

FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 21, 1915



DESSERT FOR THE COWS.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

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an old but yet a very true saying.

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"Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts—in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10% to 25% greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information, gladly sent you.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number
DEC. 9.

Mulcahy's Goat

H. Percy Blanchard, Hunts Co., N. S.

It was in this wise, Mulcahy was an Irishman; married to a woman of similar nationality; and in addition to a number of children of various sizes, ages and sexes, and who do not concern our story, they, or to be more definite, Biddy Mulcahy, the wife, kept a very fine nanny-goat.

Not far from Mike Mulcahy's was a big farm, and on it the owner, Mr. Brown, nourished a proud herd of registered cows. It was Mr. Brown's pleasure and practice on every opportune occasion to dilate to Mr. Mulcahy, much to the latter's edification, upon the high capabilities of this fine herd, the thousands of pounds of milk produced, the butter-fat records, and many other facts, the thought of which filled the heart of aforesaid Brown with pleasurable emotions. The scientific niceties of butter-fat were for a while incomprehensible to Mike, but finally he grasped the situation. One day, in Steven's grocery store, extolling as usual the butter-fat virtues of his much prized cows, Brown finally exhausted the patience of the long suffering Irishman.

"See here, Mister," Steven said Mike at last, "I will bet ye a foive dollar bill that me woife, Biddy Mulcahy's old nanny-goat, can beat the best cow in yr barn in this butter-fat business. Ye take foive dollars an' buy feed w' it, and me Biddy will do the same, and when each o' us has fed their feed, as long or as short as it takes, we will ha' this butter-fat measured and see who has the most quarts o' it." Brown attempted to treat the challenge as a joke; but the others present, who also had suffered from time to time from the exuberancies of those cows, planned him down to Mike's dare, and the money was put up, and a fair deal given to Mike by Brown, who, after all, was a square sport. When Nanny had finally finished her allotted provisions, plus Mike's best undershirt which nearly disqualified her, it was found, to the delight of all but Brown, and to the latter's amazement, that the goat was away in the lead; and Nanny had won.

Adorning the Tale

This is a story with a moral. We often hear about keeping records, and weighing the milk every week, so that on the final accounting we will know just what each cow has done. That is very good, and if it is whole milk that is sold, that is nearly all needed, provided each cow gets feed similar in kind and quantity. But when it comes to selling cream or making butter, it is the most misleading thing imaginable. Once I had two cows in the barn, and the big one gave half as much again of milk as the little one. Very satisfactory for the big one, until I got a Babcock tester. On the test, the little cow went a shade over five per cent, and the big cow a shade under one per cent. As I sold cream, the result was the little cow was four times as valuable as her big rival.

Another viewpoint is that of feed. On a big steamer I saw two engines

both driven from the same boiler. But the little donkey engine, despite the fact that it had a thousand horse-power of steam behind it, could do one donkey-power. A donkey boiler would have served it just as well. Mike's bet was for the best, the most valuable product from the stated quantity of feed. Engineers tell us that the larger the steam plant, the more economical power is produced per unit. It is so with cows? I think that is probably so within the breed; but doubtfully as an axiom as compared with different breeds. Really I would like to see more tests on the line of economic production, the ratio between the manger and the milk pail. Not only so, but, for the benefit of the creamery men, the cost of butter-fat production in relation to feed units rather than in gross total, respectively of the expense of maintenance. On my gasoline engine, when I open a line, it will yet manage the needle valve, the added resistance gives added power, but there is a certain zenith point reached after which more gasoline means more of the extra work, and finally a plethora which slows down and finally chokes the engine. But that is another story, as Kipling used to say.

The Value of Screenings

ARE weed seeds, screened from grain at elevators, valuable as a feed? Ever since it became known that thousands of tons of screenings are available at Canadian elevators every year, farmers have been asking this question, but without any really authoritative information on which to base a reply. The pamphlet from Ottawa now under the question, R. Dymond, Stat. Analyst, is the author. The results of feeding experiments are tabulated on which to base a reply. Among the more important conclusions are the following:

That on account of the extremely small size of some, and the hard nature of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings re-cleaned over one-fourteenth inch perforated screen to remove the finer weeds (black seeds) may be satisfactory ground by ordinary choppers, if reasonable care is taken in the separating and grinding.

That feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly cleaned, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per bushel.

Such material should never be fed to stock.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are as valuable as feed and expensive as adulterants. Their admixture in any considerable quantity to other feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock.

That screenings without the black seeds, may be fed freely to hogs, cattle, sheep or swine, but it is not profitable to have such screenings composed of more than 50 to 75 per cent of the total grain ration. The wheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed.

That more attention to the cleanliness of threshing will reduce the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed which, if he does not need for his own use, will be ready sale among live stock men.

That the growth of weeds establishes enormous loss each year to farms and while it is desirable to try to do everything to grow grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit them in ways that will bring about an increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.



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Vol. XXXIV

This And Some

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 21, 1915

No. 42

Thirty Years of Herd Improvement Work And Something of What Dairying Has Done for Jas. Hotson, Oxford Co., Ont.—By F. E. Ellis

CAN milk be produced profitably at \$1 a cwt.? No government official, even if he be a real expert dairymen and have a high-class government herd with which to work, has ever yet been able to do it. No system of business accounting will leave a balance on the right side of the dairymen's ledger, if milk must be marketed at such a price. "Yes, I know it," admitted Jas. Hotson, "but some way or other those figures don't nick in well with our experience. How do you explain Oxford county?"

Oxford county has been made the rich agricultural district that it is by the dairy cow and the cheese factory. The milk that has made the farmers prosperous was not sold as a fancy certified product at a price that only the rich can afford to pay, or even at a slight advance for city consumption. There are no large cities in Oxford county and none very near. Prosperity came with the cheese factory and prices running from 60 cts. to \$1 a cwt.

The Transformation of Oxford

"I can remember this section of the country," Jas. Hotson told me, "when farm after farm was doing anything. Then the cheese factories started. Mortgages began to be paid off. The price averaged about 80 cts. a cwt., but that does not tell the whole story. The whey was sent home and hogs began to be popular on the farms. Years ago there were no hogs shipped from Innerkip. Now shipments leave every two weeks. Farmers who previously did not ship six hogs in a year, now ship 30, 40 and even 60 hogs. This has been made possible by whey, the by-product of the cheese factory. Home grains are combined with this whey, but none of us have enough for all purposes. We are all buying feed. As a result of this system of farming, our farms to-day are peopled with substantial, progressive men."

Mr. Hotson himself is a splendid example of the "substantial, progressive" type of farmer that is the pride of Oxford county. I first became acquainted with Mr. Hotson some five years ago, through the excellent work he was doing in improving his herd, through the cow testing system advocated by Mr. C. F. Whitley. Early this spring I dropped off at Innerkip to spend the day with Mr. Hotson on his own farm.



A Colonial Verandah Has Been Added to the Substantial Stone House. And this is only one of the minor improvements that Jas. Hotson has made on his Oxford county dairy farm. All have been made possible by good dairy methods, with good dairy cows. Why not read of his 30 years of herd building and progress in the article *Adjoining?*—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

The scrap of conversation given above, explains Mr. Hotson's firm belief in dairying. He is one of those who have prospered by following dairy farming during the last three decades. His dairy herd has seldom exceeded 18 to 20 cows, but they have been good ones. He is one of the few men of the district who turns off three score of pigs a year.

30 Years of Herd Improvement

The one factor that, above all others, explains Mr. Hotson's success as a dairymen, is the high standard of production that he has maintained in his herd. It was away back in 1884, just 30 years ago, that Mr. Hotson first started to raise the standard of his cows. He then had a scrub herd, a mixture of all kinds. Shorthorns were the leading breed of the district and the majority of the sires used were of no breed whatever. It was in that year, 1884, just shortly after he had started farming for himself, that Mr. Hotson purchased his first pure-bred sire, a Holstein. For 22 years he bred consistently for higher milk production and at the end of that time found himself with one of the most productive herds in the district. Then he started in to weed as well as breed. He joined the cow testing association and began to weigh and test the milk from each individual cow in the herd on three days of each month. This work has been continued for eight years.

Four years ago a representative of the Walkerville Farms, buying high-class Holstein grade cows in Oxford county, found just the kind he

wanted in Mr. Hotson's stables and took seven of them. This gave Mr. Hotson an excellent opportunity to branch out into pure-bred and registered cattle. He purchased three good females and, having exceptional luck in securing heifer calves, the natural increase has been such that his herd—is now evenly divided between pure-bred and grade Holsteins. Eventually the herd will be pure-bred entirely.

Grades That Excel in Production

But is it to be wondered that Mr. Hotson is loathe to part with the strain of grades that he has been developing for 30 years? To all intents and purposes, his grades are pure-bred cattle, the foreign blood being now only a small fraction of one per cent; and they are high-class producers. Here is an example. A 30 months' old heifer freshened in November, 1914, and in the next seven months produced 6,700 lbs. of milk. When she went on grass last spring, she immediately came up in her flow again and promises to produce between 9,000 and 10,200 lbs. of milk in her first lactation period and freshen within the twelve months. Few pure-bred heifers can make a better showing than this.

A two-year-old pure-bred heifer in Mr. Hotson's herd freshened Oct. 23rd, and in November milked 1,115 lbs., and for the next few months her production ran as follows: 1,000 lbs.; 995 lbs.; 1,060 lbs.; 970 lbs.; 960 lbs., and so on. Both of these heifers were well fed, but no attempt was made to push them for heavy milk production. It would seem that there is little to choose between the pure-bred and the grade animals in this herd, judged from the production standpoint alone.

Mature Cows Average 8,000 Lbs.

These are only two of the many good individuals in the herd. An average of all the mature cows owned in the last four or five years would run around 8,000 lbs. of milk a cow. One cow for instance, which had just completed her lactation period shortly before my visit to Mr. Hotson, had produced 10,230 lbs. of milk and 326.76 lbs. of butter-fat in the year. Another cow that freshened on Jan. 21, 1914, produced 9,749 lbs. of milk and freshened again in November of the same year. For the next five months she averaged very

(Continued on page 7)

Alfalfa Mixtures for Silage

FRED W. UPSON, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

By Proper Combination with Corn Excellent Silage May be Made

There are often times when, owing to a wet season or an early frost, farmers experience difficulty in saving the last cutting of alfalfa. At such times a method of converting alfalfa into silage may bring about a saving of the entire last crop.

During the fermentation process, which takes place immediately after the silo is filled, the sugar in the green crop is converted by bacterial processes into a mixture of acids. The most important acids formed in silage are lactic acid, the same acid which develops in the souring of milk, and acetic acid, the same acid which gives to vinegar its sour taste. Several other acids are also formed in lesser amounts, but they are of little importance in normal silage. These acids serve to preserve the silage mixture from further decomposition. The silage fermentation is similar to the fermentation which takes place when cabbage is converted into sauerkraut.

The alfalfa plant is deficient in fermentable sugars. For this reason, alfalfa alone does not make silage which will "keep." Acid is not produced in sufficient quantities to preserve the silage. Because of this deficiency of acid, putrefactive processes set up, and the silage acquires a disgusting taste and an odor somewhat resembling the odor of decaying meat.

Connecticut Evidence

Bulletin No. 70 of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut, recounts some experiments in which alfalfa and other legumes were successfully silaged when mixed with green oats, rye, or timothy. These latter crops furnish the necessary sugar for the fermentation process.

More recently, similar experiments have been carried out by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It was found that corn meal or molasses mixed with alfalfa produced excellent silage. Corn was added to alfalfa in the ratios 1 to 10, 1 to 20, 1 to 30, and 1 to 40. Similar mixtures were made with molasses. The 1-to-40 mixture kept just as well as the 1-to-10 mixture. The molasses and corn furnish the necessary fermentable sugars from which the acids are produced.

In September, 1914, the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station constructed six small silos each having a capacity of about 1 ton each. These were filled,—one with corn, one with Black Amber cane, one with alfalfa, and three with alfalfa-cane mixtures in the proportion of one part alfalfa to two parts cane, equal parts alfalfa to one part cane, and two parts alfalfa to one part cane, respectively. The sorghum cane contains a higher percentage of fermentable sugars and makes up the deficiency of the alfalfa in this respect.

The Nebraska Results

These silos were opened in August, 1915, after having been filled for nearly a year. The silage in all except the one containing only alfalfa was found to be in perfect condition. The silage made from one part cane and two parts alfalfa was just as good as that containing larger proportions of cane. The silo which was filled with corn contained, at the time of opening, normal corn silage. The moisture content was 67.25 per cent and the total acidity 1.61 per cent, expressed as acetic acid. These figures are normal for corn silage. By means of electrical resistance thermometers, temperatures in this silo were recorded for several

weeks after filling. These agreed very closely with temperatures taken in one of the large silos at the Experiment Station. These facts would seem to indicate that the quality of silage is in no way related to the size of the silo.

