

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.,

OCTOBER 22,

1914



The Sparking Plug

To The Women Folks

Is it your lot every morning and evening to have to milk eight, ten, twelve or fifteen cows, and then to separate the milk with a low capacity, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine?

Yes, — well, then, we have something to say to you.

OUR B-L-K Mechanical Milker

Our B-L-K Mechanical Milker eliminates the drudgery connected with hand milking, and as for the cost of operation: It costs one of Ontario's progressive dairymen but 15c to milk 22 cows twice a day. Would you do it by hand for that?—Hardly. This dairymen further states that the machine is easy to operate, and takes but a few minutes a day to wash it.

A "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

"has it on them all." The low down supply can, only 3/4 feet from the floor, does away with all back-breaking lifts. It is easy to clean. The link blades do not come apart, and for cleaning are held by standard for convenience in handling. The 1100-lb. size when at speed and skimming takes no more power than the 500-lb. hand separator of other makes.

Now we don't ask you to take our word regarding the B-L-K or Simplex. What they have done and are now doing for others, they will also do for you.

Our proposition is one that we know will appeal to you. Write us to night for full information and literature. Remember that—

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

To Our Advertisers

As a Matter of Fact

it is not so much whether **OUR PEOPLE** will buy from you as whether you want to sell to them. The crop reports and the increased prices have placed the wealthy rural people in a position to demand the best—but even so, you can't expect them to order your goods unless you tell them what to ask for.

Plan to begin your campaign to the "Great Dairy Field of Canada" in our

ANNUAL XMAS AND BREEDERS' NUMBER

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 3rd

Advise us early of the space you will need, and we will do our best.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

A. B. C. MEMBER

Harvesting the Potato Crop

John Fixter, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

THE best time for the harvesting of potatoes depends upon condition of soil, weather and freedom from disease. If potatoes are free from disease and the weather is favorable, they should be dug as soon as the tops have died. If, however, the soil is of a sandy or gravelly loam, they may be left in the ground for a short time without much danger of injury.

A blighted crop may as well be

disease with which they may be affected and for the contamination of healthy potatoes.

Digging the Potatoes

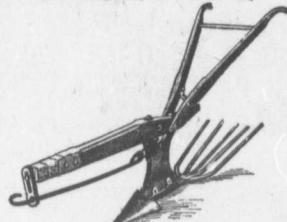
Where a considerable quantity of potatoes are to be dug, a quicker process than that of the fork is required. One man with a fork will take out not more than half an acre per day, while a good potato-digger will dig from five to six acres per day.

For only a few acres of potatoes, a good digger is shown in the accompanying illustration.

This may be made as follows: Take a board and sole plate off a plow and use the land side and standard as a foundation for the attachment of the heavy sole and rear fork. This fork should be made of one-half or five-eighths round iron. It should consist of five prongs, each prong should be about two feet long and should turn up until the back of the fork stands a foot from the ground when the plow is on the level.

The prongs should start about two inches apart and gradually diverge to three inches apart; the outside prongs should be the highest. Where the two outside prongs curve out from the stem, they should be sharpened to present a cutting edge where they would enter the soil and follow the plow.

With this simple digger, economical and speedy work may be done and the grower can take full advantage of fine weather for digging and picking his potato crop.



An Improvised Potato Plow

left in the ground, as most potatoes which are diseased will show signs of rot before being taken up in October. If they are to be dug, however, it is best to delay the digging as long as possible, and then to store the potatoes in a well-ventilated cellar, where the disease may be checked.

Potatoes in wet soil should be dug sooner than those in dry, well-drained soil. They should be thoroughly dry when taken to the cellar or storeroom. If the tubers are stored when wet, the conditions are favorable for the development of any

What is the Value of a Pure Bred Sire?

L. D. McClintock, B.S.A., Missisquoi Co., Vt.

SOME say that, for better or for worse, the bull is half the herd. This is probably the case with the average herd. Let us take still another point of view.

Take a good bull. He may beget upwards of two hundred offspring in one year.

In one year a good cow may bear "downwards of" two offspring, usually only one.

Breeders and biologists claim that sex of parent, in itself, does not influence character of offspring. That is the dam may have as much influence as the sire, and vice versa.

Just think. While a cow is influencing one animal for better or for worse, in the same period of time, a bull may be influencing two hundred or more for better or for worse.

A good cow may exert a good influence on one calf in one year.

A poor cow may exert a poor influence on one calf in one year.

A good bull may have a good influence on 200 or more calves in one year.

A poor bull may have a poor influence on 200 or more calves in one year.

In general, for improving the average of our stock, why not count a good bull as at least 200 times as important as a good cow.

If a good bull is 200 times as important as a good cow, is it not just as reasonable to say that a poor bull is, at least, 200 times as important (adversely) as a poor cow.

May it not be that it is the poor quality bulls rather than the poor quality cows that serve to keep the average efficiency of our herds down?

Who knows but that, perhaps, if we could weed out the poor bulls, the average of production per cow might increase very fast from year to year, even if we ignored the average poor cow? Of course, the weeding-out of inferior cows would be a considerable help in the right direction, but not nearly as important a factor as the elimination of the inferior bulls.

Let us venture to say that in the average dairying community there is, at least, one serving bull to every 20 cows. Let us also suppose that the average period of active service per bull is about two years or less. The average period of usefulness of a good bull might reasonably be how long? Say eight years.

It is reasonable to believe that there are a few bulls of considerable merit in almost all dairying communities. It is a well-established fact that in all dairy communities there are many very inferior bulls in service. As to what is the proportion of poor bulls to really good bulls is a matter of wild speculation. This ought not to be the case. We ought to know more about the bulls we use. Is it not time that we were getting some stringent bull legislation drawn up?

The total yields for Canada of the principal grain crops in bushels, as compiled by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, are as follows: Wheat, 128,229,000; oats, 311,425,000; barley, 34,491,000; rye, 2,265,000; peas, 3,357,100; beans 823,400; buckwheat, 9,169,000; flaxseed, 7,533,000; mixed grains, 16,458,000; and corn for husbandry, 14,732,000.



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade Increases the w

Vol. XXXIII.

Intelliger

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keting is carried of our Valley. In the gathered giving the formation as to the countries. European consideration and a d whether the year is sales, or whether bett in other ways.

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Marketing With

"We know, therefore, will be sent to Liver ton, Portland, Mont barrels, and from the sent to London 40,000 ting 20,000, Hamburg marshal these facts a our cable adverts. W various markets are cl the size and conditio and German crops, an ing how these mark years gone by, with

We review the situati side of the Atlantic a certain course. Wh adopted on a basis of is not mere guesswork!

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1914

No. 42

Intelligent Marketing Made Possible Through Cooperation

How Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Have Overcome Trade Conditions.

By A. E. ADAMS, Secretary, United Fruit Companies, Limited, Berwick, N.S.

as will stand reshipment to other markets—Hull, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Paris, and so on, where prices may be better. Such action saved us large sums last year, and will always do so when such circumstances arise.

How Markets Are Held Steady

Last year over and over again we saved the situation on certain markets by withholding our apples from certain boats, knowing that had we put them on, the market would have gone to

this way and thousands of dollars would be sacrificed.

Now for some of the results achieved in this season of bumper crops and short markets. While Nova Scotia depends more on the British market as an outlet for her fruit products than any other fruit producing district on this side of the Atlantic, it is curious that she appears to be the least affected by the present unfortunate war. While all other districts seem to be panic-stricken, and while thousands of barrels of good apples will never be packed and marketed, Nova Scotia's apple "business is carried on as usual." The cause of this splendid confidence is to be found in its cooperative organizations working through their central association, the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Ltd.

During the first nineteen days of its operations this year (from September 11th to 30th) this organization shipped 70,000 barrels of apples and marketed them so well that good returns were obtained for the whole. In addition to this, over \$70,000 was distributed to its members by October 3rd as an advance payment for fruit shipped. That is an accomplishment that the writer feels safe in stating has not been equalled by any similar organization in the Western Hemisphere.

Transportation Matters Well Handled

The manner in which this organization met the threatened increase of ocean freight rates by the international combine is now a matter of history, but its other transportation operations are not perhaps so well known. Its western shipments were handled with a despatch that establishes a record. The United Fruit Companies is never content to do things as others do them, and therefore when it had apples to ship west it never considered for a moment the old method of shipping cars as they were ready and then keeping a tracer after them.

It adopted other methods. On September 11th it started 29 of its 47 warehouses packing Gravenstein. On September 12th it started a special train of 29 cars from the Valley to Winnipeg.

Arrangements had been made with the C.P.R. for specially fast haulage for that train. The C.P.R. sent special men to various divisional points where delay was likely to occur to prevent it. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when that train left the Valley; at 8:30 p.m. the next day it had passed St. John, having negotiated the weakest link in the chain (i.e. transference from the D.A.R. to the I.C.R. at Truro and the divisional point at Moncton and delivery to

(Concluded on page 10)

LET me demonstrate how cooperative marketing is carried out by the fruit growers of our Valley. In the first place, statistics are gathered giving the management complete information as to the crop in all apple producing countries. European conditions are taken into consideration and a decision is arrived at as to whether the year is one in which to prosecute sales, or whether better results can be obtained in other ways.

When apple shipping starts, complete lists of all varieties on hand are gathered from all companies. Conditions are closely watched. Our European office keeps us advised daily as to the pulse of all markets. We are kept regularly advised of what apples are going forward from all North American ports and to what markets they are going. We are kept informed regularly what the holdings are on this side of the Atlantic and what they are at each market on the other side.

Marketing With Mathematical Certainty

We know, therefore, that say next week there will be sent to Liverpool from New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, and Halifax, 50,000 barrels, and from the same ports there will be sent to London 40,000 barrels. Glasgow is getting 20,000, Hamburg 20,000, Bristol 4,000. We marshal these facts and take into consideration our cable advices. We note carefully how these various markets are clearing up, we keep in mind the size and condition of the British, French, and German crops, and refer to our charts showing how these markets have been affected in years gone by, with shipments of varying sizes. We review the situation in the markets on this side of the Atlantic and finally decide to adopt a certain course. Whatever course we adopt is adopted on a basis of scientific calculations; it is not mere guesswork.

Having a large quantity of apples under our control we can withhold or forward to various markets just whatever quantity these markets can carry. If we see that a certain market is going to be overcrowded we can relieve it and every shipper benefits.

We have a second safeguard. Say, for instance, that contrary to all indications a market takes a wrong turn after our apples have gone forward. We are not by any means at the end of our resources. We have our European representative who is in constant touch not only with us, but also with every market.

For instance, London unexpectedly slumps; we have a large parcel almost there. These are all consigned to our office, which immediately takes steps to tranship that fruit or such of it

What Cooperation Will Do

Cooperative marketing is the only method whereby the shipment of the produce of the farm can be so regulated as to not overcrowd certain markets and leave other markets bare.

It is the only method whereby our apples can be placed in right quantities on the markets to realize the highest prices.

It is the only method whereby new markets can be developed to the profit of the grower instead of the operator or speculator.

It is the only method whereby the grower can have his apples marketed at a fair cost.

It is the only method whereby the grower can get right to the actual wholesale dealer in Europe.

It is the only method whereby the grower can get into direct touch with the really big buyers, the buyers who will take whole cargoes.

It is the only method whereby large combines and organizations can be effectually dealt with.—A. E. Adams.

pieces and would have been a long while receiving.

Two striking instances occurred within one month. We were advised that if a certain boat carried more than 20,000 barrels the market would decline badly, and our estimates of future shipments indicated the same thing. We therefore withdrew our apples and the boat sailed with 18,000 barrels. Had ours gone forward, she would have carried 20,000, which would unquestionably have put the market in a pretty bad state. Instead of doing so, we brought in a C.P.R. boat which sailed seven days later, arriving after the market was cleaned up and bare, and giving us the market entirely to ourselves with splendid results. Through our action the ordinary shipper was saved and the market was kept steady for the benefit of not only ourselves, but for all. Without cooperative centralization markets never could be regulated in

A Profitable Form of Patriotism

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Division, Ottawa

OUR papers these days are full of war news. Although very little of what is really happening on the field of carnage filters through, yet the daily press makes the most of the few cablegrams in enlarged headlines and columns of imagination, purely the invention of the newspaper editors. How eagerly all this dope is read and commented upon each of us know from experience, for most of us are guilty of paying more attention to the daily papers than is really wise and profitable when there is so much good reading matter going to waste—in the farm and religious papers, for instance. It is the old story of losing the substance by grabbing at the shadow.

There is one thing that the war is doing, much as it is to be deplored, and that is, it is demonstrating to-day as never before the practical brotherhood of man. How everyone seems to be vying with another to see how much they can spare this year for the comfort and aid of those in distress and need! This is as it should be. It is commendable in the race. It is one of the fruits of the principles taught by the church which has seeped into fraternal societies and has even got out in a large measure into the world practice to-day.

