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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 30, 1915



LEARNING TO LEAD.

EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

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That's the way one B-L-K User expresses his satisfaction of a

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

Some people think that a Milker is an unprofitable investment for the man with a small herd. Many small herds of, say, 20 or 24 cows, even with the utmost care in handling, show very little profit. The owner installs a B-L-K Outfit and is immediately independent of careless hired help, and can, and does in many instances handle the machines himself and so saves at once the wage of a hand milker.

This amount saved for one year is sufficient to install a Complete Milking Machine Outfit in a 25 cow dairy.

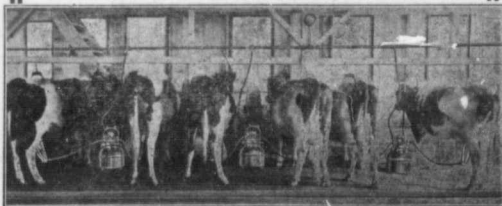
If you are milking cows in the old-fashioned, and in many cases an unprofitable way, ask us to send you our statement of the saving which can be affected with the Milker in dairies of 24, 50 and 100 cows. You will wonder why you have not taken advantage of this opportunity before.

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The next strongest halter on the market will cost you \$2.00. Save \$1.00 per horse on halters. Buy two for the price of one. Ten to one your dealer has them. Ask him.

\$1.00 Griffith's Giant Halter

1 POST PAID Mention this paper and we will send a full list of our money-saving harness specialties.

G. L. Griffith, Sen 10 Waterloo St



Stratford Ont.

Agricultural Instruction Coaches

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway have completed arrangements to run Agricultural Demonstration Cars over the railway's Ontario lines from October 4th to November 15th. The equipment will consist of two coaches, one for transportation of the various classes of live stock produced in Ontario, including heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle, poultry, swine and sheep. The other coach will contain illustrative and demonstrative material covering seed selection and testing; identification and eradication of weeds; rodding of farm buildings; drainage; soil moisture; poultry raising, housing and equipment; insects and fungus diseases attacking farms, orchard and warden crops; feeds and feeding; marketing farm products, etc., etc.

Competent instructors will be in charge of the equipment throughout the day, prepared to answer questions. Valuable agricultural literature will be distributed to those who avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the Better Farming Coaches.

In order that the farmers may be permitted to thoroughly inspect the many educational exhibits contained in the coaches, the Department of Agriculture have arranged for the cars to remain a full day at each place visited, the instructors being in charge from 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. except at a few places, where the coaches will be open for inspection for the afternoon only. One of the Department's most competent Women's Institute workers will, at 8.30 p. m. daily, address the local Women's Institute. At 8 p. m. a public meeting will be held in the Town Hall of the place visited, when addresses will be given by lecturers from the staff of instructors. These lectures will be supplemented by lantern views and in those places where electricity is available, moving pictures, illustrative of up-to-date agriculture, will be shown. These pictures have been secured by the Department of Agriculture at considerable cost, and should prove not only entertaining but educational. Part of the itinerary has been arranged, and is as follows:

Claremont, Oct. 4, 10 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Burkton Jet, Oct. 5, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Blackstock, Oct. 5, afternoon and evening meetings.
Tweed, Oct. 6, 1.30 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Apple Hill, Oct. 7, 11 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Pinch, Oct. 8, 5.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.
Winchester, Oct. 9, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Kempville, Oct. 11, 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.
Merriellove, Oct. 12, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Carleton Place, Oct. 13, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Stittville, Oct. 14, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Perth, Oct. 15, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Yorkton, Oct. 16, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 11.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Coldwater, Oct. 19, 9.30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Crescentburg, Oct. 20, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Alliston, Oct. 21, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Totterham, Oct. 22, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Bolton, Oct. 23, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Owen Sound, Oct. 27, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Chatsworth, Oct. 28, 11 a. m. to 6.30 p. m.
Orangeville, Oct. 29, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Flesherton, Oct. 30, 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Brantford, Oct. 30, 11 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.

The itinerary of the coaches from November 1st to 15th will appear in a later issue.

Competent men will be in charge of the live stock and will demonstrate the characteristics of the various classes represented and give instruction in judging, breeding and feeding, from 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. Where live stock will be secured locally to supplement the animals carried on the train. Seats will be provided for the use of those attending the live stock judging demonstration, and should the weather be unfavorable, a tent will be erected.

The staff of instructors will be

drawn from the Agricultural College, the Department of Agriculture, and the regular Institute staff. Only men with special training and experience have been selected to give instruction. The Hon. Mr. Duff, Dr. Creelman, Prof. G. E. Day, and other well-known leaders in agriculture will address some of the evening meetings.

While the special trains which have been operated in Ontario during recent years have been an important feature in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, we believe that the method to be followed this season will be more effective than in former years.

