

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 23

1913



STOCKERS: A FEW OF THE THOUSANDS THAT ARE NOW GOING TO UNITED STATES MARKETS

The trainloads of cattle that are passing from Canada to the United States each week constitute but one evidence of the great changes that the new United States tariff is working in Canadian agriculture. These changes are proving revolutionary in character. Owing to their vast importance they are discussed at length in this issue of Farm and Dairy. The conclusions given are the result of personal investigations on both Canadian and United States markets by the editors of Farm and Dairy. The illustration herewith shows a group of stecker cattle on the Toronto market waiting to be loaded on board cars for Buffalo.

- Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

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

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Canada Still Has the Advantage of Contiguity

HIGH CLASS HORSES IN DEMAND ACROSS THE BORDER

Two Authorities, one a Canadian and one in the U. S., Express their Ideas on Prospects for Trade, to an Editor of Farm and Dairy. Our Imports and Exports Discussed.

FOR the year ending March 31st, 1913, Canadians imported from the United States, 16,915 horses, while we sold to the United States only 1,781 horses. On the face of it, this does not look much like a trade in horses, even with the U. S. duty down to 10 per cent. straight instead of \$30 a head to 25 per cent. as formerly. When in Toronto recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy called on Mr. Wm. Read, sales manager of the Horse Department at the Union Stock Yards, and one of the best authorities in Canada on horse markets.

"That 10 per cent. duty," said Mr. Read, "looks to me like a barrier for an inferior type of horse crossing the line. I believe, however, that we may sell some of our better class heavy draft horses and real high-class harness horses at United States points. I should say that heavy draughters that will range from \$250 to \$350 here, would go well over there.

"Wealthy people in the United States are coming back to the horse, and hence my faith in the United States markets for high-class harness horses and saddlers. They had the auto five years before we had, and consequently it is in more popular use. Rich people want something that is exclusive, and they get it in the horse."

A UNITED STATES OPINION

The following day we paid a visit to Mr. Daniel Taylor, of the Granddall Horse Co., Buffalo, who has from time to time handled many Canadian horses. "Our market is dull now," remarked Mr. Taylor, "but from about the middle of next January on to June we will be able to sell almost any kind of a horse on the Buffalo market. I have had communications from several Canadian horse dealers in the last week, but have told them not to ship till January.

"Of course, the highest classes are always in demand. Yesterday I sold a heavy gelding for \$375, and sold a pair of draught horses for \$705."

In speaking of Canadian versus

western horses, Mr. Taylor said: "Your Canadian horses are in rather thin flesh but hard when they reach us. They are long-haired and don't make as good an appearance as the western horses. General contractors and teamsters, however, will take the Canadian horse every time, as they know that they can start it right work without hurting it." Western horses, on the other hand, have to be bled until they are in condition. Hairy-legged horses are not popular on this market.

"I anticipate that the reduced duty will enable us to do much more trading in Canadian horses to the detriment of our market for horses from the western states."

It will be noticed that neither of these men appear to be appalled by the large number of horses that we import from the United States when talking of Canadian trade. Here is the reason: The trade that we import up to a total of 16,915 horses has practically nothing to do with Eastern Canada or the Eastern States. They were almost all horses going into the Canadian West from the Western States. The Eastern states have been accustomed to buy their horses from the West, just as Eastern Canada has been accustomed to ship horses to the Canadian West. The lower duty gives Eastern Canada a chance to cross the line to the Eastern U. S. market at nominal expense, save freight charges the Ontario has been paying for the long western haul, and have an advantage over the Western States men in the freight charge saved.

Probably as Mr. Read predicts the trade will be mostly in high-class horses. This class of horse is the most profitable to produce. And what is more natural than that Eastern Canada horsemen should find their market right across the border instead of shipping all the way to the West? Many Canadian horsemen will pass into the United States in the next six months, and at a profit to the breeder and farmer.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

New

THE reduced States tariff on October 1st has placed many mill pockets of our country. They will establish on a better basis for years.

The contention that two markets proved in a struggle of grain, more carloads of cattle head, and imported such as hay, farm milk and cream border or have States buyers. It stiffened and our benefit.

United States large centres, Montreal, but has "strits" also, had of produce at prices and have Canadian buyers vance their prices their trade. This case in spite of that many large

both sides of the line not as yet had a size up the new size. It is going to require considerable time to adjust themselves new channels of conditions involved.

Because of the reaching importance of the new market that have been editors of Farm and during the past to have visited the market centres of such as Buffalo, Toronto, and Montreal, as the Government refuses at Ottawa, in a

to gather at first authentic information concerning the change of conditions. In addition, we have asked our correspondents at country points report from their districts. From all sides come same tale. A revolution is taking place in methods of market farm produce. Ho

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Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1913

No. 43

New Prosperity for Canadian Farmers

THE reductions in the United States tariff that went into effect on October 4th, are going to place many millions of dollars in the pockets of our Canadian farmers. They will establish farming in Canada on a better basis than it has occupied for years.

The New United States Markets Absorbing Immense Quantities of Our Live Stock and Other Products—The Dairy Situation Likely to be Revolutionized—Our Export Cheese Trade May be Wiped Out.

The States. The duty remaining on cheese and butter will prevent much of either product crossing the border this fall. Nevertheless all these products are going to be considerably affected in various ways.

The contention of our farmers' organizations that two markets are better than one is being proved in a striking manner. Millions of bushels of grain, more particularly oats, hundreds of carloads of cattle, comprising many thousand head, and immense quantities of other products, such as hay, fruit and dairy products such as milk and cream, have already passed over the border or have been contracted for by United States buyers. Prices in all these lines have been stiffened and our farmers have been reaping the benefit.

This revolution will extend it is yet too early to determine. Eastern stockers, for instance, are going over to the States in such quantities that farmers in the Canadian west who have been drawing on the east for cattle to which to feed their surplus feed are wondering how they are going to face the new situation. The removal of the duty from milk and cream is already creating such a demand for these products, especially on the part of such cities as Detroit, Buffalo, New York and Boston, it is going to have a far-reaching influence on our dairy industry.

So great has been the export already of beef and dairy cattle, our farmers should take care not to sell too close. It is evident that we are in for a period of high prices for some years and it will be well for us to govern our actions accordingly. Do not kill the goose that will be needed later to lay the golden egg.

United States buyers have invaded not only our large centres, such as Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, but have gone through many country districts also, have bought hundreds of carloads of produce at advanced prices and have forced Canadian buyers to advance their prices to hold their trade. This is the case in spite of the fact that many large firms on both sides of the line have not as yet had a chance to size up the new situation. It is going to require considerable time for them to adjust themselves to the new channels of trade.

In some lines the changes will not be as great, at least this year, as many expect. The duty of 10 cts. a bus. that still remains on wheat, is going to prevent much of an export trade in wheat to

Consumers in Canada are going to be hit hard. In periods of scarcity on the other side our farm produce will be in great demand across the border and prices will advance on this side. In seasons of scarcity in Canada prices will remain high because the Canadian duty will keep out the foreign surplus. It is only natural to expect soon to be raised in our prices for a reduction in the Canadian duty on farm products.

This issue of Farm and Dairy is a "Markets Special." In it we have endeavored to give, in the various departments, the fullest possible information as to how the various lines of farm products are likely to be affected.

THE DAIRY SITUATION
In the cheese and creamery lines of this issue will be found a report of the great changes that are likely to result to the dairy industry from the increased shipments of milk and cream to the States. For many years our exports of cheese have been one of the outstanding features of the dairy industry. It is now predicted that our export trade in cheese is likely to disappear within the next few years. There are many reasons for this, not the least of which is the fact that the advancing prices being paid for beef and the apparent certainty that prices for butter in Canada are going to rule high for some years, may lead many farmers

The Revised United States Tariff on Canadian Products

Article	Former U.S. Duty	New U.S. Duty	Canadian Duty	Imports from U.S.	Exports to U.S.
Cattle.....	\$2 to \$175 a head to 275%.	Free	\$12.50 per head valued at 850 or less 25% general 2,106 head	20,250 head	88 head
Sheep.....	75c each to \$1.50	Free	25% a doz.	239,743 head	5,340 head
Pigs.....	\$1.50 each	Free	25% a doz.	5,697 lbs.	88 head
Eggs.....	10c a doz.	Free	25% a doz.	13,158,538 doz.	5,340 head
Wool.....	10c a bush.	Free	10c a bush.	85,053 bush.	616 bush.
Flax.....	10c a bush.	Free	10c a bush.	5,200 bush.	53,307 bush.
Flaxseed.....	10c a bush.	Free	10c a bush.	8,083,391 bush.	13,419 bush.
Wheat.....	10c a gal.	Free	Free for feed	83,161,663.	87,142,287.
Barley.....	10c a gal.	Free	2c a lb. to 275%.	12,098,039 lbs.	2,475 lbs.
Oats.....	10c a gal.	Free	17 1/2%		809,360 gals.
Feed.....	10c a gal.	Free	17 1/2%		7,939 gals.
Milk.....	20%	Free	17 1/2%		898,432.

CONDITIONAL FREE LIST

Wheat.....	25c a bush.	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	616,283 bush.	8,234,530 bush.
Flour.....	25c a bush.	25c a bbl.	60c a bbl.	59,013 bbls.	29,913 bbls.
Potatoes.....	25c a bush.	10%	10c a bush.		

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS STILL DUTIABLE

Horses.....	\$30 to 25%	10%	\$12.50 to 25%	16,915 head	1,781 head
Butter.....	50c a lb.	25c a lb.	40c a lb.	1,100,431 lbs.	304,053 lbs.
Cheese.....	50c a lb.	25c a lb.	40c a lb.	771,454 lbs.	201,682 lbs.
Beef.....	50c a bush.	5%	50c a bush.		
Pork.....	50c a bush.	5%	50c a bush.		
Oats.....	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	303,541 bush.	1,726,580 bush.
Barley.....	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	41,378 bush.	773,281 bush.
Beans.....	25c a bush.	25c a bush.	25c a bush.	80,118 bush.	2,219 bush.
Hay.....	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	10c a bush.	35,473 tons.	1,621 tons.
Honey.....	10c a gal.	10c a gal.	10c a gal.	59,199 bush.	4,367 lb.
Straw.....	10c a gal.	10c a gal.	10c a gal.	1,131 tons.	6,410 tons.
Feed.....	10c a gal.	10c a gal.	10c a gal.		862,312.
Fresh vegetables.....	25%	15%	20%		
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears.....	25c a bush.	10c a bush.	40c a bbl. (apples)	\$1,813,654.	\$12,024.
Berries.....	25c a qt.	25c a qt.	25c a lb.	\$974,000.	\$99,905.
Grapes, per cub. ft. Free.....	25c	25c	25c a lb.	822,521.	
Poultry.....	10c a lb. live.	10c a lb. live.	10c a lb.		

Wheat flour and potatoes, though subjected to duties now, will be free should the Canadian Parliament see fit to remove duties on the same. United States produce coming into Canada. Other implements and many other articles not produced on the farm. Under the old tariff the average rate of duty on imports was 40 per cent. The average rate on imports into the United States under the new schedule will be 26 per cent, the lowest rate that has existed in the United States in a quarter of a century. The average rate of dutiable goods coming into Canada is 30% per cent.

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to raise more beef animals by sending their cream to the creamery and using their skim-milk for the calves. In any event it may be well to take a look here at the cheese situation.

THE CHEESE TRADE

The cheese trade in Canada is likely to suffer the most severely of any. As far as the tariff is concerned, however, it is going to suffer indirectly rather than directly. The reduction in the United States duty on cheese from 6 to 2½ cts. a lb., is not going to encourage the shipment this year of much cheese. The placing of milk and cream on the free list, however, is going to draw away from many factories so much of their raw material, it promises to spell disaster to many factories.

Except in seasons of over production cheese will not cross the border even with the reduced duty standing at only 2½ cts. a lb. At present, for instance, cheese is selling in Canada at approximately 13 cts a lb. By the time the duty of 2½ cts. a lb. and shipping charges, are added to this, this cheese would cost the wholesaler laid down in New York, about 16½ cts. a lb., which is higher than the prices now ruling over there. Another factor that must be considered is the fact that our cheese is not of the character generally preferred across the border and the size of the cheese is about double that which is in demand in the States. We will have to make several changes in such respects as these before our cheese will become popular on the other side.

THE SHORTAGE IN MILK

The main effect of the new situation on the cheese market is going to be caused by the difficulty of obtaining enough milk at the factories. "At the opening of the season this year," said Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, of Lovell & Christmas, Montreal, to one of our editors, "scores of cheese factories in Ontario were on the verge of closing their doors. They kept on in the hope that there might be an improvement in conditions. Instead of their being an improvement the new tariff situation is going to make conditions worse than they have been for years and many of these factories will have to close. In the Brantford district and all along the St. Lawrence front, where farmers are already commencing to ship their milk and cream across the border, it is going to be difficult for many factories to obtain the milk they need. Some factories in the Huntingdon

and Cowansville districts of Quebec will be affected in the same way. The shortage in the supply of milk and cream that will be caused by the new United States demand, will probably force our cities to increase their prices for both products. Other farmers will be induced thereby to ship their products to the cities, thus affecting still more factories.

THE GREATEST DANGER

"The greatest danger I see, however," said Mr. Ballantyne, "lies in the fact that buyers from the western States are now competing with buyers from western Canada for dairy heifers and milk cows. Car loads of dairy animals have already gone across the border and the country is being scoured for all that are left. It is true that many culls are being sold, but many good young animals are also going out, and this promises to make a great shortage in the supply of milk next season."