Patriotism and Seed

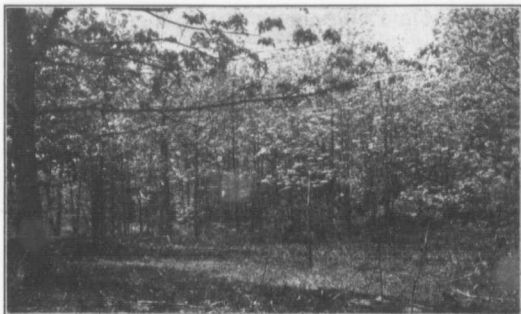
There is another form of patriotism, however, that attention may be called to, and that is that while many are going to the front, it is necessary that many stay by the goods and provide for the wants of those who are fighting for our liberties. Have the farmers thought, especially those who are growing field roots and large vegetables, that their supply of seed which is largely produced by many of the countries at war, is likely to be almost entirely cut off? Germany, France and Belgium gave us these seeds. Now we will have to look elsewhere for our supply. May we not get this supply at home if we try? I believe it to be quite possible. Of course the supply for next year 1915 is practically assured. It is already in the hands of dealers. But the crop of 1916 must be provided for. Just now the Seed Branch in the Department of Agriculture is trying to get a number of farmers who have mangled this year to save a quantity of their half-grown or less in size roots, pit them for storage, with a view of planting them next spring as early in April or May as possible in hills three feet or more apart each way, and cultivate them as they would corn.

The yield of seed per acre ranges from 500 pounds to 1,000 pounds, and the obtainable price will be about 12 cts. a pound from the dealers, plus a subvention from the Government of three cts. a pound, or 15 cts. a pound in all. Home-grown seed as compared with foreign-grown seed is very much better in vitality, so that much less seed per acre will be required. In Canada it is estimated that we will want about 500,000 pounds of seed. This will need a planting of 1,000 acres. Who will be patriotic enough to grow an acre or so? Seed has been and is being successfully grown in Ontario. The Long Red and Yellow Intermediate are the varieties the Seed Branch recommends to be saved and planted.

Plowing to Control Army Worm

By G. H. Lamson, Entomologist

WHERE the succession of crops permits, fall plowing will be particularly advantageous this fall, as it will destroy large numbers of insects that do damage to staple crops. Cut worms, corn earworms, may beetles, click beetles (the adults of the wire worms), grasshoppers, and army worms will be greatly reduced in numbers by fall plowing. This is accomplished by turn-



The Bad Results of Grazing are Here Made Manifest

In the foreground of the picture a wire fence has been erected. The one side has been grazed clean, while on the other ungrazed side the good reproduction to be noted further back has sprung up.

—Cut courtesy Canadian Forestry Journal

ing out those insects at a crucial stage of development and exposing them to the frosts and rains or in breaking open the cells in which they are transforming.

Late fall plowing is best, but early fall plowing followed by a thorough harrowing will be helpful in controlling these insects. This is good practice each year, but it is especially recommended this fall in view of the presence of an unusual number of "white grubs" in the soil and the fact that the army worm has been so numerous during the summer. Since the natural enemies of the army worm increase with the increase of the pest, it is not usual for this pest to be as destructive the following year; yet it would be advisable for farmers to take every precaution with a view to subduing this insect.

The Importance of Good Seed

A PROMINENT winner of crop competition and seed grain awards at Canadian fairs is Mr. Jno. McDiarmid of Lucknow, Bruce Co., Ont. Mr. McDiarmid writes Farm and Dairy of his methods of seed selection as follows:

"It is of the utmost importance in the first place to select a good variety of grain for seed, a variety with good straw and that has proved to be a good yielder. I have used the same variety, Abundance, the last six years, and I think it is improving every year. In cleaning my seed I use a long-meshed screen that takes out all small grain. I sow nothing but the large grain. By so doing I get a stronger plant, which will stand more drought. I treat my seed for smut every year, and I know it pays well, for I get better crops.

"I have won first prize in the field crop competition four years in succession, and never was outside the money since the first time I competed eight years ago. I have also won on the grain at Toronto, Guelph, and Ottawa several times. I have sown seed oats every year for the last six years, some of which was shipped 160 miles. I have always received a good price.

"Mr. J. Lockie Wilson deserves the thanks of the farmers of Ontario for inaugurating the field crop competitions in connection with the agricultural societies of this province. I believe it has done more to introduce good, clean seed than anything else. I know it has paid me well for all extra work in selection and preparing the land."

The fall is a busier season than it used to be, and it is not always possible to get all of the work done on the land that we would like. We should aim, however, to get a maximum amount of work in conditions considered.

More Fall Work on the Land

J. T. B., Brant Co., Ont.

I DON'T believe that land can be worked too much for the good of the land and for the crop that follows. We must, however, consider profits, and the best farmer is the one who gives his land a maximum amount of work that at the same time is profitable. It is out of the question to give land as much work as it can profitably take in the spring of the year, and I have come to make more and more strenuous efforts to get the most of my work on the soil during the fall.

I find that it costs me at least \$80 to maintain a horse for a year. They must be kept constantly busy if they are to be made to return that \$80 to the farm. This is one of the things that I attain by making a specialty of fall work. My soil is a heavy loam that responds well to work in the fall. Of course on very light soils it might be advisable to leave the soil in sod until spring to avoid erosion.

When I first came on the farm the land was very weedy, and I adopted after-harvest cultivation as a method of clearing out the weeds. Just as soon after harvest as the land could be plowed I turned it over, worked down with a disc harrow and then allowed the weeds to grow. I alternately plowed and disked and allowed weeds to grow right up to the freezing weather. Now that the farm is practically clean I do not plow so early. I prefer to allow a good aftermath to grow and turn this in for humus. After plowing I roll and then harrow. Plowing in itself is not enough. There is too much moisture lost.

Preparation of Root Land

Land that is intended for roots the next year, I have for four years made a practice of working thoroughly with disk and drag harrows in the fall and then running it into ridges about 29 inches wide with a double-mould board plow. Such ridging gives the frost of winter an exceptional opportunity to get in its work, raking the soil friable and, I believe, making plant food more available.

Last spring I had a fine example of the value of the same kind of work on land intended for small grains. As all will remember who live in this county, we had a very wet spring. I had one field ridged up and when the rain did cease for a time the ridges dried out very quickly. I ran the spring tooth harrow crosswise of the ridges, drawing the dry soil into the furrows between and had a nice dry seed bed already for the seed drill. My oats were in the ground a couple of weeks earlier than they otherwise would have been, and the result of this early planting was very evident in the superior yield of grain this fall.

Dairy F

MIDDLESEX Ontario but it is on the way. admirably as a home is good and corn and a growing local products in the city of There are several excellent factories in the county farmers in every part made dairying their their reward.

When in London I wheeled out to visit dairymen who are doing is a profit making. The 150-acre farm of visited. Mr. Byers the time, but Mrs. information. In this in the home block have been purchased are milked. Mr. By other city milkmen, of buying cows to however, he has found secure good cows at he has started to breed from his best cows, of his choice.

In the Dairy A visit to the big barn revealed that admirably equipped the production of clean milk and the comfortable and sanitary housing of the stock. There were tie-ups for 25 cows in two rows facing each other. Although space devoted to window space would have been sufficient to satisfy a rigid inspection, the interior was glistening with white wash, while in part used for the window glass. Of the easy carrying of the removal of manure was the 40-feet which Mr. Byers cleans annually. The milk way to a solution with machine with equipment at a time.

Mr. Byers is living the present farm is two generations. W



More Substantive buildings such as this than elsewhere. Mr.

Dairy Farmers of Middlesex County

A Visit to the Homes of Two of Them

MIDDLESEX county is not yet rated as one of Ontario's banner dairy counties; but it is on the way. Nature has fitted the county admirably as a home for the dairy cow. The soil is good and corn and alfalfa flourish. There is a growing local market for milk and its products in the city of London and other towns. There are several excellent creameries and cheese factories in the county. Already there are many farmers in every part of the county who have made dairying their specialty, and are reaping their reward.

When in London recently attending the fair, I wheeled out to visit a couple of successful dairymen who are demonstrating that the dairy cow is a profit maker in Middlesex as elsewhere. The 150-acre farm of Mr. Wm. Byers was first visited. Mr. Byers unfortunately was away at the time, but Mrs. Byers supplied the necessary information. In this farm there are 100 acres in the home block and an additional 50 acres have been purchased near by. About 25 cows are milked. Mr. Byers, in common with most other city milkmen, has always been in the habit of buying cows to replenish his herd. Recently, however, he has found it increasingly difficult to secure good cows at a price within reason, and he has started to breed. He is rearing the heifers from his best cows, the Holstein being the breed of his choice.

In the Dairy Stable

A visit to the big red barn revealed stables admirably equipped for the production of clean milk and the comfortable and sanitary housing of the stock. There were tie-ups for 28 cows in two rows facing each other. Although the space devoted to window glass would hardly be sufficient to satisfy a rigid inspection, the interior was glistening with whitewash, which in part made up for lack of window glass. Overhead tracks provided for the easy carrying of feed to the cows and for the removal of manure. A feature of the buildings was the 40-feet round, concrete silo, to fill which Mr. Byers grows 12 to 15 acres of corn annually. The milking problem is well on its way to a solution with the aid of a milking machine with equipment enough to milk six cows at a time.

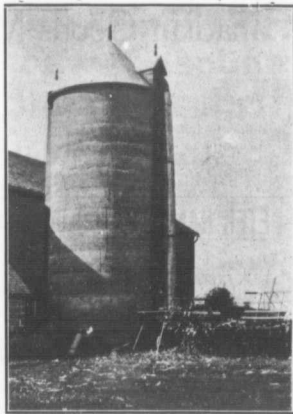
Mr. Byers is living on the old homestead, and the present farm is the result of the work of two generations. When his father first started,

his capital consisted of lots of energy and determination to succeed. The present owner has carried on the good work and improved it until now he has one of the most attractive farms within easy reach of London, the white brick house being thoroughly up-to-date, the barn well built and well painted and the whole homestead nicely planted with evergreen and broad-leaved trees. The whole appearance of the place spoke for what dairy cows and a good market will do for a farm.

Cows Made This Farm

Within sight of the Byers farm is the home of Mr. Wm. Bell, generally accredited to be one of the best and most successful dairymen in the neighborhood of London. Mr. Bell can truthfully say that he made his farm himself and made it out of cows. He bought the original 100 acres during a time of depression at \$45 an acre. Today he owns 120 acres of splendid clay loam, all tile drained and well built. The home in which he originally lived is now used as a drivehouse, and in its place he has erected a house that would cost all of \$3,000 were it built now, with outbuildings to match. Mr. Bell is justly proud of the fact that he has made all of the improvements himself with the aid of dairy cows.

"No rich relative died off and left you their pile?" I questioned.
 "No, sir," he answered, "all the improvements that have been made on this farm have come



The Busy Day of the Fall

A silo adds another rush day to the fall work. There were just 17 men busy filling the silo of Mr. Wm. Bell, Middlesex Co., Ont., when an editor of Farm and Dairy called on its owner and secured this snap-round. We try, however, to miss the months of May and June, as the grass is a little short in those months for fresh cows. On the average, we produce 220 quarts of milk a day the year round."

We found that Mr. Bell's herd was a mixture of Holstein, Ayrshire, and Durham grades, with the black and whites mostly in evidence. "I buy practically all of my cows," said Mr. Bell. "I haven't got a big enough run of grass to rear young stock."

"Do you have any trouble getting good ones?"
 "Indeed we have," was the reply. "I paid \$100 for a grade Holstein heifer the other day; a long price, you will admit, but she was a right good one. However, we do have to go further and look longer to get cows of the right kind at a reasonable price."

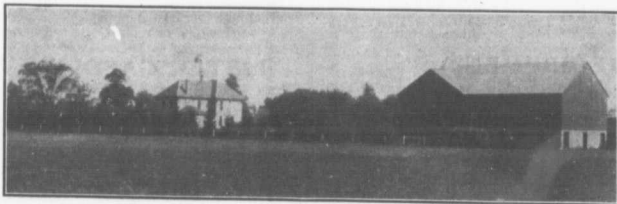
A Four-year Rotation

In regard to his farm management, Mr. Bell said: "We aim to follow a four-year rotation, working in wheat and corn in one year of the rotation. I cannot say that we follow any rotation with mathematical accuracy, but generally the rotation I have mentioned will about hit it." The wheat which Mr. Bell sells is the one product of the farm which cuts him off from the designation of a specialized dairy farmer.

A stroll back through the farm revealed fields in which the growth testified to a rich and well-managed soil. Through the centre of the farm was an open ditch into which the tiles emptied. The rail fences, which divided the farm when it came into the hands of its present owner, have all been done away with and wire fences span the lanes, boundaries, and the intersections of the fields. The farm and the splendid buildings that grace it are another fine tribute to the efficiency of the dairy cow as a farm builder in Middlesex county.

When I got back to London I fell into conversation with Mr. R. H. Harding and was

(Concluded on page 7)



All the Improvements on this Farm Have Come Out of the Farm

The splendid buildings on the farm of Mr. Wm. Bell, here illustrated, are the result of dairying in Middlesex Co.

out of the farm."

