naturally, when the train slowed up he did not see the little, slim figure that climbed the steps on the first coach and disappeared.

Elijah drew back in his seat. He was not anxious to be recognized by acquaintances to-night. He had never seen so many people around the station. It seemed as if all Hilton had turned out.

Ah, that explained it! "Fright train off the track. Three cars wrecked. Line may be cleared in a few hours. If not, passengers will be transferred to the train from Boston that will come early in the morning."

Everybody got out, Elijah with the rest. Impatience of the delay drove him down the line to the scene of the accident. Thus it happened that he reluctantly missed the little woman who again descended upon the lighted platform.

The crowd around the station held terrors for Margaret Wynwood to-night. Her eyes turned longingly to the darkness of the downward track, and then her feet followed her gaze.

She was fretting over the delay. There would be no chance now of seeking out one of the partners to-night, as she had hoped to do. She found just one comfort. Father was spared the pain of knowing.

How could she guess that Ann Tracy had found Elijah Wynwood's paper in her mail-box, and with characteristic energy hailed a passing teamster on the high road and promptly sent it back. How could she divine that father was even now chafing and fuming over the wreckage out yonder where the lights moved back and forth?

Elijah Wynwood had convinced himself that there would be no train to Boston that night before he came tramping back heavily. The wind blew cold, but his thoughts did not turn to the warmth of the station. He would rather brave the wind and be alone with his trouble.

The cry was from Margaret's lips: "Why, mother—father! Where are you going so early?"

"To Boston—to get you out of jail."

"Oh, Charlie! To think they dared to do it!"

The young, fresh face for a minute showed bewilderment. Then it broke into a laugh.

"Did that story come here? I met it in a dozen places in Boston?"

"Look there!"

Elijah pushed the Hilton Courier into the young man's hand. It was doubled so far, he had not far to look.

"I'll pitch into Editor Fairleigh for this," he said. "He isn't much to blame though for getting Charlie Wynwood of Hilton, New York, connected with Charlie Wynwood of Hilton, New Hampshire. That New York Hilton is the plague of my life. Half my letters from the boys here have been sent there lately."

"And they didn't arrest you?"

"Mother's voice shook."

"I guess they didn't. I didn't need to steal two hundred dollars. I've made it just keeping the books of Boston firm in the evenings. Isn't that a pretty fair record?"

Elijah laid his hand on the young man's shoulder. The other arm was slipped under his arm, protecting Margaret's delicate face had grown very white.

"We'll set Fairleigh straight before the day's over," he said. "Let's get home now. Mother's tired."

The train they had come in, with engine reversed, was filling. They boarded it, all three together. As they stepped inside the sun just below the hills, shone out and sealed the gladness of a new day.—Farm and Fireside.

Variety Lightens Work

Inez de Jarnatt Cooper

The idea is prevalent that women hate housework, and much is being said and written to confirm it, but it is a matter of fact, most women do not. Some have got into the habit of complaining because they are mistaken themselves for the women who work words to whom sympathetic words are directed. Ask the next housewives you meet what work they prefer, and seven of them will set housework.

To be sure there are women who do not like to do any kind of work, and these of course hate housework. They are of the stripe who taught our term for their wedding clothes—hated it—who, as unmarried women, worked—and shirked—in an office, and when at home, because employed six hours a day, were waited on head and foot by mother, brother, and sister.

TIRE OF MONOTONY

There are times when women tire of their housework just as the most industrious men do of their work. It is the monotony of which they tire. Let her get a new kitchen cabinet or some other novelty or labor saver and her interest will be renewed and her courage renewed.

Sometimes it is a change that the housewife wants and really needs and for this reason she should not be too conservative about having ideas made up for her. There are many new innovations.—New England Homestead.

When storing choice seeds saturate a cloth with spirits of turpentine and place it in the bottom of a fruit jar. Pack the seeds in the jar the right way with another cloth wet with turpentine. Cover tightly with the tin. When needed, the seeds will be perfectly clean and free from all other insects which destroy seeds in this manner kept from hurting them.

October
The
The T
Of all th
Thansivig
lively. N
humble w
nearly, if
ly Levin
ing us all
that our l
ground
don't see m
happy all t
as in joy, i
in times of
case and fr
beats, that
more the i
the iron to
fired steel,
appointme
across may
will transfo
true riches
griefs and
Sorrow's,"
truly streng
to us in all
pelling love
have meant
case and fr
But it is
are in dang
"Thanksvi
In the word
shall they t
to the king

The Upward Look

The Thanksgiving Season

Of all the holidays in the year, Thanksgiving Day is one of the most lovely. No matter how poor and humble we may be or how great and mighty, if we believe that an Infinite Living Father is leading and guiding us all the way here below and that our life on earth is but the training ground for a better life to come, then we must be happy. We will be happy all the time in trouble as well as in joy, in times of sorrow as well as in times of rejoicing, for we will have the conviction, deep down in our hearts, that as fire is required to remove the impurities and dross from the iron to leave nothing but the refined steel, so our set-backs and disappointments and even our abiding sorrows may be made the factors that will transform our lives into lives of true richness of character just as the griefs and sufferings of "The Man of Sorrows," Jesus, have revealed the true strength and beauty of His life to us in all their sweetness and compelling love. What would Jesus' life have meant to us had it been a life of ease and freedom from trouble?