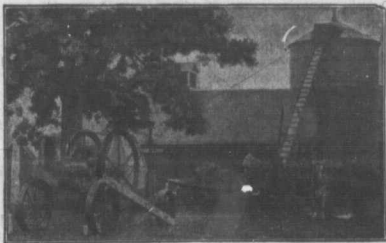
The amount of acid in the cane-alfalfa mixtures was less than that in the corn silage. The silo containing corn gave a silage carrying 67.25 per cent moisture and 1.61 per cent acid, calculated as acetic acid. The alfalfa two parts, cane one part, mixture gave a silage of 62.13 per cent moisture content and an acidity of 1.30 per cent, calculated as acetic acid. The lower acid content in the alfalfa-cane mixture is a desirable quality.

Alfalfa, two parts, mixed with cane, one part, makes a highly desirable silage. Siloing alfalfa with cane in the manner here described is recommended as a means of saving the last crop of alfalfa when conditions are such that it cannot be made into hay. Whether or not it will be profitable to silo alfalfa is a question which will only be answered by the farmer himself under the individual conditions.

How Consolidation Was Achieved

Consolidated schools cost a little more than district schools. At the same time, the former afford much better educational facilities to country children. This fact often brings ratepayers with children into conflict with ratepayers without children, unless the latter are broad-minded enough to realize that well educated children are an asset to the state, as well as to their parents. An instance of this fact was brought to light in connection with the consolidated school at Guelph.

One district distantly located, separated from the consolidated school because of the expense, but when the vote was analyzed it was found that practically every parent with children of school age, had voted to continue their children at the consolidated school, expense or no expense. When Mr. Lees, who is contributing a series of articles to Farm and Dairy on consolidated schools in Indiana, was in that state recently, he ran across an interesting incident which shows



The Busiest Day of All in the Fall.

how ratepayers with children sometimes win out when they are in the minority.

A consolidated school has been established nearby, but the majority of the ratepayers insisted on keeping the old district school open. Parents there started to send their children to the consolidated school, paying their own transportation charges, until the district school had dwindled down to the proportions seen in the illustration herewith. Finally the attendance got down to



The Remnants of a District School.

The people of the district voted against annexing the district school for one of the best Consolidated Schools of Indiana. Ratepayers with children thus found a different way of consolidating as told in the article adjoining.

the point where a decrease of one would close the school automatically according to the state law. Some one then persuaded the little girl in the illustration that it was not very nice for one girl to be going to school with so many boys, and she too insisted on going to the consolidated school. Then the school had to be closed, the section was merged, in with the consolidated school and the ratepayers, one and all, had to meet their due share of the educational expense.

The Selection of a Breed

By R. McCann

In starting a dairy herd, too much stress is often laid upon the question of breed. It is not the breed selected, but the individuals of the breed that count. There are many fine individuals in all of the leading dairy breeds, and of course, many poor ones. As to the relative production of breeds when compared one with another, there is no reliable existing data which will give each breed its distinctive rank according to merit. This question should be settled largely by the purpose for which the product is to be used, the tastes of the breeder and the community in which he lives—not only local conditions as to altitude, feeds raised and pastures, but the breed predominating in that district.

Instead of selecting a breed because it is not well represented in the community, as is sometimes done, it is better by far to develop a herd of the same breed which already predominates in that locality. Breeders interested in one certain breed in a community are more inclined to cooperate than where their interests lead seemingly along different paths. Then where one community has a large number of animals of the same breed, a better market can be established by that fact becoming widely known and buyers being attracted by the numbers from which they may make selections, that community becoming recognized as a centre for a particular breed. Not only is the outside demand as an avenue of market attractive, but the local demand among neighbors is often of a decided advantage, especially when new animals are being brought into the community at frequent intervals.

Pure-Bred Grade

In building up a herd, the production of dairy products and not of breeding stock should be made the foundation of business. This is most especially true of the beginner and man working with small capital than of the more experienced and larger investor. The two may be nicely combined with no reason against doing so, but to depend upon stock sales alone is not nearly so

profitable or sure und to depend upon production. When production along grade animals may give as the pure-bred. For may be made at a lower cost. Selection may be obtained considering the fact that required in handling, it to start with good grade higher, then add an ordinary herd, than to try to cross mals.

Over Many mistakes are breeds. This practice object for which breed. Certain characteristics fixed, while establishing transmissible, and it crossing two breeds that each may be obtained. city-producing Holstein quality-producing Jersey large quality combining good result is the low combined with the low

The outcome of crossing can never be depended upon and the second generation will be more unsatisfactory than the first. The dairy farmer who selects good animals from the breed which best suits his tastes and locality, and not only selects good individuals, but selects those which will transmit their strong characters, then stays with that breed and continues to grow better individuals by incessantly weeding out the poorer ones, will meet success in due measure of financial returns and in that joy of achievement gained.

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profitable or sure under average conditions as to depend upon production.

When production alone is considered, the high-grade animals may give equally as good returns as the pure-bred. For the reasons that a start may be made at a lower figure and the heavy production may be obtained from high grades, and considering the fact that less experience is required in handling, it is usually more advisable to start with good grades and continually grade higher, then add an occasional pure-bred to the herd, than to try to start with all registered animals.

Cross Breeding

Many mistakes are often made in crossing breeds. This practice in itself defeats the very object for which breeds have been developed. Certain characteristics and tendencies have been fixed, while establishing a breed, so that they are transmissible, and it is often thought that by crossing two breeds the desirable characters of each may be obtained. For example, the quantity-producing Holstein is often crossed with the quality-producing Jersey in an effort to secure large quantity combined with quality. The frequent result is the low quantity of the Jersey combined with the low quality of the Holstein.

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With The Cows Nowadays

CLOSE cooperation is necessary to secure profits from the dairy herd,—cooperation between the man and his cows. A drive through our own community recently, forced me to the decision that so far as many owners are concerned, this cooperation is lacking. The cows have been on poor pastures all summer. They are thin in consequence. They are thin on poor pastures and this is bad both from the standpoint of the pasture and the cow.

First let us consider the pasture. The grass which grows in the cold weather of the fall is of low nutritive value. This growth is not intended to afford cow feed, but rather a protection to the grass roots through the coming winter. When this product must be cropped short by half starved cows, there is a long chance that much of the best grass in the pasture will be killed out before spring, weeds and inferior grasses will take its place and the result will be a pasture continually declining in value.

The effect on the cows is equally disastrous. The cows cannot keep up their milk flow and are dry before the snow flies. I believe that even when summer dairying is practiced, it is the extra

(Continued on page 6)

Why Tile Drains are Profitable

The Principles on Which They Work Simply Explained

"IT'S the best 10 acres on the farm." We knew that our friend spoke the truth for we knew that farm well; well enough, too, to remember when that particular field had been the poorest section of the farm with sedge grass as its only crop. One line of six-inch tile through the lowest lying land with three or four laterals of four-inch tile had made the difference. An expenditure of \$50 f. tile and labor had made the difference between a few tons of inferior hay and 600 bushels of oats. Why did tile drains make such a great difference? The question is of particular interest in the fall of the year when the drainage season is with us again. One of the clearest expositions of the action of tile drains, which makes them so efficient and profitable, that we have ever seen, appeared recently in a report from the Iowa Experimental Station. It is as follows:

"As soils are made up of very small particles of irregular shape, it is impossible for the soil

particle, prevents the packing of the soil particles and thus retards the action of capillary attraction, which tends to bring the soil moisture to the surface where it evaporates in warm, windy weather. It also leaves an open way for the plant roots to reach down to the soil moisture and plant food it contains.

"The breaking-up of the surface pack or crust introduces air into the surface soil, holding the small particles from close contact, thus preventing capillary attraction, or the drawing of the moisture from the subsoil to the surface, where it evaporates rapidly on a warm, windy day. The stopping of evaporation means that the water which is held by the small particles of soil, and which contains the plant food, remains in place and the spaces between these film-covered particles of soil, having been drained of surplus or harmful water by the action of a tile ditch, furnish a way for the plant root to penetrate to the lower or subsoil and reach the stored food contained in the moisture held around the soil particles by the force known as surface tension.

Moisture Storage Capacity

"Tile-drained lands are always perfectly prepared for the process of plant-food assimilation. Such lands have the greatest storage capacity for useful moisture, take up the full value of light rains during dry seasons and, because of their open condition, do not permit of rapid evaporation; and provide ample air content for the growing plants. Tile lands are therefore much more able to successfully carry growing plants through a season of drought than are untiled lands.

"Farmers do not always realize that growing plants require large quantities of air. It is always plentiful above ground, but it is needed in the soil quite as much as water. Draining of land is done quite as much for the purpose of putting air in the soil as for removing the harmful water. Any soil would derive a benefit from drainage simply for the purpose of introducing air. Soils breathe, and those which do not breathe properly never produce full crops.

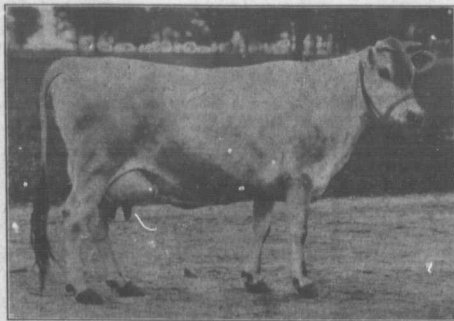
"Tile drains supply air to the subsoil at all times. The atmosphere contains a large percentage of moisture which condenses when coming in contact with a cooler body. The passing of air through a tile drainage system, which includes the open space between the soil particles which are opened through the action of tile drainage, is a well defined operation and can be readily observed.

Drains Supply Moisture

"At the close of a warm day, air enters the tile outlet, and, flowing through the tile, enters the subsoil through the tile joints. This subsoil being cooler than the warm, moist air entering through the minute openings, condensation takes place and thus a supply of moisture reaches the plant root by means of circulation of air in dry weather.

"When it becomes understood what an immense amount of water, which is estimated to be 36 tons per acre on warm, windy days, is evaporated each day at the surface of the ground, it becomes clear that it is vitally important to prepare the subsoil by drainage to store all the moisture possible in available form for plant growth, and to conserve it during the cultivation period by frequent cultivations until such time as the crops shade the ground and preserve the open condition which prevents evaporation."

There is little nourishment in pasture grasses nowadays. Winter feeding should begin in real earnest in the next few days.



Her Merit Is Proved by Her Production.

Lena 64th, seen herewith, is now the champion junior four-year-old of the Jersey world. Her production is 13,644 lbs. of milk and 337.7 lbs. of butter fat. Her type is well worthy of study by Jersey breeders who value production as the most desirable attribute of a dairy cow. Owned by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

close enough together to form a solid mass; there remain spaces between these particles large enough to permit the entrance of water. After a tile line is established, this water gradually works its way down to the tile and enters through the opening at the joints. If the tile is laid properly, no dirt will be carried into the tile line which will not pass out with the water.

Wet Soil Prevents Growth

"When soil is saturated, that is, when water fills all the space between the particles, it contains no air and is unfit for the promotion of healthy plant growth. This water of saturation, acting under the force of gravity, will flow through the soil as soon as a portion of it is removed at the point of outlet into a tile drain. In this motion, or freeing of the space between the soil particles, a vacuum is created and the weight of the atmosphere on the surface of the soil forces air to follow the water as it flows out of the ground into the tile.

"In this action, three laws of nature have been followed: first, the law of gravity, which causes the water to flow toward the tile; second, the law of surface tension, which holds the amount of required moisture around the soil particles; and the law of atmospheric pressure which forces air into unoccupied spaces.

"Now this air, which enters the soil following the water as it leaves the spaces between the soil

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OWING to its high nutritive value, wheat for feed is worth a dollar a bushel. Wheat that is sprouted or smutty is now selling for 75 cts. or lower, but if ground and fed to stock in combination with oats, peas or corn, it has practically as high a feeding value as dollar wheat.

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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

For Cooperative Legislation in Ontario

THE United Farmers of Ontario are planning to launch a campaign for cooperative legislation. At the last annual convention of the association held in Toronto last March the matter was discussed briefly and an effort was made to approach the government in regard to it, but lack of time prevented anything being done. While government officials and others have urged the farmers for years to cooperate the fact is that every effort that has been made to have a satisfactory Act passed to facilitate cooperation by farmers has been blocked through the efforts of the Provincial Retail Merchants' Association. Very few farmers understand the situation. President R. H. Halbert, of the United Farmers of Ontario, has appointed a committee composed of Messrs. J. J. Morrison, the secretary of the association, H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, and himself to deal with this matter. This committee is going into action which will presently be laid before the various branches of The United Farmers of Ontario with the object of obtaining united action throughout the province. Only united action can enable the farmers of Ontario to obtain the legislation they require.