Mr. James Alexander, the well known cheese exporter of Montreal, verified what Mr. Ballantyne had said. He stated that one man had recently shipped 16 cars of dairy animals from eastern Ontario in the vicinity of Alexandria, to the west, and 25 cars to New York State. Mr. D. Drummond, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, pointed out that dairy animals were going over to the States in considerable quantities, even before the duty was removed. Last April a train load was taken out of the Huntingdon district, Quebec, by a large company in New York City, handling certified milk. This company paid as high as \$200 a head for a couple of choice grade heifers. Now that the duty has been removed our Ontario and Quebec supplies of dairy animals are likely to be still more rapidly depleted. What the effect on next season's supply of milk will be can only be guessed. However, the situation is not as bad as it might be in view of the fact, as was pointed out by Dairy Commissioner Ruldick, that the animals that are going across the border will increase the supply of milk and cream on the other side of the line and thus tend to decrease to that extent the demand from there for our milk and cream.

OUR EXPORT TRADE

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne expressed his belief that within another four or five years our export trade in cheese may entirely disappear. "Up to 1903-04," said Mr. Ballantyne, "our exports of cheese

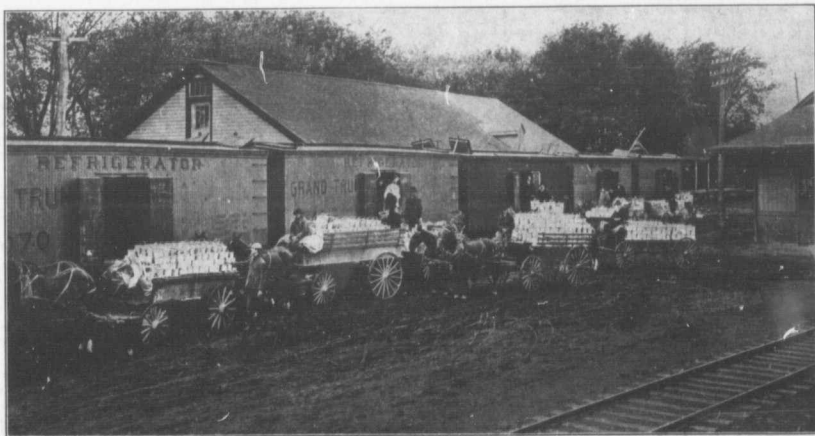
increased rapidly and established a record never equalled before or since, of approximately 3,000,000 boxes. Since then, owing to the increased home demand for milk, cream and butter, our exports have fallen off each year. This year they have shown a decline of about 300,000 boxes. This has been caused in part by the home demand, and in part by the unfavorable season. The fact remains, however, that our exports will not exceed about 1,650,000 boxes."

"If we take into consideration the fact that one box of butter is equal to 1½ boxes of cheese and that during the same period our exports of butter have decreased from 650,000 packages until we are now importing vastly more butter than we export, it will be seen that during the last nine years we have lost about two-thirds of our export trade in cheese and butter. Owing to the new conditions now prevailing I will not be surprised if our manufacture of cheese next season shows a further decrease of 400,000 boxes, and I anticipate that our whole export trade in cheese may disappear within the next four or five years. This does not, of course, mean that our farmers are going to suffer. Instead, they are going to receive higher prices for their milk and cream than ever before. It is unfortunate, however, that many factory men who have invested their all in their factories, are going to suffer heavy losses, and that the channels of trade that it has taken so many years to establish, are likely to be seriously interfered with. The change, however, seems inevitable as it is of exactly the same nature as the change that took place in the United States with the increase in the home demand in that country."

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUPPLIES

When asked where Great Britain would likely turn for its supply of cheese, Mr. Ballantyne expressed the view that New Zealand and Siberia between them would probably be able to supply it. He understood that inquiries were already being made for bright Canadian cheese makers to go to Siberia and help introduce the manufacture of cheese in that country. "In 1904," said Mr. Ballantyne, "New Zealand sent only 66,000 boxes of cheese to Great Britain. Last year she sent 900,000 boxes and this year she will send about 1,000,000 boxes. This great increase is not quite equal to our decline in exports but the price of

(Continued on page 5)



A Busy Scene on a Border Point that Will Take Advantage of Lower Duties and Wider Markets

This scene is at the warehouse of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., the oldest cooperative fruit growers' organization in Canada. This year, part from this district were sold on the United States market. Gifts on Canadian markets will often be avoided in future by Niagara fruit growers diverting their produce south of the line. Such is the effect of wider markets. They are steadier markets.

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A New Factor in the Live Stock Market

"WELL, how is business going to-day?" "If it doesn't go better I'll load up and go to Buffalo," answered the cattle drover from Lanark to whom the question was addressed. "You know we've got two markets now," he added by way of explanation. "We feel independent. If Toronto quotations don't come up to Buffalo prices to-day we will all be at Buffalo next week."

He stopped long enough to shift his pipe to the other side of his mouth and draw one knee on top of the other. "You see," he continued, "there have been big changes over there. They've got a new tariff bill. When we took stock to Buffalo a few weeks ago they stopped us at the border and plucked us to the extent of \$12.50 on every animal we had and if a beast was worth more than \$50 they soaked us 25 per cent. of its value. Markets had to be pretty strong to leave us much profit after that plucking."

Then the man from Lanark smiled. "But it's different now," he said. "We go across without any interference—nothing mentioning and no plucking. Everything we get there is ours to keep. We have to get as much here too, or Toronto will see us no more. Yes, sir, this Underwood Tariff as they call it is going to work a revolution in the cattle trade of this country, or I miss my guess."

WHIRLWIND OF MEANING PRICES

Great as has been the influence of the United States Tariff Bill, its greatest influence has been exerted on our live stock trade. A few weeks ago a well finished steer on the Toronto market did well if it sold for \$7 to \$7.25. The bulk of the offerings sold below the \$7 mark. Then came rumors of free cattle for United States markets. Prices started to strengthen; then free cattle became an actual fact and immediately quotations at Toronto jumped 75c to 85c a cwt., just because the drovers who had previously been forced to take the Toronto price or none at all, could reach Buffalo as easy as Toronto. It is the United States market that explains the new found independence of cattle dealers. It explains the higher prices that dealers in the country are willing to pay farmers for their cattle and it gives Canadian producers new confidence in a strong and steady market for all the cattle that they can produce.

If cattle prices in the United States were abnormal, Canadian farmers would have little cause for rejoicing. But they are not abnormal. They are the result of restricted supply and ever-increasing demand. The population of the United States is increasing by leaps and bounds; but their production of cattle is falling. It has decreased 50 per cent. in the last 10 years. This decrease is explained by a change in agriculture. Beef cattle were once produced on immense ranches covering thousands of acres. These ranches have now been broken up into small farms and the farmers have found other lines of agriculture that are more profitable than the production of beef. For instance, dairying has been one of the large factors in decreasing United States beef production. Even the most optimistic of United States cattle men are not anticipating any notable increase in the production of beef for the next few years at least.

ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA

We may well ask ourselves, however, if high prices can continue on the United States market when such countries as Argentina and Australia have adapted themselves to the changed conditions and start shipping meat into the United States. Will not this foreign competition lead

Free Entry to the United States Has Sent Cattle Prices Soaring

to a serious cut in prices? Argentina, for instance, is naturally adapted to cattle raising. It is rapidly increasing the quality of its herds. In 1910 Argentina exported beef to the value of \$25,480,000, and live cattle to the value of \$12,200,000, which makes Argentina the greatest exporter of cattle and beef in the world. In the same year, Australia exported about \$6,000,000



The Why of the Canadian Cattleman's Independence Now-a-Days

of beef or \$4,000,000 less than did Canada. This looks like formidable competition.

When interviewed at Buffalo by an editor of Farm and Dairy, cattle dealers were unanimous in their opinion that even this formidable competition would have little influence on United States prices. Canadian dealers at Toronto anticipated somewhat of a leveling down, but did not think that it would be serious.

TRADE ROUTES ARE ESTABLISHED

In the first place both Argentina and Australia have trade routes established with the European countries. Old Country markets have been satisfactory to them and a business man will be very slow in sacrificing a well-established market in an attempt to capture a place in a new market, the value of which must be a matter of conjecture.

A second and stronger reason, however, for viewing with equanimity the competition of these two countries is that there is little to induce them to make the change to the American market. Did Australia, for instance, have to ship her cattle by rail to Great Britain or to the United States, the United States market would be her natural outlet. As it is, however, transportation is by water, and once Australian beef or mutton has been transported from inland points to the sea coast and loaded on board ship, there is little if any difference in expense between shipping to the nearer United States market or to the more distant European market. In the case of Argentina the two markets are almost equal distances from her ports, and hence the expense factor in shipping does not come up for consideration.

EUROPEAN AND UNITED STATES PRICES

When it comes to the actual prices received for meat products on the British as compared with the United States market, there is little difference. Sometimes the European market is stronger than the United States market and vice versa. In few cases is the difference sufficient to justify shippers in making any serious alteration in their trade routes. Even did Argentina, for instance, make heavy shipments to the American market, the European market would then be under-supplied. Prices would go up there and trade would be turned back again to old channels.

A few months ago Herbert W. Mumford, of the University of Illinois, made a special trip

to Argentina to study beef conditions there, and his conclusion was that, "on the whole it is not anticipated that the business of raising beef cattle in the United States will be permanently menaced by Argentine competition."

THE STOCKER TRADE

Most of the trade with the United States to date has been in stocker and feeder cattle. This trade started even before the tariff was revised, shippers being able to pay \$12.50 a head duty and still make a profit over what they would have received on the Canadian markets.

On some weeks as much as 80 loads of Canadian cattle reached the Buffalo market, duty paid. In the week following the reduction of the tariff, 2,600 head of cattle and 247 calves went from Toronto to Buffalo. Montreal also made its contribution to the Buffalo trade to the extent of 50 car loads. Quite a proportion of this large shipment had been bought previously and had been held in anticipation of tariff barriers coming down.

In the second week, 1,695 head of cattle and 229 calves went direct from Toronto to Buffalo and 193 cattle and 151 calves direct to feeding points.

These latter figures are significant. They show that United States farmers are coming directly to Canadian markets to purchase their stockers. These figures take no account of the numerous car loads of cattle taken directly from Canadian country points to the Buffalo market. Trade has been equally active during this the third week, but at time of writing figures are not available.

CANADIAN STEERS BRING \$8.60

While the major portion of our trade with the United States has been in stocker stuff, our better grades of cattle have also been well received. When on the Buffalo market last week, an editor of Farm and Dairy was informed that on the day previous a car load of very choice finished steers from Canada had sold for \$8.60, the top price for the day being \$8.65. Armour & Co., who made the purchase, considered these steers the best that had ever come from Canada. On the same day the top price in Toronto was \$7.75. On the Toronto market that day, however, there was an exceptionally large run of 335 cars, a larger run than they had at Buffalo. It would seem, however, that Canadian finished steers cannot be expected to reach the top figure paid for those of United States finishing. The difference comes in the feeding, the United States corn fed steer dressing out a higher percentage than our own.

U. S. STEERS DRESS BETTER

An extra well finished corn fed steer will dress as high as 62 per cent. A steer, therefore, costing eight cents alive would represent 12½¢ dead, taking no account of offal or hide. A Canadian steer would dress 50 per cent, or a little better, and if the same price were paid live weight, the dead product would represent a cost of 15c to 16c a pound. These may be extreme figures, but they represent a difference that in less degree is general, and which explains why on the first week following tariff readjustment, Canadian steers broke somewhat on the Buffalo market.

Both the Toronto and Buffalo markets prefer the same type of steer, a medium weight butchers' beast. Heavy weight steers (exporters) are sold on both markets and at good prices, but the demand is somewhat limited. Packers will buy them, but butchers prefer something smaller to exhibit in their sales rooms.

(Continued on page 9)

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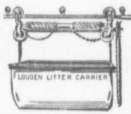
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HAY AND GRAIN WILL BENEFIT BY NEW MARKETS

Prices for Hay have already Advanced. Why Free Wheat is Desirable. An Opportunity for Canadian Seed Corn Growers.

FIGURES talk; especially when we are discussing markets. A glance at the following figures will explain why farmers all through the hay growing counties of Quebec have been holding on to their hay for weeks in anticipation of a revised and reduced United States tariff.

These quotations, which are all to the advantage of the American market, are not exceptional, as the following table giving average prices for the six years, 1906 to 1911 inclusive, will prove:

	Timothy No. 1	Timothy No. 2
Montreal	\$12.98	\$11.10
Toronto	\$12.62	\$10.62
Buffalo	\$12.00	\$10.00

No sudden jump in quotations marked the advent of the new tariff, which reduced the duty on hay from about \$4 a ton to \$2. The reduction had been anticipated, and farmers in Canada had been holding their hay at a long advance of what local markets justified. There was a slight strengthening in quotations, however, in both Montreal and Toronto, amounting to 50c to \$1.50. These increased quotations are stable. The United States may produce enough hay for its own requirements, taking the whole country over, but this is not true of the populous Eastern States. A great proportion of their hay always has been and always will be imported. It is a short haul from Quebec province to Eastern cities, or from Ontario to Buffalo. We now have a market that a \$2 duty cannot interfere with.

THE GRAIN QUESTION

Notice the following table giving our imports and exports of coarse grains from and to the United States:

	Imports	Exports
Barley	41,239	774,236
Buckwheat	30,541	1,736,500
Oats	90,199	42,739
Peas	—	—

These figures tell the tale. In the last fiscal year ending March 31st, we imported bread stuffs from the United States to the value of \$2,926,167 dutiable and \$5,527,428 free. This latter was mostly feed corn. Our exports to the United States, however, reached \$10,802,900. Under the new tariff conditions the duty on barley has been reduced from 30c a bushel to 15c; on oats, from 15c to 5c; and on peas, from 25c to 10c, while buckwheat has been put on the free list. Wheat, of which we imported 616,383 bushels and exported to the United States, 9,326,600 bushels, has had the duty reduced from 25c to 10c, and even this 10c duty is removable at the will of the Canadian Parliament. It goes without saying that our trade in grains with the United States will be immensely increased.

In the old days when barley was dutiable only at 10c a bushel, millions of bushels crossed the line each year. The duty of 30c a bushel proved almost prohibitive. We may hope to see somewhat of a resumption of the old barley trade under the new duty of 15c. Ever since the new crop was harvested, oats have been crossing the line in quantities and paying the duty of 15c; the reduction to 5c has already had a strengthening effect on the Canadian market.