But it is the rich, especially, who are in danger of forgetting to observe "Thanksgiving" in the right spirit. In the words of Christ: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." (St. Luke

18, 24). This, as He explained elsewhere in His teachings, is because the rich man has special temptations that are very great and which very few of us are strong enough to withstand. The rich who forget to thank God humbly and constantly for all His benefits are those in whom "the care of this world and the deceitfulness of riches" have choked the word and they have "become unfruitful." (St. Math. 13, 22). Our constant aim where we can say as did Paul of old: "For I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content, I know both how to be abased, and I know both to abound; everywhere and in all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need." (Philippians 4, 11-12).

In the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy God has given us a wonderful view of His purposes towards men and of what their attitude towards Him should be. He shows how He punishes and humbles us for our own good; how He is glad to shower benefits on us; the danger we are in, when good times come, of forgetting that "every good gift comes from above," and of becoming proud and vainglorious, and finally it shows us what we may expect to happen to us if we sin in this respect. Let us read it together in our spirit. Let all its beauty— I. H. N.

All the commandments which I command thee this day shall you observe to do, that ye may live, and multiply,

and go in and possess the land which the Lord swore unto your fathers. And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether or not thou wouldst keep his commandments.

And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live. Thy raiment waxed not old upon thee, neither did thy foot swell, these forty years.

Thou shalt also consider in thine heart, that, as a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord thy God chasteneth thee. Therefore thou shalt keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, and to fear him. For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees and pomegranates, a land of oil olive, and honey. A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.

When thou hast eaten and art full, thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not

the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day: Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein: And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied: Then thy heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage: Who led thee through that great and terrible wilderness wherein were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought, where there was no water; who brought thee forth water out of the rock of flint: Who fed thee in the wilderness with manna, which thy fathers knew not, that he might humble thee, and that he might prove thee, to do thee good at thy latter end: And thou say in thine heart, My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth.

But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God; for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth, that he may establish his covenant which he swore unto thy fathers, as it is this day.

And it shall be, if thou do as all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish. As the nations which the Lord destroyed before your face, so shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord your God.

argaret's lips. I like to see
you out of
nk they dared
for a minute.
Then it broke
here? I met
dollar.
ilton Courier
to it. It was
Fairleigh to
not much to
ting Charlie
Wynwood of
That Na
ne of my life.
he boys but
at you?"
I didn't need
dollars. I've
the books of
enings. Isn't
on the young
ther arm was
e had grown
straight be-
and. "Let's
's tired, but
come in, with
filling. The
ether. As the
n, just above
nd sealed his
—Farm ad

Work
Cooper
t that women
much is being
firm it; but a
st women
into the hall
se they lose
for the over
n sympathetic
nk the next li
that work the
them will sa
e women who
kind of work
housework
ho taught on
clothes—ad
married women
in an offic
ouse employ
raited on hat
breathier, ad

rony
n women to
as the most
of their work
of which the
kitchen ab
velty or labor
will be retri
eavored. The
ange that the
really needs
should not be
having abou
n the right
ew." English

seeds sature
urpentine
of a fruit
par and con
with turpo
with the la
ds will be
we will be
roy needs
from hurr



**Note the Color of your flour—
And the Bread it makes for you.
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.**

Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.

A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.

And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.

And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is creamy.

Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."

The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.

And your bread is most appetizing, unusually attractive in appearance.

Looks good.

And is good.

Bake the purest unbleached flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

He Bought her a Gravy Washer

ONE OF OUR READERS TELLS HOW HER HUSBAND LEARNED What Washday Means to a Woman

DEAR EDITOR:—Most men have no realization of what "wash-day" means to a woman. My husband is one of the best men that ever lived, but he laughed when I asked him one day to get me a 1900 Gravy Washer. I told him I would

wash a tubful of clothes in ten minutes. "Why, wife," said he, "a washing machine is a luxury. And besides, there's no better than rubbing clothes on a washboard. It's good for the back. I think we had better wait till we get the farm paid for before footing away money on such new-fangled things as washing machines." That set me down. I had to leave up the idea and keep it in my mind. I was washing for five or six days a week. I had no notion how hard it was to do the washing for five or six days a week. I had to think of it as a "busy day."

I am not very strong, and the washing, with all my other work, finally got the better of me. I had quite a sick spell, and after things had gone all sixes and sevens for nearly two weeks, I suggested to John that he had better do the washing. We couldn't hire a girl for love or money, and the situation was desperate.