Recent Organization Work

THE United Farmers of Ontario are again active, organizing Farmers' Clubs throughout the province and bringing them all ready organized into affiliation with the provincial association. Twenty-five members were present at a meeting of the Farmers' Club at Melancthon, Ont., on Oct. 17. This club is already organized and affiliated with the provincial organization, and the time was given to a discussion of the business possibilities of the club. The following day a meeting was held at Relessey, at which J. J. Morrison was the chief speaker. It proved to be a wet night, and there were not enough present to organize, but a committee was appointed, consisting of Robert McCutcheon, J. A. Avison, Lyman Waller and Roy McKevey, to call another meeting on Oct. 22nd and discuss organization and affiliation. Early in the morning a meeting was held at Colbeck in Dufferin county with 15 members. P. J. Cunningham was appointed president and S. McKevey treasurer. Both of these officials are ex-revues of the township. The taking of stock in the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., will be discussed at the next meeting.

Another branch of the United Farmers was organized at Violet Hill, Dufferin county, the principal speakers being I. T. Morrison and R. H. Halbert, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, who rendered excellent service in the organization work in his county. Geo. Little, of Elba, also gave an address. The meeting close as their president, Wm. Ferris, and secretary, Thos. Rutledge. The following day the club was organized at Honeywood, Hesse, Halbert and Morrison again being the speakers. The officers of this association are James Coe, president, and C. W. Tupling, secretary.

Mr. Morrison reports that at all of these meetings the audience seemed anxious for organization.

A great deal of grain is still un-

harvested in the north-western part of Dufferin county and in the northern corner of Wellington.

Bar River Doings

THE Bar River Farmers' Club met at the hall on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. Five joined, and the club is growing. Quite a lot of business was done. A resolution was passed to place a credit note for \$1,000 in the Imperial Bank at South Bay, Maria, for the benefit of the members. Two of the members, Mr. George Brodie and Mr. W. G. Eby, were appointed to receive and distribute goods.

A committee consisting of William Hoggsworth, Alex. Stewart and E. Smith, were selected to look after the business, such as the sale of farm produce, pulpwood and any other business in the interest of the members, and several other matters which were discussed to be taken up again.

With the Cows Nowadays

(Continued from page 5)

flow that we secure in the winter the reaps the profits of the business. If any dairy farmer ever made a competence through milking the cows only six months of the year. We have to feed the cows through the winter, we have to tend them and milk as well as get milk enough to partially repay us for both feed and care. Cows on poor fall pasture without supplementary feeding, won't yield the milk. I have heard, too, that a cow goes into the barn this in the fall, that it requires more feed to keep her during the winter than one that goes into the barn in good condition. Such a cow is of low vitality and requires good feeding to keep her warm and to enable her to gain in strength. Such cows, I might add, cannot be expected to produce healthy, strong offspring.

Autumn care should start in the spring with preparation to meet the short pastures of summer. Dairymen is a 12 months' job and one can't start in the fall to undo the error of the previous six months. Before we had our summer silo, our plan was to sow at intervals, one-quarter acre of a mixture of one bushel of oats and one-half bushel of peas to the acre. This was fed to the cows green. In the fall, this soiling crop was substituted for green corn. At the time of writing, most of the corn in this section is in the silo, but the cows in small fields then allowed to graze on large pastures anyway. There are nights now warm enough to leave the cows out, although they are still better to be outdoors in the day time.

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GOOD roads save money, because they cheapen transportation markets. They reduce the drain upon capital invested in horses. They prevent waste of time, as "time is money." They add to the joy of living, as joy adds to the effectiveness of life. Good roads may be had by dragging. Use the drag.

Thirty Years

...to 1,500 lbs. of milk so we might go on...
...and a high production...
...whose ancestors on...
...side were scrub cows, av...
...of milk in the seas...
...ence is the result of...
...feeding, consistent wit...

Mr. Hotson has 17...
...and butter produc...
...animal in his herd fo...
...the past eight. This h...
...able opportunity to...
...All cows are dis...
...to not prove their meri...
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...But she has some good...
...The performance is repea...
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...and, Mr. Hotson can al...
...intelligently, as only th...
...the best cows are used to...

The expense of m...
...bred bull for the m...
...his herd has been exac...

A One-Armed M

...by a nice little piece...
...For years Mr. Hotson...
...worked together. Ea...
...red Holstein bull. Af...
...second year of use of...
...Thus the cost of one...
...them got two bulls fo...

The Hotson

The country aroun...
...gently undulating v...
...trees and occasional st...
...serving the landscape...
...the appearance of...
...the happy medium...
...and clay. Mr. Hotson...
...of it, 15 of which is...
...and 140 under the...
...20 acres of this farm...
...to his father's...
...years that the present...
...seen at the helm, the...
...practically doubled, t...
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...most needy spots on...
...filled, but there are s...
...he could put in tile...
..."

"We never put in a



In for the Winter

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Books For Winter

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Book Dept. Farm and Dairy

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

HAVE you noticed the bright fruit on the different viburnum bushes, such as the black haw, highbush, cranberry, and Viburnum lantana? The viburnums are worth growing for their autumn fruit and coloring.

Fine specimens of dahlias and ladioli in all colors were abundant this year. These two plants deserve to be planted in greater variety than they usually are. They furnish an excellent fall flower for all sorts of purposes.

Is the entrance to your home attractive? Things that are always new in the country are entrances to farmsteads. These should at least be clean, orderly, and well laid out. The lawn is more pleasing if it is kept clipped and if it contains a few shrubs and trees.

The value of spraying was demonstrated again this year in the case of small apple crop. One orchardist who has no fruit this year, on account of the spring frosts, has given his orchard as good care as if it contained plenty of fruit. This is the right spirit and will mean a good crop another year.

Proper grading is necessary in order to get the best prices from many crops. This is especially true of apples and other products that sell on appearance. A few poor apples in a lot will lower the selling price to that of the poor apples. Better sell No. 1 and No. 2 stock in well graded packages.

Has any preparation been made to keep birds about the place this winter? Birds should be fed when there is heavy snow or when the winter feed is scarce. There is a good old Scandinavian custom, which might be followed here with pleasure and profit, of putting a sheaf of wheat out occasionally during the winter to feed the birds. Try it. The fun of watching the birds will pay for the trouble.

The Fall Clean Up

ON many farms it is the custom to put off the work of cleaning up in general until spring. Old tops and other crop refuse are left scattered around in the orchard and garden. The weeds that have escaped the cultivator are left standing and old boards and rubbish are left in the fence corners where they have been accumulating throughout the summer.

By leaving things in this condition provided for many of the insect pests which attack our fruits and vegetables during the summer time. For instance, click beetles and many other injurious insects pass the winter in the shelter of grass, weeds or rubbish in fence corners. Club root of cabbage, early blight of potatoes, and paracarus rust on other plants, besides many other pests, are greatly assisted through their winter by leaving the tops of their host plants on the ground after harvesting. Weed seeds which drop from standing plants during the winter are blown over the acre and their dispersion greatly assisted. Many insects pass the winter in the ground. Wire worm and white grub are examples of these. If the garden is left unworked and undisturbed, their food supply is not cut off and the best possible conditions are allowed to prevail for bringing them safely through the winter.

In the spring we have Arbor Day set apart for planting trees and shrubs and other desirable plants. In the fall we should spare a day for pulling undesirable things up and destroying them. It is not necessary to wait, however, until such a day is legally set apart. Let us each plan to take one or two half a clear the rubbish out of all the fence corners, gather all the old tops and dry weeds from the orchard and garden and make a great bonfire of them. Let us throw our garden up into ridges with the plow. Old Jack Frost will then have a fair chance at the little pests that cause us so much trouble during the summer time.—R. D. C.

Storing Winter Squashes

E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College

SQUASH is one of the most valuable winter vegetables, and when fully ripe and properly stored will keep until spring.

Only well ripened squashes should be stored and those should be gathered before frost, as a frost of average severity will impair their keeping qualities. Never pull squashes from the vines, but cut them off with a knife, leaving about an inch thick of stem attached. If the skin or shell is not hard, keep the squashes in small piles and uncovered during the day, but covered during the night.

The furnace room is the best storage, but any dry place having a temperature of 55 to 75 degrees is good. Racks or shelves should be provided, so that the squashes will not be over two in thickness. The success of keeping the squashes from decaying depends largely upon high temperature and dryness. The dryer the warmer the air in the storage room, the longer the squashes will keep. A potato or vegetable cellar is ordinarily a poor place to store squashes.

POULTRY



Fattening the Poultry

IN England and Canada the favorite method of preparing fowl for market is by fattening. In the United States it is more common to closely confine the birds in small pens and feed heavily. The most common method of fattening, in both Canada and the United States, is to ship the birds to market without any special preparation. These unfattened birds are always glut on the market, along in the fall of the year and a source of loss to both dealers and farmers. Either cack fattening or pen fattening are much in advance of fattening at all.

A suitable fattening ration has as its basis feeds rich in fat, such as corn meal, damped with sour milk. During the fattening period, the digestive organs of the fowl are put under a severe strain and the bacteria of sour milk are particularly valuable in keeping the digestive apparatus in good order. A fattening ration that has been found particularly satisfactory and which is recommended by the Experimental Station at Orono,

Maine, is made up as follows: Corn meal, two parts; ground oats, one part; middlings, one part; wheat scrap, one part, all by weight. Mix these with sour milk to make sloppy. When the birds are first put in the fattening coops, they should be treated with lice powder and then brought on to full feed gradually. They may be fed six meals daily, and in no case should food be withheld for more than after they are satisfied. For at least 24 hours before killing, all food should be withheld and clean wa—only water should be given. No method of fattening is used, during the last 24 hours, the birds should stand on clean wire, so that they cannot, because of hunger, eat their droppings and thus undo the work of the cleaning period.

The Black Hamburgs

"I want to keep, say, a dozen of the general purpose hens. I have a bias in this respect as a matter of fact—namely, with Are they profitable? I should like to get some other kind"—E. D. Ontario Co.

The Black Hamburg has the reputation of being a prolific layer. Some claim that under favorable conditions they will equal the Leghorn in production, although a few poultrymen prefer Hamburgs in preference to Leghorns. Hamburgs are very partial to wide range.

We would hardly call the Hamburg a general purpose fowl, in that it goes more to eggs than to meat. The general purpose breeds, such as Rhode Island Reds, B. I. Reds, and so forth, are perhaps the best all-round birds for both table use and egg production.

Just About Geese

GEESSE have a number of peculiarities which are interesting. The sexes are equal, geese pair as become very much attached to the mate, seldom proving unfaithful. They attach themselves to their home. They are grazers, their bills being provided with sharp, iron locking, serrated edges, designed to readily cut and divide vegetable food. In Europe the liver of the goose is covered with hard, bile-like projections pointing towards the liver, which serve to quickly and surely sweep the bits of grass and leaves from the throat.

Geese graze from time immemorial has been considered a somewhat remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, joints, sprains, etc., and the Hebrews prefer it to lard for cooking purposes. In Europe the liver of the goose is sold to pie makers, who make the well known pies. As high as a dozen in paid in Europe for the livers. Geese are the cleanest fowls, being very particular about condition of the floor. They are quick to appreciate the care and attention they receive, and soon learn to hate their attendants. In China geese are bred for a high price, but its most common use is for the table in the country to any great extent.

Mistaken Love

Ganders occasionally take very peculiar freaks, such as conceiving violent attachment for some inanimate object as a door, a stone, a cart wheel, a plow, or something of similar nature, when they will spend the greater part of their time sitting beside it in its company.

Should the gander be separated from his mate and placed with another, he will seldom accept of a substitute. The old mate is anywhere within hearing distance, and even when entirely removed from the premises, frequent takes some time before he will become reconciled to his mate.

What the Farm Co.

WHAT the Farm Co. Directly to the farmer. The bulletin containing the study carried on in effect 1913 by the Office of Farm Management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is sure to determine the part of the farmer's life furnished directly by the data presented concern dust, fuel, and the use of figures are also given of value of the food and value of which becomes when considered in the quantity furnished by the facts presented here is assisted by a more general subject.

Studies were made in which three were in the general farming section. The typical dairy section. The average annual fuel, oil, and shelter

The So

This artificial pond is now a great convenience for the boys who are the old summer families visited which \$91.97 was furnished by the farm and \$37.00 the average value per acre of \$56.08, of which \$42.00 is added by the farm and \$14.08. The average a use of the farmho is \$125 per family. The cost of this is fully covered in the town of New York.