It may come as a surprise that South-western Ontario particularly should stand to benefit by free corn. The corn crop in the United States

this year due to drought has been almost a failure. It is reported that seed corn has been even a greater failure than feed corn. There should, therefore, be a splendid market for Ontario seed corn in the United States next spring. Likewise, seed corn produced in a northern climate is more desirable than southern grown seed, and with judicious advertising, south-western Ontario might well become a producer of seed corn for the corn belt of the United States. For the high quality of seed American corn growers will pay better prices than will Canadian seed buyers.

There is no question but that the reduction in duty on wheat to 10c a bush, will be of advantage to Canadian grain growers. Nor has the desirability of removing the Canadian duty and thus obtaining free access to United States markets, so far been questioned. The city of Calgary that at the last Dominion election elected an anti-reciprocity candidate, has already petitioned the Dominion Government to remove the duty on wheat. The Grain Growers' Association are all demanding the same move.

The United States wheat is a soft wheat. United States millers must have Canadian hard wheat to blend with their soft wheats to make the best quality of flour. Hence, no matter how large the United States crop may be, it will still be a large demand for their millers for Canadian hard wheat. At the present time Minneapolis millers are quoting higher than Winnipeg prices on all grades of wheat. This has been a rule is proved by the following table giving the average price at various markets for the six year period of 1906 to 1911 inclusive:

	Market	As Price
Wheat, Ontario No. 2	Toronto	\$1.00
Wheat, Winter No. 2	Detroit	\$1.00
Wheat, Winter No. 2	Chicago	\$1.00
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	Winnipeg	\$1.00
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	Chicago	\$1.00
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	Duluth	\$1.00

Influence Not Felt

H. S. Tucker, Hastings Co., Ont.

We have so far not seen any beneficial results from the change in the United States tariff upon the prices of farm products. The principal commodities being marketed just now are cheese and hogs, and the prices of both of these are considerably lower than they were two weeks ago.

As there is very little grain grown for sale, the change, if any, will not be much felt in that line. The increased prices on the Toronto market do not seem to have yet reached here.

A Quebec Opinion

C. G. Coates, Compton, Co., Que.

The new tariff regulations of the United States have opened up a new market for us farmers, and many in this section think that it will be of great benefit to us, while others do not regard it so favorably. As for this section, I think it will affect the price of dairy produce more than anything else, as quite a lot of cream and butter is shipped over the line. It will certainly be of great benefit to dairymen.

Quite a lot of cream has been gathered for the past three years and shipped to Vermont. Even with five cents a gallon duty, we were getting around one cent a pound of butter fat more, and with no duty we certainly should be able to do still better.

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A Comparison of Lan

CHOICE lambs \$7 to \$8. Editor of F ed the Toronto October 13th. T lambs brought Buffalo. Cull to selling at \$6 to dian market and United States si on ewes were \$4 as compared with Buffalo. Cull market at \$3 to \$2 to \$3.75.

These price ran that at the pres lambs and sheep between the two small shipments were received on last week. Three thousands of lambs from the United States has been a ever since. Some States send their our markets were and even in the situation at Toron preciously strength occasions by dive receipts to the Bu

MILTARIES AGAI

A factor that fo militate against an in lambs, as the type desired on Speaking of this n of Farm and Dair market last week, a buyer remarked:

"We used to get of lambs from you the tariff got too fell off. In the m have changed, and is now the same as dian lambs that years ago. We like finished lamb, we

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New Sources of Food for The United States

The world may now cater to the needs of Uncle Sam. Just how much the world's competition will interfere with the value of the U.S. market to Canadian producers is discussed in this special market issue of Farm and Dairy. This diagram brings out Canada's greatest advantage—short hauls.

As for beef cattle, I should make them a little higher in price, and also provide a steadier market; one that will not fluctuate very easily, since the United States has a very large consumption in beef.

But I cannot see how it will help us in the price of sheep or swine to any great extent, as I have noticed from time to time that they are not

a terrible lot higher in the United States markets than they are in Canada.

I think that the tariff will help our grain trade greatly. A great deal more wheat will be shipped from western Canada into the States now than the duty has been lowered. If we could meet our neighbors half way and remove our duties, it would be still better.

THE SHEEP AND LAMB TRADE WITH THE U. S.

A Comparison of Prices on the Toronto and Buffalo Markets. Where our Lambs are Faulty. A More Stable Market Predicted.

CHOICE lambs were selling at \$7 to \$7.40 a cwt, when an editor of Farm and Dairy visited the Toronto market on Monday, October 13th. The same day choice lambs brought \$7.15 to \$7.80 at Buffalo. Cull to common lambs were selling at \$6 to \$6.75 on the Canadian market and \$5 to \$6.50 on the United States side. The quotations on ewes were \$4 to \$5.25 at Toronto as compared with \$4.25 to \$5 at Buffalo. Culls sold in the former market at \$3 to \$4; on the latter, \$2 to \$3.75.

These price ranges would indicate that at the present time trade in lambs and the sheep should be possible between the two countries. In fact, small shipments of Canadian sheep were received on the Buffalo market last week. Three or four years ago thousands of lambs went to the United States from Canadian points, and there has been a trade off and on ever since. Sometimes the United States send their lambs to us when our markets were exceptionally high and even in the last few months the situation at Toronto has been appreciably strengthened on several occasions by diverting part of the receipts to the Buffalo market.

MILTITATES AGAINST OUR LAMBS

A factor that for some time may militate against an increasing trade in lambs, as the difference in the type desired on the two markets. Speaking of this matter to an editor of Farm and Dairy on the Buffalo market last week, a well-known cattle buyer remarked:

"We used to get hundreds of loads of lambs from your country. Then the tariff got too high and receipts fell off. In the meantime conditions have changed, and I doubt if there is now the same demand for Canadian lambs that there was a few years ago. We like a light, highly finished lamb, weighing about 80

lbs., on this market. The lambs that come from Canada are heavy animals, weighing 160 or more pounds. We notice, too, that a large percentage of Canadian lambs are bucky, which is a great drawback to them. We very seldom see any of your sheep, but when we do they are far too big to command top prices."

On the previous day on Toronto market our editor had heard something that the same idea expressed by a Canadian market authority. "What they want on the other side," said he, "is a light lamb, weighing 75 to 85 lbs. Ours are heavy, weighing 150 lbs. or over. There is a 'sealy' taste to the United States lamb, while the taste of Canadian lamb would be described as 'beefy.' A United States leg of mutton weighs about seven pounds, or a nice size for a family. The leg of a Canadian lamb weighs twelve pounds, which is too much, and hence not so popular with the butchers."

This expert doubted if it would pay Canadian producers to attempt to cater to the demands of the United States market. He believed that there is more net profit for the Canadian feeder in producing the heavy lamb. "We've got the small grains to feed our lambs," said he "in the United States, corn is their principal feed, and it is too coarse for sheep and lambs, hence they must market young."

The general opinion of dealers on both the Toronto and Buffalo markets with whom one of the editors slumped at Dairy discussed the situation, was that the effect of free entry of Canadian lambs to United States markets would be to keep prices on a more level basis on the Canadian side, while our market, being still protected, would not be influenced to any noticeable extent by slumps at American centres. This should tend to give Canadian farm-

(Continued on page 9)

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HORTICULTURE

United States Apple Trade

Apples going into the United States are now dutiable at 10c a bush, which is equivalent to 30c on a three bushel barrel, or 25c on a Nova Scotia barrel. Previous to the passing of the Underwood Tariff Bill the rate was 25c a bushel, 70c for a large barrel and 60c for a small barrel, and then there was the duty on the barrel. This tariff was almost prohibitive. What are the chances for trade under the new conditions? Perhaps the following quotations collected among the produce dealers of Toronto and Buffalo by an editor of Farm and Dairy on October 13 and 14, will give a clue. These are quotations made by the trade to retail dealers.

Date	Toronto	Buffalo
Oct. 13, 1913	\$1.20 to \$1.35	\$3.50 to \$5.00
Nov. 1910	\$2.75 to \$3.50	\$3.00 to \$3.75
Nov. 1909	\$1.50 to \$4.50	\$3.00 to \$3.75
Nov. 1908	\$3.50 to \$5.00	\$2.75 to \$3.50
Nov. 1907	\$2.00 to \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Nov. 1906	\$2.50 to \$3.25	\$1.50 to \$3.25

During the year ending March 31st last, we imported from the United States 319,726 bbls. of apples, while our exports to the United States totalled 156,116 bbls. The great difference in exports and imports is explained by the shipment of Western United States fruit into the prairie provinces and also by well-packed Oregon and Washington fruit that regularly finds a market in Canada.

Peaches, plums and pears have also been reduced from 25c a bush to 10c. The following quotations are for October 15th of this year:

Toronto	Buffalo
Peaches—45c to 90c a bus.	\$1 to \$1.50 a bus.
Plums—30c to 40c a 11qt. bkt.	14c to 18c a 7lb. bkt.
Pears—90c to \$1.20 a bus.	75c to \$1.25 a bus.

The apple crop in the United States this year is short. Some estimate it at only half a crop. Even in their best years the United States has not as large a percentage of apples available for export as the United States in a short year consumption readily overtakes production. Even in this year of short crops in Canada we will have many apples available for export. It may be that some of these can be shipped to advantage to the United States.

SOME EXPERT OPINION

"I don't believe that Canada will cut much of a figure in our fruit markets this year," remarked the manager of the National Fruit and Produce Co. of Buffalo. "At present we are quoting \$3.25 to \$3.50 f.o.b. for Kings, 30 cents apples, \$3.50 to \$4.00 for high quality \$4.50 to \$5 a bbl. for early Snows. The barrel takes the preference on this market, although there is a good market for boxed apples if your choice." It may be that some of these for red apples, although there is not much discrimination between these and the yellow and green varieties.

"We have imported a few peaches from the Grimsby district this year after our own crop was exhausted. The fruit, however, was over-ripe, and not very satisfactory. Grapes are commanding \$45 to \$50 a ton for juice; eight pound baskets of grapes now sell at \$90 to \$200 a hundred 'bales; but with an ordinary crop the price would be \$15 to \$17 a hundred. I have seen our four pound baskets of grapes sell at 75c to \$1 a doz."

Wax & Sugarman, commission merchants of Buffalo, stated their prices for Spies f.o.b. as \$3.25. "We also have a good market for the Spies, Sweeties and Bellflowers are a good seller," said the firm representative. "Apples in barrels are the best sellers here. Apples in boxes must be real fancy and graded to

size. We receive a lot of California fruit and have exported considerable quantities of it to Canada. We attribute this to the large size, good coloring, and splendid packing of the Calif. fruit. We do not believe that California fruit is as good quality as Eastern fruit, but it is attractive to look at. Our growers are getting more careful, but they have to go some yet to equal the California stuff."

"How do the prices you have given us for apples compare with ordinary years?" we asked. "With an average crop," was the reply, "quotations would be 75c to \$1 a bbl. less."

MR. R. THOMPSON'S OPINION

In a recent letter Mr. Robert Thompson of St. Catharines, manager of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., speaks of the new tariff conditions as follows: "In seasons of scarcity of fruit or vegetables in the states, owing to drought or other causes, there will be a greater demand for produce from here, should we have a good crop. It will also create a good demand for fruit and vegetables that are grown here in greater abundance and to better perfection owing to our less seasons. We will for the present not have to contend with any shipments across the line, owing to the high Canadian tariff."

Mr. Thompson then goes on to point out that he does not fear United States competition, even should their fruit enter Canada duty free, importing Canadian growers could provide their supplies of baskets and so forth, 50% free. He would not object to a trade war with free United States produce and dutiable supplies.

THE SITUATION SUMMARIZED

It would seem that the reduced tariff will lead to increased trade with the United States. The years of short crops in that country, and that it will also make Canadian growers less dependent on the British and prairie markets than they have been in the past.

In the extreme east Nova Scotia growers should derive great benefit from the new conditions. In the Annapolis Valley they have a large production of apples and practically no home market. The nearest market and the one most easily reached by cheap water transportation is found in the United States cities of the Eastern coast. Nova Scotia growers will establish a trade in that direction even with the duty of 25c a bbl. that still holds against their apples.

In the extreme west, British Columbia growers cannot hope to benefit by the new tariff. They already own in competition with Oregon fruit on the prairie markets. They export practically none south of the line.

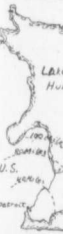
In Ontario the benefits will be largely decided by crop conditions to the south. Ontario growers, too, will probably benefit by the stronger market that is found in the states for yellow and green varieties, which are at a discount in Canada.

Canadian cattle going into the United States for exhibition purposes at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, will not need to comply with regulations as to the tuberculin test.

Give pears clay soil; the peach likes sand and the best soil is loam. The apple loam; but here we would suggest: That orchards are for fruits, and not for hay. And compromise between the two won't pay.

New Pro

Conc... chese has tended to ch... The great place is ou... during the... "A few year... der," we ha... all last season... boxes of che... This fall we... Formerly No... little chese... winter month... immense qua... British buye... dent of us du... Our first sea... hundred a... Great Britain...



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New Prosperity for Canadian Farmers

Concluded from page 4

cheese has advanced and this has tended to check consumption.

A CHANGED SITUATION

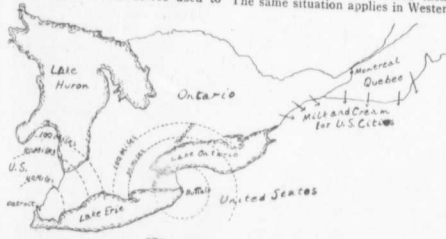
The great change that has taken place in our export trade in cheese during the last few years was also emphasized by Mr. James Alexander. "A few years ago," said Mr. Alexander, "we sometimes commenced the fall season with upwards of 1,000,000 boxes of cheese in our waterworks. This fall we will have practically none. Formerly New Zealand shipped but little cheese to England during the winter months. Now she is shipping immense quantities. The result is the British buyers are practically independent of us during the winter months. In our supply cheese to several hundred affiliated retail stores in Great Britain. These stores used to

other classes of mutton animals were in proportion. The old ebb and flow of trade will continue, but the Underwood Tariff has given the Canadian shipper a new advantage that may stand him in good stead.