So one morning he started it. My what a commotion there was in the kitchen! From my bedroom I occasionally caught glimpses of poor John struggling with that mountain of dirty clothes.

It never a man had the "exercise" he wanted, my husband was that man! Couldn't he do anything for him, and yet it made me laugh, for I remembered how he made fun of me when he hinted so strongly for a 1900 Gravy Washer. When he finally got the clothes done and on the line, he was just about all in.

That evening John came to my room, and said kind of sheepishly, "What's the matter with the clothes that makes those washers you were telling me

about?" I looked up their advertisement and found the following address:

**I. O. MORRIS, Manager,
The 1900 Washer Co.,
337 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**

That's all he said, but he lost no time in sending for their Free Wash Book. The book came in due time and with it an offer to send the 1900 Gravy Washer on "thirty days' free trial." My husband jumped at the chance to try the Washer without having to spend a cent. "We'll have four weeks' use of the Washer anyway, even if we don't decide to keep it," he said. So he told the Company to send one.

It was sent promptly, all charges paid, and the 1900 Washer Company offered to let us pay for it in little easy payments. The next week I felt well enough to use it. It is the best Washer I ever saw, and it almost runs itself. Takes only minutes to wash a tubful, and the garments come out spotlessly clean.

We were all delighted with the Washer, and after a week we decided that we would keep it and accept their easy payment terms of five cents a week. We paid for it without ever missing the money. I wouldn't part with the Washer for five times its cost if we couldn't get another one.

If women knew what a wonderful thing a 1900 Gravy Washer is, not one woman would go without it. It saves work, saves doctor's bills. Takes away all the dread of wash-day. I feel like a different woman since I have got the use of my 1900 Gravy Washer. And if any woman is not buying one of these labor-saving machines, take a hint from my experience. Let the man do just one big job of washing on the old-fashioned washboard, and he will be only too glad to get a 1900 Gravy Washer.

Anybody can get one on free trial, but first writing for the Wash Book.

Write for a long letter, but I hope Mr. Editor, you will print it for the benefit of the women readers of your valuable paper.
Sincerely yours, MRS. J. H. SMITH.

Potato Picking Time is Here

During this season, I venture to say, if we visited the rural schools throughout the length and breadth of the land, we would find only a handful of pupils in each and the teacher would inform us with a sorry smile that potato picking was abroad and that there was a consequent fall in the educational matter.

There are too many slumps in the educational matter in rural districts. Jenny and Johnny and Tommy are kept home to-day for threshing and to-morrow to pick potatoes, and next week we run errands until they completely lose the thread of their lessons. They like it? To be sure they do. The only children I have ever heard of who were really crazy about school were the ones who didn't get a chance to go.

The fact that many of them don't want to go to school is no argument against it, and it is altogether best to question. Children would like to eat Christmas cake and plum pudding three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, but we don't consider that

age of the world, our generation is living too fast to spend the amount of time required to cook a pumpkin properly. A pumpkin can be cooked or stewed in two hours with the best possible results when made into a pie. My mother used to cook a pumpkin pie in the fall, and it is summer on the back of the kitchen range for several hours the next morning.

FIRM, PINK AND SWEET
Select a firm, pink sweet pumpkin of the pie variety. Cut one on a yellow field pumpkins are available, take one that is firm and not too large, as a medium sized one is apt to be finer grain and better flavored than a large light colored, soft one. Peel and cut into three inch lengths, as this size of pieces steams without scorching, better than smaller or larger pieces. Cover with cold water, add a tablespoon of salt, and cook five hours, stirring frequently. Then remove the kettle to the back of the kitchen range, remove the cover and let simmer for ten hours and the pumpkin is dry and of a rich dark color, in fact almost a dark brown hue. The process of cooking requires

Kitchen Travels

A CONVENIENT arrangement of the kitchen can be made to reduce the work considerably. Mrs. John A. Widnes, of Utah Agricultural College, has done some figuring on this. She estimates the distance that had to be traveled in a year in getting the meals in a house that she moved into to be one hundred and twenty-five miles. Later she had a kitchen which was arranged after her own plan, and in getting the same number of meals in this for a year the distance traveled was reduced to fifty-seven miles. This is certainly quite an item and deserves a good deal of study. The distances that need to be considered are those from stove to dining table, from stove to sink, from sink to cupboard above dining table, from sink to dining table, from work table to stove and dining table. If this is given careful attention it will often be found that without very much re-arrangement these distances can be cut down a great deal.

an argument for letting them pave the way for future orgies of indigestion by doing it.

Modern life is becoming so complicated and involved that children receive a very special training if they are going to compete successfully in the struggle for existence.

So I maintain that we will be doing our children a much greater kindness by giving them a thorough education and leaving them less land than by acquiring many acres for them, and sending them out into the world handicapped for the want of knowledge.

Therefore, regardless of politics, I would like to see every reader of this paper aroused to the point of demanding from their legislators a compulsory education law, and the strict enforcement of it.