The house labor is chiefly by members of the household. The average cost of person, that is the value and its preparation, was the cost of board and fuel. Of this sum, 23 per cent. was actually cash by the farm. The result of these is that the farmer's cost of personal cash expenditure is reduced by what is in food production; in fact, the source adds as much to the income of many farmers as it takes from the rest.

If it were not for contributions by the farmer, his cash expenditure would not have been so small. Extensive investigations in farming the average labor income probably differs in

What the Farm Contributes

WHAT the Farm Contributes Directly to the Farmers' Living," is the title of a bulletin containing the result of a study carried on in the summer of 1913 by the Office of Farm Management of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to determine the value of that part of the farmer's living which is furnished directly by the farm. The data presented concern the food products, fuel, and the use of farmhouse. Figures are also given showing the value of the food and fuel bought, the value of which becomes important when considered in relation to the quantity furnished by the farm. The facts presented here will be supplemented by a more general study of the subject.

Studies were made in ten localities, of which three were in cotton-growing sections, two in the corn belt, two in general farming sections, and three in typical dairy sections.

The average annual value of food, fuel, oil, and shelter per person for

primary farm wages, but in addition to this he has the products contributed by the farm.

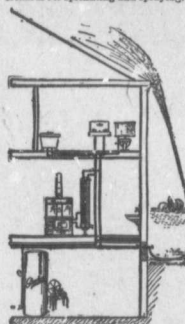
Of the 483 families visited, 72 per cent. were those of the owners of farms and 28 per cent. were tenants. The average size of the farm owner's family was 4.7 persons and of the tenant's 4.4. The comparison of the food products used on owned and rented farms shows that the tenants buy eight dollars' worth of food less per person annually than the owners. Tenants depend largely on the farm for food. Owners have both labor and capital income and hence have more with which to buy food.

The Provincial Plowing Match

THE annual Provincial plowing match under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association will be held on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Friday, November 5th, commencing at 9 a.m. Large and valuable prizes will be offered. In addition to

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It brings down the cost per dozen of eggs, because it makes hens lay more eggs to the bushel of feed. It lowers the cost per pound of dressed poultry, because it develops the cockerels quickly.

Pratts Poultry Regulator acts gently but directly on the digestive organs, tones up the liver

and puts the birds into fine healthy condition.

The herbs, seeds, and other food elements that birds get in foraging are necessary parts of their feed. Supply these food elements by using Pratts Poultry Regulator and the results are at once shown in improved health and lots of eggs.

Try it on your flock at our risk. Money refunded if you are not satisfied.

See postages and larger money saving sizes up to 25 lb. pails, \$2.50. All all dealers on our Money Back Guarantee.



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Pratts Lice Killer—a fine powder harmless to fowls, sure death to vermin.

"Poultrymen's Handbook,"—180 pages of live poultry information. Worth \$1.00, sent for 10 cents.

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SALE OF GUERNSEYS

An opportunity to buy some of the best dairy cows in Ontario will be at the sale of F. NICHOLSON SCHWATZ, SUTHERLAND FARM, CROSBURG, ONT. on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st. Young grade Guernsey cows, milking, and others with calf. Also imported jersey bull and bull calf, a great opportunity for some dairymen to improve his herd.

The Source of a Neighborhood's Ice Supply.

This artificial pond is on the farm of Watson Bros., Mississauga Co. One such a pond is a great convenience where a natural ice supply is not handy. Probably, however, the boys who have just been in swimming, value the pond more highly in the good old summer time.—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

of the families visited was \$129.74, of which \$91.97 was furnished directly by the farm and \$37.77 purchased. The average value per family was \$95.08, of which \$491.17 was furnished by the farm and \$173.91 purchased. The average annual value of the use of the farmhouse was found to be \$125 per family. The importance of this is fully appreciated by the family in the town or city paying more rent.

The house labor was performed chiefly by members of the family, only per cent. being hired. The average annual value of this labor was \$303 per family.

The average cost of board for each person, that is the value of the food and its preparation, was \$10 a month. The cost of board and lodging was \$4.92. Of this sum, on the average only 23 per cent. was paid out in actual cash by the farmer.

The result of these studies shows that the farmer's cost of living in most cash expenditures is very materially reduced by what the farm furnishes in food products, fuel, and house rent; in fact, the income from his source adds as much to the real wealth of many farmers as does the income from the sale of farm products.

If it were not for those products contributed by the farm without any real cash expenditure, a great many farmers would not have a comfortable living.

Extensive investigations relative to the profits in farming indicate that the average labor income of the farmer probably differs little from ordi-

ary farm wages, but in addition to this he will be given exhibitions of tractors on November 3rd, 4th and 5th, showing the capabilities of modern machinery in tilling the soil. For instance, some of the light tractors will plow several furrows, besides pulling a harrow and seeder all in one sweep. It is expected that this will be the largest and most interesting meeting of the cultivators of the soil ever held in Canada.

Coming Events

The Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario will hold its 49th Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibit at St. Mary's, Ont., Jan. 12-13, 1916. A full list of prizes has been prepared for the exhibit of butter and cheese, and the dairy herd competition awards will be presented as usual.

The annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association will be held at the Parliament Buildings—Toronto, on Tuesday, November 9th, commencing at 9 a.m. A number of vegetable experts, including several from the United States, will be present and deliver addresses. This association is making rapid progress in all the different lines of work it has undertaken. Two important features of work undertaken this year are vegetable field crop competitions and experiments in the production of long-growing seed. Single fare rates on the standard certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 8th, returning not later than the 15th.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our bona fide subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

An Appreciation

MR. J. J. Kelso, who supervises the care of Neglected and Dependent Children in Ontario, writes us as follows:

"Farm and Dairy is becoming famous as a 'home-finder and certainly deserves the thanks of all who love children, for its voluntary and unremunerated work. On behalf of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province, I wish to express the highest appreciation of your 'good services. The issue of Oct. 7 is most 'interesting and attractive."

Thank you Mr. Kelso. The appreciation of yourself and others who are rendering noble service on behalf of the homeless little ones of our land would be sufficient reward for any effort the editors of Farm and Dairy may have made to assist you in your noble work, were it not that we have already been sufficiently repaid in the doing of it. A good deed is its own reward. And then Our Folks, without whose cooperation we could have done nothing in finding homes for these little ones, also deserve a large portion of the credit for the good work done.

Land Question at Bottom

FOR a solution of the housing problem in cities, four of the nine members of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which recently investigated social conditions in the United States, recommended that—

Special attention should be given to taxation in order that land should, as far as possible, be forced into use and the burden of taxation be removed from home owners.

For a solution of the agricultural landlord and tenant problem, they found it necessary to recommend—

The revision of the taxation system so as to exempt from taxation all improvements, and tax unused land at its full rental value.

For a solution of the problem of unemployed men, they found after long investigation that whatever else may seem to be necessary, the one thing that cannot be neglected is—

The forcing of unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

In short whatever industrial question they studied relating to social unrest, they found the land question at the bottom.

About Farm Commissioners

WHEN Premier Borden first announced that a commission would be appointed to enquire into agricultural conditions in Canada, a group of Ontario farmers were asked by one of the government's representatives if a certain prominent pork packer would be acceptable as their representative on the commission. It never seemed to occur to this official that the farmers of Canada would desire to be represented on the commission by men of their own calling. Why, whoever heard of such a thing! Where could even one farmer be found who could qualify for such a responsible position!

The average government official, even among those elected by popular vote, does not seem to realize that the farmer's viewpoint has widened in the past few years to such an extent that the farmer of to-day is interested in all phases of the nation's welfare. They forget that in the organization of great cooperative concerns, farmers have received a wonderful education in questions pertaining to business, finance and transportation. They forget that the greatest grain country in Canada, if not the greatest in the world, was organized and is owned and operated by Canadian farmers. They forget that through their clubs and granges, farmers have educated themselves on social and economic problems. Through these various agencies, many farmers have been fitted admirably to take their places on the Royal Commission as representatives of the farming community. What is more, the organized farmers of Canada will not be satisfied to be represented by any, except such of their own number as they may consider qualified for the position.

Mental Food

THERE is a vast volume of reading matter entering Canadian homes that is unfit for perusal by our boys and girls—and the old folks too for that matter. The laws of the land are very stringent in safeguarding the physical food of the race; so stringent that adulteration and the use of poisonous preservatives is now practically eliminated. The mental food that comes in magazines and books is not so easy to reach through government agencies and a censorship on the impure and the vile must be established by parents themselves. Literature that is absolutely obscene is prohibited the use of the mails, but the plainly obscene in literature is not so great a menace as that in which the "devil doth in shining robes appear," and the vilest sins are sugar coated.

These thoughts have been suggested by the casual reading of several stories in a magazine circulating widely in Canada, and we know, entering the homes of hundreds of Our Folks. There are many magazines in the same class as this one, accepted as standard and their place in the home unquestioned. It was the wisest of all teachers who said, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." The class of reading that we give our children largely inspires their thoughts and, consequently, affects their character. The reading matter that we permit to enter our homes should be more than merely harmless. It should be uplifting and ennobling.

What the Farm Contributes

UNDER this heading, we publish elsewhere a study conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine just how much the farm contributes directly to the farmer's living. These studies were made in ten localities, representative of all sections of the United States. It was found that the average annual value of food, fuel, oil and shelter per person for the families visited, was \$129.74, of which \$91.97 was furnished directly by the farm. The average value per family, furnished by the farm, was \$421.17.

A person in the city paying rent, readily sees the dollars and cents value of the use of the house on the farm. The farmer, we believe, seldom considers the rental value of his home as an item to be credited to the farm. Similarly the city resident who pays out dollars and cents to the green grocer, milkman and butcher, recognizes the value of this produce used in the farm home, more clearly than does the farmer himself. Both of these items, house rent and food, and on some farms fuel also, should be considered in figuring the relative profits of farming as compared with other lines of business. The items that the farm contributes directly to the living of the farmer may often swing the balance in favor of the farm.

Farming with Little Capital

"MY brother and I have one thousand dollars between us. We have had little experience in country life, but we would like to farm. Our plan is to buy a dairy farm and start easy. We will need no hired help, as both of us are strong and husky. Can we succeed?"

This letter lay on our desk several days before we answered it. We did not want to discourage these young men. Neither did we want to get them into difficulty by ill-advised encouragement. Finally, we told them that starting out as they planned, they had not one chance in a hundred of succeeding on the farm. One thousand dollars might be ample capital for making a start on a grain farm, but it would not go far toward equipping a dairy farm, to say nothing about buying the land in the first place. We gave these young men the usual advice—to hire out with some good farmer and get more experience and more money before making a start as independent farmers.

Farming is becoming more and more a capitalistic business. Twenty or 40 years ago men stood a much better chance to succeed without capital than they do to-day, and even then it was only the ones with unusual ability who succeeded, and they had to travel a road beset with many hardships and privations. The tendency, however, is to forget early hardships, to ignore changed conditions, and consequently the general advice of those who have succeeded to young men who propound questions to them such as are propounded to us, is to go and do likewise. To all who have an ambition to farm, but who have limited capital, however, we still say, go slow. Better wait and get more capital, along with experience, and then probably it is advisable to make the first start on a rented farm.

WHEN we think of homes can we refrain from adding a special note of respect for those brave women in the Dominion who have seen their husbands depart for the war and also keep the home against their return? Many of the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand soldiers are married. There must be women on lonely prairies, remote wheatfields, barren sheep farms, who "run the show" with little help, or even alone. News is scant, letters are rare. No watcher in England has quite to equal the gallant patience which pulls a woman through an experience like that.—The Spectator.

A Book Worth

"N Pastures Green" is a book of wit, humor and very readable prose. It is the work of the late E. K. Ridd, and is a collection of his letters and sketches of his life. The book takes the form of a year's happenings in the life of a Middlesex county farmer. It is explained by the author's opening paragraph which wishes to learn of farming may find interest him, but these pages for perusal does so at his peril. The whole work is a collection of the open pages of the life of a farmer in the country. It is a book of sketches of country life, and an appreciation of the life of a farmer. The book is chock full of good will to all men.

But there is a running all through the book an appreciation of the land movement. A paragraph of the preface of the book is the spirit and object of

"At this time, when the world more and more is turning its back on the land, it is not hesitate to advance as possibly good advice. If I had my not be a vacant farm in Canada before the war, who are out of work, resources, would I spend the idle winter they could be reared on the land, and make the soil. At the present have many victims are as blameless as fire or any

is not to be care government would be take in voting on the purchase of a million for the relief of distress. It will many victims of the world can the volume of past who are in authority better than get the on the land, wherever their own food, clothes. This suggests that will soon be one of the greatest of our age. get back on the land. The Single Tax Association write to me to express to be accomplished. conclusions, though being the most the logic. Nothing in has ever happened I will stop antagonizing their perfect theory. their dreams fulfilled than they expect. tion of land is immense than any one suppose brought about by logic of events. The back on the land, made bold to trouble column with so frank personal affairs

A Book Worth Having

"**N Pastures Green**" is fresh, inviting, humorous, philosophical and very readable. It is the latest book by Peter McArthur, the son of Ekfrid, and is largely a compilation of his letters in the Toronto Globe and The Farmers' Advocate. The book takes the form of a journal of the year's happenings on the Middlesex country farm where the author lives. The spirit of the work is explained by the author himself in his opening paragraph: "The man who wishes to learn the human side of farming may find something to interest him, but the man who consults these pages for scientific information does so at his peril."