A New Factor in the Live Stock Market

Continued from page 4

So far as Eastern Canada is concerned the inevitable effect of the new tariff regulations will be that our prices must match United States prices. From almost all points the cost of a carload of steers delivered on the Montreal, Toronto or Buffalo markets is about equal. Some points in Western Ontario can ship more cheaply to Buffalo than to Toronto. Drivers now have an opportunity to dictate prices instead of us in the past, taking what was offered them. The same situation applies in Western



The Dairy Produce Movement Summarized in Diagram Form

The movement of dairy products consequent upon the new U.S. tariff will be principally of shipping distance. As a result, three main, large portions of Ontario are within easy shipping distance of Detroit and Buffalo. The St. Lawrence valley and the international trade in milk and cream will be great. The effect this trade will have on the and this issue.

draw their supplies from us during the winter as they required them. Now they do not depend on us in the winter but look to the New Zealand supply instead. That is one reason why these prices are not stronger this fall.

Mr. Alexander agreed with Mr. Balyntay that Siberia may commence producing cheese. He said that he had sent a cheese maker from the Woodstock district over to Siberia, where he now has the oversight of four factories and is doing well.

The unanimous opinion of all who were interviewed was that while changes in the dairy situation are going to work hardships on some, more particularly the owners of cheese factories and those who are engaged in the export trade, they are going to prove a great benefit to our dairy farmers and materially increase the prices paid for dairy products.

Sheep and Lamb Trade with U.S.

(Continued from page 7)

ers more confidence in the sheep industry, as they now have a market of over 40,000,000 people that is just as accessible to them as was their previous market of 8,000,000. To show that this market is equally desirable with the home market it is only necessary to state that for the six years, 1906 to 1911 inclusive, the average price of ewes on the Toronto market was \$4.47 and on the Buffalo market \$4.88. Prices for

Canada, where cattle are crossing to the south in immense numbers, and at remunerative prices.

A DANGER TO CANADA

This new and profitable trade, however, also carried in it a menace. United States cattle buyers are scouring the whole country and offering such unusually high prices for all classes of cattle that there is a danger that our herd that we will be in exactly the same position as the United States. Farmers who are selling on the assumption that they cannot afford to refuse such prices and that they can re-stock at a shorter figure are making a mistake. When they come to stock up again they will find that it will cost them as much as their sales brought them. Canadian farmers will be wiser if they take advantage of the United States market or of the equally high prices that are bound to rule on the Canadian market for finished cattle.

We have a market here in Canada for all of the finished cattle that we can produce. If United States farmers can stand the expense of buying stockers on which a profit has been made by speculators at both Toronto and Buffalo, and in addition the expense of re-shipping to their farms, surely we in Canada can afford to feed the stockers we have on our own farms that cost us so much less, and which when marketed will bring practically as much as the product of the American farmer's skill. Even if the Canadian farmer must go to Toronto to buy his stockers, he still gets them cheaper than the American farmer who is paying the expense of shipping them to Buffalo and re-shipping from there again.

We have the feed in Canada. We can grow more. We have the area. With new United States markets we have an opportunity to make Canada the greatest live stock producing country in the world.—F. E. E.



Your Orchards and Trees

If a near-by farmer were making a huge success of his fruit trees, while yours were stunted and yielded poor returns, you would want to know the reason. If the soil and conditions were the same you'd know there was something wrong with the cultivation. Take the question of hardpan. Twenty years ago orchardists in California, where there is hardpan, blasted treetholes to save labor of digging—this led to the discovery that fruit trees in these holes developed

They lived through droughts; others died.

They came into bearing two years earlier.

They produced more and better fruit.

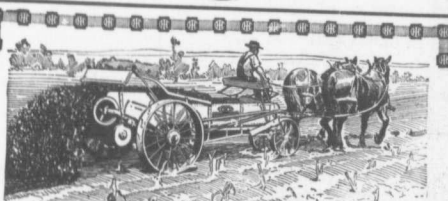
C. X. L. stumping powder is unequalled for scientific tree agriculture, it loosens up the soil around the roots and allows the moisture to carry the plant food to the roots. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

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Best-Hated of Farm Tasks

ON the spreaderless farm the thought of the great heaps of manure piling up constantly in barn yards, stables, and stalls, is a gloomy one. Those piles mean much disagreeable and hard work. Three times every bit must be raked off in piles in the fields. Then every forkful must be shaken apart and spread.

Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only wait high, drive out and—the machine does all the rest.

And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader, one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Deering and McCormick

are farm necessities. The man who uses one will get the price of it back in increased crops before its newness has worn off.

I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low and or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading. Uphill or down, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the cover near axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load, plenty of tractive power. Winding of the apron drive and chisel pointed, diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and well placed. A thorough examination of the I H C spreader line, at the store of the local agent who sells them, will interest you. Have him show you all these points and many more. Study the catalogues you can get from him, or, write the

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$100 a year. Great Britain, \$130 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. On the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers who have not received the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription fee for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$100. On all checks add 30 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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The total subscription for Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 12,000 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be made 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 printed from the same plates as the reading columns, and because we protect our readers, we turn away all unbusiness advertisements. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from the 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 our advertisers you state: "I am your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

NEW U.S. TARIFF OF RECIPROcity

Not in a quarter of an hour, but as such a boon been bestowed on Canadian agriculture as is conveyed to our farmers through the Underwood tariff of the United States, which became law on October the fourth last. Although these new regulations have been in operation only a couple of weeks, our farmers have already reaped material benefit. Cattle have crossed over the border in thousands and at profitable prices; quotations on our own markets have gone up in sympathy. Dairyman have shared in the benefits of increased trade and will benefit more as time goes on. And so on all along the line. Many who opposed a proposal that have enabled us to begin reaping all of these benefits of a larger market over two years ago feel that the Underwood bill justifies them in the stand they took against reciprocity. We have gotten all the advantages of reciprocity and

none of its disadvantages they tell us. Let us compare the two schedules.

There is one clear and outstanding difference between the two measures: Reciprocity would have given us a monopoly of the United States market. The Underwood tariff gives an opportunity to compete for a place on that market along with every other country in the world. Under Reciprocity our butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and so forth would have had only the insufficient production of the United States with which to compete. Now, on the same market, our products will be side by side with those of New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, and Siberia.

When we compare the two schedules, we find that the Underwood tariff does not give all that reciprocity would have done. Barley, of which we grow much and could grow more did we have a profitable market, is still dutiable at fifteen cents a bushel. In the next couple of weeks eight or ten million bushels of oats will cross the line, paying about half a million dollars of duty that under reciprocity would have gone into the pocket of the Canadian producer. Similarly there is a duty of two and one-half cents a pound on butter, ten per cent. on cheese, ten cents a bushel on wheat, ten cents a bushel on potatoes, ten per cent. on horses, two dollars a ton on hay, and so on, through many other important agricultural products, all of which would have entered the United States free of duty under the proposed reciprocal agreement.

The fact that our tariff barriers are still up, whereas under reciprocity they would have come down, is a protection of doubtful worth, as in almost all lines United States markets are uniformly higher than ours and have been for the past decade. To compensate for what disadvantage there might have been through United States products competing on our markets at certain seasons our farmers would have gotten cheaper implements, cheaper cement, and cheaper goods in several other lines where reciprocity provided for a lowering of duties on the farmers' supplies coming into Canada.

Do not these outstanding merits of the reciprocity proposal justify the organized farmers of Canada in their declaration that the fight for wider markets must still continue, even though part of the benefits the pact would have conferred are now being enjoyed?

THE POWER OF IDEALS

As a man thinketh of his farm, so is it—or so it soon becomes. Our ideals are almost everything in determining whether or not we will be successful as farmers.

Some years ago a boy went from a somewhat backward section of Eastern Ontario on a trip to one of the western states. The farm he visited there was a model one; good crops, good stock, good buildings, and good management. That boy went

home with a picture of that model farm constantly in his mind's eye. He was determined to have a farm like that himself some day. He met with many reverses and discouragements. The very first one to throw obstacles in his way was his own father.

We will not give the name of that boy, now a man grown; he does not wish it. Suffice it to say that to-day he has a farm just as good as the model one that he carried for years as his ideal. Did we mention his name he would be known to every Farm and Dairy reader.

It was the high ideal entertained by this now successful farmer that enabled him to climb to the top. Without such an ideal, work is purposeless.

THE LOYALTY OF FARMERS

In the light of the events of the past few weeks may we not ask ourselves a few searching questions as regards the new tariff situation that has been created by the United States. When the farmers' organizations of Ontario and the West went to Ottawa three years ago and asked for a measure of freer trade in farm products with the United States, and later, in reply to their demand, the Reciprocity measure was submitted to the country for its approval, an instant and organized effort was made to divide the farmers and to defeat the measure. The great financial interests that had grown rich behind our high protective tariff, became alarmed at what they called "the thin edge of the wedge," and set to work to protect their own interests.

We were told that our east and west traffic would be ruined, that wheat would be ground in the mills of the United States, that our loyalty to Great Britain would be undermined, that our neighbors to the South were too sharp for us, and that we, therefore, should have "no truck nor trade with the Yankees," that our home markets were the best, and that these would be deluged with shipments of farm products from the States, and much more to the same effect.

Farm and Dairy did not believe these claims at that time, and we offended a few of our subscribers by saying so. Now, what do we find? If the arguments then used were true, the disasters then predicted will be brought about shortly through the lowering of the United States tariff. Millions of bushels of western oats and thousands of head of Canadian cattle, both in the west and in the east, are passing over the United States border. According to the prophets of evil this should ruin our trade between the east and the west, and our railways with them, yet, strange to say, our railways do not seem to be protesting and their stocks have not declined in value.

Millions of dollars of Canadian farm produce is moving across the border but we do not see any of our Canadian farmers waving the United States flag or hear them talking of separation from the Mother Land.

So far our United States cousins do not appear to be too sharp for us and

for the simple reason that we are setting the prices we want for our products, and it is "up to them" to pay them or leave them. It is evident, also, that we are not afraid of them on this score as we are not talking about putting export duties on our farm products to prevent ourselves from "trucking and trading with the Yankees."

The fact that our farm products are already moving across the border in such immense quantities, pretty well disproves the claim that our markets are the best, as otherwise there would be little or no demand for our goods. Do not these facts provide plenty of food for thought? The new situation brought about by the change in the United States tariff is going to prove a valuable object lesson.

THE GREATEST BENEFICIARIES

Farm and Dairy favors farmers being given the widest possible markets in which to sell their products. For this reason we were in favor of Reciprocity two years ago and for the same reason we were pleased when the recent reduction in the United States tariff went into effect. Already hundreds of thousands of United States dollars are being changed into Canadian coinage and are passing into the pockets of our Canadian farmers. The increased prosperity we will enjoy will soon be shared by all other classes in the community, and we will all be better Canadians on that account.

There is one prediction, however, that we desire to make, and we would like our readers to bear it in mind during the next few years: The increased prices that are now being paid for our cattle, sheep, milk, cream, oats, and other products are not going to bring us as much additional prosperity as most of us suppose. Instead of stopping rural depopulation, as some may expect their tendency will be, the effect rather will be to increase it.

The final effect of the increased price of our farm products, will be this: The value of farm land will advance sharply wherever these increased prices are obtained. This will increase the temptation of many of our farmers to sell their farms, and it will make it more difficult for our farmers' sons to buy and settle on farms of their own. The rentals of farm lands will increase. Thus, in time, renters will pay the increased prices they receive for their products over to the landowner in the form of rent. In the end the position of the renter will show little or no improvement.

These results are inevitable. Land speculators everywhere will be quick to advertise the benefit the United States markets will be to our Canadian farmers and fruit growers, and to capitalize these benefits by advancing the prices asked for farm land. Thus it will become harder and harder to buy and work land profitably after allowing for a reasonable interest return. The ultimate effect will be the same as it has been in the United States where the states in

which land value has risen those who have the greatest amount of tenant farm land Watch and see

WHAT
United

Why the price
United

On Monday, 1000 were quoted to produce market at which is equivalent bag. On the week previous had ranged the increase of activity of United have been shown in Canadian production in duty to 10c.

In 1912 Canada bushels of potatoes estimated at about the balance of exported. It is definite figures of Canada this year estimated by duty at around 80,000, a trifle better than quantity we will market for almost of potatoes outside. One million but not much over total production, letting of our surplus of it look like proposition. As man knows, however, we can receive that we export to the great extent assumed at home. The finding of a market is a question of importance to the manufacturer of the new following figures show what we have exports in former

To U.S. 755,580 97
to others 28,466 23
Duty paid in U.S. \$19,054 824
In other countries 200,000
Our potatoes going to U.S. has been 25 years there is a cost of 10c a bushel, moved at any time Canadian Parliament seem, therefore, to be in the United States influence in determining Canadian potatoes. Just Report estimates that the proved substantial the total United States at 280,000,000 bushels with 700,000,000 in 1911, and 315,000,000 in 1912, the aggregate Canada and the United States only 369,000,000 bushels with an aggregate 442,000,000 bushels in 1912.

WE HAVE THE

Another factor is the market is that European countries barred out of the United States the quarantine against the United States. Therefore, must depend the domestic and Canadian.

In the past three the range in prices States and Canada seen from 5c to 35c per bushel. The difference around 10c and 15c

which land values are the highest are those where rural depopulation is the greatest and where the percentage of tenant farmers is the highest. Watch and see if this is not the re-

sult. The remedy is to tax land according to its value. This discourages speculation in land and forces land into full use. In no case should buildings or improvements be taxed.

WHAT ABOUT MARKETS FOR EXPORT POTATOES?

Why the price jumped 10 cents last week. A Review of the Canadian and United States Crop Situation. Removal of Countervailing Duty Advisable.