When I arrived there were 17 men and four teams busily engaged in filling Mr. Bell's silo, but the proprietor found a few minutes to chat in spite of the rush. I found that Mr. Bell comes very near being a specialized dairyman. A little wheat is grown, but practically the only other product of the farm is milk, which is delivered to a dairy company in London. "We get \$1.40 a cwt. for six summer months and \$1.60 for six winter months," said Mr. Bell. "We milk 18 to 25 cows, having them freshen the year



More Substantial Evidence as to the Money Making Possibilities in Good Dairy Cows

Buildings such as these are none too common in any district, but they are more numerous in dairy communities than elsewhere. Mr. Wm. Byers, who owns and operates the farm of which these buildings are the centre, supplies milk to the London market.

—All photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Canadian Goods Made for Canadians by Canadian Workmen in Canadian Factories

IN the great struggle through which Britons are passing, the bulwark of the Empire rests upon her immense commercial and financial resources. In demanding Empire-made goods, price and quality considered, you are conserving the energies of the British Empire—you are adding to the foundations of the British Dominions.

Below is to be found a list of our big Canadian Industrial Institutions whose products have set a standard of QUALITY in our home markets. They are known from coast to coast. As consumers our duty is before us.

BUY BRITISH GOODS. SUPPORT BRITISH LABOR. BE BRITISH.

<p>PETER HAMILTON CO. LIMITED</p> <p>Mowers Rakes Disc Drills Hoe Drills Spring-Tooth Cultivators Stiff-Tooth Cultivators Harrows Ploughs Root Pulpers Feed Cutters Silo Fillers</p> <p>PETERBORO, ONT.</p>	<p>Keep the Wheels Turning</p> <p>in every Canadian Factory by buying goods</p> <p>MADE IN CANADA</p> <p>thus giving employment to Canadians.</p> <p>The 1900 Washer Co. 357 Yonge St. (Factory 79-81 Portland St.) TORONTO</p>	<p>CHAPMAN ENGINES</p> <p>Simple Serviceable Economical</p> <p>Also manufacturers of Windmills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Stalls, Well Drills, Pressure Tanks.</p> <p>ONTARIO WIND ENGINE and PUMP CO., Limited TORONTO - ONTARIO</p> <p>Factories: Dundas and Toronto Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary</p>	<p>Abbey's Effervescent Salt</p> <p>A Family Remedy made in Canada for 15 years—No Change in Price.</p> <p>SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS</p>																										
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<p>"Harab-Davies" Fertilizers Poultry Foods and Animal Foods</p> <p>Made in Canada by</p> <p>THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD. WEST TORONTO, ONT.</p> <p>Ask for the "Harab-Davies" Brands</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>The Cream Separator that has interchangeable capacity, 22 main features, Made in Canada—easy to get repair parts.</p> <p>Write for Catalog</p> <p>The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd. RENFREW, ONT.</p>	<p>EAST LAKE Galvanized Sheets</p> <p>REDCLIFFE BRITISH-MADE Galvanized Sheets</p> <p>Galvanized Corrugated Iron Roofing Materials for Farm, Home, Office or Factory. (See Page 17).</p> <p>THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., TORONTO, ONT. Limited</p>	<p>MASSEY-HARRIS High-Grade Farm Implements</p> <p>TORONTO, - ONT.</p>																										
<p>GOOL, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited MAKERS OF THE</p> <p>Brantford Gasoline Engines Brantford Windmills Also, Grain Grinders, Water Tanks, Force Pumps, Concrete Mixers and Power Spraying Outfits.</p> <p>BRANTFORD, ONT., Regina Winnipeg Calgary</p>		<p>A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF</p> <p>"EMPIRE - MADE GOODS"</p> <p>Will appear in coming issues of Farm and Dairy CATALOGUES FROM ABOVE FIRMS WILL GLADLY BE FURNISHED TO READERS ON REQUEST</p>																											

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Empire Prosperity Depends Upon the Demand for EMPIRE GOODS

The Potash Shortage

Practically all of the potash in the world is mined in Germany and users of commercial fertilizers in other countries will be seriously hampered for their potash supplies so long as the present war lasts. Nitrate of soda is therefore receiving attention as an indirect source of potash. Usually regarded as a nitrate, the soda base acts on the potash ingredients of the soil and makes them available for plant food. Writing of the effect of nitrate of soda in Rothamsted, experiments with mangolds over a series of 25 years, Mr. A. D. Hall states: "The plots receiving potash all gave about the same yield whatever the source of nitrogen, but on plots without potash the yield is only maintained on the nitrate of soda plot, on the other two the plant is neither supplied with potash by the manure, nor is the soil forced to yield some of its stored up potash as it is by the nitrate of soda, whereupon the yield declines by one-half or more. For 25 years then the use of nitrate of soda alone has enabled the soil to supply a mangold crop with the large amount of potash it wants, though the store of potash in the soil apparently soon becomes exhausted when a manure is used which cannot bring it into solution. With other crops the same results are obtained, though the lack of potash does not become manifest so quickly as in the case of the mangolds."

Mr. Hall further quotes the results of a ten-year series of experiments with barley to show that nitrate of soda "has dispensed with the necessity of a potash dressing, which after a time became necessary when sulphate of ammonia is the nitrogenous manure."

Again, with respect to a twelve-years' series on mangolds, Mr. Hall writes: "Here it will be seen that potash increased the crop in every case except where nitrate of soda had been used as the nitrogenous cross dressing, in which case the soda liberates so much potash from the soil that specific application of potassic manures is unnecessary."

Dairy Farmers of Middlesex County

(Continued from page 5)

expressing my appreciation of the country that I had seen when he broke in with "Why, you haven't seen Middlesex at all. I can take you into lots of sections in our county far finer than any of the latter lying right near to London. Come down again and I will really show you Middlesex."

Mr. Harding may be prejudiced in favor of the particular section of the county that he calls home, or it may be that dairying in Middlesex has achieved much fuller development than is generally known. I trust that this is so, for everywhere one finds the dairy cow working in cooperation with such a soil and climate as they have in Middlesex, he will find prosperous homes and prosperous people.

—F. E.

Home butter makers are apt to forget that butter worked too warm is unsatisfactory in color and flavor. Watch the temperature.

On any well regulated dairy farm the milking of the cows at a stated period is never neglected. I Don't neglect the source of income.

Did you ever notice that cows suffer from homesickness? Don't you think you have been cheated if in the newly purchased cow falls away in her milk flow for a few days.

Are you going to build?

Then Put Your Questions Up to Us

How to make your walls more attractive, less expensively than with laths and plaster and wall paper—how to keep out dampness and cold in winter, thus reducing fuel bills—what roof gives the best value for your money and protects your buildings from fire. Answering such questions is our daily work. Tell us the kind of building and our building experts can probably save you money, regardless of whether you use our materials.



Neponset Roofing for all Farm Buildings

Neponset Roofings are the "slowly made" kind. They are long on the roof because they are long in the making.

Long on the roof means maximum protection to your home, to your stock, to your pocketbook. It means protection, year in and year out, in heat and cold, against leaks, repairs and that greatest of dangers—fire.

NEPONSET ROOFINGS
Made in Canada

give this protection at a minimum cost. There's a slowly made Neponset Roofing for every purpose.

Neponset Paroid is the best ready roofing, dollar-for-dollar, for farm buildings, factories, railroad buildings, etc.

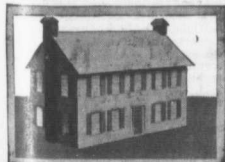
Our prepared shingles are handsome, spark-proof, non-curling and non-spitting.

Neponset Prolate—red or green—is the roof for barns, cottages, etc. Other Neponset Products are: Neponset Wall Board, equal to lath and plaster and wall paper, and Neponset Waterproof Building Papers to keep out drafts and dampness.

Samples, Booklets and Building Advice FREE
Just ask us what we'd do if we were in your place. Also, if you do not know one of our thousands of dealers, we will give you the name of the one near you.

BIRD & SON (Est. 1795)
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Montreal St. J. J. H. B. Winnipeg Vancouver

For \$3.50 we will send prepaid this pretty Neponset Doll House. Equal to houses that toy stores sell for as high as \$10. If you don't think we return it at our expense and get your money. This price is possible because it shows you so perfectly several of our products. (Size 19 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches long. Shipped flat.)



Only a Few Gasoline Engine Bargains Left

- 1-H. P. Engine - \$40.00
- 2-H. P. Engine - \$50.00

These Engines are shop-worn, but not second hand, and while they last will be sold at the above prices, under the same guarantee as absolutely new engines. The regular prices are \$70.00 for a 1-H. P. and \$95.00 for a 2-H. P. It will be necessary to order at once if you want one.

We still have a **VERTICAL, 6-H. P. REBUILT ENGINE** at \$90.00

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
PETERBORO, ONT.

BUY HIGH-GRADE FLOUR

Make the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 90-lb. bag
Cream of the West (For Bread)	\$3.50
Queen City (Blended for all Purposes)	3.00
Monarch (makes Delicious Pastry)	3.00

FEED FLOURS	
Tower	1.00

CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.25
Family Cornmeal (per 90-lb. bag)	2.00

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. Bag
Bulrush Bran	1.25
Bulrush Middlings	1.00
Extra White Middlings	1.00
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.95
Crushed Oats	2.00
Chopped Oats	2.00
Whole Corn	2.00
Crushed Corn	1.95
Feed Cornmeal	1.95
Whole Feed Barley	1.55
Barley Meal	1.00
Oatmeal	2.10
Groves Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.25
Old Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.00
Fall Wheat	2.40

The CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd
(WEST) TORONTO, ONT.



The House Without A Cold Spot

THE house that has a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater needn't have a cold spot anywhere.

A Perfection is light and can be carried easily from room to room—anywhere that extra heat is needed.

For the "between seasons" of Fall and Spring the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater gives just the heat you want.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

Perfection heaters are solid, hand-somely designed and smokeless and odorless. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

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DEMONSTRATION CAR

The car exhibiting Roots, Grain, Cereals and the Products of the Great Northland of Ontario, will be in PETERBORO, on October 28 and 29, 1914.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THIS GREAT EXHIBIT



Dominion Portable Truck Scale

The handiest all-round Scale for farm use. Built for accuracy, convenience and durability.

Swivel handle and swivel ball-bearing casters. Low, bevelled beam. Steel bag rack. Specially tempered bearing points. Capacity, 2,000 lbs. by 1 1/2 lbs. Guaranteed. Fully described in "Profits and Pounds," an interesting booklet on weights. Sent free.

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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



A Word to Poultry Keepers

F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Ottawa.

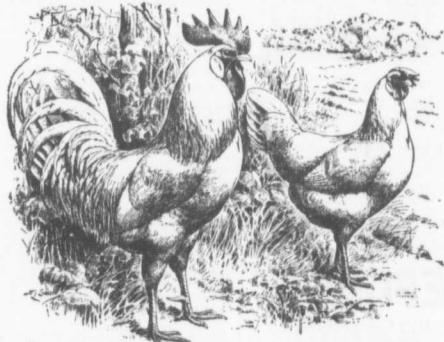
The indications are that new laid eggs will be as scarce this winter as usual and if extra attention is not paid to getting the laying stock into condition and housed early, the supply of eggs may not be as plentiful even as they were last winter.

Though the present is too late to begin to prepare for early winter eggs, it is a good time to make the best of what we have by getting everything ready before the cold weather comes. The beginning was made last spring when the early pullets were hatched, for only the early pullets can be depended on to give eggs during November and December. The hens, as a rule, will not lay many eggs until the end of January or February, it is therefore from the

stantly before them, or if preferred, give it in the shape of a moist mash once a day. Have the house clean, preferably white washed, and also plenty of sunshine in. We have found that with a shed roofed house, a board protection along the front of the house, as high as 18 inches from the floor is an advantage; from this up glass and cotton in the proportion of one of glass to two of cotton, make the most ideal front for the average Canadian house.

Competition Egg Records

Some good egg records are being made in the Third International Egg Laying Contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C. The contest has now been running for 11 months. The highest record to date is held by the six birds in the pen of the Ranguru Egg Farm, Otaheke, N.Z. These White Leghorns have produced 1,330 eggs and are entitled to the first prize of \$100. The second best yield was made in the class for general purpose fowl, a pen of White Wyandottes shown by E. D. Read, Duncan, B.C., producing 1,238 eggs, and securing the first prize of \$100 in



The Most Popular Breed of Egg Specialists on the American Market

Such is the claim that White Leghorns make for their breed. The success that the White Leghorn has had in National and International Egg Laying Competitions would seem to justify the claims of the fancier. Many farms, where thousands of hens are kept, have no other breed. It is questionable, however, if Leghorns are as desirable for the

well matured pullets that the high-priced eggs may be expected, and in order to get the most out of these, care must be taken as from now on until laying time is a more critical time in the life of the pullet than most poultrymen imagine.

How to Get Ready

1. Keep no stock that will be non-producing. Kill off the old hens that will not lay until the spring. Market the immature pullets and all surplus cockerels as soon as they are ready. Give the rest of the pullets every opportunity to develop and get into laying condition before the winter sets in.

2. Put these pullets into their winter quarters, early. The unnecessary handling or changing of pullets from one place to another, just when they are about to lay, is disastrous, and in some cases will retard laying for several weeks. Give the pullets every chance to get acquainted with their winter quarters in plenty of time and feed liberally so that they will start to lay before the cold weather.