It would help those parents whose children are inclined to shirk school by taking the matter out of their own hands and putting it into the hands of the law and it would help also by making impossible for them to keep their children at home on every trifling pretext.

There is also a more general reason why every loyal Canadian should give compulsory education. School is the great melting pot of nationalities. Through it and through it alone will we be able to assimilate the different races so rapidly. It is almost always too late to nationalize the adults. Let us try it with the children, beginning early and keeping it up continuously.
—G. G. G.

Grandmother's Pumpkin Pie

During the Thanksgiving season we read a recipe after a receipt for pumpkin pies, but I have never read one yet that would produce the typical New England pumpkin pie such as our grandmothers used to concoct down in Massachusetts and Connecticut, says a writer in The Farmer. The following recipe was handed down by her mother, by her ancestors:
As a general rule in this day and

about fourteen hours.

Mothers' pumpkin pies were of a lovely dark rich brown color, well seasoned with the old-fashioned spices, and let simmer for ten hours and the pumpkin pie to be creamy and delicious should be an inch and a half thick, baked. A deep granite pie plate is the dish to use. In the morning make a rather rich, flaky pastry to absorb the lard more than a squash custard filling does. Some use this sweet cream given to you (the pie crust) to make the pastry, using any lard.

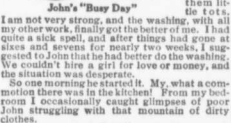
For the filling take one heaping cup of prepared pumpkin, two well-beaten eggs, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, allspice, cloves, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, and a pinch of salt. Add three tablespoons of soft molasses and one cup of sugar. Mix all thoroughly and add one pint of good rich milk. Bake in a rather hot oven until the pastry becomes firm, then cool the oven to a moderate temperature and bake for half an hour until the mixture does not run over.

Washing Storm Windows

Before washing the storm windows brush them thoroughly with a soft brush. Rub the glass as well as the frames. This removes the dust and makes the work of washing the much less disagreeable and tedious. Use very little soap when washing storm windows. The use of soap is apt to give the glass a cloudy appearance. Pieces of old, soft gingham or drapery will absorb much of the soap, well and leave no lint.

Plan to have some of the storm sashes both upstairs and down, on hinges that they may be opened each day. Let the cool air freshen the air necessary in the house in winter in the summer.

Always be at some work; live spare; exercise in the open air; be faithful to friends, and wish no evil to enemies.



John's "Busy Day"



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You take absolutely no risk whatever when you let us place in your home for Ten Days' FREE TRIAL the greatest labor saver ever invented, the

"KING EDWARD" VACUUM CLEANER

Not only is this machine the most powerful and yet the easiest to operate, but the price is the lowest, because we have eliminated the jobber's and the dealer's profit, selling direct to you at factory cost. We want to place the King Edward Vacuum Cleaner in your home. We want you to use it on your carpets, hangings, mattresses, furniture and hardwood floors. The suction is by double pneumatics—that means the very greatest efficiency at the least expenditure of energy.

Send To-Day

This machine quickly pays for itself in the labor it saves. It is a waste of money to be without it.

Fill in and mail the coupon to-day. Use the machine 10 days. If it doesn't satisfy you, return it to us free of any expense. If you keep it, the "factory-direct" price is..... **\$16.00**

The GEO. H. KING CO., LTD.,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Gentlemen—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on ten days' free trial, without obligation to me.
Name.....
Address.....

OUR GUARANTEE

WE HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. We fully warrant it, under full usage, against any defects of workmanship or material for the term of FIVE YEARS from date.

We furthermore guarantee that it will do satisfactorily the work for which it was sold, and in the event of failure to do as represented, said machine is returnable at our expense.

The Geo. H. King Co., Limited
Woodstock, Ont.

Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Mop and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners

October
Have
Conven
Rupent h
ad off-ice
died, and
sues, whic
were, on p
as fueling
sponsore
ment, in
have been
health for
40 Twee
Twoed Ca
room, colla
sues, merely
pumpkin
Twoed Ca
have been
with Twoed
steel trou
Dept. 101
GET Y
Pine
See Twoed
it will know
business and
worth \$100
Capab
DO
Scotcl
Party
rath
The Guild,
treat and
Com
Be
lent 45
ST. LA
GHA
WA
GOL

generation is and the amount of a pumpkin can be used for two hours with its when made used to the cook and let it simmer in and when morning a sweet pumpkin only. Concombrs are available in firm and not sized one in size one in color and better into three, into pieces stems cover with oil on and on, frequently le to the back every two hours and of a rich dark smoking requires

Have City Conventicles



Prepare the pestilent, unhealthy, dangerous and inefficient of doors used with an indoors adjacent which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flushing system. Have your convenience in your own safe-garment family built by installing a "Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath room, cellar, or any other convenient place in your house, merely requiring to be connected by a pipe for ventilating with a chimney hole. "Tweed" Liquid Chemical used in connection with "Tweed" Closets is both a deodorant and a disinfectant. Send for illustrated prospect list.

STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LIMITED
Dept. 101 6 James St., Tweed, Ont.

GET THE BEST! IT PAYS!
ELLIOTT Business College

For Yrsgs and Alexander Sts., TORONTO, Ont. It is well known as the right place for superior business and shorthand education. Positions worth \$100 and \$150 were recently filled by us.
Write for Catalogue

Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scotch, English and Irish.
Partly arriving about Oct. 12th and fortnightly after.

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

GROCER

Take A Handful Of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door



—out where the light can fall on it—and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.

That's the way to test any sugar — that's the way we hope you will test

St. Lawrence Sugar

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.

Better still, get a 30 pound or 100 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERS LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUA

CHALLENGE

Save your money

Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen.

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" brand write an enclosing money, 25c for collar, 50c for pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for free style book.

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA Limited
54-64 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Can.
1912

GOLLARS

You Pay for This Lamp

Many times in ruined eyesight, annoyance of odor and cleaning of greasy lamps, you will pay for it and own it. Simple, safe and cheap—generates its own arc giving 200 candle power of pure white brilliant light for less than 1/2 cent per hour. No electricity. Write to us for circular Dept. 1 and for card.

MIC-K-NEEDL Co.
Toronto or Regina

NEW CENTURY LEADERSHIP



A railroad navy may be an honest soldier but a worthy citizen, but that does not equip him for the position of general manager of the system. It is the same with washing machines. Others may be honestly constructed, but the New Century maintains its paramount position by honesty PLUS. The "plus" means patented and exclusive features found only in the New Century. It represents experience and brains applied to washing machine problems, and assures convenience and economy to New Century owners.

Your dealer can tell you the reasons for New Century leadership or we will send full information direct.

Commer-Dowell Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario 1912

QUEEN'S CO., P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

The weather has been rainy and cold. The longest period of fine weather during the month was from September 24th to 27th. Harvest is not yet complete. In the lower lying sections there is still a lot to cut, and only about half is harvested. Of the total grain crop about 10 per cent is yet to grow; 10 per cent has been or will be cut green and will be used for cattle feed. The wheat that is being threshed is turning out poorly; the oats plentifully, frequently yielding over a bushel to the acre. Where properly saved the quality is excellent. Where properly stored the quality is good. The crop of Potatoes is generally reported as being small and numerous. Some correspondents report dry rot. Turnips will be a fair average. Apples are a fair crop and the quality is good. Plums have been very abundant and are now bringing five cents a quart. The milk supply the present time is much better than for this month last year. Eggs are plentiful.

SHERRBROOK, QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, Oct. 18. The weather has settled at last for a few days, and farmers are gathering their potatoes badly and prices are rising. Butter is scarce and prices soaring. Eggs, ditto. A favorable season for dairy produce is reported. Beef and dairy cattle are scarce and high priced.—H. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, Oct. 15. Farmers are busy just now filling their silos. The corn is not well matured and is badly frozen. But the yield per acre in most cases will be fair. The wet weather all season has kept pastures in good condition, and less fall feeding than usual is necessary. The milk flow, however, is rapidly falling off. Hay is selling at 81¢ per ton and hops at 80¢ per ton.—B. T.

NIPISSENG CO., ONT.

COCHRANE, Oct. 20. Some fine specimens of potatoes were on exhibit in the Agricultural Fair last week. Turnips weighing seven to nine pounds each. Cabbages up to 1413 pounds each. Oats also of tremendous growth but not ripe. Radishes have made some extraordinary growths during the season, and garden truck generally has done exceptionally well. Hay is selling at 82¢, oats, 81.90 a bush; bran, 81.90; butter, 35¢, new laid eggs not obtainable.—E. E. S.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, Oct. 20. Weather conditions are very good for fall work, with an occasional light rain. Apple packing, hog and sheep and fall plowing kept busy. Hogs are selling at 88¢ a ewe. Poultry, 15¢; butter, 33¢; eggs, 28¢. Turkeys are receiving extra rations for Thanksgiving. Dressed turkeys sell at 16¢.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GAILEN'S CO., P. E. I.

MARSFIELD, Oct. 20.—The Farm and Dairy. The articles on the first few pages are both interesting and instructive, and the whole worth a read. The weather of the value. This year has been a peculiar one. The earlier part of the season, till about the middle of July, was very dry, then it came wet and caused a great deal of hay and did much damage to harvest, and now again we have had three weeks of the most ideal weather conditions. The grass crop on P. E. I. was extra good, but a lot has been put up in such bad condition that it has spoiled. Potatoes were an extra good crop, and roots are fairly good. The cut worm did a lot of damage. In some sections, going so far as to utterly ruin the sweet and mangolds. Corn is just a fair crop, the early snow will make better silage than the late. The late corn is very little good. The cause is not enough hot, dry weather in July and August.—T.

KINGS CO., P. E. I.