On Monday, October 13th, potatoes were quoted on the Buffalo produce market at 80c to 90c a bush, which is equivalent to 80c to 85c a bag. On the same day potatoes were quoted at 80c a bag in Toronto. The week previous Toronto quotations had ranged around 75c a bush, the increase of 10c being due to the activity of United States buyers, who have been showing greater interest in Canadian potatoes since the reduction in duty from 25c a bush to 10c.

In 1912 Canada produced 79,500,000 bushels of potatoes. Of these we consumed at home 78,735,274 bushels; the balance of 744,726 bushels we exported. It is yet too early to give definite figures for the potato crop of Canada this year, but it has been estimated by competent authorities at around 80,000,000 bushels, or a trifle better than last year. Consequently we will have to look for a market for almost a million bushels of potatoes outside of Canada.

One million bushels of potatoes is not much over one per cent. of our total production, and hence the marketing of our surplus does not on the face of it look like a very important proposition. As every good market man knows, however, the money that we can receive for these potatoes that we export practically sets the price for the greater proportion consumed at home. Viewed in this light the finding of a profitable foreign market is a question of as much importance to the man who markets his produce in the nearby city as to the dealer who handles the surplus. The following figures in bushels will show what we have done with our exports in former years:

	1912	1911	1910	1909
To U.S.	724,550	971,794	478,432	274,404
To others	28,466	22,854	1,344,762	966,178
Total	817,956	824,948	1,619,650	1,243,613

In other years the duty levied on our potatoes going into the United States has been 25c a bushel. This year there is a countervailing duty of 10c a bushel, which may be removed at any time by Act of the Canadian Parliament. It would seem, therefore, that crop conditions in the United States will have a big influence in determining the price of Canadian potatoes. The Orange Field Crop Reporting Bureau, whose estimates in past years have always proved substantially correct, places the total United States crop this year at 259,000,000 bushels, as compared with 263,000,000 in 1912, 279,000,000 in 1911, and 313,000,000 in 1909. That is, the aggregate crop of both Canada and the United States this year is only 369,000,000 bushels, as compared with an aggregate crop of 442,000,000 bushels last year.

WE HAVE THE MONOPOLY
Another factor that will influence the market is that potatoes from European countries are practically barred out of the United States by the quarantine against diseased tubers. The United States market, therefore, must depend solely upon the domestic and Canadian supply.

In the past three or four years the range in prices between United States and Canadian points have been from 10c to 35c in favor of the former. The difference has averaged around 10c and 12c a bushel, or

just about the amount of the countervailing duty now ruling. It would seem, therefore, that the extent of the trading in potatoes between Canada and the United States will depend largely on whether or not the Canadian Parliament sees fit to remove the duty on United States potatoes coming into Canada, which would secure for Canadian growers a similar privilege on United States markets.

U. S. PRICES NOT FALLING

To date there has been no noticeable influence exerted by the new United States tariff towards reducing the price of potatoes in this country. We have only a small quantity to offer them at best, and even were the duty removed entirely, it is doubtful if United States quotations would be lowered, appreciably as a consequence. Even a duty of 10c there will be large exports of potatoes from this country. If the crop has been marked, farmers may look for a further increase in potato quotations on this side of the line. We already have the United States tariff to thank for an increase running from 10c to 20c.

Probably the Maritime provinces of Canada will derive more benefit from access to this new market that will any other section of Canada. These provinces produce an immense number of potatoes for export, in some years supplying as much as 75 per cent. of the potatoes consumed in the city of Toronto. The New England and New York states are nearer to them than are the Montreal and Toronto markets. In addition, Maritime growers can take advantage of cheap transportation by water in reaching the United States, instead of paying heavy freight bills to reach Canadian markets. When we state that last year potatoes were selling in Prince Edward Island for 30c a bushel, the benefit that this province may receive from easily accessible and profitable markets may be easily realized.

Items of Interest

The Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, a Canadian Building, Ottawa, announces that the report of the Fifteenth Annual Convention held in Winnipeg, on July 8, 9, is now available. Copies may be had free upon application to him.

Colic is the expression of intestinal pain from whatever source. There is no specific remedy for colic, but if the treatment of what is usually included under the name, is followed, remedy may be obtained: (a) Relief of pain; (b) Evacuation of bowel contents; (c) Elimination of intestinal gases. It is best to have treatment by a properly trained veterinarian.

This measure of local option in taxation that is being asked for would be a step in the right direction, and helping along the work the Hon. Mr. Duff is so ably doing through his department—inducing the farmers to improve their land. No reasonable man thinks that because a farmer improves his farm he should have to pay additional taxes for doing it; for doing something that will benefit the whole community.—E. C. Drury, Simcoe Co., Ont.

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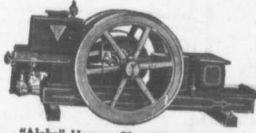
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WANTED—Buttermaker a good progressive man, capable of taking charge of a creamery. One speaking French preferred. Good salary to right man. Address Box 311, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—Second-Hand Cream Vat. 300 gal capacity.—German Union Cheese and Butter Co., Tavistock, Ont.

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THE NEW TARIFF WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Canadian Dairymen Must Adjust Themselves to Entirely New Conditions. An Increase in Milk and Cream Exports Certain. The Reflex Influence on Butter and Cheese Discussed. The Opinions of Experts.

THE changes in the United States tariff relating to the importation into the States from Canada of milk, cream, cheese and butter are so important that they promise to largely revolutionize the dairy industry in Canada. The greatest effect will be felt in Ontario and Quebec, where thousands of farmers are likely to be led to stop sending their milk and cream to cheese factories and creameries and to commence sending it instead either to nearby cities in the United States or to Canadian cities, which will be forced to reach out farther for their supplies in order to meet the competition from the States.

Milk and cream being on the free list, while cheese and butter will still have to pay a duty when entering the States, is likely to increase our exports of milk and cream and decrease our exports of butter and cheese. The export of milk and cream may assume such proportions as to lead to the closing of scores of cheese factories in Ontario and possibly a few in Quebec. It is predicted by one Montreal exporter that in four or five years our whole export trade in cheese may disappear. The leading milk exporters will find that the export trade in cheese is going to suffer severely indirectly, even although there may not be much of an increase in the exports of cheese to the United States. Milk will be shipped mainly from the districts bordering on the United States. The shipment of milk, it is anticipated, will assume large proportions and seriously export will find the milk supply of some of our larger cities in Ontario and Quebec.

Cream will not be affected to as great an extent as milk, as the duty on cream during the past five cents a gallon. This duty is equal to about a cent a pound on butter and will unquestionably increase the already large exports of cream from Canada to the States.

The price of butter is likely to advance to new levels and on the whole to be higher in Canada on the average than in either the United States or Great Britain.

IN VIEWS OF LEADING AUTHORITIES

In an effort to ascertain to what extent the new United States tariff is likely to affect the dairy industry in Canada, editors of Farm and Dairy during the past two days have not only visited Montreal and Ottawa, where they interviewed such prominent authorities as R. M. Ballantyne, manager in Canada of Cowell & Christians, Arthur Hodgson, of Hodgson Bros. & Rowsome, Jas. Alexander, John A. Gunn, and Dairy Commissioner J. A. Rudick, but they visited also Toronto and Buffalo, at both of which points members of the trade expressed their views freely. The introductory paragraphs of this article contain a summary of their views.

THE MILK SITUATION

One of the most far-reaching effects of the new tariff is going to arise from the placing of milk on the free list. Hitherto milk from Canada entering the United States has had to face a duty of two cents a gallon, or approximately two cents a hundred pounds. As the United States gallon measure is smaller than the Canadian, the duty really has amounted to about 2 1/2 cents on 100 pounds. Because of this high duty we have exported practically no milk to the United States, our total exports for the year ending March,

1913, amounting to only \$1,412. Now that milk can enter the States free, we will find cities like Detroit and Buffalo drawing their supplies from points in Ontario that are a considerable distance back from the border. Buffalo, for instance, may be expected to draw milk from as far inland as Tilsonburg and Brantford, and even up towards Woodstock. New York draws considerable of its supply of milk from near Buffalo. This will lead Buffalo to reach farther into Ontario for its supply than it otherwise would, and in the opinion of Mr. Ballantyne and one of two other authorities this will probably result in the closing of a considerable number of these factories in the south-eastern part of Western Ontario, more particularly in the Brantford district.

As Toronto is drawing quite a little of its supplies from as far west as Woodstock, and the Hamilton market has to be considered, the competition for milk and cream to force up the prices and tend ultimately to increase the production of milk for city consumption. To escape the competition, Toronto will probably look to the western part of the north than it has hitherto for most of its supplies.

ARE BUYING MILK NOW

Already along the St. Lawrence front, arrangements are being made at such points as Brockville, Iroquois and Cornwall, for the shipment of considerable quantities of milk across the border. Milk is already crossing from these points, and the volume of duty is increasing rapidly as soon as the necessary trade connections are established. The Beaks Dairy Co., which operates a large milk station and condensation plant at Missisquoi, N. Y., is erecting a new spring station at Nyand, N. Y., which is the first station south of Cornwall on the Ottawa and New York Railroad. This company intends to handle milk produced throughout the Cornwall district, a considerable proportion of which will be shipped to New York. As such better prices will be offered than the cheese factories can pay, a number of these factories in the Cornwall district will be seriously affected.

In the southern counties of Quebec bordering on the states of New York and Vermont, more particularly the Huntingville and Huntingville districts, where the shipments of cream to the States have been heavy for some time, they are likely to show a considerable increase, and as well a cream. Boston has been reaching to the border for its supply of milk and now is likely to take enough from Canadian sources to affect the Canadian supply considerably. Northern New York points will also see milk from the same districts.

EXPORTS OF CREAM

Canadian supplies of cream are likely to be drawn upon by the United States in much the same way as for milk. Detroit and Buffalo will reach well over into Ontario for the supplies of cream, especially as the Buffalo supplies are cut off to the south-east by the New York demand for milk. Buffalo will be drawn by the demand from Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Cream, like milk, will go across quite freely from the States. The Lawrence and in greater quantities than hitherto from the Cowansville and Huntingville districts.

Previous to the fall of 1911, Canada

exported very little to the United States. The United States lowered its five cent duty immediately there was a decrease in our exports. In 1911 these amounted to \$1,714,628, a value to \$792,550, year ending with \$751,123. During the year ending July, 1913, a large increase of four months to \$270,000 during 1912, and to \$357,000, spending period in the following year. The gallon has been in excess in exports there increase. Our States are practically self-sufficient.

An interesting feature created as regards change in the tariff lead to much of a decrease in exports of butter to the United States, but to lead to an advance in the price of butter that will be paid in Canada, on the average, than they are in or Great Britain.

A few years ago as many as 550,000 tons were imported. Owing to the home demand this has fallen, until Canada now does not export any butter, as well as imported approximately 400,000 tons. Our total amount in value to our imports were valued at which sum \$31,000 imports from the States. \$100 imports from New Zealand.

Under the new duty on butter entered into four cents a pound, the United States duty is reduced from six cents to 2 1/2 cents. New Zealand has large quantities of butter, and a preferential tariff, on the same basis. It had to pay a duty of 10 cents under the general tariff. These countries will find their butter direct to the States by doing direct shipping charges, and the duty is only 2 1/2 cents a pound. In some reasons, will see States markets before the United States. With a few imports and our production naturally be of butter are likely to be Canada than hitherto are across the border of the States, but not likely to be increased, but which will tend to cost of butter will be competition that will cream.

Dairy Commissioners point out that New makers will have to be conservative before they enter the United States. They consider they will have to do in doing. As the States New Zealand are now increase in the production and these in New Zealand.

If corn is stacked in the best way is to place narrow ricks, not to exceed six or seven feet in pitch as can be done in the bundles slip out of a shred, it should be stored, preferably out in the open in a clean shed of shredded corn fodder.

Right Up To The Last Minute

exported very little cream to the United States. In the fall of 1911 the United States duty on cream was lowered to five cents a gallon. Immediately there was a tremendous increase in our exports of cream. In 1912 these amounted in value to \$1,714,928. In 1912 they fell off in value to \$792,595, and for the fiscal year ending with March, 1913, to \$751,123. During the four months ending July, 1913, they have shown a large increase, amounting for the four months to \$443,919, as against \$270,000 during the same period in 1912, and to \$357,700 for the corresponding period in 1911. Now that the remaining duty of five cents a gallon has been removed, this increase in exports will show a further increase. Our imports from the States are practically nil.

An interesting situation has been created as regards butter. The change in the tariff is not likely to lead to much of an increase in our exports of butter to the United States, but nevertheless, it should lead to an advance in the price of butter that will ensure prices in Canada, on the average, being higher than they are in the United States or Great Britain.

A few years ago Canada exported as many as 650,000 packages of butter. Owing to the increase in the home demand this trade has fallen off, until Canada now not only does not export any butter, but last year imported approximately 140,000 packages. Our total exports last year amounted in value to \$298,000, while our imports were valued at \$2,081,989—of which sum \$311,000 represented imports from the States and \$1,537,000 imports from New Zealand.

Under the new tariff, while our duty on butter entering Canada remains at four cents a pound, the United States duty has been reduced from six cents to 2½ cents a pound. New Zealand has been sending us large quantities of butter under the preferential tariff, on a basis of three cents a pound duty. Australia has had to pay a duty of four cents a pound under the general tariff. Now these countries will be likely to ship their butter direct to the United States, as by doing so they will reduce shipping charges to some extent, and the duty against them will be only 2½ cents a pound. Butter from Siberia and Denmark for the same reasons, will seek the United States markets before it does the Canadian. With a falling off in our imports and our production of butter unusual to our consumption, it may naturally be expected that prices of butter are likely to be higher in Canada than hitherto and than they are across the border. Our exports of butter, for the same reasons, are not likely to increase. Another factor which will tend to increase the cost of butter will be the increased competition that will prevail for cream.

Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick points out that New Zealand butter makers will have to cease using preservatives before their butter can enter the United States, but this he considers they will have little trouble in doing. As the sheep ranches in New Zealand are now broken up, an increase in the production of butter and cheese in New Zealand is possible.