3. Do not feed sparingly but judiciously. Though feed may be high it does not pay to stint the layers. Feed them grain in a litter on the floor, and as the weather gets colder increase the quantity of litter. In addition to the grain see that they have either a hopper, with dry mash con-

tinued in their section. Other records in the non-weight varieties and all made with Leghorns, were 1,232 eggs in the pen exhibited by A. Estate, Duncan, B.C., 1,166 eggs; R. W. Chalmers, Thrums B.C., 1,118 eggs; V. T. Price, Cowichan, B.C. In the weight varieties Tom Barron, Carleton Place, Ont., was second with 1,206 eggs with White Wyandottes; third, Dean Bros., Keating's P.O., B.C., 1,118 eggs White Wyandottes; fourth, Hall and Clark, Victoria, B.C., 1,185 eggs, with White Orpingtons.

The division of the competition into two classes gives us a splendid opportunity of comparing the egg-laying merit of the two types of fowl. The non-weight varieties of which there were twenty in the Leghorns, Anconas and Silver Campines, had an average production per fowl for the 11 months of 170.4 eggs. In the weight varieties White and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons were represented; their average production per bird was 157.9 eggs. W. H. Stroyan was poultryman in charge of the birds in this competition, of which J. R. Terry was Provincial Director.

Poultry can be reared successfully on any soil, but one light and sandy is to be preferred.

Harvesting

Jas. Ficker, Commissionaire, Ottawa.

One of the quickest methods of harvest top with the ordin between two rows each side, drawing centre. The roots cut out with a sharp shown in the illustration. The turnip harvest with is made as follows: muck-board from



A Home Made T

plow and lengthen about one foot. slant gradually 6 inches below the plow. The should run on the point of the share. ting of the roots standard are two one inch by 18 in form of a crotch. turnips on to the of the row.

The Eastern

As noted in Eastern last issue, the Women's Institute this year instead of the Eastern Convention territory east of Hudson Bay will be October 27th and 28th. Mrs. Laura Rose Don, Dr. Toronto, Mrs. H. Lane, Miss E. M. and others, will of the convention. They are to be dealt with Possibilities of Distraiture," "The Her Social Life," "How to Extend Work and Maintenance of the Cross Society with taint feature. All convention will do solves of the oppo-

Orchard and

It will soon be time for winter stock. Plant tulips for They should be sown deep.

Black walnuts, should be planted as ripe. Once the seldom germinate. The common has been one of annual plants this into flower early bloom until killed.

As soon as frost comes or during moving all but five

Harvesting Turnips

John Fletcher, Commission of Conservation Ontario

One of the quickest and easiest methods of harvesting turnips is to top with the ordinary hoe, walking between two rows and working to each side, drawing the tops to the centre. The roots may then be taken out with a sharp-sharred plow, as shown in the illustration.

The turnip harvester shown here-with is made as follows: Remove the mould-board from an ordinary iron

top. Let the roots dry a few hours and store in a room of even temperature. It should not be too warm or dry. The bulbs should not shrivel or be moist enough to start into growth.

Coming Events

- Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto, November 10 to 14.
- National Dairy Show, Chicago, October 22 to 31.
- International Live Stock Show, Chicago, November 23 to December 5, 1914.
- Guelph Winter Fair, December 7-10, 1914.
- Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, December 11 and 12, 1914.
- Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention, Peterboro, Jan. 6 to 8.
- Western Ontario Dairymen's Association convention, St. Thomas, January 13 and 14.



A Home Made Turnip Harvester.

plow and lengthen the steel share to about one foot. The share should slant gradually downward to four inches below the level of the sole of the plow. The sole of the plow should run on the surface and the point of the share should do the cutting of the roots. Attached to the standard are two projecting irons, one inch by 1 1/2 inches, made in the form of a crotch. These turn the turnips on to the tops in the centre of the row.

The Eastern Convention

As noted in Farm and Dairy, October last issue, three conventions of the Women's Institute will be held this year instead of one as formerly. The Eastern Convention covering the territory east of Hastings and Prince Edward will be held in Ottawa, October 27th and 28th. Such well-known Women's Institute workers as Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Dr. Helen MacMurphy, Toronto, Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane, Miss E. McGee, Chesterville, and others, will deliver addresses at the convention. Some of the subjects to be dealt with are "The Place and Possibilities of the Women's Institute," "The Girl in the Home; Her Social Life and Education," "How to Extend Women's Institute Work and Maintain Interest." A discussion of the work of the Red Cross Society will also be an important feature. All who can attend this convention will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Orchard and Garden Notes

It will soon be time to take in celery for winter storage.

Plant tulips for spring flowering. They should be set about four inches deep.

Black walnuts, butternuts, etc., should be planted or stratified as soon as ripe. Once they become dry they seldom germinate.

The common old-fashioned sennia has been one of the best flowering annual plants this season. It comes into flower early and will remain in bloom until killed by frost.

As soon as frost cuts the tops of carrots or dahlias, lift the plants, removing all but five or six inches of the

IN COTTONSEED MEAL WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

OWL BRAND IS DEMANDED.

39 YEARS THE STANDARD

F.W. BRODE & CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

PURE COTTON SEED MEAL

SCIENCE OF FEEDING

FREE ON REQUEST

OWL BRAND C.S. MEAL FOR SALE BY THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD., WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

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HELP WANTED—Men or Young Women—Sell the "World's Greatest War" or "Dorsey Milk Bottle Cover." Get busy. Make some money. Remit ten cents each for sample and full particulars. Reliable Hollinrake Specialty Company, Hollinrake Building, 50 Church Street, Toronto. (Mention Farm and Dairy.)

Capable Domestics

With good references and doctors' certificates. Scotch, Irish and English girls, arriving almost weekly. Apply 183 GERRARD ST. EAST, TORONTO. Phone 3077 and No. 71 DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL.

A New Dust-proof Bearing Perfectly Oiled

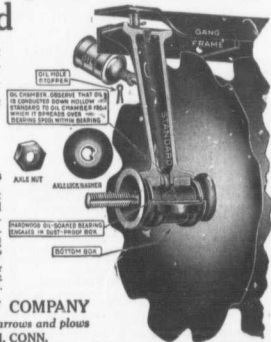
Here is an improvement that tells in slip another way of durability, efficiency and light draft found in the

Cutaway (CLARK)

Disk Harrows and Plows

The illustration in this announcement shows how our hardwood oil-soaked bearings are now encased in metal dust-proof boxes; and how the oil is conducted inside of the bearings. Could it be simpler? Could it be improved? Ask your dealer to show you a CUTAWAY (CLARK) disk harrow or plow. If he doesn't handle them, write us at once for free catalog.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY
Maker of the original CLARK disk harrows and plows
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WANTED—12 White Orpington Pullets and 2 Two-year White Orpington Cocks (non-related)—R. W. Farmer, Watakwini, Alta.

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OPEN up the rich subsoil with CXL Stumping Powder. The subsoil is as full now of plant food as when the land was first cultivated. And you can obtain this valuable plant food—restore the original fertility of your soil quickly, surely and with little labor. We will instruct you in the use of CXL Stumping Powder, and show you dozens of ways to add to your farm's productivity. No more dangerous than gun powder. There's a CXL explosive for every blasting purpose.

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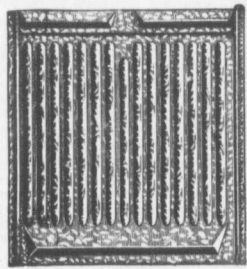
BECAUSE IT HAS FEATURES NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER SHINGLE ON THE MARKET

THE "GEORGE" SHINGLE IS:—

Waterproof and Windproof

- It is Locked on all Four Sides.
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- It has the Concealed Nailing Flanges.
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FIRE OR LIGHTNING CANNOT EFFECT IT—



"GEORGE" SHINGLE SIZE 24" x 24"

EASILY APPLIED—Hammer, nails and snips are all the tools required. 25 "GEORGE" Shingles cover 100 Square Feet, an equivalent area of 1000 wood shingles. Can be laid much more quickly than any other shingle. We supply "GEORGE" Shingles in 3/4, 1/2 and 3/8 size so that there is no waste in cutting to fit roof to hips or ridge. For your barns, stables and large buildings use "GEORGE" Shingles for the ROOF and PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON FOR THE SIDES.

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J. N. Pedlar

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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ADVERTISING RATES, 15 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an inch an insertion in one of the 48 columns, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to 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 15,000 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.
Sweep detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading column, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you, 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 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 of insertion, in writing to advertisers you place: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Editors shall not give their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of the reading column. We shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

A Creamery Tale

A CREAMERY in the Western States recently closed its doors. For years it had been successful and prosperous. Originally it was started as a protest against the treatment meted out to the milk producers of the section by the centralized creameries. Prices then realized were so low that there was no profit in producing milk. The cooperative creamery was started in consequence. Practically all the milk producers were shareholders. Immediately prices went up. The cooperative creamery turned out a good product and everyone was well satisfied. It prospered for years.

In an evil day some of the shareholders found that they could use the returns that were getting from their own creamery. They still higher prices from the centralized creameries were quick to take the bait, they not only accepted the cream from the shareholders who were offering it to them, but went around among the remaining shareholders and successfully solicited shipments of cream by offering a few cents more than their own creamery could pay. In a few months the cooperative creamery had to close its doors as a result of the price boosting campaign of the centralizers. Already the farmers are reaping the results of their folly. No sooner was the cooperative creamery closed and the building turned to other purposes, than the centralizers dropped their prices back to a level almost as low as they had been before the cooperative creamery was started.

The Moral

FARM and Dairy does not tell this tale because of its application to cooperative efforts in general—though we might well do so—but because of its bearing on a particular case.

We learn on good authority that some of the societies to whom the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, of Ontario, has supplied price lists on staple commodities, have used these price lists to force concessions from their regular dealers, which rise being successful, the business is placed in the usual channels.

If this report be true the societies who are following this policy are falling into exactly the same blunder as the shareholders of the cooperative creamery that we have mentioned. To say the least their policy is suicidal. If these societies wish the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, to go the same way as did the creamery, all that is necessary is to follow the same blind policy. They can get concessions from the regular dealers only so long as the United Farmers' Cooperative Company is offering them an alternative source of supply. Surely the members of these societies must know that the United Farmers' Cooperative Company can not prosper without their support and that the only wise policy is to strengthen their own organization, the United Farmers' Company, an organization of farmers run by farmers for farmers. We trust that a word to the wise is sufficient.

Surtax on Unused Land

ALL of the provinces of Canada are faced with declining revenues and stationary expenses. All must devise ways and means of increasing their resources. Alberta, of all the provinces yet heard from, seems to be the only one blessed with statesmen who understand the science of taxation well enough to place the extra taxation burden where it will not curtail production but actually encourage legitimate industry. There are twenty million acres of unused land in the province of Alberta, and on this land the Government proposes to impose a surtax to supplement its revenues, which have shrunk by about three or four hundred thousand dollars since the beginning of the war.

Alberta legislators recognize that the land speculator performs no useful function in any country. He is always a hindrance to progress. He produces no wealth, but at the same time reaps abundantly from the wealth that others produce as represented in the increasing value of the idle land that he holds. Every province in Canada has been cursed by the operation of the land speculator, and the surtax that Alberta will impose on his holdings will merely take tribute for the benefit of the people of the value that they have themselves created. The surtax will tend to bring his vacant land into use and at the same time it will impose no burden on legitimate industry. Alberta deserves to be congratulated on the statesmanship of its leaders.

Apple Purity

DEALERS in Canadian cities are getting a great education on the merits of the Canadian apple. For two weeks now the leading city dailies from the Atlantic to the Pacific have been carrying large and attractive advertisements calling the attention of the Canadian public to the health-giving, and nutritive properties of the Canadian apple. This educational campaign is being conducted under the direction of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. Its object is to find a market for Canadian apples in Canadian cities. As Our Folks already know, some of them to their sorrow, the war has resulted in the material curtailment of the apple market in the United Kingdom and in the jeopardizing of our trade in evaporator apples with continental Europe. Because of this, the apple growers throughout the country are facing

a possible loss of approximately two million dollars, unless some new market is immediately secured. It is hoped that this advertising campaign will result in an enhanced demand on home markets.

As a general rule the wisdom of Government expenditure in the interest of any one class of the community may be open to question. Unusual conditions, however, sometimes justify unusual expedients. We have these unusual conditions in the fruit industry this year—a bumper crop and contracted markets. To aid in the marketing of this crop it is to assist one of the primary industries of the country and the benefits will ultimately be distributed to all classes of the community. Sir Geo. E. Foster and those assisting him in this campaign merit the thanks of fruit growers for their energetic handling of the situation.

Holding for Higher Prices

THE advice given farmers nowadays to hold their grain for the highest price possible, looks on the surface like advising them to profit from the consumer's necessities and add to the burden of the working man, which is already too great. Metropolitan editors have referred to the holding back of this grain as "taking the bread from the mouths of needy women and children." Is the practice justifiable?