The whole work thrills with the love of the open spaces, the joy of communion with nature. We who live in the country cannot read the sketches of country life without a new appreciation of the joys and blessings of the farmer's lot. The book is chuck full of optimism and goodwill to all men.

But there is a deeper meaning running all through the volume. It is really an appeal for a real back-to-the-land movement. The concluding paragraph of the preface voices the spirit and object of the work.

"At this time, with the business of the world more completely disorganized than most people imagine, I do not hesitate to advise every one who can possibly go back to the land, to go. If I had my way there would not be a vacant farmhouse in all Canada before the snow flies. Men who are out of work and have some resources, would find it cheaper to spend the idle winter on a farm, and they could be ready by spring to begin to make their living from the soil. At the present time, our cities have many victims of the war who are as blameless as the victims of a great fire or any similar disaster. They must be cared for, and our government would be making no mistake in voting an appropriation for the purchase of a million bags of flour for the relief of distress at home. It will be many years before the business of the world can be resumed in the volume of past years, and those who are in authority can do nothing better than get the unemployed back on the land, where they can earn their own food, clothing and shelter. This suggests that the land problem will soon be one of the most pressing in Canada. How are people to get back on the land? My friends of the Single Tax Association need not write to me to explain how this is to be accomplished. I admit all their conclusions, though as a weak human being I resent the perfection of their logic. Nothing in my experience has ever happened logically. If they will stop antagonising people with their perfect theory, they may see that the dreams fulfilled much sooner than they expect. The nationalisation of land is immeasurably nearer than any one supposes, and it will be brought about by the blundering logic of events. The people must get back on the land, must! must! must! The work of education undertaken by Henry George and his disciples, is now practically complete. The time has come for action. People must have access to the land—the one source of production. If the people of the cities turn towards the land, where they can provide for themselves, it will not be long before a more just and as humanly possible, will be accorded to them. Land-hunger will force a solution of the land problem. The time for dissertations on abstract justice is past. It is to stimulate the land-hunger of the made bold to trouble readers of this column with so frank a statement of my personal affairs at the present

time. If you are looking ahead with terror to the long winter, you should make up your mind that before another winter comes, you will be as well provided for as I am, with the fruits of your own labor on the land. 'Back to the land' should become a slogan of power. I trust that those who are in authority, and who will have the task of caring for our victims of the war, will give it their earnest attention."

The volume may be had through I. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, at \$1.50. We know of no book issued in recent years more well worth reading.—F. E. E.

Do We Want City Farmers?

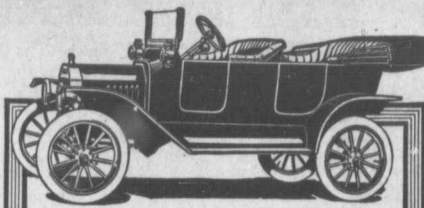
EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—The Mayors of cities and municipalities of Canada in convention assembled a few months ago, recommended that the problem of the unemployed be solved by assisting men to the land by a gift of 40 acres of virgin soil and a \$500 loan. Since that recommendation has appeared in the press as to whether or not a city man could make a living on 40 acres of land with the loan mentioned. Not a word has been seen of the farmer's side of the question,—not even in the agricultural press. I would ask, is it desirable to crowd the city's unemployed to our farms?

First let us consider the economic side. Every man who leaves the city to take up a farm means that if, as a farmer, lose a customer and have another competitor. It is coolly proposed by the mayors of our municipalities that the government assist to provide this extra competition for the farmers. How, I would like to ask, would manufacturers meet a similar proposition? Would it not be just as easy for the government to establish a few big manufacturing concerns as to lay out and finance a few thousand small farms? But they would never think of doing so. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association would immediately be heard in protest. They would point out the large sums of money already invested in manufacturing industries, and the fact that the profits of these investments would be endangered by such additional competition. Never a word about the still greater sums invested in our Canadian farms that would certainly be rendered unprofitable by such an increase in the production of farm products as these city farmers would cause. We as farmers should oppose any such measure.

Just a word on the possible profits. A 40-acre farm might be all right if situated near a large and good market. The city man then stand a chance to make a decent living. But the proposal is that these 40-acre farms be out in the prairie, far from markets of any kind. Under these conditions, city men might eke out an existence not quite as good as that enjoyed by the lowest peasants of Europe, but they could not raise a family as self-respecting Canadian citizens would like to do.

I claim that we do not need any more men on our farms. The fact show that there is no under-production of farm products. If there were under-production, prices would be higher and the profits of farming would increase to the point where people would be flocking to the land without any other inducement or assistance from the government. This is the situation as seen by—"A Plain Farmer."

Corn cannot be ripened properly in the greater part of Quebec province, but it can be sufficiently matured to make excellent silage.



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SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA**

OUR FARM HOMES



MORALS and manners must be sown like spring wheat.—Capt. J. W. Gambler.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY
Copyrighted 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company
(Continued from last week)

THEY stood awkwardly a moment, while Brassy stepped over to speak to Hulda and the judge.

Just the sight of Clem brought up Mary's pulse. A few hours before she had thought that he had passed out of her life forever. Now the familiar square face with its myriad of lines running into the corners of his eyes brought a new feeling over her. She thought of the many things the people of Curryville had said about him after his disappearance. He had stolen into their hearts more than they had realized. Once Mrs. Kiggins, when she wasn't telling about her remarkable psychic powers, had said that he could be of more comfort than anybody in the world when a person had the toothache. And one time Marshal Jukes had said that there was some comfort even in Clem's beating a person at checkers if he never crowed about it afterward. Slowly all this dawned on her, and though her heart tingled at Clem's presence she still hesitated—a feminine something still held her back. As she looked at him she could not help remembering how he had carried her out of the flaming house in his arms, saving her life, and how she never thanked him. She wished to tell him this, but still something kept her quiet.

Clem looked at her soberly a moment. "Have they had no good fires since I have been away?"

Mary laughed and the feminine something was wiped away. "No, we haven't had anything good since you went away."

They started down the street together. "I ran away to enjoy myself," said Clem, "and nearly every hour of it has been misery. I am so glad to get back that I don't know what to do. You couldn't run me out of Curryville now with a prod. But an hour ago I didn't think that way. An hour ago I said I don't know how it is that people have that stubborn thing in them that makes them fight back when they know that they are wrong. Tell me about everything."

"Well, I left, and the rest of the time I have been trying to get back. But that ain't what I want to talk about. Did you really miss me, Mary?"

Mary reached over for answer and did what women have done for so many ages: she patted him on the arm. And he understood, as men have for so many ages.

Before they knew it they were at

her house and had turned in and seated themselves on the porch. They sat in silence for a few minutes, then Clem leaned toward her, and as the light from the window cut across his face Mary could read a new expression in the lines. Suddenly Clem spoke, so suddenly as to startle her. "I am a fool. That's what I am—a plain unvarnished fool. Nobody but a fool like me would have run away from Curryville trying to find happiness. I learned a lot of things



Where the Near East and the Far West Meet.

An immigrant from Galicia, the east of some of the fiercest fighting of the war, in his peaceful surroundings on the prairie.

"I found out that a fellow can't go out and hunt for happiness. When he swabs out his sun and goes out he won't ever get a shot at it; but he will hang his gun over the door and be patient happiness will come and settle down on his gate-post."

"I was a fool for running away, and I suppose I will be a bigger one in another minute. I am going to tell you something that will surprise you. This is it: I love you!"

Mary looked properly surprised. "From the day I showed you through the fire house I have loved you." At mention of the fire house Clem straightened up with pride. "But you seemed so far away that I did not dare hope for anything better than just a smile now and then. I ain't much on education—I ain't going to say that I never had a chance, because that's no excuse for a man to make—but I am studying and trying to be somebody. It's mighty hard trying to be somebody alone. If I had some one to help me—if I just

had you to help me I could be another man—something. Now I am going to say something else that may make me a bigger fool than ever. It is this: Mary, I love you, and I want you to marry me!"

Mary's mind went tumbling off into space. She wanted to give herself to him at once; to say, "I am here—take me, I am yours." But instead, out crept a hand that glided into his. That was her answer. That was all that was needed. Not a word was spoken.

Just then two figures appeared on the lawn. One was stout and swung along with joyful abandon; the other was slim and came noiselessly—as Brassy detectives. The stout one was

As the steps of Brassy and Rencie crunched on the lawn there was a stir on the porch, and when the two came up Clem's flushed face was in shadow, while Mary sat at the other end of the bench demurely fingering the end of a ribbon. But her father's eye had not been deceived.

"Jumping crickets, but I never saw you two here," breezed Brassy. "I won't bother you, don't worry."

"Oh, my girl, do you know I am real dippy about Curryville? One thing, it's got Clem, and another thing it won't have Fordyce much longer. Don't you think your mother would like to live here—in a little vine-covered cottage with a cat sleeping in the sun on the front porch?"

"She would love it!" exclaimed Mary, and the three drew together to

You couldn't get me away again if you tied my feet."

Hulda had crept up to the yellow crack, and Clem's slipped across to meet it.

"I'm not a fit sister for you to come back to, but I'm going to be. And I'm not going to be so piteous and faultfinding any more and I'm not going to wait till you're dead to let you know that I love you, either. This thing of waiting till the horse is stolen is—"

A step sounded on the porch and knuckles rattled at the door.

"You answer it, Hulda," said Clem, having an idea who was coming.

Hulda gave her old straightening shake and opened the door. It was Kick Oody with one shoulder sagging down. "It's a present for you, Miss Pointer," he said, and backed off the porch.

"Land sakes alive, what can it be? And who'd be givin' me a present this time of night?"

Eagerly she pulled off the wrapper, revealing a camel-cot smoothing iron.

"Clem Pointer, ain't that just like you!" she exclaimed, turning her head away and raising the hem of her skirt to her eyes. "You just stay your eyes!"

Clem closed his eyes, Hulda tiptoed around the table and bent over him.

"Now," she said, "you take this in the kitchen and look at it any more till morning. If I was any happier I'd—" but she could say no more.

Clem rose and started for the kitchen. At the door he stumbled and

spilled in astonishment. With a shrill cry of delight Garibaldi had leaped on his shoulder.

THE END.

Common Birds Useful to Farmers

HOW many of us are familiar with the various bird families which are most common around the farm? As a rule we do not consider these birds of much value; in fact, we think of them more frequently as destroyers of property. Much valuable information to the contrary, however, is contained in a bulletin, Bulletin 630 of the United States Department of Agriculture. In order that Our Folks may become more familiar with the subject, we intend publishing from week to week a brief description of various birds as gleaned from this bulletin.

Whether a bird is beneficial or injurious, depends almost entirely upon what it eats. Within certain limits birds eat the kind of food that is most accessible, especially when their natural food is scarce or wanting. Thus they sometimes injure the crops of the farmer who has unintentionally destroyed their natural food in his improvement of swamp or pasture. Many species live almost entirely upon insects. It is thus evident that is the course of a year the destroyer is an incalculable number of insects and it is difficult to over-estimate the value of their services in restraining the great tide of insect life. Many, too, maintain life practically on weed seeds, and here again is another useful function.

The Bluebird

The first species we shall study in the bluebird family is the eastern bluebird, one of the most familiar and welcome of our feathered visitors, is a common inhabitant of all the States east of the Rocky Mountains from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border. In the Mississippi Valley it winters as far north as southern Illinois, and in the east as far as Pennsylvania. It is one of the earliest northern migrants, and sometimes has been seen in habits, it frequents orchards and gardens, and builds its nests in cav-

ities of trees, crannies, or boxes of bluebird holes so far as known of preying upon about 21 per cent grasshoppers 22, various other number of birds about six per cent remainder of the are more or less few predators, to nine per cent large consumption and caterpillars is done this offense called. The vermin hoppers is very and September, make up about 53% So far as it is concerned the blue-



harmless. The on- ful product in the of a few blackberry these probably rather than cultiv- loving is a list of who were found at berry, juniperberry, triageberry, gre- creper, bitterwe- berry bush, false sarsaparilla, sun- rose haws, sorrel, asparagus. This l- the bluebird depen- or garden to supply easily, or encourag- some of these plan- are highly orname- be induced to mak- premises.