If corn is stacked in the bundle, the best way is to place it in very narrow ricks, not to exceed nine feet wide, and give it as much slope or pitch as can be done without having the bundles slip out of place. If it is shredded, it should be mixed with straw, preferably oat straw, and put into the stack in alternating layers of shredded corn fodder and straw.

There is no complicated "nest" of gears—no hard-to-clean "contraptions" in the bowl—no oil cups or glass lubricators—on the



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perfectly smooth discs easily cleaned. Supply can about a foot lower than most machines. Crank four inches higher, eliminating back-breaking stooping. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dust and making it impossible for children to get hands or clothes injured.

These are some of the features that go to prove the Standard's up-to-dateness. Others are told about in our new catalog, which also shows the new records for close-skimming established by the Standard at Government Dairy Schools. Write for a copy of this new catalog.



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BONE GENUINE UNLESS THE
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Right and God's recompense to you will be the power of doing more right.—Robertson

The Spirit of Progress

By AMBERMAN GROVER

"BE you a born jitt, Joshua Simkins?" Aunt Mary Simkins placed a hand on either hip and gazed at Uncle Josh over the steel-rimmed spectacles.

Uncle Josh averted her eye, but grinned broadly.

"Wal, I dunno as I be, Mary. This here farm don't look like it exactly, considerin' what it was when I tuk it."

"When we tuk it, you mean," corrected Aunt Mary, with suggestive emphasis.

"Wal, when we tuk it D'ye remember them bogs out yonder where the corn is growin' now? Didn't we drain 'em by the newest methods?"

"Yes, an' paid fer it by the newest methods, too, I reckon. The biggest gains was that that smooth palaverin' feller that talked ye into doin' it."

Uncle Josh scratched his head meditatively and let his eye wander over the rich waving cornfields.

"I ha' my doubts," he said slowly. Then he turned and brought down his fist with emphasis.

"I tell you what, Mary Jones, what we need is the spirit o' progress. It's progress that keeps this old world a-movin', an' unless we keep up with her we're goin' ter wake up some mornin' an' find ourselves left behind, trailin' along in space, like enough with no place to rest the sole o' our foot, an' th' world a-spinnin' away out o' sight."

Aunt Mary waited until he had finished. Then she sniffed audibly, and stern lines gathered around her mouth.

"Joshua Simkins, ef you ain't a born jitt, then that never was one. Who's been palaverin' to you now? Ef some idly-tongued varmint should come along an' tell you it was better to hop on one foot than to walk on two, I believe to goodness you'd go hoppin' round on one foot, you'd say it was to save shoe leather, but that wouldn't be the reason. It'd be just because the oily-tongued varmint said it was better, an' you hadn't brains enough to know any different."

Uncle Josh scratched his head slowly, but somewhat defiantly this time.

"Wal, an' automobile ain't like hoppin' on one foot," he remarked with some spirit. "It's jist the other way. You go on four wheels 'stead o' two feet, an' you go like gee whiz when you want ter. I reckon it's the best way o' keepin' up with the world yet—that is, until them flyin' machines is done. Anyhow, that there automobile's comin' next Saturday, an' ef you will be left behind, trailin'

along in space, you'll ha' ter be. Mebbe ye c'n keep me an' the Spirit o' progress in sight, but more'n likely we'll be lost to view in a few hours. You better git the spirit o' progress an' jine us."

Uncle Josh cut short any further remarks by marching off to the barn and Aunt Mary returned to her pie crust with a scornful sniff.

"Whatever could I ha' been thinkin' of to marry see an jitt as Joshua



It is the Surroundings that Make the Home

The order given to the nursery company years ago that resulted in the beautiful grounds around the home of Mr. F. R. Yokome, Petersboro Co., Ont., here illustrated, did not represent much in dollars and cents, but the results make all the difference between a house and a home. Particularly in the country home desirability of beauty no matter how expensive the house, without the grace of trees and shrubs. And they represent such a comparatively small expenditure.

Simkins," she sighed. "Some things is hard to understand, but a fool's the hardest o' all."

Saturday came clear and cool. Uncle Josh was up before day light. He had fixed the best place in the wagon house for the "Spirit o' progress," as he insisted upon calling his new acquisition and every possible preparation for its coming had been made; but Uncle Josh could not sleep. Not since he was a boy had he experienced the delicious thrill of joyous anticipation which now swept every nerve, wave upon wave. He could just feel the wheel in his hand, and the fanning of the breeze against his cheek, like the soft-brushing wings of the spirit of progress.

Aunt Mary had refused to discuss the matter with him after the first day, but not so the farm hands and villagers. They gathered in little knots at the store and at the tavern; they leaned on fences and on hoe-handles; they paused in the midst of milking or peeing a curdy comb in the air while they discussed Uncle Josh and his prospective purchase.

And Uncle Josh had never tired of answering their questions. What he had missed of sympathy and interest at home he had found in full measure abroad. His waking hours had been filled with delicious anticipation—his sleeping hours had been crowded with delightful dreams in which he and the "Spirit o' progress" went hiking through space to unknown lands of beauty and delight.

And now the longed for day had come. He tiptoed out of the house just as the first faint colorings of dawn appeared in the east, and drew a long breath. The road over which the "Spirit o' progress" would come stretched white and still between dark reaches of woodland until it lost itself in widening curves among the hills to the east. Uncle Josh sat down on a bench under the trees and lost himself in a maze of dreams.

He was roused by a voice from the kitchen.

"Joshua Simkins, be you a-comin' into to breakfast?"

Uncle Josh rose and walked slowly into the house. For the first time a doubt had disturbed his anticipations.

"Dy'e suppose I'll be able to run it, Mary?" he asked, as he sipped his coffee.

Aunt Mary gave him a scornful glance.

"A good time to think about that,

you jest run her out agin an' give me a line of her workin's, an' then I'll try her, too."

The dapper young fellow at the wheel ran the machine smoothly out upon the road and began to examine most carefully and explicitly. Uncle Josh gave concentrated attention.

At the end of twenty minutes he drew a long breath and slapped his knees with his hand.

"Wal, that looks easy enough, young fellar; an' now ef you'll be good enough ter climb down I reckon me an' the Spirit o' progress 'll git along with this hand."

The young fellow hesitated and just then Aunt Mary reappeared in the doorway.

"Joshua Simkins," she said severely, "ef yer bound to run that thing you let that young fellar stay up the seat beside you. I ain't got up ter take care o' no broken bones."

Uncle Joshua scratched his head thoughtfully, and some of the men grinned.

"Wal," he said at last with reluctance, "sence Mary Jane's sort o' narrow, I reckon me, mebbe you'd better set up that no use of gettin' her all worked up."

The young fellow climbed up with alacrity, and Uncle Josh took the wheel in his hand.

"Whoa, there!" he said soothingly, as he pushed the throttle over, and the engine began to pound vigorously. "Seem to notice her noise more when ye have the wheel yerself, don't ye? Did she make so much noise when you was runnin' 'er?"

The young man nodded and pointed to the speed lever. Uncle Josh put his foot upon it somewhat suddenly, and the machine started on with a jerk.

"Steady there!" said the young fellow, warningly. "Now take your foot off that and throw your high-gear lever forward slowly. Be careful to take your foot off the other first, though, or you'll break your crank-shaft."

Uncle Josh performed this feat successfully, and the machine glided smoothly forward. His eyes sparkled and he drew a long breath as he grasped the wheel with both hands.

"Now, we're off! Hoop-ay fer the Spirit o' progress!"

The young fellow sat watchfully on the edge of his seat. He was feeling some of the nervousness which had made Uncle Josh had ascribed to Aunt Mary.

The engine began to pick up speed, and Uncle Josh looked at the young fellow gleefully.

"Keeps goin' faster the longer she goes, don't she? How long will she keep it up?"

The young fellow pushed the throttle back slowly. "This is fast enough for you now," he remarked quietly, and a shade of disappointment crossed Uncle Josh's face.

"Pshaw! Let's hit her up when we come into the village. I want ter show them fellows what me an' the Spirit o' progress c'n do!"

It was only a mile on a straight road into the village, and the machine ran smoothly.

Uncle Josh was jubilant. As he neared the village store where several of his friends and neighbors were gathered, he spoke to his companion hastily without turning his head.

"Say, young fellar, how d'ye stop this thing? I want ter stop in front o' the store. Quick, 'fore she gits past!"

(Continued next week)

OUR HOME CLUB

The Daughter's Position

Poor Dream! It must be dreadful to "feel like a keg of powder with the live coal under it." Of course, I am not surprised that you feel that way when fathers say that John may go to college, but that Mary, having passed the Entrance, has had enough schooling for a girl. However, is the slight to Mary as great as it may seem from the way the words are spoken.

We often are not as careful in analyzing our underlying motives as we might be. This leads us sometimes to give superficial causes as the reasons for our actions when the real causes lie much deeper. All send their daughters to college did under circumstances permit. It generally, however, is a struggle to secure the money required to send even one member of the family. This then makes it necessary to make a choice as to which member this shall be. This in turn raises the question as to which will be able to make the most practical use of the information gained.

A college education not only improves the intellect, but also enables one to increase one's earning powers. As the man is generally the breadwinner, it is natural to believe that anything that will increase his earn-

ing powers will also help every other member of the family. This is the real reason which leads many mothers to decide to send John and not Mary to college.

Will Dream tell us if there is the same objection to this view of the case as to the one given by the mother of John and Mary?

Years ago my mother told me of an interesting incident that occurred when she was a young woman. At the close of the Civil War she was one of a number of young women who volunteered to go to the Southern States and teach in some of the newly established negro schools.

While in the South she met General Armstrong, who was then full of his great idea to establish a college for negro young men. It was first proposed to instruct only young men. My mother urged him to include departments for young women. She pointed out that a young negro, after he became educated, would in all probability marry a young negro woman. Unless his wife was also educated she contended he would be sadly handicapped in his work of lifting the rest of his race.

However, it was possible for an educated young negro to marry a well educated young negro woman he would be greatly strengthened in all the work that he had to perform. This view prevailed. In the college at Hampton Roads, Virginia, which has done such grand work for the negro race, equal training is provided for the training of both sexes.

Dream is right in everything that

she says about the importance of girls being well educated. There are still many who might give their daughters better educations if they only realized the importance of doing so. It will be a happy day when the great wealth which is annually created is so equally distributed that it will be possible for all young men and women desiring a college training to obtain it.—The Country Philosopher.

Rural Sanitation

Now that attention is being called to the sanitary condition of urban centres and much effort is expended to improve the health in these, it would be well to take up the sanitation of farm homes, for in many of these the maintenance of good health is a rather difficult matter. This is particularly the case in regard to typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The impurity of the water for potable use, air, through lack of sunlight and pure air in many dwellings, is responsible for the second.

For the water some families are dependent on that which runs down the roofs of buildings, and is held by a cistern. With every rainfall, dust and other matter which in the dry season have settled on the roofs, are carried down into the reservoir. Besides, some of these water receptacles are so poorly protected against rodents and other small animals that they fall into them when in quest of water

to quench their thirst, and their decayed bodies add to the pollution of the water supply of the family.

HEALTH IN DANGER

Then many of the wells are so situated that the surface water, which may have passed through the barn yard and over the kitchen yard, where wash water is thrown, soaks into the well. Owing to this a large percentage of the water drawn from farmers' wells and analyzed by the government has been found to contain impurities inimical to the health of the users.

As to the sanitation of farm dwellings, little or no attention is given to the subject. The thing aimed at is to make them airtight if possible, so that the cold air of winter shall be kept out. The only ventilation is that which occurs by the necessary opening of doors in ingress and egress of people. The windows too are frequently of a size insufficient to admit a sufficiency of sunlight, and even these are in winter so frosted that the volume of light which would otherwise enter is reduced.

In the report of the Commission of Conservation for 1912, when reference is made to the subject of rural sanitation, it is said: "In the interest of the rural population it is no less essential that some attention be given to the housing provided for those whose lives are spent on the farms of Canada. Many of these people, through ignorance lower than vitality, lessening their economic value to the state and often causing losses of life which could otherwise be prevented." "The Parson."



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You weaken the milk.
Add soft wheat to flour—
You weaken your flour.
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AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Autumn Enjoyment



Marion Dallas

The approach of the long autumn evenings draws the family circle together in closer bonds of companionship, and once again the question of home amusement confronts the dwellers in rural communities. The city is thought by many to be the more desirable place to live in winter. "Because," said a young girl, "you can go to something every night. Far from being an advantage, that going habit is getting to be one of the most deteriorating influences in our modern civilization. We will not take time to speak of the financial problem which is involved in that 'going habit.'" People who have their fun in their homes are never in serious danger of going far astray. So, parents, do not weep over the fact that your children must be brought up in rural places and imagine they can have no amusement. Home is the place where they can have the most enjoyment. Fathers, do not sit all night and pore over the newspaper. Mother, don't put any tucks in the little dresses, but spend the evenings this winter with your children. It is worth a trial.

THE GAME OF SWAPS.

New England is responsible for this game. The hostess, in inviting her guests, asks each to bring some particular thing he or she wants to get rid of. Each person brings their parcel, and a duplicate set of numbers having been provided beforehand, a number is pinned to the package and the owner keeps it until further notice.

When all the guests have arrived and received their number, the hostess asks them all to be seated in a circle and then calls upon the two persons having No. 1 to exchange packages. This is done, and then No. 2 and No. 3 and so on till all have "swapped." Then a signal is given to unwrap the packages, and amid groans and laughter each finds he has lost his own trial, only to gain a worse one perhaps.

GAMES OF GEOGRAPHY OR TRAVEL.

This game is of French-Canadian origin. Players are seated in a circle and one calls out the name of the country. The player next to him must then name a country, beginning with the last letter of the word just given. The next player uses the initial letter of that word as his initial letter, and so on. About 15 seconds is allowed each person to think of his word. Sometimes the first player begins with the name of a province, river, or lake, but no matter what he chooses, the other players must give the word describing the same type of geographical division. Any one who fails to give a word drops out of the game. Suppose the first player says "Greece," the second player must use "G" for his initial letter, and gives "Egypt," then follows with "Turkey," and so on until nobody can find a word with which to continue.