If parting with our produce at fair prices would benefit the working man of Ontario or aid Britain to feed her army more cheaply while the war continues, the farmer who held his grain for an exorbitant price would indeed be beneath contempt. We farmers, however, well know that to sell at less than the best price we can get by holding, would be the height of folly. It would simply be transferring dollars from our pockets to the pockets of the speculators; for when the grain is in the hands of the brokers we may be sure they will exact the last cent possible. Is it sure better that the profits of war prices should be divided among the many farmers than among the few speculators?

The Source of Happiness

HAPPINESS is the goal of every human being. Some people strive for wealth, others for position, still others for knowledge and skill in the arts and sciences. These things are desired because it is believed that they will bring happiness. The young couple in talking forget all about present dissipation that the ownership of their own land will bring them.

And yet none of these things of themselves can bring happiness. We know men and women of means and position, others with a string of letters after their names that attests their knowledge of art or science, who are not happy. Their real secret was given in simple language by the minister at church a few nights ago. Here it is: "He who seeks not to be loved or to be praised, but to make the world happy, he is the happy man."

We get happiness by giving it. We do not need to wait until the farm is paid for, or the income measured in five figures to be happy. Let us strive to keep the real source of happiness before us and in making life more enjoyable for others reap happiness for ourselves as we go along. This is true Christianity. It is also just plain commonsense.

How many noticed that the sample of the bags which will bear Ontario's war gift of 250,000 bags of flour to the British Isles, bore this inscription: "Made from Manitoba Hard." We refer to the bag near the crop exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Hired Help

John McLennan, Glenora

The question of hired farm labor is an old one, but looking into the matter and making a study of it, traveling from Montreal last summer I found the same scarcity of labor among the farmers throughout some of the best farming lands. I had some good help who brought insight into correct ways of running government sponsored agriculture and spent a lot of money suitable help for farmers. The government is not where they go.

The majority of farmers go to look for farm labor are confronted with such an extra good time in building, they apply to the government, stating the kind of work they require. They are a good man, but they do the extra work is not sufficient work to wages at which he would even though the employee be well satisfied.

Government Wages

The suggestion I have made is that the various governments farmer hires a good month of the year, when supplied with work, government will pay the four months of the year of wages as he reaps the farmer. This chance given to the man who a farmer eight months ago would work for a year. Should be done before the two years do so by paying back whatever money was advanced.

This scheme would men only. My reason such a scheme is the number of married men work on the farm, and being left without working part of the year would also give the man to build up a larger suitable cottage for his family to be tried on a small found satisfactory result upon. I have not if such a method were an cost of living, as the distance of land in many is not filled properly the lack of proper housing of the unsettled might be cultivated.

Study Your

All the farm papers of Agriculture as a farmer to go in for may be very necessary. Increased acreage of farmers will do well crops are most adapted and plant the crops largest profits. If was not profitable in cents more on the market, such a profit in few years until the farmer would do well to sell, as Eastern Ontario country, and there is as good demand for as for wheat. It is better to do his best at farm is particularly

These suggestions may be of some use to the farmer who grows wheat growing, but who to grow something else a share of the that are sure to be.

The Hired Help Problem

John McLennan, Glangarry Co., Ont.

The question of hired help on the farm is an old one, but I have been looking into the matter for a long time and making a study of the same. Last summer I found that as a rule the same scarcity of help was prevalent among the farmers everywhere, although some were fortunate in having good help who had a proper insight into correct farming. The various governments of the Dominion spend a lot of money in searching for suitable help for farmers. When men are secured the government directs them where to go.

The majority of farmers do not begin to look for farm help until they are confronted with some extra work, such as an extra good crop, repairing farm buildings, draining, etc. Then they apply to the government bureau, stating the kind of help they require. They are supplied with a good man, but they find that when the extra work is finished they have not sufficient work to pay the man the wages at which he was first hired, even though the employer and employee be well satisfied with one another.

Government Wages Four Months

The suggestion I have to make to the various governments is this: If a farmer hires a good man for eight months of the year, when he can keep him supplied with work, that the government will pay the man the other four months of the year at the same rate of wages as he receives from the farmer. This chance would only be given to the man who had worked for a farmer eight months and had agreed to work for him the following year. Should he decide to leave before the two years expired, he could do so by paying back to the government whatever money they had advanced him.

This scheme would be for married men only. My reason for suggesting such a scheme is that I find a great number of married men who would work on the farm only for the fear of being left without employment during part of the year. This idea would also give the farmer a chance to build up a larger herd and build a suitable cottage for his help. It could be tried on a small scale first and if found satisfactory might be enlarged upon. I have no doubt but that if such a method was carried out there would be an end to the high cost of living, as we have an abundance of land in many districts that is not tilled properly on account of the lack of proper help, to say nothing of the unsettled districts that might be cultivated.

Study Your Farm

All the farm papers and the Minister of Agriculture are advising the farmer to go in for wheat raising. It may be very necessary to have an increased acreage of wheat, but most farmers will do well to study which crops are most adaptable to their soil and plant the crops that will give the largest profits. If wheat growing was not profitable in the past, a few cents more on the bushel will not make it such a profitable crop for a few years until things right themselves. The farmers of Eastern Ontario will do well to stay with dairying, as Eastern Ontario is a dairying country, and there is sure to be just as good demand for other products as for wheat. It behooves every farmer to do his best and grow what his farm is particularly adapted to.

These suggestions are from a farmer whose farm is not adapted to wheat growing, but who will endeavor to grow something else and receive a share of the increased prices that are sure to follow the war.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

THE FERTILIZER THAT GAVE ONTARIO FARMERS SUCH EXCELLENT RESULTS LAST SEASON.

Moderate in Price Always Effective

Our representatives are now travelling in Ontario appointing agents in unrepresented districts. If you have some spare time during the winter, why not employ it in introducing Sydney Basic Slag into your district? Sydney Basic Slag is different from all other fertilizers hitherto sold in Ontario, and while it is obtainable at a much more reasonable price, it will give the highest results. It is no untried fertilizer, however, as hundreds of thousands of tons have been used in the Old Country for the past 20 years, and in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, where it has been employed for the past fifteen years, the consumption last season amounted to 20,000 tons. If you take a carload and distribute same among your neighbors you will be conferring a boon on the farmers in your district; but in any case, you will require some for your own use. Drop us a line and let our representative call on you.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

We need a man in each County in Ontario capable of appointing agents to sell these goods. The right class of man, that is a man with a personal knowledge of the leading farmers in his County, will find this a profitable proposition for about six weeks' work twice a year.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Don't Cut Out
A SHOE BOIL, GAPPED
HOCK OR BURSTITIS



FOR ABSORBINE
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will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

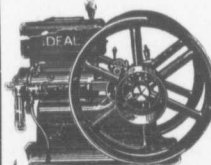
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Bala Brains, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocitis, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle in quantities or delivered. Will sell more if you write: W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 125, Ryman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS. - ITHACA, N. Y.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 to 60 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Pumps, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Windsor Calgary

YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR

Is he prospering? Are you doing your part towards helping him to prosper?

Remember that unless he prospers you yourself will suffer.

Whatever he makes or sells, see that you buy it from him, rather than from someone else----to the end that he may be able to buy what you yourself make or sell, to the end that you create prosperity for him and for yourself.

Every Canadian is your next door neighbour----every Canadian needs your help now just as you need the help of every Canadian----every impulse of patriotism and every ounce of reason urge you to buy only Canadian-made goods----If you will resolve to do so and consistently carry out the resolve every Canadian workman will be employed, Canadian merchants will prosper, you yourself reap the benefits of "good times."-----Remember-----

EVERY CANADIAN IS YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR



NEVER lose an opportunity to see something beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting.—Kingsley.

Militant Mother

(Farm and Home.)

BY ARVILLA BELLE DAVIS

THE kitchen clock struck four, and with a regretful sigh Mother laid down the April number of "The Housewife's Friend," wherein she had been reading a graphic and interesting article concerning the grievances of "John Bull's Militant Daughters."

"I don't believe in women's rights," she soliloquized, as she enveloped her anguished, middle-aged figure in the voluminous folds of a huge gingham apron, in anticipation of her task of preparing the evening meal, "but if them Englishmen are bound they won't give their womenfolk whatever it is they want. I don't know as I blame the women so very much for trying to make 'em pony up, though it does seem as if they might find some way of getting what they want without smashing windows and burning down houses and starving themselves to death in jail."

"Now, if I wanted anything," she continued, gazing into the depths of a huge wooden box, "and I wanted it as bad as them English women want to vote, I bet a cent I could find a better way than that of overcoming any objections that might seem to stand in the way of me getting it. But I wouldn't fight. No sir! I believe a woman can get whatever she needs or wants without a row. If she can't, seems to me she ain't any too smart."

Having settled the "suffrage question" at least to her own satisfaction, Mother explored the cavernous depths of the wood box only to find it as empty as was "Mother Hubbard's" famous cupboard.

Out in the yard the puff-puff of a gasoline engine and the ping-whizz of a saw mingled with the cheerful voices of Father and "the boys," as they were busy sawing wood with the new engine. Mother considerably refrained from mentioning the condition of the wood box. Instead, basket in hand, she went out to gather chips among the debris of the wood pile.

Fourteen-year-old Bob hailed her appearance with a joyous shout. "Come and see the new engine, Mother, she's a peach! Just see her chew up that wood pile! Father says she's the best helper he ever had in his life. She'll turn the grindstone, too. Father hitched her on to it this afternoon and ground the scythes and sharpened the corn knives, and after supper he's going to hitch her on to the barn pump and fill the tank chock full. Hurrah! No more sawing wood and pumping water by hand on this farm!" And Bob stood on his head and waved his long legs in the air as a fitting expression of his unqualified approval.

Somehow, for once, the joyous chorus found no echo in Mother's heart. It may have been the gorgeous paint and aggressive puff-puff of the little red engine that annoyed

her, it may have been mere feminine jealousy at hearing another "she" so enthusiastically praised and admired. Whatever the contributory causes may have been, certain it is that in that day and hour the needs of militancy took root in Mother's patient heart.

Nobody had ever called Mother "a peach" for doing her duty faithfully and well. Nobody had ever told her she was "the best helper in the world," even though for more than twenty years she had, daily and almost hourly, performed tasks that did not rightfully devolve upon her to do—many of them things that should



All Caresses Cheerfully Accepted

have been done by the stronger hands of Father and the boys.

"I never did believe in women's rights," she soliloquized again, as she poured some kerosene over the chips and reached for a match, "but I don't know but there may be something in it after all. Here I've been teasing all these years for a pump in the kitchen and—" gazing reflectively at the bottom of an empty water pail—so far I've got about as much attention paid to me as the Home Secretary paid to them English women. I wonder—"

But what Mother wondered about was lost when she disappeared with a water pail in each hand. Returning she set the pails of water in their accustomed place, filled the tea kettle, made the biscuits, fetched jam and cheese from the cellar, and hung a clean towel on the "roller" with mechanical precision.

Father and the boys came in to supper and still the new engine was the all-engrossing topic.

"She'll save her cost in less than six months," boasted Jim.

"And I won't have to turn the grindstone," exulted Bob.

"I hope she won't forget what she's told to do," said Frank, with a significant look at his younger brother who in his excitement had forgotten to grease the wagon in preparation for to-morrow's trip to market.

"She hasn't a fault that I can

see," added Father, and so the talk went on.

An observant spectator might have noticed the unusual spark that glowed and scintillated behind Mother's spectacles; but Father and the boys were accustomed to leaving her entirely out of the reckoning, and they did not see. The "praise service" was still in full swing when they took their hats and went out to connect the new engine with the barn pump.

After Mother had washed the dishes and strained the milk, and fed the cat, and shut up the hens, and set the bread to rise, she stood on the steps gazing long and reflectively at the weather-beaten pump in the back yard, and listening to the aggressive puff-puff that resounded from the barn. Gradually the angry glow behind her spectacles melted into an amiable smile, and the corners of her patient mouth widened into a comprehensive and somewhat diabolical grin. But Father and the boys saw nothing unusual in the quiet little woman who lighted the sitting-room lamp when they came, and sat in her special chair mending stockings all the evening.

A neighbor dropped in for a chat and they talked of the weather, the crops, the prospects of the war, and of many other things, but most of all they talked about the new engine—of the help it would be to them, the time and labor and money it would save for them, etc., etc.

And all the while that peculiar, comprehensive, diabolical little smile played hide-and-go-seek with the wrinkles on Mother's face—and they did not see!

Next morning Father and the boys

"Well, now, Jim," chirped Mother, "I'm awfully sorry, but you see, when the engine sawed up last night, it clean forgot to spit and fill the wood box up, and the fire went out before I got things cooked."

Jim looked at Frank, Frank looked at Bob, and Bob glanced appreciatively at his father, who was joking regarding Mother, while an appreciative grin struggled with a paternal frown on his face. But Mother's placid countenance evinced no evidence of anything out of the ordinary, and after an awkward pause he chuckled: "Well, Mother, if you'll give us some coffee and a bit, I guess we can make out, and possibly the engine will cultivate a better memory to-day."

"Now, I'm awfully sorry, Thomas," purred Mother again, "really, it's too bad—but when that engine pumped the water up at the barn last night, it clean forgot to pump any into the water pail, so there ain't any coffee. But here's some milk; won't that do?"