OUR HOMES

Why Girls D

I LIVE on a farm of a country town. I will not give the because I would be this neighborhood if to become known or published. That is a good enough to give Home Club.

I am a young bac choice, but necessity prefer to be a young are many young me in the same boat and are found on the farm and in the factories. myself, I will give all.

Many of these you as I have intimated, lied. There are many ladies that I would want to get married are right. The stand- damsels was expressed one of them: "I had good times and I did marry until my husband as good a home as leaving."

This stand does not about us. Our lady- ently want to start in

ties of trees, cranberries in farm build- ings, or boxes provided for its use. The bluebird has not been accused, so far as known, of stealing fruit or of preying upon crops. Beetles constitute 21 per cent of the whole food, grasshoppers 22, caterpillars 10, and various other insects nine, while a number of spiders and myriapods, about six per cent, comprise the remainder of the animal diet. All these are more or less harmful, except a few predaceous beetles, which amount to nine per cent. In view of the large consumption of grasshoppers and caterpillars we may at least condone this offense, if such it may be called. The destruction of grasshoppers is very noticeable in August and September, when these insects make up about 63 per cent of the diet. So far as its vegetable food is concerned the bluebird is positively

harmless. The only trace of any useful product in the stomachs consisted of a few blackberry seeds, and these probably belonged to wild rather than cultivated varieties. Following is a list of the various seeds which were found: Blackberry, chokeberry, juniperberry, pokerry, partridgeberry, greenberry, Virginia creeper, bitterweed, holly, straw- berry bush, false spikenard, wild sarsaparilla, sumac (several species), rose haws, sorrel, ragweed, grass and asparagus. This list shows how little the bluebird depends upon the farm or garden to supply its needs and how easily, by encouraging the growth of some of these plants, many of which are highly ornamental, the bird may be induced to make its home on the premises.



thers and fathers left off. The young men of the neighborhood who can start in where their fathers left off, are already married. They inherited farms or were taken into partnership in the business. The most of us are not so happily situated, and knowing the attitude of the girls on the question, we are too proud to ask them to marry us and work with us to establish homes. The most of us will have to remain single a good many years before we can marry on the above conditions.

An Opinion from Another Quarter

AFTER perusing Percival B. Wolmsley's letter in reply to the "Mignonette," which appeared in the September 16th issue, I would like to ask him a question or two. The first one is, does he think that the average working man, under present conditions, has a big enough interest in Canada to lose, to warrant him being forced to risk his life to defend it? The second question is, how can he say with truth, "That the government of President Kruger in the South Africa was succeeded by a real freedom when one considered the following, that the working class of that country they reside in?" If you want proof here it is.

What is a slave? Fardenberg describes it very good. "A slave is a being who is forced to work for the benefit of another," and that applies whether the force is applied directly, i.e., as in the slave days of the southern states, or indirectly as it is to-day by the method that I call savagery. If we will take the trouble to trace out the evolution of man from as far back as we can get a trace, to his present position in the world, we find that scientists roughly divide that period into four parts: first, savagery; second, barbarism; third, feudalism, and, lastly, the system of to-day dominated by capital.

Under savagery we are told that the tools with which man produced his necessities of life were very simple and that the product of the toil of the barbarian was shared in common. Under feudalism a trifle higher state of life was reached. Under feudalism the feudal lord and his retainers were the ruling class and the majority of the people were serfs. It would take too much space here to trace the descent of man in detail from the free man of the savage age to the serf of feudalism. But the fact remains. At that particular period when feudalism was merging into capitalism, we find the tools with which the wealth of the period was produced, very simple compared with the complex machinery of to-day. The average working man of those days owned his own tools, and the product of his toil when applied through those tools to raw material was his own. In contradistinction to that, what do we find to-day? That the workers have gradually been deprived of their machinery of production and that that machinery has become the property of another class, who have the sole right to say whether that machine shall be used or not. What is the result? That the workers have only one thing that they can do. They are forced to sell their power to labor to the class which owns the machinery which produces their necessities of life, and that class only

(Concluded on page 13)

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OUR HOME CLUB

Why Girls Don't Marry

I LIVE on a farm near the outskirts of a country town. We have a factory two, but for the most part our town is supported by farm trade. I will not give the name of the town, because I would be very unpopular in this neighborhood if my identity were to become known once this letter is published. That is, if the editor is good enough to give it a place in the Home Club.

I am a young bachelor, not from choice, but necessity. I would much prefer to be a young husband. There are many young men in this locality in the same boat with myself. They are found on the farms, in the stores, and in the factories. It speaking for myself, I will give the grievance of all.

Many of these young men, myself as I have intimated, want to get married. There are an equal number of young ladies in the locality who also want to get married—if conditions are right. The stand of all of these damsels was expressed recently by one of them: "I have always had a good home, and I do not intend to marry until my husband can offer me as good a home as the one I am leaving."

This stand does not seem reasonable to us. Our lady friends apparently want to start in where their mo-

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1454—Ladies' Blouse.—This blouse is made of a light material, possibly silk or fine cotton, with a high collar and long sleeves. It features a decorative yoke and a buttoned placket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1459—Ladies' Dress.—A long-sleeved dress with a high collar and a fitted bodice. It has a decorative yoke and a buttoned placket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1431—Ladies' Dress.—A long-sleeved dress with a high collar and a fitted bodice. It has a decorative yoke and a buttoned placket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1448—Ladies' Blouse.—A long-sleeved blouse with a high collar and a decorative yoke. It has a buttoned placket and a small pocket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1455—Ladies' Blouse.—A long-sleeved blouse with a high collar and a decorative yoke. It has a buttoned placket and a small pocket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1456—Ladies' Blouse.—A long-sleeved blouse with a high collar and a decorative yoke. It has a buttoned placket and a small pocket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1457—Ladies' Blouse.—A long-sleeved blouse with a high collar and a decorative yoke. It has a buttoned placket and a small pocket. Size: 34 to 44 inches bust.

1460—Lady's Skirt.—This is an eight-gored skirt and is quite wide, measuring about 5/8 yards at the lower edge. Such materials as poplin, wigwag, serge or gabardine are being used quite freely for skirts this season and the one here shown should make up nicely from almost any of these. Three inches from the ground is about the average skirt length at present. Six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure.

147—Girl's Dress.—We must not overlook mother's little girl, as she figures quite prominently in the fashion world. A very practical style for every day is shown herewith. It is simple of construction and very neat in appearance. This skirt fits up nicely in almost any of the materials shown for children's wear. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.

146—Costume for Misses and Small Women.—Large collars on dresses have not become a thing of the past, as is plainly evident in this model. The collar and cuffs of contrasting material are all the trimming necessary and the pockets on the skirt tend to break the severe lines. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

146—Ladies' Dress.—Yokes and chemises are being worn with many waists again this season and sleeves are long. Plaids and stripes are much used, also velvets. This costume should make up nicely in velvet with sleeves and chemise. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

146—Ladies' Dress.—The skirt portion of this chic little costume has a double box pleat, back and front, and the remainder of the side pleated in effect, thus becoming to many children. In this model, too, the sleeves, chemises and belt are of contrasting material to the body of the dress. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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The Upward

Travel Thru God's
"The everlasting scattered, did bow: He b: lasting."—Heb. 8:1
That morning across and down the valley of the Colorado, the moment to which had looked forward had dreamed. I thought who had seen had asked to describe it was indescribable.

No human tongue give an accurate stupendous canyon, less deep canyons, sheer cliffs, lofty peaks and gorges after night, at least than the eye can realize.

My first impression tense fear, I could not that the depth of shadows crept up an enveloped each gleam burnished crest. The early morning was beautiful of all the effects, before the deep reds, the soft brought out in the Over and over again kept coming, that wonder, majestic work. Whether it was, the erosion going, whether it was, whether it was, heaval, when those de-

God's power that cau- All the time His liming, changing, a building. Strong in faith, can we not with this, that it is lining our lives, more than any other, however awe-inspiring. Then also amid all of sorrow, confusion or failure, His way everlasting. I N.

The Conservation
Mr. J. E. M., in F. Home.
WE are living on only a small h of the foot of a hill, but, as a cowbo have things fixed up in a shirt," so he says, personal note will be such a large tank in of the kitchen, with little lower than the rest from the bottom of a sink level. Adjoining is a little lean-to in which parator and washing n a 14 horse-power eng and many being so, can easily run for just a few feet of pipe from the washing mach into the drain pipe. J from the corner of the revolving clothes line

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts—No. 4
God's Power

"THE everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow: His ways are everlasting."—Heb. 3:6.

That morning I had my first look across and down into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. It was a moment to which for many years I had looked forward, and of which I had dreamed. I had wondered why those who had seen it and whom I had asked to describe it had always said it was indescribable. Then I knew.

No human tongue nor pen could give an adequate description of that stupendous canyon. There are countless deep canyons, river gorges, great plateaus, sheer cliffs, dizzy heights, lofty peaks and grand mountains, mile after mile, stretching, farther than the eye can see, or the senses realize.

My first impression was one of intense fear: I could not look down into that mile depth. I could not even go near the edge. In the bright sun light, the effect of the whole was so vivid, so glaring, that I hated it. But by afternoon, as the coloring toned down and softened, I began to be able to appreciate the wonder and beauty of the whole. By sunset I was on the very verge, trying to imprint a memory-picture on the mind so that it would never fade away. The shadows crept up and up until they enveloped each gleaming peak and burnished crest. The deep blue of the early morning was one of the most beautiful of all the wonderful color effects, before the rich oranges, the deep reds, the soft browns, were brought out in the rising sun.

Over and over again the thought kept coming, that all that beauty, wonder, majesty were God's handiwork. Whether it was the work of ages, the erosion going on, the river working its way down, year after year, whether it was a mighty upheaval, when those deep abysses were made by the sundered earth, it was God's power that caused it.

All the time His fingers are fashioning, changing, destroying, upbuilding. Strong in the thought of this, can we not with calm and brave faith know that it is He that is fashioning our lives, more precious to His sight than any of Nature's marvels, however awe-inspiring they may be. Then also amid all the changes, joy or sorrow, conquest or defeat, success or failure, His ways and His love are everlasting.—I. H. M.

The Conservation of Mother
Mrs. J. E. M., in Farm, Stock and Home

WE are living on a claim, have only a small house nestled at the foot of a big north-west hill, but, as a cowboy expressed it, the things fixed up handy as a pocket in a shirt," so here's hoping the personal note will be pardoned. We sunk a large tank in the hill back of the kitchen, with the top just a little lower than the roof. By piping from the bottom the water is at the sink level. Adjoining the kitchen is a little lean-to in which are the separator and washing machine run by a 14 horse-power engine; the belts and pulleys being arranged that I can easily run the engine myself.

Just a few feet of pipe and the water from the washing machine was tapped into the drain pipe. Just a few feet from the corner of the lean-to is the revolving clothes line and a strong

platform, two posts with wide board on top for the clothes basket. We also utilized the hill as a step-saver by digging our cave into it a few feet from the kitchen door and on a level with the house.

A roomy home-made kitchen cabinet, made of left-overs from building and boxes, sand-papered and varnished outside, and enamelled inside, with built-in flour box and sifter, and white oilcloth covered board, ranks high among my step-savers.

Next is a little light home-made "double-decker" table, with a little rolling around each deck, mounted on rollers. Our living-room also serves as dining-room, and with the "double-decker" the whole meal goes at once. A bread-mixer, fireless cooker, food chopper, and self-heating iron are other cherished labor-savers. But paradox as it may seem in home-making conservation can be best accomplished by elimination.

Eliminate every single bit of work possible. Eliminate so much ironing by using crepe for underwear for the kiddies' rompers, for cushion covers, wash curtains, and so on, and by using sheets, pillow-cases, and towels, as taken neatly folded from the line. Eliminate all dust catching ornaments, all "too-good-to-use" things. Eliminate so much cooking by educating the family to eat simple puddings, fruit raw and stewed and well done cereals and stews a la fireless cooker. Provide three wholesome well-cooked lunches to be taken or sent to the field. This may not be easy where it is the custom, but keep cheery, be so better it is in every way, and after a little they really will see your point of view and think they did all along. Eliminate that "bugbear" of so many women's lives, the fear of "what strength with" live as befits your concern of what "Live as serene unplace the "Conservation of Mother" and the happiness of the family above all else.

An Opinion from Another Quarter

(Continued from page 13)
buys their labor when they are able to make a profit out of it.