Are any of the readers going to give Hallow'e'en parties, and are you puzzled as to how to entertain your friends? Write to Marion Dallas, editor of Farm and Dairy, and she will tell you how to have a real old-fashioned Hallow'e'en.

Bad sanitary conditions and tuberculosis go hand in hand.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and also for children; give age; for adults, give bust measure for waist and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

INFANT'S ONE-PIECE KIMONO, 818



Such a little kimono as this one becomes in every day's life. Baby will surely need its warmth, and it is especially dainty and attractive. It is so perfectly simple with all in fact, it is cut all in one piece and the edges are tied together under the arms.

For the long kimono one will need 1 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; for the short kimono 1 1/2 yard any width. This pattern is cut in one size only.

SURPLISE BLOUSE, 8065



This blouse is made of a dainty little soft silk with the flou of chiffon but for a pattern blouse, one could use crepe de chine or any other material with a soft, clinging, clinging material with the collar and cuffs contrasting one. For the medium size 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, 3/4 yards 24 inches wide, 3/4 yards of plaid or ruffling. This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

DRAPED TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 8066



The very newest skirts are drawn up at the front by front drapery. The one also shows grain of the fabric at the back. The overlapping edge are fast slightly curved and the in the open it is that these curved edges make it extremely pretty. There are only two pieces of the skirt, the edge being lapped at the front and back. For the medium size 4 1/2 yards of material 27 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 1 yard and 12 inches. This pattern is cut in sizes from 32 to 38 inches waist measure.

CIRCULAR CLOSED DRAWERS, 796



These drawers are one of the latest that have appeared. They are closed at the sides and the fastenings at the back is regulated by ribbons and buttons, but they consist of one piece of material in one view, the straight edge is trimmed and in the other, the edge are cut off and this effect can be obtained by seaming the straight edges and embroidering some little design above.

This pattern is cut in sizes from 32 to 32 inches waist measure.

PATTERN TO REFOOT STOCKINGS, 80



That the foot of the stocking is quite sure to wear out while the leg portion is perfectly good is well known. The art craze shown above of the world, which is equally desirable and which can be cut from the leg portions of cast stockings used in others. This pattern is cut in 2 and 3 inch sizes.

Capable Old Country Domestic

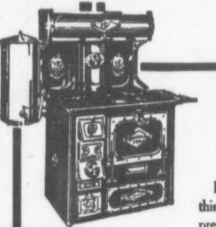
Parties arriving three times a month. Apply Now.

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



THE ARLINGTON CO. of Toronto, Ltd. 50 PRINCE STREET TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best



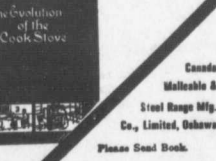
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

At the Factory Price

Buying at the factory will land this range at your station freight prepaid for \$20.00 less than and one calls out the name of the country. The player next to him must then name a country, beginning with the last letter of the word just given. The next player uses the initial letter of that word as his initial letter, and so on. About 15 seconds is allowed each person to think of his word. Sometimes the first player begins with the name of a province, river, or lake, but no matter what he chooses, the other players must give the word describing the same type of geographical division. Any one who fails to give a word drops out of the game. Suppose the first player says "Greece," the second player must use "G" for his initial letter, and gives "Egypt," then follows with "Turkey," and so on until nobody can find a word with which to continue.

Dominion Pride Range

It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.



Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Name..... Address..... Please Send Book.

IT'S RE... AND LESS... CLEAN... MANY USES... IN LARGE S...

SYNOPSIS OF... ANY PERSON WHO... family or any... one of our... available Dominion... Saskatoon, or... must appear in... Lands Agency of... trial. Entry by... any agency, on... father, mother, or... or entry of inter... Duties.—Six months... of the years. A home... nine miles of his... at least 60 acres... ped by him or... son, daughter, h... good standing m... section along the... \$100 per acre. Duties.—Must... send or pre-supp... of six years for... entry (including... own homestead... fifty acres extra... a homestead... homestead right... section may ente... stand in certai... acres Duties.—M... each of three ye... and erect a hous... W. Deputy of the L... N.B.—Unauthorized...

SU... AS YOU...

FINE... To have... of lot... extra grain... sugar, g... bags, with... 20 lbs.

ME... In the... "Medium... every grain... of every one... every one...

CO... Many pe... grain. Th... For ammu... crystal... small d... of every... pure swee...

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IT'S EASY TO

REMOVE GRIME

AND KEEP THE HOUSE SPOT-LESSLY CLEAN WHEN YOU USE



Ceamser

MANY USES AND FULL DIRECTIONS ON LARGE SIPPER-CAN -10¢



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties—8 1/2 months residence upon each year. A homesteader may live within nine miles of the land in each of three subdivisions of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$100 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption township in each of six years from date of homesteaded entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-empt in certain districts. Price, \$100 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice is liable to be paid for.

AS YOU LIKE IT

FINE Grain Sugar

To have every grain alike, size of dots at left, each one choice extra Granulated White pure cane sugar, get the St. Lawrence in bags, with red tag—20 lbs., 25 lbs., 30 lbs.

MEDIUM Grain

In the bags of St. Lawrence "Medium Grain" are blue bags—every grain is choice granulated extra, about size of a seed pearl, every one pure cane sugar.

COARSE Grain

Many people prefer the coarser grain. The St. Lawrence Green Crystal, each about the size of a small diamond, and almost as bright, but quickly melted into pure sweetness.

Your grocer's wholesaler has the exact style you want—grain should be quantity all guaranteed.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

St. Lawrence Sugar

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

St. Lawrence Sugar

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

THERRIF, Oct. 13—This has been a bad summer for cross straw has been light, but the yield of straw has been good for the quantity of straw. Potatoes are good in place, but on many farms a failure on account of rot in the summer. There has been a great deal of live stock sold so that money is fairly plentiful. The wild hay has been cut out. Nearly all the forest fires have been out. For help to cut pulpwood and make live there have been many sales at good prices. A great deal of rye is being sown and swing to its having turned out so well this year.—W. E. W.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, Oct. 14—Again every farmer has his corn in the silo for another year's feeding. Cooperation in silo-dilling is doing well success. Corn was a fair average crop, well matured but badly frozen. Dry weather this season set down the yield of manure and sugar beets. Apples are also a light crop. Potatoes well at a bag. Very dry for fall plowing. Pastures short so that cows have to be fed liberally.—C. R. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 15—Threshing and the silo filling are the order of the day. The grain is turning out very well and the corn has been an exceptionally good crop. It did not mature on account of the frost. We have had a beautiful weather, but very dry. Some have given up plowing their ground plows very well; it is dry but very melow. Just after harvest will be all right. Some complaint of shortage of water.—A. M. McD.

TALBOTVILLE CO., ONT.

TALBOTVILLE, Oct. 15—Today the last fall fair is being held at Delaware; this is being an splendid fair. All the fairs have been generally average this season, and exhibit of horses and other live stock. As the fall weather has been fine and dry, which gives the directors attending, threshing is the principal work going on at present. Grain is turning out very good, and will weigh above par. It has been a, but a little too dry for plowing and the pasture.—J. E. O.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

HEMLOCK, Oct. 15—Farmers are busy getting apples ready for shipment at 35¢ a cwt.; they are very poor in quality, as well as quantity. Corn husking will soon be the order of the day. Hogs have dropped to 88¢; eggs 52¢; butter 50¢; young dairy cows are selling for \$45 at sales. Pasture looks well. Poultry are laying, with fine conditions are favorable. Young pigs sell at 11¢ a piece.—B. H.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

THORNBERY, Oct. 16—We have had a delightful autumn weather for apple pickers. The fall fairs, especially Clarkeburg, Meaford and Rocklyn, were better than ever. Roots and cattle were good, but the horses were something for the farmer to be proud of with their dandy ped a few cents; butter and eggs are on the rise; eggs 52¢; butter 50¢; young dairy apple crop is good. The potato crop is good and solid, with there in but they do not turn out many to a hill. Mangels are good.—C. P.

FOR HOLSTEIN MEN OF BRANT COUNTY

Believing in the advantages of cooperation the Holstein breeders of Brant county are planning to organize a Holstein Breeders' Club for the purpose of advancing the general interest of the Holstein breed of cattle by holding public sales, encouraging entry of cows and heifers in advanced registry, discussion of the best methods of rearing, rearing and exhibiting and bringing before the public the fact that Brant county is the home of high class Holstein-Friesian cattle.

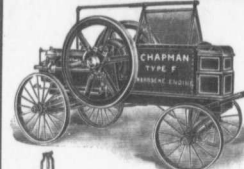
Mr. Schupler, District Representative, has estimated the total number of Holstein breeders in the country, and with these men setting an union, a strong club must be formed. A meeting for organization of the club will be held at 2 o'clock, Oct. 23rd, at a meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Section 1 will be a prize of \$25 to be awarded to the best office, Brantford.

DAIRY SPECIALS AT NATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

At the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show to be held in Toronto on November 1st, special attention is being given to the dairy classes. Of particular interest to breeders will be a number of prizes offered by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Section 1 will be a prize of \$25 to be awarded to the

(Continued on page 19)

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



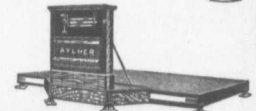
We made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

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The best guarantee is the one never used.—The superiority of the O.W.E. & P. Co.'s lines is that guarantee and convinces both users and onlookers of the efficiency of the Wind Mill, Scale, Pump, Engine, Grinders, or Well Drill put out by us.

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Shoe Polish

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Gives a Quick, Brilliant Polish That Lasts

Easy to Use Better for the Shoes

No Turpentine

Holsteins of Superior Quality

We all know for a fact that **KING LYONS HENGERVELD** is the Greatest and Richest Breed of All Sires. His 3 nearest dams average 31.19 butter in 7 days. His 5 nearest dams, average 31.30 butter in 7 days.

Stock from this great bull are distinctive for their constitution, great length and depth. Every one shows the qualities of our leader.

Offering are now Offered For Sale

If you are interested in securing the best, we can suit you from among our members. Come to Tavistock and save money on your purchase. An appointment with one of the following will take you to all our herds.

C. BOLLERT, J. LEUZLER, E. RUBY, J. MOGG, H. BOLLERT TAVISTOCK, ONT.

BLACK KNIGHT POLISH



FOR BRIGHTNESS AND LIGHTNESS, USE BLACK KNIGHT

A PASTE NO WASTE | THE F. DALLEY & LTD. HAMILTON, ONT. | NO DUST NO RUST



WHEREVER the old wheelbarrow cleaning system is used you find a mussy stable.

It's too much to expect that a man will brush and sweep the passage ways every time he cleans the stable. He hasn't the time for one thing—and it's discouraging work for another.

But nowadays we think more about clean stables.

We know that dirty stables breed disease.

It's up to you, Mr. Farmer, to make your stable easy to clean—then it will always be clean.

You can learn something about how to do this in Dillon's Book on Clean Stables, which is sent free to Farmers. Dillon's make a Litter Carrier that lightens work about the stable. It's an equipment any man can put up, and is adaptable to stables large or small. The free book explains it fully.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself.
Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON

130 Mill St. South, Oshawa, Ont.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 23.—Pleasant weather has had a stimulating effect on trade and wholesalers report a good business moving during the week. However, the interest of the public has not been in manufactured goods, but in farm products. Both consumers and producers are interested to know how the new American tariff will ultimately work out. The reports to date have been decidedly optimistic to the latter, and in the case of beef, indicating a coming made on the consumers' part. As we promised last week, Farm and Dairy is this week a special issue devoted entirely to markets as affected by the new tariff. Anything said here in addition to what is said in the other pages would be superfluous.

WHEAT
The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada at the present time is 69,973,000 bushels. The supply last year at this time was 47,650,000 bushels. The effect of such a great surplus of wheat has been to cause reductions on both sides of the line, the local market having dropped one cent from last week. Quotations now are: No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2, 84c; Ontario No. 2, outside, 82c to 83c; on track, 80c to 81c.

COARSE GRAINS
The general movement in coarse grains has been downward, oats and corn both suffering a decline. Ontario farmers must have a considerable quantity of grain on hand, but they are not marketing it. Feed will not likely be very plentiful this winter, which will encourage hoarding. The large shipments of live stock, however, may live on receipts of grain. Quotations now are: C.W. No. 1, 44c; C.W. No. 2, 42c; Ontario No. 2, 38c to 39c; outside, 36c to 37c; here, corn, 72c to 75c; barley, 84c to 85c; rye, 60c to 65c; peas, 80c to 85c. Montreal quotations are: Oats, C.W. No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 40c; extra No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 40c; local, 38c to 40c.

HAY AND STRAW
The Toronto market has responded to the United States quotations and quotations have come up to a point that makes it possible to hold here on this side of the line. Quotations now are: No. 1, 84c to 85c; No. 2, 81c to 82c; No. 3, 78c to 79c; baled straw, 42c. In Quebec, United States hay is heavy, rough-bush and Canadian hay. Quotations have taken another advance of 25c to make a total of 41.25 in two weeks. Quotations now are: No. 1, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 81c to 82c; No. 3, 81c to 82c.

EGGS AND POULTRY
In a seasonably wet receipts are declining and prices falling. Wholesale are now quoting new laid eggs at 75c to 80c; fresh, 30c to 35c and storage, 25c to 30c. At Montreal, the market is better, but quotations so far have not advanced. Dealers are paying 50c a do. in the country for fresh gathered stock; that is, loss off.

POTATOES AND BEANS
Toronto has responded to the interest that United States dealers are taking in Canadian potatoes and quotations have advanced 10c to 15c. Wholesale dealers are now quoting Ontario potatoes at 85c a bag. At Montreal, the market is quoted in car load lots at 70c to 75c. Beans here the quoted 81.75 to 82.