Breakfast ended in a cyclone of laughter. Father gathered up an assortment of kitchen knives and disappeared with them. Jim followed with a water pail in each hand. Frank gazed up at the ceiling and gnashed his teeth, while Bob trudged patiently back and forth between the wood pile and the kitchen. Soon a row of sharp knives glistened from the table, and a large, round, heavy water barrel filled full to overflowing reposed in stately grandeur just outside the door, and a cheerful fire roared and crackled in the brick stove.

With a comfortable sense of duty well performed, Father gathered up his reins and started for the city, the boys departed on their way to the corn lot, and the "Dove of Peace" folded her beautiful wings and nestled close to Mother's exultant heart. But, alas for Father! When he pulled the canvas cover from his load in preparation for a busy forenoon, he found the "Dove of Peace" sight was a stubby corn broom, worn nearly to the handle, reposing placidly on the very tip-top of his load, and pointing reproachfully into his very face.

"I wonder what she means by that?" he muttered in puzzled wonder. As if in answer, a row of vacuum cleaners smiled at him from a nearby window. He resisted their charm a long, long while, but before he started homeward he walked briskly across the street and disappeared beneath a sign that read "Household Furnishings."

But even a vacuum cleaner proved insufficient to appease a militant mother, for the very next market day she calmly informed him that "that pesky engine forgot to churn for her, and in consequence there wasn't any butter for her customers—and in spite of the fact that she only did so before she had told him with every appearance of sincere regret that his trousers were not mended because "that pesky engine forgot to clean for the house and she had to do it herself, and didn't have time to do any mending in consequence."

The day before that he had placidly informed Jim that "the boys would have to eat a bit of bite out of the cupboard for their dinner, because that miserable engine would not pump any water through a hose for her to wash the outside of the windows, and it took her a long time to wash them by hand."

Mother had never seen a washing machine outside of the pictures in the advertisements, and for 20 years she had washed once (sometimes twice) a week with a wooden tub and a plentiful supply of "elbow grease" and a zinc washboard. But she never batted an eye when she told Father and the boys there wasn't a clean

shirt in the house for the city, because "I forgot to turn the dime for her," adding facetiously that "I was in a just when she was out."

One evening, barely after the little red engine, Father smoked a pipe with a neighbor and in the conversation he mentioned the gasoline engine. Cyranost you more money than when you buy it. I guess you will probably find I did, that it can do more of the hard work figured on, too."

It was then that Mother laid down the April number of "The Housewife's Friend," and was re-reading a interesting article concerning the grievances of "John Bull's Militant Daughters." Over the spectacles she peered the faces of Father and Bob, and winked derisively.

As a rule, the folds are ironed very hard, course, will quickly cloth. There seems no life of the cloth is by. Few women need the position of the folds changed from time to time.



shirt in the house for them to wear in the city, because "that pesky engine forgot to turn the washing machine for her," adding, merely as a dandy, that " 'twas kind of uncertain just when she would wash."

One evening, barely two weeks after the little red engine arrived at the farm, Father smoked a sociable pipe with a neighbor who had dropped in for a chat. In the course of the conversation he declared, "A gasoline engine, Cyrus, is liable to cost you more money than you figure on when you buy it. But, if you get one, you will probably find out, same as I did, that it can do a good deal more of the hard work than you figured on, too."

It was then that Mother deliberately laid down the April number of "The Housewife's Friend," wherein she had been re-reading a graphic and interesting article concerning the grievances of "John Bull's Militant Daughters." Over the rim of her spectacles she peered straight into the faces of Father and the boys, and winked derisively.

As a rule, the folds of tablecloths are ironed very hard, and this, of course, will quickly wear out the cloth. There seems no sense in having the creases so very prominent, since the life of the cloth is lessened thereby. Few women need to be told that the position of the folds should be changed from time to time when ironing.

The Upward Look

What Is Progress

"Whatever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—Matt. vii:12.

An inspiring lecture, the first of a series, given lately by the famous Edward Howard Griggs, of New York, would not but make one think, the needs of our age were brought so vividly before the audience.

What is this progress, which is the keynote of this age? It is not wealth, which adds not to our highest happiness and well-being. It is not in the wonderful inventions of our modern life; where in many respects there has been a great gain, there has also been a terrible loss. Men are becoming themselves mere machines.

A widow had to support herself and children by working in a box factory. At the end of the first week someone asked her how she liked her fellow-workers. Her answer was, "I do not know how I like them because I cannot make boxes and talk." At the end of the second month someone asked her, what her impression was of those around her. That time she answered, "I cannot tell, because I cannot make boxes and talk." We must see to it that in the everyday life-struggle and work, that the drudgery and monotony does not stifle all the higher, nobler thoughts.

What true progress is, is trying to put ourselves in the place of others, striving to see their view-point, endeavoring to realize their difficulties. Very, very often men do not know the wrongs under which the multitudes are suffering, because they will not think.

Edward Howard Griggs gave another homely, forcible illustration. In a shelter behind a tree two children were keenly enjoying themselves, stretching a cord across the way of pedestrians, just where it would take off their hats. Suddenly, they heard a well-known step, that of their beloved grandfather. Instantly they drew in the cord, because they did not want to cause him trouble and annoyance. The cord was not put back. If it had been they would have been bad children. As it was they had been thoughtless, because they had not realized the discomfort they were causing.

True progress is the understanding the great principle of the Golden Rule and putting it into daily practice with everyone with whom we have to do.—I.H.N.

Never was there a greater fallacy than the old saying that opportunity comes but once for opportunities keep coming to the hustling, wide-awake people who are ready to grasp them.

Before eating an orange, soak it in hot water for half an hour. The skin will loosen and come off easily, and the orange will be as sweet as if freshly picked.

OUR HOME CLUB

Why I Wish to Vote

I have read the few letters that have appeared in the Home Club on the suffrage question with much interest, and I for one would like to see a good lively discussion on the question. I am not a rampant suffragette with a heart full of unlovely desire to burn property and murder rulers. I am just an everyday, hard-working farmer's wife with sense enough to run a home and govern the expenditure on a large farm, and, strange to say, possessed of the idea that I am capable of casting an intelligent vote and have the right to do it. Usually my disposition is equitable. My friends will testify to this; but really it is hard to sit on one's temper on election day and see the hired men going off to vote while I must stay at home.

I suppose that controversial subjects of a political nature are debarred from the Home Club, but, if I may, I will use the last Ontario provincial election to illustrate the point I wish to make. Ours is one of the many rural sections that is cursed by the open bars of a nearby town. We had an opportunity to do away with those bars from which I, as well as many other women in this section have suffered. When election day came, we who would have done our best to get rid of the curse had to stay at home, while the hired men, absolutely



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Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.

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"You remember how cold that house of ours was"

"WELL, no more for us, I can tell you. We're putting in a furnace—a Hecla; you bet. I looked them all over and I talked it over with a lot that have put in furnaces round here, and there's no getting past the Hecla. I figure to save considerable on the coal—and then they're none of them dust and gas proof after the first year—none except the Hecla. That's what I found."

Yes, write away about the Hecla. We have men ready to spend time to figure out a right tight heating job for you—a job we will be responsible for. If you don't feel ready for that, you surely want that little old book that has shown so many the way to a cozy home, "Comfort and Health."

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HECLA
WARM AIR FURNACE

ignorant on every question that concerned the well-being of the province and easily bought up with a few drinks of whisky, we set off to start their many (?) vote for the maintenance of the bar. I have boys growing up who may be cursed by those bars, but I have not one word to say as to whether they remain or not. Is this right?

Some most ridiculous arguments have been advanced against the cause of woman suffrage. For instance, that we would have no one to leave at home in charge of the house. "Who'll rock the cradle, did you say. When the woman votes?" The fact is, Why can't she get the one she had? The day she paid her taxes?"

Conditions have changed quicker than the perceptions of the average male voter. Many women are now out in the world earning their living. They are affected by social conditions quite as much as the men with whom they work, but they have no voice in the molding of these conditions. I myself am not "out in the world." I am in the home, but my boys and girls will be out in the world, and if anything the dangers of present conditions are greater to the latter than to the former. I wish I had done the most for them during their childhood have surely a right to exercise some influence on the environment of their manhood and womanhood. If there is any good reason why I should not vote I would like to know what it is. "Another Mother."

The Future of the Girls

What could your daughters do for a living if they were suddenly thrown on their own resources? A farm journal that I have just been perusing asks this question of its readers who are mothers. This is a question worthy of most serious consideration. Only a few houses down the road is a family in which are four fine girls. Their parents are well-to-do farmers. The daughters are supposed to help with the housework. Eventually, I with the parents are supposed to get married and have homes of their own. I am on terms of intimacy with these girls, and I know that not one of them is contented. The spirit of the quartet was expressed to me by the oldest a short while ago. "What could I do if anything were to happen to Papa?" she said seriously, and then added rebelliously: "I do not want to be a dependent anyway."

That girl, in my estimation, was right. Her parents were wrong. Many girls, whose parents had planned for their lives of ease, have been thrown on the world helplessly before now. I believe that every girl should have a special training that will enable her to earn a respectable livelihood if need be. It is not necessary that that training be of a kind that kills the love of home. Every girl should have a good public and high school education; a little extra training and expense will fit her for teaching school, and surely the training of children would not unfit her for home-making. Instructors in domestic science are in demand now, and their training secured at Guelph at Macdonald Hall is not at all expensive. Girls whose taste lie in the direction of music should be given training enough to give instructions in music if they so desire, or if it should be necessary. None of these occupations, I should say, unfit one for wife-hood or mother-hood. At the same time they are insurance against the time of need.—"Aunt Helen."

When making wash dresses, especially for children, baste a piece of material on the wrong side to fade for mendline.

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Suggestions for Early Autumn Sewing

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state just or exact measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, see each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



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1069-Lady's House Dress-This style of dress is made very simply and yet attractively. The popular long shoulder is shown and either long or short sleeves may be used. The trimming consists of small buttons and pockets in the skirt, which may be omitted if preferred. Cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1062-1034-Lady's Costume-With the approaching cold weather we must now make preparations for winter dresses. In this design we have a very attractive gown which might be fashioned to advantage from almost any of the popular materials, such as broadcloth, chamoisee, satin, serge, etc. The raglan sleeve still holds a high rank in fall styles and is shown in this blouse, also contrasting material for vest, collar and cuffs. The skirt is slightly flared, and when the plaits are drawn out measures 2½ yards at the lower edge. This design calls for two patterns, 106 for each. The waist is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

1056-Lady's Apron-The panel front is the important feature about this apron design and is simply constructed. The large pockets are also important, both as a trimming and a convenient catch-all. The design is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large, and it requires five yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1080-Girl's Dress-The growing girl comes in for a large share of the family dressmaking as it does not take long for her to wear a dress out. In this design we have a very neat and practical model. It could be featured nicely from some heavy material for winter and trimmed with a contrasting material. The long shoulder is used effectively here and the trimming of buttons makes a neat finish. Five sizes: 4 to 12 years.

1022-Girl's Coat-Broadcloth, corduroy or some of the heavier woolly materials can be used to advantage in fashioning this coat for the small girl. It has the double-breasted effect, is trimmed with strapping just below the waist line and has the popular raglan sleeve. This coat design should meet with much favor from the home dressmaker. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires three yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

9908-Dress for Misses and Small Women-This design should meet with much favor as it is utilized instead of the frilling for a neck finish, as the gimpus would be more serviceable for the cold weather. Out in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

1081-Girl's Dress-More and more mothers are making wash dresses for the little girl to wear during the winter as well as summer. These are quite warm enough if worn over warm underclothing, and always look neat and clean. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



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FOR SALE—Two De Laval Turbine Cream Separators in good condition. Capacity 1,000 lbs. each. Also one 3 H.P. Engine. Address **Maxville Creamery, Maxville, Ont.**

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OUR OBJECT: To please.

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Anything you want to know about fixing up your home, ask

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1 LIBERTY ST. - NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Dairy Suggestions*

L. A. Zufelt, Supt. Kingston Dairy School.

On account of the brisk demand at the present for butter cream there is a tendency among many of our cheese factory patrons to change their allegiance from the cheese industry, and to these I would utter a word of caution. There is always a tendency to open up to rush in headlong without any preparation, only to find that instead of making a success the venture often turns out a failure. There is need for only a few new creameries in eastern Ontario, and these will be situated in the larger towns having good railway connection and where a local market may be obtained for the by-products.

The bulk of the creamery butter of the near future will be manufactured in a few large centrally creameries, equipped for the manufacture of butter and ice-cream, as well as catering to the sweet cream trade. The small creamery, if it exists at all, will be found in the outlying districts, and where the large creamery cannot enter into competition. Just what effect this will have on the industry it is hard to say, but it is evident there are elements of danger to be encountered in this new situation, and I would caution those about to enter this field to go slowly.

Another difficulty to be overcome is the lack of sufficient skilled buttermakers to take charge of this rapidly expanding industry, and for a few years we may expect more or less disappointing results until a sufficient number of our young men are trained for these responsible positions. Buttermaking looks easy to those on the outside, but the experienced man knows there are many pitfalls and difficulties in the way which require experience as well as thorough grounding in the science of buttermaking to overcome.