CARDIGAN BRIDGE, Oct. 15.—Weather has been fine and warm for two weeks. Farmers are busy digging potatoes, which are a good crop. Potatoes, 25¢ a bush; oats, 40¢ to 42¢. Considerable produce has been shipped.—H. P.

QUEEN'S CO., P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 18.—The weather has been rainy and cold. The longest period of fine weather during the month was from September 24th to 27th. Harvest is not yet complete. In the lower lying sections there is still a lot to cut, and only about half is harvested. Of the total grain crop about 10 per cent is yet to grow; 10 per cent has been or will be cut green and will be used for cattle feed. The wheat that is being threshed is turning out poorly; the oats plentifully, frequently yielding over a bushel to the acre. Where properly saved the quality is excellent. Where properly stored the quality is good. The crop of Potatoes is generally reported as being small and numerous. Some correspondents report dry rot. Turnips will be a fair average. Apples are a fair crop and the quality is good. Plums have been very abundant and are now bringing five cents a quart. The milk supply the present time is much better than for this month last year. Eggs are plentiful.

SHERRBROOK, QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, Oct. 18. The weather has settled at last for a few days, and farmers are gathering their potatoes badly and prices are rising. Butter is scarce and prices soaring. Eggs, ditto. A favorable season for dairy produce is reported. Beef and dairy cattle are scarce and high priced.—H. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, Oct. 15. Farmers are busy just now filling their silos. The corn is not well matured and is badly frozen. But the yield per acre in most cases will be fair. The wet weather all season has kept pastures in good condition, and less fall feeding than usual is necessary. The milk flow, however, is rapidly falling off. Hay is selling at 81¢ per ton and hops at 80¢ per ton.—B. T.

NIPISSENG CO., ONT.

COCHRANE, Oct. 20. Some fine specimens of potatoes were on exhibit in the Agricultural Fair last week. Turnips weighing seven to nine pounds each. Cabbages up to 1413 pounds each. Oats also of tremendous growth but not ripe. Radishes have made some extraordinary growths during the season, and garden truck generally has done exceptionally well. Hay is selling at 82¢, oats, 81.90 a bush; bran, 81.90; butter, 35¢, new laid eggs not obtainable.—E. E. S.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, Oct. 20. Weather conditions are very good for fall work, with an occasional light rain. Apple packing, hog and sheep and fall plowing kept busy. Hogs are selling at 88¢ a ewe. Poultry, 15¢; butter, 33¢; eggs, 28¢. Turkeys are receiving extra rations for Thanksgiving. Dressed turkeys sell at 16¢.

Dairy cows are doing well where they receive extra feed after coming from pasture. Pasture lands are in good condition.—B. B.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

WYOMING, Oct. 21. We have had a good crop of oats, hay, barley, millet and corn. Wheat was about an average. Farmers are busy with time getting the corn cut and silos filled. The ground is very wet and often covered with water. The grain that was threshed early is not looking excited from a no settled market, as our buyers cannot handle much of it. Wheat is the worst. There was very little fall without snow, but there was a lot of ground got ready early but could not be sown in good condition. Cattle and horses are selling very high. Sheep fair. Pigs are high, but farmers are not going into them very strong; also fewer cows are being kept; scarce of help.—W. M. A.

BIG SHIPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS

Tuesday, Oct. 21 was a red letter day for Ayrshire breeders in the adjoining district. The occasion was the shipment of the largest lot of high grade Ayrshire cows ever exported from Canada. The 217 cows, similar in type and type, together in one herd, was a sight not many can see. The cows had a number of spectators from all over the state, including those who are being taken to the Erie Cliff Manor Farms, in Plains, N. Y. The cows were produced in the Province of the New York trade, some 90 of which are in the milk, the others are to be used for breeding purposes, together with a registered Ayrshire bull, Hurvuds White Coode, purchased from Robert McMill, Ormstown, were loaded on 12 cars and were taken through by Grand Trunk and New York Central Railways by special train to their destination, expected to make the journey in 26 or 28 hours.

While D. T. Ness was commissioned to make the purchases, yet the president of the company, Mr. W. T. White and the manager, Mr. Sackett, personally inspected the animals before purchasing, and supervised the feeding, the milking and loading of the animals. To save expense at Malone, the port of entry, Dr. Ayrshire cows were loaded through the same to Howick to inspect the animals as they were loaded. A clean health bill was given with the animals, as there is no contagious disease in the district. Of 223 cows tested, only one reacted in the tuberculin test, which is a record any district may be proud of, as these cows were selected from the many choice herds in the counties of Chataougaugy, Beathornois and Hamilton in the Province of Ontario, the Montreal market, and the going out of so many winter milkers will supply a tendency to cut down the city supply. Many who sold cows did so reluctantly, they were desirous of helping to institute what may be a big trade in the future as city milk companies are now getting the milk from Ayrshire cows the most suitable for their consumers.