A slave is a man who is forced to work for the benefit of another. In the face of those deductions, how can the statement be true, "That the government of President Kruger was succeeded by real freedom." Capitalism reigns supreme in the Transvaal to-day as it did of old. Wealth producers of Canada, remember that statement applies to you too, and my advice to you is, fight for Canada in every meaning of the term, but be sure when you have fought for and saved it that you get it and with it your full share of the wealth that you produce by your labor in it. Do not come back and allow the now owning class to give you a job if they want you, but take all jobs over by putting men in Parliament with that intention. Then operate Canadian industries by all for the greatest benefit to the majority. Do not allow conditions to remain as they are to-day with all industries operated by the working class so that the greatest benefits fall to another class while the working class themselves have to be satisfied with a wage that very often is below the standard necessary for a decent existence. If you allow the present system to continue after the war, the greater part of your privations will have been in vain.—E. B.

Mildew has been removed from white goods by soaking the cloth in strong soapuds and then wringing out the water, spreading the fabric on the grass in the sun. Repeat this if necessary.

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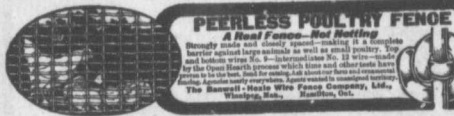
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- Mature Cows. 1 Lena Morozow, 12730 lbs. milk, 65 lbs. fat, 695 lbs. butter.-T. H. Dent, Woodstock. 2 Lavinia Ina's Girl, 6560, 59, 14094 lbs. milk, 527 lbs. fat, 666.75 lbs. butter.-Edward Scadding, St. Williams. 3 Lilly of Greenwood, 7285, 59, 15564 lbs. milk, 525 lbs. fat, 625.5 lbs. butter.-Noah E. Bender, Tavistock. 4 Louise Wynn, 7920, 59, 12040 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. fat, 605 lbs. butter.-G. A. McPherson, Wawan. 5 Netherlands DeKol, 7476, 79, 15417 lbs. milk, 616 lbs. fat, 600 lbs. butter.-J. S. Wason, Pine Grove. 6 Minnie May of Ormond, 9267, 69, 15, 289 lbs. milk, 483 lbs. fat, 602.5 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta. 7 Evergreen March 3rd, 12669, 59, 15,294 lbs. milk, 483 lbs. fat, 602.5 lbs. butter. Exp. Experimental Farms, Ottawa. 8 Trussie Albion, 8665, 79, 1322 lbs. milk, 469 lbs. fat, 599 lbs. butter.-T. F. Solly, Wexholme, B.C. 9 Lillian, 14199, 79, 12600 lbs. milk, 473 lbs. fat, 595 lbs. butter.-Hamilton Health Association, Hamilton. Four-Year Class. 1 Mary Korndyke Inka DeKol, 15025, 49, 361, 17154 lbs. milk, 483 lbs. fat, 576.25 lbs. butter.-George A. Foster, Foston. 2 Rosie Korndyke, 12840, 49, 16042, 11620 lbs. milk, 498 lbs. fat, 595 lbs. butter.-G. W. Lucas, Odessa. Three-Year Class. 1 Adelaide DeKol Springbank, 19706, 39, 791, 14972 lbs. milk, 578 lbs. fat, 722.5 lbs. butter.-T. H. Dent. 2 Aggie Burke DeKol, 15679, 39, 2942, 12771 lbs. milk, 523 lbs. fat, 659.25 lbs. butter.-Hospital for Insane, Hamilton. 3 Joseph Gray 3rd, 17034, 39, 15042, 11, 84 lbs. milk, 563 lbs. fat, 478.75 lbs. butter.-Dr. Experiment Station, Ottawa. Two-Year Class. 1 Edgemont Favorit Pieteritz, 21316, 29, 362, 12526 lbs. milk, 430 lbs. fat, 540.75 lbs. butter.-J. Riehbrough, Newton Brook. 2 Queen Pontiac Myers, 22174, 29, 3604, 12113 lbs. milk, 388 lbs. fat, 485 lbs. butter.-T. F. Solly, Woodstock. 3 Aggie Favorit Segis, 29001, 29, 1442, 8800 lbs. milk, 325 lbs. fat, 405.25 lbs. butter.-W. W. Wason, Pine Grove. 4 Evaline Wallace DeKol, 22187, 29, 2114, 12620 lbs. milk, 312 lbs. fat, 390 lbs. butter.-T. F. Solly, Woodstock. 5 Netherlands DeKol 2nd, 22704, 29, 624, 802 lbs. milk, 299 lbs. fat, 373.75 lbs. butter.-J. S. Wason. 6 Brookley Wagon, 26631, 29, 8454, 4296 lbs. milk, 258 lbs. fat, 372.5 lbs. butter.-W. N. Paterson, Kookiah, B.C. OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1915. 1 Lulu Kaye, 10533, 79, 3m. 234; 788.4 lbs. milk, 28.94 lbs. fat, 36.05 lbs. butter. 2 Daisy, 10534, 79, 3m. 235; 829.5 lbs. milk, 15.51 lbs. fat, 144.89 lbs. butter.-Daniel B. Tracy, Cobourg. 3 Fremont Alberta Korndyke, 11, 84, 79, 5m. 264; 478.7 lbs. milk, 26.14 lbs. fat, 32.67 lbs. butter. 4 Lady, 10535, 79, 3m. 264; 253.8 lbs. milk, 100.61 lbs. fat, 126.76 lbs. butter. 5 Daisy, 10536, 79, 3m. 264; 472.8 lbs. milk, 28.81 lbs. fat, 235.89 lbs. butter.-D. B. Tracy. 6 Bonaparte Ormsby, 8216, 59, 6m. 84; 682.5 lbs. milk, 34.68 lbs. fat, 39.85 lbs. butter.-D. O. Platt & Son, Hamilton. 7 Sara Homestead, 12673, 59, 6m. 41; 413 lbs. milk, 30.12 lbs. fat, 23.59 lbs. butter.-Peter S. Arbogast, Stillsburgh. 8 Sara Homestead, Avondale, 12515, 59, 6m. 504; 463.7 lbs. milk, 17.41 lbs. fat, 21.77 lbs. butter.-John McEwan, Howick, Ont. 9 May Echo Darkness, 10335, 79, 3m. 82; 637 lbs. milk, 17.43 lbs. fat, 21.67 lbs. butter.-F. B. Mallory, Brantford. 7 Sarah Mechtilda, 8652, 59, 3m. 274; 442.3 lbs. milk, 17.25 lbs. fat, 21.84 lbs. butter.-John McEwan, Howick, Ont. 8 Teutonia Bae, 16934, 59, 6m. 174; 423.0 lbs. milk, 16.09 lbs. fat, 20.15 lbs. butter.-O. C. Gough. 9 Elias Pontiac Hermes, 12156, 59, 3m. 284; 454.8 lbs. milk, 14.46 lbs. fat, 18.08 lbs. butter.-Arbogast Bros., Bebringville, Ont. 10 Meadowbrook Queen Korndyke, 12461, 59, 7m. 241; 281.0 lbs. milk, 14.10 lbs. fat, 17.52 lbs. butter.-Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa. Senior Four-Year Class. 1 Netherlands Favorit, 14766, 49, 11m. 12; 683 lbs. milk, 14.41 lbs. fat, 23.01 lbs. butter.

- 30-day record; 49, 1im. 1d.; 2302.0 lbs. milk, 76.81 lbs. fat, 94.76 lbs. butter.-Colony Farm, Keswilde, B.C. Junior Four-Year Class. 1 Bell Ormsby, 18338, 49, 3m. 94; 490.0 lbs. milk, 20.20 lbs. fat, 25.34 lbs. butter.-D. O. Platt & Son. Senior Three-Year Class. 1 Meta Pauline, 21254, 39, 3m. 64; 660.8 lbs. milk, 19.28 lbs. fat, 24.75 lbs. butter. 2 Lady record; 39, 3m. 64; 1105.8 lbs. milk, 29.43 lbs. fat, 40.23 lbs. butter. 3 John record; 39, 3m. 64; 2321.2 lbs. milk, 31.92 lbs. fat, 327.40 lbs. butter.-Joh. Steinacker, Stratford. 4 Tidy Favorit DeKol, 22334, 39, 6m. 244; 321.8 lbs. milk, 25.53 lbs. fat, 23.59 lbs. butter.-Arbogast Bros. 5 Lynn Pontiac Day, 22486, 39, 7m. 44; 410.5 lbs. milk, 15.12 lbs. fat, 22.65 lbs. butter.-Arbogast Bros. 6 Lady Aggie Netherlands, 20399, 39, 11m. 5d.; 359.4 lbs. milk, 16.58 lbs. fat, 21.35 lbs. fat. butter.-Arbogast Bros. 7 Hill-Crest Pontiac Homestead, 27740, 39, 6m. 11d.; 474.8 lbs. milk, 24.76 lbs. fat, 18.45 lbs. butter.-G. A. Broehen. 8 Brarburn Kornika Pieteritz, 22121, 39, 6m. 194; 379.2 lbs. milk, 13.07 lbs. fat, 15.34 lbs. butter.-Ben. H. Thompson, Boharm, Saskatchewan. 9 Colony Pauline Canon, 21307, 39, 10m. 9d.; 589.9 lbs. milk, 11.75 lbs. fat, 14.60 lbs. fat. 30-day record; 39, 10m. 9d.; 1607.7 lbs. milk, 40.50 lbs. fat, 60.65 lbs. butter.-Colony Farm. Junior Three-Year Class. 1 May Echo Model, 26559, 39, 1m. 20d.; 641.1 lbs. milk, 31.15 lbs. fat, 36.42 lbs. butter. 24-day record; 39, 1m. 20d.; 1399.9 lbs. milk, 41.72 lbs. fat, 52.15 lbs. butter.

- 30-day record; 39, 1m. 20d.; 2639.9 lbs. milk, 48.09 lbs. fat, 207.50 lbs. butter.-F. B. Mallory. 2 Laura Netherland Angrie, 21540, 39, 3m. 20d.; 426.3 lbs. milk, 15.10 lbs. fat, 23.89 lbs. butter.-Arbogast Bros. 3 Bessie Queen Snow Ball, 22911, 39, 1m. 5d.; 511.4 lbs. milk, 15.39 lbs. fat, 19.97 lbs. butter.-F. B. Mallory. 4 Meble DeKol 2nd, 22827, 39, 3m. 15d.; 372.2 lbs. milk, 13.40 lbs. fat, 15.80 lbs. butter.-Edward Baker, Winchester. Senior Two-Year Class. 1 Manor P. H. Purvis, 2689, 39, 2m. 12d.; 355.1 lbs. milk, 15.34 lbs. fat, 15.67 lbs. butter.-Gordon S. Gooderman, Clarkson. 2 Lewis Bag Apple Korndyke, 26329, 29, 10m. 8d.; 326.2 lbs. milk, 12.41 lbs. fat, 15.51 lbs. butter.-Dr. A. A. Farewell. 3 Brarburn Dairy DeKol, 22527, 39, 11m. 4d.; 566.8 lbs. milk, 11.04 lbs. fat, 13.61 lbs. butter.-Ben. H. Thompson. Junior Two-Year Class. 1 Brarburn Topay Canon, 22538, 19, 11m. 2d.; 395.3 lbs. milk, 14.55 lbs. fat, 18.19 lbs. butter.-G. A. Broehen. 2 Hill-Crest, 26100, 19, 11m. 2d.; 369.0 lbs. milk, 13.33 lbs. fat, 16.17 lbs. butter.-G. A. Broehen. 3 Brarburn Pet Canon, 22560, 29, 3m. 6d.; 355.0 lbs. milk, 12.02 lbs. fat, 15.01 lbs. butter.-Ben. H. Thompson. 4 Garrie Connor DeKol, 24870, 39, 4m. 4d.; 353.4 lbs. milk, 11.22 lbs. fat, 11.11 lbs. butter.-Edward Baker, Winchester. 5 Idylwild Echo Isoco, 29793, 39, 5m. 4d.; 305.2 lbs. milk, 9.93 lbs. fat, 11.89 lbs. butter.-James Seymour, Uda. 6 Brarburn Arta Korndyke, 22529, 39, 11m. 26d.; 277.9 lbs. milk, 8.49 lbs. fat, 12.87 lbs. butter.-Ben. H. Thompson.

Special Record Made at Least Eight Months after Culling. Junior Four-Year Class. 1 Pieter's Leila DeKol, 23292, 49, 6m. 30d.; 264.3 lbs. milk, 9.48 lbs. fat, 11.90 lbs. butter.-Dr. A. A. Farewell. The records of 33 cows and buffers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit during the months of August and September. Lulu Kaye makes a splendid showing in the mature class with 35.05 lbs. butter in seven days, and 144.39 lbs. in 30 days, giving her third place in both the seven day and 30-day divisions. Her best day's milk was 211 lbs. Edith Prescott Alton Korndyke also stands very high with 32.67 lbs. in seven days, 225 lbs. in 33 days and 235.39 lbs. in 60 days. Jenny Bonaparte Ormsby comes in 60 days with 30.85 lbs., being her fifth record of over 30 lbs. made in consecutive years. I believe that no other cow in the world has equalled this performance. It is worthy of note that her record this year was made in August, probably the most unfavorable month of the year, and that she was not dry before calving.