I would emphasize the following points as an aid in improving the quality of our butter:

- First, employ as buttermakers only those who have the necessary qualifications.
- Second, introduce a system of grading cream at the creameries whereby the individual producer will receive a just reward for his industry.
- Third, to supplement the foregoing by some method that will ensure the butter being sold on its merits.

Heating Why

Why heated to 150 degrees as it passes from the cheese vat into the whey tank will maintain a high temperature for a long time and practically all the acid bacteria and other bacteria will be killed. Five to \$15 will put in the necessary apparatus, and Canadian cheese-makers estimate that it costs from 70 to 75 cents to treat the whey resulting from making a ton of cheese. One of the simplest methods of heating the whey is by the direct injection of steam into the whey tank, the contrivance being so arranged that as the steam is admitted it will take on a rotary motion and thus heat the entire contents of the tank more evenly.

This method of treating whey is

of advantage to both the farmer and the cheesemaker. The farmer has a sweet and better product to feed his calves and pigs, and he knows he is not bringing tuberculosis or some other disease onto his farm and into his herd. The cheesemaker is benefited in that, what the farmer has not the facilities for thoroughly washing and scalding his milk cans, there is less danger of milk contamination from the bacteria in the sour whey. Cheesemakers complain of the farmer not producing the best kind of milk, but are they always doing their part in helping to insure the possibility of his getting a pure product to the factory? If they are not looking to the farmer to exercise care at the production end.

The heating of whey to the requisite temperature to kill bacteria is simple, easy and inexpensive. Perhaps if it required more machinery it would be more generally adopted, for simple things, easily done, are too often regarded as unimportant. To really appreciate a thing we have to pay for it in labor, or some other way. Many a cheesemaker is paying big money for his failure not to heat whey.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Intelligent Marketing Made Possible Through Cooperation

(Continued from page 3.)

the C.P.R. at St. John) without delay.

Engines were waiting at every divisional point to pick up this special train. On the 19th it pulled into Winnipeg. On the 20th a similar train was started, with similar results, and later in the week yet a third train. This splendid service not only reflects the greatest credit on the United Fruit Companies' methods, but serves to demonstrate what excellent service the C.P.R. are prepared to give when shippers will cooperate with them.

Many Days Saved in Transit

The same number of cars shipped on different days could not have made Winnipeg in less than 10 days, and possibly 13 or 14 days. The effect on the fruit in box cars during the hot fall weather of these extra days is too well known to need description and the saving in the value of perishable products by quick transportation and expeditious handling is beyond estimation.

With its transatlantic shipments, the United Fruit Companies has also done much. This year great activity is being displayed in the direction of chartering special fruit boats.

The present moment the central association has under charter the following steamships:

- s.s. Boston, now on the way to Glasgow.
 - s.s. Viator, destination to be set later.
 - s.s. Katie, destination to be set later.
 - s.s. Annetta, destination to be set later.
 - s.s. Amelia, destination to be set later.
 - s.s. Bella, destination to be set later.
 - s.s. Vincenzo Di Giorgio, destination to be set later.
- These steamers will be used by the United Fruit Companies to place cargoes of fruit on market. They require supplies, whether the regular lines will not be available, a part of the system of market regulating practised by the central.
- The schooner Silver Leaf is also under charter to the United Fruit Companies for use in the potato trade. The Silver Leaf is a particularly fast vessel, holding a record for time in the Havana trade.



A Holstein Herd
British Columbia dairy, the herd of Mr. J. M. Holstein, a high standard of

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORD OF FRIESIAN COWS' FEEDING

Mature

1. Ottilie Johnson, 445 lbs. fat.	J. Bishop, Dunsmuir St.
2. Countess Lelia Dean, 386 lbs. fat.	J. Bishop.
3. Three-Year-Old Cherry Grove's No. 1274, 386 lbs. fat.	Otto Subring, Berlin.
4. Korodora Lyons No. 1174, 386 lbs. fat.	Pietle De Klerk, 279 St. George St.
5. Glenn E. White, 379 lbs. fat.	J. Bishop, Dunsmuir St.
6. Two-Year-Old Cherry Grove's No. 1245, 379 lbs. fat.	W. A. Cl.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF FRIESIAN COWS' FEEDING

Mature

1. Trenton Pride No. 244, 474 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
2. Nora Carroll's No. 124, 468 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
3. Homeville Ailes No. 61, 385 lbs. fat.	H. Boiler, 279 St. George St.
4. Milk and Butter No. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
5. Lakewick Dione No. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
6. 745 Pielde Cow No. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
7. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
8. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
9. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
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18. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
19. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.
20. 124, 385 lbs. fat.	J. M. Stevens, 279 St. George St.

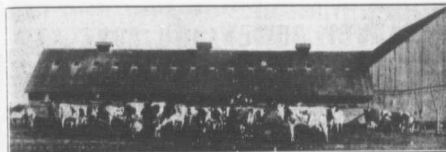
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British Columbia dairymen go in for the best. Herewith may be seen a portion of the herd of Mr. J. M. Stevens of the New Westminster district, B.C. This herd is of a high standard throughout, and several individuals in it have records that run very close to the highest.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM SEPT. 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1914

Mature Class

- 1. Ottilie Josephine, 777, 7y, 25d; 14,800 lbs. milk, 434 lbs. fat, 642.5 lbs. butter.
- J. Bishop, Duncan's Stn., B.C.
- 2. Countess Laid, 6657, 8y; 13,335 lbs. milk, 395 lbs. fat, 497.5 lbs. butter.
- J. Bishop.

Three-Year-Old Class

- 1. Cherry Grove Bertha Black, 1699, 3y, 2d; 12774 lbs. milk, 470 lbs. fat, 597.5 lbs. butter.
- Otto Schüring, Sebringville.
- 2. Ottilie the Kol Pieterink, 1598, 3y, 29d; 11774 lbs. milk, 370 lbs. fat, 472.5 lbs. butter.
- Glenn E. White, Lacombe, Alta.

Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Cherry Grove's Lou, 1872, 2y, 17d; 1,862 lbs. milk, 362 lbs. fat, 462.5 lbs. butter.
- Otto Schüring, Sebringville.
- 2. Koradyke Lyons Henservold, 1997, 1y, 30d; 8,984 lbs. milk, 336 lbs. fat, 420 lbs. butter.
- Glenn E. White, Lacombe, Alta.
- 3. Lady Camille R., 1897, 3y, 2d; 10,079 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 371.5 lbs. butter.
- J. Bishop, Duncan's Stn., B.C.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM SEPT. 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1914

Mature Class

- 1. Trenton Fridge De Kol, 6222, 9y, 5m, 2d; 4774 lbs. milk, 1458 lbs. fat, 2073 lbs. butter.
- G. A. Kingston, Stirling.
- 2. Nora Carroll of Lains, 7253, 8y, 6m, 10d; 5881 lbs. milk, 1575 lbs. fat, 1948 lbs. butter.
- J. M. Stevens, Stovington, B.C.

Senior Three-Year-Old Class

- 1. Homelie Alois De Kol Ind., 10499, 4y, 1m, 2d; 5565 lbs. milk, 1733 lbs. fat, 2167 lbs. butter.
- H. Robert, Tavistock.

Junior Three-Year-Old Class

- 1. Lakeview Dione Koradyke, 16782, 3y, 1m, 15d; 5565 lbs. milk, 1839 lbs. fat, 1333 lbs. butter.
- K. B. Marshall, Danbaron.
- 2. Lady Pieterik Canary's Jewel, 17154, 3y, 1m, 15d; 5565 lbs. milk, 1839 lbs. fat, 1333 lbs. butter.
- B. E. Haerman, Harold.

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Spruce Valley Beauty, 21560, 2y, 9m, 15d; 4652 lbs. milk, 1036 lbs. fat, 1370 lbs. butter.
- Wm. G. Roth, Tavistock.

Junior Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Holly Pieterik Henservold, 21533, 3y, 4m, 2d; 4725 lbs. milk, 1458 lbs. fat, 1833 lbs. butter.
- B. E. Haerman, Harold.

2. May Henservold Inka, 22041, 2y, 5m, 2d; 5443 lbs. milk, 1153 lbs. fat, 1491 lbs. butter.

- 15-day record, 3y, 5m, 6d; 7523 lbs. milk, 2453 lbs. fat, 3047 lbs. butter.
- J. H. Chalk, Calton.
- 3. Woodcrest Dot Ormsby, 21964, 2y, 5m, 30d; 3327 lbs. milk, 1043 lbs. fat, 1329 lbs. butter.

15-day record, 3y, 5m, 30d; 691.8 lbs. milk, 2173 lbs. fat, 2717 lbs. butter.

- J. H. Chalk, Calton.
- 4. Jesse Echo Henservold, 22745, 1y, 8m, 21d; 26125 lbs. milk, 10106 lbs. fat, 1237 lbs. fat.
- B. E. Haerman, Harold.
- 5. Viola Warner, 22385, 3y, 3m, 30d; 2726 lbs. milk, 930 lbs. fat, 1153 lbs. butter.
- Alex. Shaw, Lakeside.

6. Pieterik Mercedes Inka, 22890, 2y, 5m, 6d; 2094 lbs. milk, 932 lbs. fat, 1142 lbs. butter.

- C. Bollett, Tavistock.
- 7. Echo Inka, 22890, 2y, 4m; 261 lbs. milk, 908 lbs. fat, 1136 lbs. butter.
- C. Bollett.
- 8. Blanch Warner, 22854, 2y, 4m, 26d; 276 lbs. milk, 866 lbs. fat, 1083 lbs. butter.
- Alex. Shaw, Lakeside.

- 9. Let's Be Wides, 22527, 3y, 2m, 26d; 7613 lbs. milk, 1047 lbs. fat, 1047 lbs. butter.
- Alex. Shaw, Lakeside.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

CANADIAN BROWN SWISS ASSOCIATION

A Canadian Brown Swiss Association was formed at Ayer's Cliff, Que., on June 12th, 1911, and incorporation under the Live Stock Pedigree Act has since been effected.

The officers are as follows: President: C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que. Vice-President: Ralph H. Libby, Stanstead, Que.; Auditor: R. A. Brand, Hatley, Que.; Directors: C. E. Standish, Ralph Libby, W. A. Jolley, Representatives to the National Live Stock Association: Ralph Libby and C. E. Standish. Representatives to the National Record Board: W. A. Jolley and Ralph Ballage, Guelph, Ont.; Examining Committee: C. E. Standish, and W. J. Jolley. For further particulars, write John W. Jolley, Secretary, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

At a political meeting a very enthusiastic German made a speech, beginning like this:

"My dear fellow-citizens and fellow-Germans, I don't want to say nothings about nobody, but look at dem Irish in de Tench Yard; vot have dey got? Favee street! And vot haf we got? Mut! Mut! Now, my fellow-citizens and fellow-Germans, vot I wish to say is dis Oook, let us put our heads togeder and make a blook pavement."

Full Milk Cans with



Animal Regulator



Preparations for Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep

- Pratts Healing Ointment (For Man or Calf), 25c-50c.
- Pratts Worm Powder, 50c.
- Pratts Veterinary Colic Remedy, 50c-1.00.
- Pratts Linctum 25c-50c-1.00.
- Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Remedy, 50c.
- Pratts Animal Regulator, 25c to \$2.50.
- Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, \$1.50.
- Pratts Healing Powder, 25c.
- Pratts Cough and Cold Remedy, 50c-1.00.
- Pratts Fly Chaser, 50c-1.00.
- Pratts Bug Ointment (For Cows), 25c-50c.
- Pratts Spavin Remedy, 50c-1.00.
- Pratts Sparin Paste, 50c.
- Pratts Cow Tonic, 50c to \$2.50.
- Pratts Calf Tonic, 50c to \$4.00.

Cows give more and richer milk while the percentage of butter fat is increased. The reason is that Pratts Animal Regulator, being composed entirely of pure medicinal roots, herbs and barks, acts on the system so as to cause perfect digestion. Perfect digestion, of course, means that all food eaten goes to build up health and strength, instead of being partially wasted by imperfect assimilation.

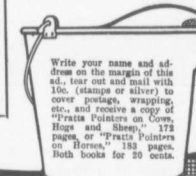
25-lb. can, \$1.50; also in pack-ages at 50c. and 1.00.

Pratts Dip and Disinfectant is a coal tar preparation which is non-poisonous and mixes with hard or soft water. For Ticks, Mange, Ringworm, Cuts, Lice and Fleas, 1.50 a gal., 90c. a 1/2 gal., 50c. a quart.

Pratts Healing Ointment for sores, cuts, scratches, burns, scalds. Heals naturally, and leaves no scars. Excellent for human use, too. At your dealer's, 25c. and 50c. a box.

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Dept. 6 TORONTO



Write your name and address on the margin of this ad., tear out and mail with 10c. (stamps or silver) to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and receive a copy of "Pratts Pointers on Cows, Hogs and Sheep," 172 pages, or "Pratts Pointers on Pigs," 153 pages. Both books for 20 cents.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied, not a single. Also Rows in pig to a show boar.