HORSES AT THE WINTER FAIR

In a little over six weeks, or on Monday, December 17th, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be in progress at (tue)sh. Exhibitors who have been successful at the shows should at once get a copy of the prize list from W. M. G. Secretary, Toronto, to see what large prizes they may compete for. They will find no doubt bring their exhibits and their share of the prize money at the Winter Fair. In all, over \$17,000 is offered for the leading kinds of horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and seeds.

Special attention is directed to the horse department of this year's Fair. This department has grown remarkably since its inception. The prize offered and the value of the Fair as an advertising medium has resulted in the bringing together of some of the best specimens of breeding stallions and mares ever shown in Canada. With the new building, which was used for the horse show last year, there is stable accommodation for 500 horses. Any farmer who has a good horse which he wishes to advertise for service or sale should exhibit at the Winter Fair. The classes are for Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, Ponies, and Heavy Draught Horses. The cash prize for horse amount to over \$3,000.

NEWMERFIDGE

The best and most effective remedy for bots and other worms in horses...

It is absolutely harmless and can be given to any horse at any time...

Edward Charles Ryott AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR

Holstein Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years' successful experience...

AYRSHIRES

Champion Herd of High-testing Record of Performance Cows

Royal Star of Bonnis Bred-30,676—a son of Elton, R. of P. Est. 1,825 lbs milk and 63.49 lbs fat...

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Imported and home-bred...

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES We are offering a number of the Young Bulls of different ages...

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dairy use...

MISCELLANEOUS

Jerseys Have Been Proved Best

Buy a good Jersey and you don't have to experiment.

Buy a good Jersey and you don't have to speculate as to her performance.

That she eats less and gives better milk, richer in butter fat...

All of the experimenting has been done already.

Jersey history is made up of facts—not theories.

Whether you sell milk or butter, or both, you'll get a higher percentage of profit out of Jerseys than you can get out of any other breed...

Look into the matter. The more you investigate, the more Jersey you'll buy.

Booklet of facts on request.

CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

R. REID, Secy., Berlin, Ont.

stockers, \$5.50 to \$5.50 and canners, \$1.50 to \$3.50. Choice milk cows bring \$40 to \$80; com. to med. \$20 to \$45 and springers, \$40 to \$80. Calves are \$3.75 to \$9.



One of the Kind that Has Made the Breed Famous

Canary Ormsby, one of the bulls used at the Hamilton Ayrholm Farm...

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Animals scattered about over the province to help the dairy breeding business...

A fuller report of this sale, prepared by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., will be published in Farm and Dairy next week.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brookville, Oct. 24—2,095 colored and 815 white. One sale of 40 colored was made at 12 1/2c.

Kingston, Oct. 24—175 boxes white and 63 colored boarded; 42 colored sold at 12 1/2c.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Farm and Dairy has just received news from P. W. Hodgets, Secretary, Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto.

Show this year will be held at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds...

A larger exhibit of boxed fruit is expected, as practically all of the countries and big shippers are putting in more displays and entries.

The entry number 3,000 boxes. Educational exhibits will portray the difference between fruit from sprayed and unsprayed and from thinned and unthinned trees.

MICHENER BROS.' BIG SALE

The dispersion sale of Michener Bros., Red Deer, Alta. was held at Red Deer on the 16th inst.

North of stock changed hands among Saskatchewan and Alberta buyers.

The champion cow brought \$500 and went to Hamilton Bros., of Red Deer, who also purchased the champion bull.

Featuring stock in some instances brought prices ranging from \$300 down, and several two-year-old heifers four months to eight months, also rated at good prices.

This dispersion was declared by Col. Adams to be one of the best sales of Holsteins in the Dominion during the past year.

This dispersion was declared by Col. Adams to be one of the best sales of Holsteins in the Dominion during the past year, and it may be said to have given decided impetus to the dairy stock business in Western Canada.

YOU CAN MAKE GOOD PAY

by getting your friends and neighbors and Dairy. Work for spare time or steady for Winter.

Write for FREE BOOKLET and details information.

MAPLECREST FARM DAN DIMMICK & BRO., Props.,

buyers were especially keen to keep the animals at home, which may be taken as evidence that the Red Deer district, where dairying has been given is well satisfied with the results.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by KORNYDKE VEEMAN PRATIA. He is a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Herd...

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calfr. dam 15.98 lbs. 1r. 2-year-old; her dam 15. cow. 2-year-old...

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Regis Pieterse for sale, from tested dams. Priced right on siding quality.

L. H. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

Korndyke Pieterse Paul

No. 9169, is offered for sale. Sirs, Marie Echo DeKor, Korndyke, No. 3386, dam, Helena Pieterse Paul, No. 1774, mother...

Summerdale Dairy Farm

Entire crop of Holstein Bull Calves, aged from 3 to 8 months old.

STALLION INSPECTION

Under the Ontario Stallion Act

Inspection Points and Dates now arranged

Persons wishing Stallions inspected should apply for particulars to

A. P. WESTERVELT

Secretary, Stallion Enrolment Board

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers...