SALE DATES CLAIMED. Clearing out sale of Holstein, William Slaght, Maple Stock Farm, Beaton, Ont., October 27, 1915. P. Nicholas Schwartz will hold a sale of Guernsey cattle at Sutherland Farm, Co. Huron, Ont., the latter part of October. Definite announcement later. Sale of pure-bred stock at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Oct. 28th, 1915. H. Bollett, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Tavistock, Ont., Dispensary class of Holsteins, December 9th, 1915.

DILLON CARRIERS, STALLS & STANCHIONS, MILK TUBS, ETC. THE DILLON Oshava. THE LOCK IS CONSTRUCTED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE MORE PRESSURE THE COW PUTS ON THE STANCHION, THE TIGHTER IT HOLDS. THE HINGE AT THE BOTTOM IS FORGED OUT OF THE BARS OF THE STANCHION SO THAT THE BARS FORM THE HINGE, MAKING THE STRONGEST HINGE ON ANY STANCHION MADE. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE COW TO OPEN THE STANCHION, AND YET IT IS EASILY OPENED WITH ONE HAND EVEN WITH A HEAVY MITT ON. STANCHIONS MADE IN 3 SIZES, 8 IN., 7 IN. AND 8 IN. WIDE. FITTINGS SUPPLIED FOR EITHER CEMENT OR WOOD FLOOR. DILLON STALLS. THE simplest and strongest style of stall made. For connection our stalls we use our new patented steel clamp, which only requires one bolt to make the joint absolutely rigid. This bolt which holds and tightens the clamp, goes through the pipe, making it impossible for the joint to pull apart. Either stalls or stanchions can be supplied separately. Stalls also furnished for wood floors, but unless otherwise ordered we will send them for cement. We supply the end to complete the stalls at the end of a row, without extra charge. DILLON'S SELL DIRECT You Save The Agent's Profit. When buying from us you don't have to help pay an agent's salary or his expenses. Send for our catalogue on any of our lines. It will give you a good idea of what improvements you can make for a small outlay. R. DILLON & SON 27 Mill St. - OSHAWA, Ont. We also manufacture - cow pens, hay tools, hardware specialties, litter carriers, etc.

WE PAY FREIGHT IN ONTARIO

are, \$4.50 to \$7; stockers, \$4.75 to \$6.50; and canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Milk cows were slower than for some time past but prices remained firm and even higher on choice cows, which went from \$75 to \$100; medium to good, \$60 to \$75; common, \$45 to \$60; and primers, \$30 to \$100. There were fewer calves this week than the week previous and prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$11.

Lambs sold firmly at \$9.50 to \$9.75; and lambs \$7.50 to \$9; yearlings \$8 to \$4.25; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy sheep and bucks, \$4.25 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.50. The last week 3,600 hogs were recorded on this market as compared with 5,736 a year ago. As a result of heavy shipments, prices were steadily down and are now quoted as cars, \$9.75 to \$10; light hogs, \$8 to \$9.50; f.o.b. country points, \$9.25 to \$9.50.

A NEW RECORD.

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I am advised through preliminary reports that the cow Milanhrose Dalmery De Kol 14244 has broken the record for fat production in the junior four year class of the division covering tests begun not less than 90 days from freshening in seven consecutive days 23.69 lbs. fat from 42.2 lbs. milk. She freshened at the age of 4 years 3 months and began her test 29 days from freshening. Her prior record, begun 7 days from freshening, is 22.76 lbs. fat from 63.1 lbs. milk. Her sire is Sir Hengerveld De Kol Abbeker 9779, her dam is Netherland American De Kol 9260. She was bred by Mr. Merritt Wilcox, Moravia, New York; and she is now owned by Mrs. Sabana, C. E. Elms Center, New York. In the junior four year class of the "eight months division" the champion is Crest Fontaine Girl 14393 whose record began 353 days from freshening in 27.12 lbs. fat from 406.6 lbs. milk.—Malcolm H. Gardiner, Supt. A. B.

A FIVE YEAR AYRSHIRE RECORD.

LILY OF WILLOWMOOR, bred and owned by J. W. Ellis, Redmond, Wash., has just finished her fifth consecutive official record for Advanced Registry, making a cumulative record of 64,391 lbs. of milk and 3,352.35 lbs. of fat, with 3.84 per cent. fat average for the five years making her the five year champion of the breed.

This record is worthy of study, in that it shows to a remarkable degree the steady quality of the Ayshire cow, giving an average of 12,911 lbs. of milk and 672.4 lbs. of fat for five years, she now stands in first place as a long-term cow.

The record is valuable as showing the necessity of giving a remarkable amount of milk and butter fat record, with a calf each year for five consecutive years. In this respect, a cow must have a constitution which is characteristic of the Ayshire breed.—C. M. Winslow, Secretary, Brandon, Vermont.

SPOCKMEN will notice that in all classes at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, several extra sections have been added, and increased prizes are offered. The extra sections in the same classes are three, get of sire, and mare, and two of her progeny. There will be three prizes \$40, \$30, \$20, for three, get of sire, in each class, and two prizes of \$25, \$10, for mare, and two of her progeny in all classes excepting Clydesdales where the prizes are \$20, \$25, \$10.

To the dookery class, considerable additions have been made: Stallions foaled in 1913; stallions foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914; brood mares yield more milk tested previous to Jan. 1, 1914; mare foaled in 1914 and mare foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914, being the noticeable changes of classification. In this class the regular prizes will be increased 20 per cent. by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, and gold medals will be given for specials. Heavy draught horses will also be offered greatly increased prizes, according to the prize list just issued.

The Prize of Value prize—1st, \$35; 2nd, \$15 will be given to the best stallion and two females of any name registered in the exhibitor's name. All three animals must be of the same breed. For all other classes prizes have been increased and five prizes are offered in many sections.

For Shorthorn bull calves, senior and junior, which are additional sections to the prize list, there are eight prizes ranging from \$25 to \$5. There are also prizes for Hereford bull calves, senior and junior, and to each class of the four heifers, and section, namely, Three, get of one sire, has been added. For grades and crosses of any beef breed, the prize list has been increased.

ed \$5, there now being five prizes in each section.

There will be no prize given for export cows this year.

Each of the prizes for Shorthorn dairy cattle is increased \$5, while the classification is unchanged. Grading and Holstein cows and heifers are granted more money in each section and to each class. There has been added senior and junior bull calves, with five prizes, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10. Four prizes are offered for Jerseys, each being \$5 of an increase, while there is no change in the prize list for Guernseys.

For grades the prizes have all been increased materially. Breed specialties will be offered the same as formerly.

MAPLE STOCK FARM SALE.

In a letter from Mr. William Slaght, one of the prominent Holstein breeders of Norfolk Co., for the last number of years, he writes as follows:

"On Wednesday, Oct. 14, I will sell my entire herd of pure bred Holsteins, 54 heifers and cows, 5 beautiful young bulls. All will make show bulls. Also the grand stock bull, Woodland Schulling Sarcastic, a perfect bull, he handles like a cat and glove, is smooth, and square as a block. His calves are coming handsome and uniform—75 per cent. heifers. He was first prize as a two-year-old in a strong class at the Toronto Exhibition in 1912, and has since developed a quality of superior yearlings and calves are from this sire, and cows are bred to his best bull. I have and get a catalogue to get the breeding of these cattle as I am giving up farming. I will sell my best black roan mare, a shiery of all kinds to run a large farm. These matched teams of horses, one of them is a pair of black roan mares, 1411 sisters, and just alike. Will make 1400 lbs. horses, riding two and three. One pair of Hackney sows, one pair marked easy alike (four and five), good in all harness. One good work horse (seven and eight), full brothers. One chestnut sorrel liver, mane and tail, Hackney, perfect driver, ranging four, one two mare and Percheron colt by her side.

All stock, implements and machinery are in first class repair and in good order. Don't forget the date. All trains met at Waterford."

William Slaght, Bealton, Ont.

THE H. F. HERD BOOK COPY.

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—Volume IV of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Year Book will be ready for distribution about October 29th. In accordance with the motion passed at the last annual meeting of the Association charge \$1 per copy will be made for this volume. Those desirous of obtaining same should make application to the secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

WHAT GRADE HOLSTEINS CAN DO

By Malcolm H. Gardiner.

The Holstein-Friesian Association does not enter in its Advanced Register any records of grade cows but now and then a grade is officially tested, and the results show the great advantages to be derived in the grading up of the common cattle the country by the use of pure bred Holstein-Friesian bulls. A notable instance of this comes to hand from Michigan, where Mr. H. W. Crawford of Rumley, tested a grade Holstein-Friesian cow under the supervision of the Michigan State Agricultural College. Professor A. O. Anderson, "the officer in charge of official test work in Michigan, has sent me a copy of the breeder's report. The test, which shows that this cow produced in seven consecutive days 22.8 lbs. of milk containing 2.607 lbs. of butter-fat. One hundred and four pounds of milk, and three and three-quarters pounds of butter per day—three times what the average common cow of Michigan shows at her best—she can easily be the owners of common cows to set up and take notice.

The above is an example of what a full-blooded, grade Holstein-Friesian cow can do under favorable circumstances. In Michigan but when the common cow of a few weeks-old grade Holstein-Friesian calf can do so well it can be seen that the Holstein-Friesian bull and having as dam a grade Holstein-Friesian cow, showed well developed mammary glands at birth, that it began yielding true milk at seven days old, and that at four weeks old the production had increased to one true milk night and morning. The doctor adds that the calf is being exhibited at the fair and is being regarded as a remarkable instance of inherent Holstein-Friesian dairy qualities.

MAPLE STOCK FARM SALE OF HOLSTEINS

30 Registered Heifers and Cows



30 Pure-breds

5 Young Bulls

Wednesday, October 27, 1915

Cattle will be sold at 1.30 p.m. As I am giving up farming, everything will be sold. Now is your chance to get cows and heifers which we have carefully bred and selected for the past eight years. You buy them on Oct. 27th, at your own price. There are also eight head of splendid horses besides implements and machinery of all kinds to run a large farm.

Send for catalogue and get the breeding of these cattle. Sale will commence at 10 a.m. Lunch provided at noon.

WILLIAM SLAGHT, BEALTON, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred Are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by Nether Hall (good line—2541—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q. (Phone in house) 1-1

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS Flock established many years ago, by the late Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes for sale in any quantity, all recorded. Strictly no grades handled except by order. PETER ARKELL & CO., Proprietors, TEESWATER, Ont. P.O. Box 164 and C.P.R. Station.

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Bears and Bows of breeding age. A choice lot of Young Pigs, just ready to work.

F. J. McCALPIN, Korgold Stock Farm, GANANOQUE, ONT.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BROHTE, ONT.

Brooders of high-class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, offers for sale, a Choice Young Bull, born May 17th, 1915 out of a 28th 3-yr.-old Dam and sired by Dutchland Star, born sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the World's champion 3-yr.-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application.

E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

HOLSTEINS 19 Bulls, 50 Females. One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Segin Pontiac Implicate, whose first tested daughter holds the 1, 14, 32 and 60 day milk records for Canada, for a senior 2-year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Segin. Another by a son of Pontiac Komrade for a 20 lb. dam.

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FOR SALE 70 head of Steers and Heifers, one and one-half to two and one-half years, in good condition. Apply to E. C. DAHMS SHAWVILLE, QUE.

AVONDALE FARM We have a dozen YOUNG BULLS from high record dams up to 32 lbs., sired by our King Pontiac and Woodcrest Fettle bulls; several extra good ones fit for service. Prices low to make room.

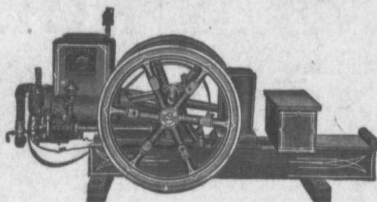
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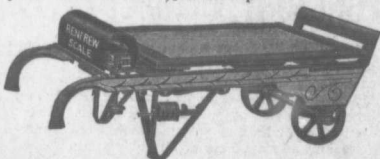
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The RIGHT Roof

You need it NOW. A copy will be mailed, prepaid, to your address upon request. This illustration shows pages 6 and 7. Here are shown the "Oshawa" and the "George" galvanized steel shingles, which lock securely on all four sides, making a roof that is practically one continuous sheet of steel—Fireproof—Rain-proof—Wind-proof—Lightning-proof.

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