Write or call on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Long Distance Bull Phone H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.



British-made Roofing—Foreign-made

In these strenuous days do not send your money to foreign countries—circulate it at home where your crops are sold and where it will come back to you.

Our Corrugated Iron is British through and through—mined, smelted, rolled, galvanized and corrugated within the Empire. We could use the foreign-made Keystone sheets, if we wished, but we prefer to buy within the Empire, and so should you.

Our thirty-year reputation for square dealing is behind everyone of the famous "Redcliffe" British-made Galvanized Sheets which you get if you buy from us. And our prices are as low or lower than sheets made in the United States.

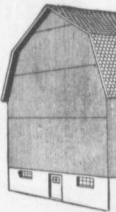
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28 Gauge—\$3.60 per 100 square feet
26 Gauge—\$3.80 per 100 square feet

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Freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario. Terms, cash with the order. We can also supply Corrugated Ridge Cap, etc. to fit our sheets. We will gladly help you with your barn plans. Let us hear from you about your requirements.

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Galvanized "Eastlake" Shingles and "Redcliffe" British-made Corrugated Iron make a staunch, time-defying Barn.

AYRSHIRES
TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES
 The leading R.O.P. herd, High testers; average test for herd 4 1/2 per cent. butter-fat.
 Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. All from R.O.P. stock.
WOODSIDE BROS., ROTHSAT, ONT.

Gladden Hill Ayrshires
 Two choice Bulls for sale from R.O.P. cows, 19 and 20 months old. Sir 4d by Tam of Mead. Dam of one a 20-lb. cow. Also Bull Calves from record cows.
Laurie Bros. - Malvern, Ont.

Burnside Ayrshires
 Winners in the show ring and dairy test. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
 Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have secured a high average. **THESE** Young Bulls dropped this fall, bred by Heffer Bull Station - 566 (Imp.). Some are 2 1/2 years old. Some are 18 months for sale. Write or come and see.
Heffer Bull Station, 566 (Imp.)
 (Phone in house)

HOLSTEINS
PONTIAC BULL CALVES*
 ONLY ONE LEFT of the three yearlings offered at special prices in last issue. This one has a 15-lb. dam as a two-year-old; she will be tested again this spring.
 We have another year old from a record 24-lb. cow at a little higher price, but very cheap in order to make room for our new yearlings.
 We have others up to 8 months old at all prices.
WYNDLAND FARM
A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A SPECIAL OFFER
 Of cows due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 heifers and an entire crop of bull and heifer calves of the year raising. Write to
W.M. HIGGINSON
INKERMAN - - - ONT.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 With thirty common cows, each giving 3,000 pounds of milk per year, introduce a purebred registered Holstein bull. In two years, you'll be milking grade Holsteins yielding 4,000 to 5,000 pounds. In five years, you'll have 6,000 pounds of milk per cow and ten to fifteen calves of the same amount of milk. In ten years, you'll have 8,000 to 9,000 pound cows and a ten-acre farm will produce as much milk as your city cows do now.
 Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Holstein-Friesian Assoc. - F. L. Houghton, Sec'y Box 193, Brantford, Ont.

BY AUCTION
 The First Prize Dairy Herd
 Taking lot prize in Western Dairy Shows a competition for two years, and second prize when heifers only, will be sold by Public Sale on the 27th inst. 5 miles south-east of AYLMER, ONTARIO, ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1914, in connection with some fine heifer and bull calves of choicest dairy breeding of the Holstein stock, also all horses, grain implements, etc. as proprietor has sold his farm and is retiring. The new range from two to eight years old, and individual mature cows have secured 20, 22 and 24 pounds of milk per lb. of milk. No exclusive inspection invited.
 By dropping a card to proprietor prior to the sale at Aylmer, G.T.R. or Wash. or M.O.R. trains and returning to train address.
JOHN VANSLYKE, Proprietor
 Dunbar, Ont. R. D.
LINDSAY & POUND, Auctioneers
 Aylmer, Ont. R. D.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
 Correspondence Invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PRINCE CO. P. E. I.
 RICHMOND, Oct. 19.-Pine weather for the past three weeks has enabled farmers to harvest their crops. The weather was what is above the average; a good crop of potatoes, corn, and hay and are turning out well; turnips and mangos are in need of some rain. Plowing is well advanced and most farmers are preparing for greater production for next year, when they expect to have a heavy crop of wheat. Milk at the factories is holding out well. Cheese sold at the last board for 40c. Oats, 45c to 47c; butter, 30c to 35c; eggs, 25c to 30c. D. M. L.

QUEBEC
RICHMOND CO. QUE.
 DANVILLE, Oct. 13.-We have just had a spell of warm, rainy weather. Previous to that we had some hard frosts; did some damage to roots. Potatoes are a good crop here and are holding out well. They are high in price. There has been a drop in poultry prices, dealers having 15c a lb. dressed of 12 live weight, eggs, 50c; butter, 30c to 35c. D. M. L.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO. ONT.
 TWEED, Oct. 16.-Our fall rains are all over and the season has been most successful. The potatoes and exhibits at each one being most satisfactory. A number of new farms have been erected this year, most of them of the "Ideal" variety. Our cheese factories have donated one day's worth of their Patriotic Fund. Potatoes are yielding a good crop, with few rotten ones. G. T.

PETERBORO CO. ONT.
 PETERBORO, Oct. 9.-Peterboro county piewmen are looking forward to a plowing match on the place of Mr. Stanley Mathelet, of Ottonobas, on Oct. 25th. Over \$200 prizes will be offered. The first prize in the old class is a \$50 cow, donated by J. H. Burnham, M.P. In the stable class, M. J. Mathelet has offered \$16 for the best work. Classes are also provided for under 12 and boys under 18. In the latter class, Farm and Dairy is donating two of the prizes. This is the first plowing match that has been held in Peterboro county for a long time and we are looking forward to it with interest. A. L.

GREY CO. ONT.
 THORNHURST, Oct. 9.-The pasture lands are quite bare-looking at the present time but the rain we have had during the last two or three days will start them growing again. Threshing is now in full swing, as well as corn cutting and silo filling, fall wheat, where in, has done well, and it looks nice and green and is up quite high. Apples are a large crop, but the buyers are busy and nearly everybody has found sales for their apples, such as Spruce and Wealthy. Many are making the small apple to the evaporator. So a cow, body and a horse. The people seem glad to get even that. Nearly everybody has some of an orchard has bushes going for sale. The apples are strictly fresh. So. Hogs have dropped a few cents, but are still selling high. War seems to be the topic of conversation, and no wonder when some of Canada's finest men have been expelled to the front to face the enemy. C. P.

ALBERTA
EDMONTON DIST., ALBERTA
 EDMONTON, Sept. 30.-Harvest is over and the threshing is in full swing. Grain is turning out fine and the weather continues fine for threshing. Potatoes are a fine crop and are selling at 50c a bushel, but there is a great demand for them. Wheat is selling at 80c a bushel, but the market is very tight. Corn is selling at 20c a bushel. Hogs are selling at 20c a cwt. We have lots of farm help here this year, and wages are around \$1.50 a day. I would like to hear from a fruit grower in Ontario. Anyone wishing to correspond with me, please address through Farm and Dairy.-G. E. T.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.
 CHELLIVAWA, Oct. 7.-October three far has been a very good weather. The weather is turning out fine and the weather continues fine for threshing. Potatoes are a fine crop and are selling at 50c a bushel, but there is a great demand for them. Wheat is selling at 80c a bushel, but the market is very tight. Corn is selling at 20c a bushel. Hogs are selling at 20c a cwt. We have lots of farm help here this year, and wages are around \$1.50 a day. I would like to hear from a fruit grower in Ontario. Anyone wishing to correspond with me, please address through Farm and Dairy.-G. E. T.

King Segis, King of the Pontiacs
 AND THE
Great May Echo
 I am offering several grandsons of these great animals from my High-Lawn herd. They are fine individuals, 4 to 15 mos. old, and I am pricing them reasonable. If you are looking for young bulls with the richest of breeding come to High-Lawn. Will meet you at Peterborough by appointment. Trip to my farm can be made in 25 minutes.
JOSEPH O'REILLY, ENNISMORE, P.O., ONT.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
 Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and information regarding THE FARMERS' MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.
A. C. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins
 Senior bred bull, COUNT HENGEVELD PAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERJEF HENGEVELD DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE END. Junior bull, DUCHALAN COLANETIA DE KOL, a son of COLANETIA JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.
 Write for further information to
E. F. OMBLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE
 One bred by King Pontiacs Artes Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Pietje, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as Junior 5-year-olds have records of over 2 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young L. M. Cows, due in Oct.
Belling Bros. LYN, ONT.

Selling at Sacrifice
 Six months old Bull Calf, Sire, Sir Iuka Silva, brother to Kay Echo Silva, and by a brother to Pot Posh De Kol and a sister to Lulu Keyes Calf. Dam a heavy producer is three-quarter sister to Alberta Patronsse. See photo this issue. Write at once.
R. A. ARTHUR GIBSON
 R. R. NO. 2 NEWCASTLE, ONT.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS
 Let us quote you prices on Heffer Calves from 1 to 6 months old, also high bred good cow, 12 to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon.
DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, PROP.
GORDON M. HANWARD, MGR.

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 Our arrangements with leading factories permit us at this time to offer most unusual values in popular goods. All articles of this kind come only once in a long time. They are made to order and you can't get such. Send your order now and profit by this unusual opportunity. Prices are good only for a limited time. Goods sent C.O.D. unless otherwise specified. We are open at your station. **Order today. SEND NAMES OF TEN NEIGHBORS WITH YOUR ORDER AND WE WILL PAY CASH.**
\$1 FOOT SAW LANCE TOOTH WITH HANDLES 1.68
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 N 8 1/2 - 100 Mouse Traps No. 1 for Minkrat 1.80
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 Complete only 14.95
Man's Best Sweaters
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Hack Saw With Blades
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SAVES MONEY, MAKES MONEY
 Best you can get and cheapest, each suit, green, underwear, shirts, etc. Machine complete with all accessories offered at a sacrifice price to clear out stock of manufacturers. All quantities to suit. Handmade in U.S.A. by your countrymen.
 N 5 1/2 - Handmade at special price 2.00. **\$1.95**
 (See quality price on list. **Sample free**)
Electric Flashlight
 N 5 1/2 - Pocket Flashlight
 Press the button and 1.00
 get a brilliant light.

ASPHALT
 N 5 1/2 - Roofing standard 1000, asphalt saturated Reddy Roofing in full rolls of 100 square feet each roll, complete with nails and covers for laying. Without covering the best light weight Roofing on Canada, to date. Estimate on all work done in full. Handmade in U.S.A. by your countrymen.
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 (See quality price on list. **Sample free**)
ROOFING WALL BOARD
 N 5 1/2 - 100 Roofing standard 1000, asphalt saturated Reddy Roofing in full rolls of 100 square feet each roll, complete with nails and covers for laying. Without covering the best light weight Roofing on Canada, to date. Estimate on all work done in full. Handmade in U.S.A. by your countrymen.
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TAKES PLACE OF LATH AND PLASTER
 N 5 1/2 - 100 Roofing standard 1000, asphalt saturated Reddy Roofing in full rolls of 100 square feet each roll, complete with nails and covers for laying. Without covering the best light weight Roofing on Canada, to date. Estimate on all work done in full. Handmade in U.S.A. by your countrymen.
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 (See quality price on list. **Sample free**)
FARM FORGE
 5.00
 N 5 1/2 - 100 Roofing standard 1000, asphalt saturated Reddy Roofing in full rolls of 100 square feet each roll, complete with nails and covers for laying. Without covering the best light weight Roofing on Canada, to date. Estimate on all work done in full. Handmade in U.S.A. by your countrymen.
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 (See quality price on list. **Sample free**)
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AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at

The Ontario Agricultural College GUELPH

At 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1914

A Public Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The offering comprises Shorthorn, Dairy Shorthorn and Holstein Cattle; Large Yorkshire Swine, and Lincoln, Cotswold, Oxford, Southdown and Hampshire Sheep. There will also be sold seven head of Choice Fat Cattle and a few Grade Dairy Heifers.

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Why not make your own Will?

Few people realize the importance of making a will. Neglect of this important duty often causes the keenest suffering to loved ones who should have been protected. Make your own will. Make it at once, in the privacy of your own home. Use a Bax Legal Will Form. The Bax is the only Form that has stood the tests of probate courts for years—thousands in use. There are imitations, but only one genuine original Bax Will Form, with exclusive copyrighted features not found in any other form. Very simple and easy to fill in—no need for legal advice. Also specimen will already filled out, and full instructions, go with every Bax for your guidance. Get one to-day. Drug stationery stores, 25c. or by mail 3 for \$1 from BAX WILL FORM CO., Room 22 College St., Toronto.

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Have you won any pure bred Pigs for the securing of New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy? If not you can easily do so now. Read our offer.



We will give a pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, for only Nine New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, taken at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 a year.

We have already this year given away over eighty pure bred pigs. You can secure one also just for the work of securing these nine new subscriptions.



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Dear Sirs—
Send me full particulars and
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pure bred pig.

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Address