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

From E. of P. and R. of M. Dams, bred by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Regia.

J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offer Bull born Feb. 1912, bred by our son of Colantha Johanna Lad, and out of heifer that may cost \$150.

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

MAPLECREST HOLSTEINS Beat the WORLD'S RECORDS

The Three Most Wonderful Cows the World Has Ever Produced! ALL THREE DAUGHTERS OF ONE SIRE



Table with 3 columns: BANOSTONE BELLE DeKOL, HIGH-LAWN HARTOG DeKOL, DAISY GRACE DeKOL. Lists milk and butter production records.

WE HAVE JUST A FEW CHOICE BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Write for free booklet and details information.

MAPLECREST FARM DAN DIMMICK & BRO., Props.,

E. CLARIDON, OHIO Address all correspondence to Box G, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THIRD ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

and Second Annual Exhibit

Union Stock Yards Poultry Breeders Association
Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 10th and 11th
1912

GRADE, PURE BRED CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POULTRY

Executive Committee

ROBERT MILLER, President
PROF. GEO. E. DAY

MARTIN J. GARDHOUSE
J. H. ASHKROFT, JR., Gen. Mgr.

For Premium List and Entry Blanks, address
C. F. TOPPING, Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

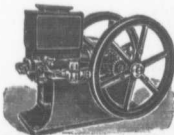
**Here is the Best Friend
A Farmer Ever Had**

MONARCH Farm Engines are made from highest quality material, with every device for perfect service. They do the hard chores, saw wood, saw mill logs, and make farm life much easier. Our two-colour folder tells about them. Sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 horse power, specially adapted to farm use.

WRITE FOR FOLDER
AND ALSO PRICES

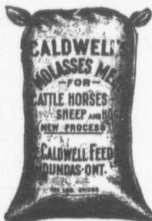
CANADIAN ENGINES Limited
DUNNVILLE, Ont.

Frost & Wood, Limited, Smiths Falls, Sole Canadian
Selling Agents, East of Peterboro



The Economical Cattle Feed

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser *knows* that *pure Cane Molasses* is an *excellent* food for animals, but the difficulty of feeding it has stood in the way of its general use.



**CALDWELL'S
MOLASSES
MEAL**

contains at least 84% of pure Cane Molasses, and is the *only safe and convenient* form in which Molasses may be fed to stock. It costs nothing to use it because it takes the place of an *equal* quantity of cereal and adds greatly to the nutritive value of the entire feed.

N. B.—Ask us to show you how and why it will pay you well to use Caldwell's Molasses Meal systematically. Clip out coupon—mail it to us and we will send you full particulars.

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

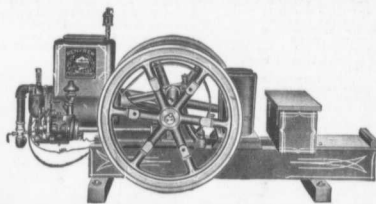
"FARM AND DAIRY"
Peterboro, Ont.

Please send me booklet and full particulars as to cost, etc., of Molasses Meal.

Name

Post Office

Province



Sizes: $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 h.p. Semi-Portable, as illustrated, Stationary and Portable.

Always On The Job

Sturdy, compact, substantial, built to withstand the hardest wear and tear, and to perform its task under all Canadian weather conditions, the

Renfrew - Standard

Has no peer among gasoline engines. Indeed, users tell us it has no equal—and we believe it. It is the latest type for sale in Canada. Starts easily without cranking in the coldest weather. Runs with clock-like smoothness. Needs little water

for cooling, and has no cooling pumps, fans or complicated contrivances to get out of order. Simple in construction, easy to operate. A great power-producer on a small amount of gasoline. Write for Descriptive Bulletin.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.

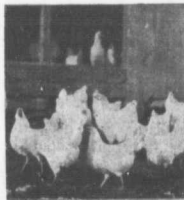
Sales Branches at Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

At Our Expense

Test Pure Bred Poultry

The Woman with Common Poultry earns Pin Money
The Woman with Pure Bred Poultry earns Big Money

PURE BRED fowls cost no more to keep—they lay better, and breeders and settings sell for high prices. Many splendid flocks have started with the pure bred fowls given by FARM AND DAIRY. Just *four new subscriptions earns a pair of pure bred fowls* of any well known standard variety.



Some Fowls Easily Earned
ORPINGTONS
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
LEGHORNS

Any well known standard variety

One woman writes: "Send three white Orpington hens and a cock for these 8 subscriptions. I expect to get more soon. Our neighbors are dairy farmers and FARM AND DAIRY sells easily."

We want 5000 new subscriptions; will you help to get them? Will you get your share of these fowls, and start a pure bred flock that will be of great pleasure and profit. Send just 4 new subscriptions to

Farm and Dairy

FARM AND DAIRY,

Please send me supplies and samples. I will try to get some new subscriptions for you.

Name

Address