DAIRY PRODUCE
Butter and cheese remains firm at the old quotations. The cheese situation from the export standpoint has weakened. If anything, in butter there is a strong local demand for everything that comes along and what we can't use will readily be disposed of in the prairie provinces. Dealers quote dairy prices at 22c to 24c; creamery prime, 22c to 23c; solids, 30c to 35c; inferior, 28c to 31c. Cheese is rather dull, new large, 14c to 15c; twins, 14c to 15c; old large, 15c to 15c; prime, 15c to 15c.

LIVE STOCK
The live stock market is a story of Canadian buyers trying to keep pace with American buyers who are trying not to pay as high prices as rate on the Buffalo market, but being forced nevertheless to come somewhat nearer there. The line this week has been unusually large. A week ago today, receipts of cattle numbered well over 1700 head, or 50 per cent more than at any previous market this year. The effect of this large run was to flatten out prices somewhat, but they rapidly regained strength in the latter part of the week. There are dependent of the one market now, and it is not in the interests of Canadian buyers to force down the prices or the dealers will go to Buffalo. As in previous weeks the most activity has been in stockers, which have eroded the line in immense numbers. On the last day of the week, the mill numbered 162 cars of stock, all of which sold freely.

Quotations average about as follows:

Export cattle, choice, 87.50 to 88; medium, 87.10 to 87.50; butchers, choice, 87.30 to 87.75; com. to good, 85.60 to 87.30; beef, 84.50 to 85.50; springers, 84.00 to 85.00; choice, 85.50 to 85.65; com. to good, 83.75 to 85.00; header-bulls, 84 to 84.50; feeders, 84.25 to 84.65; stockers, 84 to 84.50; canners and cutters, 83 to 84.50. The demand from American points has forced up the price of milk cows as well. Choice ones now go at, 80 to 81.00; com. to good, 74 to 80; springers, 74.00 to 75.00. Calves are 84.40 to 84.50. Quotations on small meats are as follows: Wether lambs, 87.25 to 87.50; buck lambs, 86.50 to 87; ewes, 84.50 to 85.25.

NOTICE
"I wish to announce that I have a large importation of prize winning horses, just arrived from France, Belgium and Scotland."
Percheron, Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales, and Hackney and French Coach Stallions.
Although we landed 75 more cows in winning, large number of first prizes and championships, Shirebrook, Shire, Ayrshire, etc.
I am in a position to sell stock cheaper than any other importer, and on my own buying and selling, and raise our own feed on the farm.
I have a good lot for you to choose from. The best that money can buy. Terms to suit any buyer.
J. E. ARNOLD - GRENVILLE, QUE.

FOR SALE—Some of King Payne Regs. Clydesdale from R.O.P. cows. Also three Glade Frieses and 3 Stallions. Write to K. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

AYRSHIRES
Burnside Ayrshires
Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of best stock. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long distance Phone in house.
R. R. NESS - HOWICK, ONT.

TANGLEWYD AYRSHIRES
The High testing herd. Average test 22 cows—40 per cent inferior fat. Choice bred Young Bull and Bull Calves by Royal Sir of Bonnie Bess, a son of the famous R.O.P. butcher cow, Ellen—4344 lb. fat, and from R.O.P. dams.
If you want high-class Ayrshires write or come and see.
WOODHISE RINGS, ROTHSAY, ONT.
D.P.R. 816, and Phone 500 Drayton

HOLSTENS
RIVERVIEW HERD
3 Young Bulls to 12 months bred by King Isabella Walker, who sister. I recently collected some 23 dams of his dam and two sisters of his sire average for the eight 20.34 lbs. free milk.
P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

BUY HIM
FOR YOUR
HERD SIRE
BULL CALF
Sire—Korndyke Veeman Pontiac, whose dam is a 2 year old, made 20.9 lbs. butter in 7 days. Grand-dam has record of 20.88.
Dam—Grace Rose (11460 lbs. milk at 2 years), by De Kol Korndyke King—a grandson of Sarah Jelle Hengerfeld Jr., and great grandson of the famous Sarah Jelle Hengerfeld.
This young bull was bred by R.J. Kelly of Tillamook. He is a choice one—fully more black than white. A write or come and see him.
L. ROGERS
R. R. No. 2 WESTON

October 23
HOL
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15 H
20 H
month
month
months Also Co
W.M. HIGGINSON
FOR
Maple Hill Vill
10 Registered Hol
under eight years
Also 3 Registered
All this young a
period Bull, Doras
Lad 304
Write for partic
ANDREW BOA 4

Lyndenwe
Among the you
offering is a full
Fulcris, she has
juster, better, be
heifer, both fit
New Calves near
high-testing dam
Heifers for a me.
tested dam. W. J.
Hagerston d. J.

Morningsi
875 will buy a
Jennys Wayne,
the milk in lay
Riverside Sir An
gradual fine body
plan at Guelph W
mexcellent. Color
Also younger bu
lower prices.

P. B. NELSON, C.
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Lakeview
Bull calves only
milk, sire by Co
De Sir of Bonnie
sired by Duke
Kann Sir of Bon
two bulls of the
the herd. Visit
E. F. OSLER

OXFORD
The Holland
is the paleo to b
the T.M. in the
city of Woodstock
Full line of breed
with open office
an application to
H. J. KELLY, SECT

Forest Rid
HERD "K
SIRE" "FIN
The dams of the
over 22 lbs. but
Get your next yo
for test.
Present offering
fit for service, sired
two bulls of the
Farms 40 lbs. of
L. H. LILLY
Stratfordville

Bulls from
D
Sired by Canada's
Over 6 months
three-year-old dar
Two grandsons
over 25 lbs. da
Several other dar
Every one splen
some ready for s
AVONDA
A. C. HARDY

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS

15 Heifers, rising 2 years, 20 Heifer Calves, from 1 month to 9 months. Bull Calves, from 1 to 10 months. Also Cows up to 6 years. WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

FOR SALE

Maple Hill View Farm offers for sale 10 Registered Holstein Females, all ages, under 8 months. Also 2 Registered Bulls, from 2 to 8 mo. All this young stock is sired by my Imported Bull, Dora Dot Cornucopia Johanna Ltd. 9534.

Write for particulars. ANDREW BOA SON, LACHUTE, O. R. R. 1

Lyndenwood Holsteins

Among the Young Bulls we are now offering is a full brother to Netherland Falor, also having the 270-odd 30-day butter record. Also a son of the latter, both fit for service, and some fine calves nearly fit for service, and high-testing dams. A few Cows and Heifers for sale, either tested or from tested dams. W. J. BAILEY, Haverhill Station, Nobor P.O., Ont.

Morningside Holsteins

875 will buy a 11-mo.-old son of Jennant Wayne, No. 400, who gave 86 lbs. in 1 day at 2 milkings, sired by Riverside Sir Aargie Echo, No. 11649, grandson of Leader Argie, the Kol, champion at Guelph Winter Fair two years in succession. Color mostly white. Also younger bulls with the same sire at low prices. P. B. NELSON, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT. Phone 149 R. 1-3.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count d'Angerville Payne de Kot or from his daughters and sired by Dutebald Colantha Sir Kona. Write for extended pedigrees of the bulls, or come to browse and see the herd. Visitors always welcome. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, O NT.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 28th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to R. J. KELLY, SECY., TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Forest Ridge Holsteins

HERD "KING SIGES PIETERTJE SIRE" / "FINDERNE KING MAY FAYNE" The dams average over 32 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Get your next young bull from my herd, by lot.

Present offering a few young bulls nearly fit for service, sired by K. S. P., and a few choice young cows like him. Farm 40 rods from station. L. H. LIPSIT, Prop., Stralfordville - Elgin Co., Ont.

Bulls from High Record Dams

Sired by Canada's Greatest PONTIAC BULL. One 6 months old out of a 29-lb., three-year-old daughter of King Segis. Two grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke out of 5-lb. daughter. One in the sire line. Several others of lower records. Every one splendid individuals and some ready for service. AVONDALE FARM A. C. HARDY BROCKVILLE

bucks and culls, \$3 to \$4.50. Hogs, f.o.b., \$5.35; heavy, \$5.75; sows, \$7.75. Supplies of cattle continue to pour into the Montreal market. This is attributed to the continued demand from United States buyers for supplies, the shipment of which is being made practically to Buffalo. Quotations are: good steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$6.75 to \$7.00; fair, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; inferior, \$3.75 to \$4.00; culls, \$3.00 to \$3.50 each; better class, sheep, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Friday, Oct. 17.—There were no new developments in the live hog situation this week, the same being about steady owing to the smaller offerings and the good demand for the same, being about even, consequently a fairly active trade, and, with sales of selected lots at 88.75 and straight lots at 88.75 a cwt., weighed off cars. On account of the continued mild weather the demand for dressed hogs is only for fresh lots at 91 actual wants, but on the whole a fair trade existing at prices rather steady, with sales of abattoir fresh-kill at \$15 to \$15.50.

EXPORT CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Friday, Oct. 17.—The market for export cheese is being held by the continued shortage of orders from Great Britain, and prices in consequence declined a further 1/2c, and the ruling price paid at country markets was 12 1/2c, colored cheese. This is a very poor response from the other side, and unless matters improve, it is hard to explain the present weakness in the market. In England there are not prepared to speculate in cheese, and unless the market improves, they will pay the price, the British is willing to buy, the price of the market, they will pay the price, at which they are willing to buy. The receipts are well maintained in spite of the bad reports coming in from all parts of the country, and the quantity shipped is good, but the market is not so firm as it was, and the next week or two the cool nights will certainly have some effect, and cheese will not be as desirable as it has been during the past few weeks.

Market for butter is steady and prices are well maintained, firm Eastern Townships being quoted at 27 1/2c to 28c, with finest quotations from other sections at 27c to 27 1/2c.

CHEESE MARKETS

Cowanville, Que., Oct. 11.—706 packages of butter; ruling price, 27 1/2c. London, Ont. Oct. 11.—125 boxes colored. Bidley, 27c to 27 1/2c. Belleville, Ont. Oct. 11.—825 white cheese sold at 12 1/2c. Perth, Oct. 11.—600 boxes of white and 430 colored cheese sold at 12 1/2c. Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 11.—Cheese sales, 5,000 at 18 1/2c. Darb, 16c. Madoc, Ont., Oct. 15.—670 boxes cheese sold at 13 1/2c. Woodstock, Oct. 15.—1,500 boxes colored cheese. Highest bid, 15c. No sales. Brockville, Oct. 15.—1,400 boxes colored and 825 boxes white; the highest bid, 12 1/2c, refused. Kingston, Oct. 16.—(Special).—All cheese sold at 27 1/2c. Vankele III Oct. 16.—700 boxes white and 330 boxes colored cheese sold at 12 1/2c.

DAIRY SPECIALS AT NATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

(Continued from page 17) grand champion bull, and Section 2 a prize of a similar structure for the grand champion female. The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association have retained a class for the pure-bred Holstein cow or heifer, registered in the Canadian Herd Book, scoring the highest number of points, for which a prize of \$25 will be given. The Canadian Breeders' Association are giving a special class prize as follows: Section 1—One, three years old and over, that has qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance. Competition will be decided by points under the official scale of points of the Association. To the number of points allotted each entry there will be added one point for each pound of butter fat yielded by the cow (when her yield is made) in excess of the amount required for qualification in the Record of Performance. First prize \$25, second \$15, third \$10. Section 2—Heifer under three years. First prize \$25, qualified for the Canadian Record of Performance, 1, \$20, 2, \$15, 3, \$10, 4, \$5. The entry lists will close on November 1 to enable the management to arrange for proper allotment and classification. Reduced freight and lower rates are to be granted by the railways, and other facilities will be shown to show a pleasant ground for exhibitors will be afforded.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcatra (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29-lb. 3 year yearling. We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale. No Heifer Calves for sale at any price. GORDON S. GOODERHAM BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers

Sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE ready for service in the near future or younger, whose price is \$100. Sons and daughter of SIR JOHANNA OOLANTHA GLADI, daughters to be officially tested average better than 29 pounds each as junior two-year-olds, and sons of RAO APPLIE KORNDYKE and RAO APPLIE KORNDYKE #7th, the greatest bred KORNDYKE bull in the world. Write me for anything that you want in First-class Holsteins. HEUVELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK

15,345 lbs. in 1 Year

Ridgedale Holsteins

For a Jr. 2-year-old, milked twice per day she is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Abhacker. A pair of his sons 25 and 25 lbs. 4-year-olds for sale. Both extra show bulls, old enough for service. Write for catalogue. LAIDAW BROS. - AYLMER, ONT.

Evergreen March

For sale Head your herd with a son or grandson of Evergreen March. Write. MACLEAN BROS. BOX 786, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT. BROWN BROS. - LYN, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 27.7 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 30.02 lbs. Butter sired to this bull, also a few bull calves. J. W. RICHARDSON - R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.

BIG DISPERSION SALE

NATION VALLEY STOCK FARM Registered Ayrshires

Mr. Peter McIntosh, on applying from his farm, offers by PUBLIC AUCTION his entire herd of REGISTERED AYRSHIRES, headed by the celebrated bull SIR DONALD MAIN—12073—at his farm, Lot 3, 2nd Con., Winchester Tp., two miles south of Winchester station, ON

THURSDAY, OCT. 30TH, 1913

Beginning at 1 O'clock P. M. THE HERD consists of 5 Males and 16 Females—some of the choicest Ayrshires in Eastern Ontario.

BUYERS from a distance will be met at Winchester station, if arranged For descriptive catalogues and terms, apply to PETER MCINTOSH, Cass Bridge P.O.

THOS. IRVING - AUCTIONEER

AUCTION SALE OF 37 Registered Holsteins 29 High-Grade Holsteins (COWS AND HEIFERS) AND HEAVY HORSES ON OCTOBER 29th, 1913 At the farm of the undersigned, near Mapleton, Ontario, 7 miles from St. Thomas. Orville Sir Boutsje Colantha heads the herd, and some real fine stuff will be offered. Write for further information and catalogue to J. M. CLINE, MAPLETON, ONT.

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