We cannot urge too strongly upon the farmers, business men of the towns and villages, housewives, as well as the boys and girls of our High Schools and higher grades in the public schools, to take advantage of this special opportunity to gain valuable agricultural information from a visit to the Better Farming Coaches and stock judging demonstrations during the day by hearing the instructive addresses and seeing up-to-date agricultural operations, selected stock and beautiful farm home scenes reproduced by the moving picture machine at the evening meeting.

GEORGE A. PUTNAM,
Superintendent

Another Win for Ontario

IN reporting the creamery buying classes in the Canadian National Exhibition, the action for 50 cent pound prints was omitted, due a mistake in handling the reports to the press. In this class Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Forest, Ont., came first, thus giving Ontario the prize. Instead of one, as previously reported. The awards in this section were: 1, J. E. Wilson, Forest, Ont., 97.1; 2, J. Allaire, St. Rock, Que., 96.82; 3, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alberta, 96.65; 4, M. Laird, Rosedale, Wis., 96.5; 5, G. Lemay, St. Henedine, Que., 96.37.

The editorial elsewhere in this issue, commenting on these awards, had gone to press before this information was to hand. The additional information, however, does not change materially the situation as stated editorially.

The Honey Market

THE Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Thursday, September 9th, to consider the crop of fall honey. It was found that 105 men here had reported 116,400 lbs. in 5,877 colonies; being an average of 20 lbs. per colony. This is almost double of last year's average. The committee advises members to get 7½c to 8½c a lb. wholesale, depending on the size of package and quantity sold in one order. No honey "under the comb" should be retailed for less than 10c a lb.

The local demand for white honey is exceedingly good, as many people are buying honey to put away instead of canned fruit, and the price recommended by the committee is being realized.

Wholesalers are cautious about big all lines of goods, including honey, and naturally have made an effort to buy as few packages as possible. A few large orders have been filled at a slightly lower figure than recommended, but these orders were not tons.

There is yet a large quantity of light honey unsold, but the market firm and a great many of the beekeepers report their crop all at prices recommended by the committee. All considered the committee feels that honey need not be sold at low prices recommended.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

No. 39

An Assured Income for the Retired Farmer

The Value of the Canadian Government Annuities to the Man on the Land

BY THE EDITOR

"WE can't make any progress in this village. We've got too many retired farmers on the voting list."

Who has not heard this statement, or one similar? Usually it is followed by a tirade of abuse against the offending (?) farmer. Unwillingness to vote for civic improvements is attributed variously to stinginess, lack of progressive ideals, and to plain meanness. More often the direction of the vote of the retired farmer is attributed to his fear of increased taxes; and this is the correct explanation. This fear of an increasing tax rate, however, is not due to stinginess, but may usually be accounted for by the slowness of the income of the retired farmer. To many, increased tax rate would mean a curtailment of the very necessities of life.

The lot of the retired farmer is not an enviable one. A few retire with a competence, more retire with barely enough to live on in comfort and decency, and were it not for the assistance of the boy on the old farm, or the boy who has done well in the city, it would be hard indeed to make ends meet. Many do not make ends meet, and one of the pitiable sights of country towns and villages is the old man who has given the best years of his life to running his own farm, working for someone else at such a wage as is paid only to the most unskilled labor. He isn't doing it for exercise; he is driven to it by necessity.

A Typical Ontario Village

In the county of Durham, Ont., is a village that is typical of many throughout the length and breadth of our land. It has a population of 300 or 400 people. There is one main street, lined with neat little cottages and well kept gardens. "All inhabited by retired farmers," remarked the general merchant of the village, waving his arm at the cottages up and down the street. "Have an awful time to get along with most of them."

"Now there's Mr. B. just across the road," he continued, pointing to a neat frame cottage. "He built that cottage immediately on his retirement about 10 years ago. The cottage cost the old man more than they expected. You know the contractors' final bill is always more than his first estimate. Then they found that living expenses of the farm were much higher than they ever dreamed. Say, but I hope I'll never have as hard a time to get along as they have had this last eight years. I know their condition, for I am the merchant. If it wasn't for the assistance that they get from their son on the

farm, they would just pretty nearly have to come on the county."

"Is Mr. B.'s case an exceptional one?" I inquired.

"His is a typical one," was the emphatic response. "There are lots of retired farmers in this community that have not over \$200 a year to live on, and they worked like slaves for a

The Retired Farmer

The Situation.

"THE lot of the retired farmer is not an enviable one. A few retire with a competence; more retire with barely enough to live on in comfort and decency, and were it not for the assistance of the boy on the old farm, or the boy who has done well in the city, it would be hard indeed to make ends meet. Many do not make ends meet and one of the pitiable sights of country towns and villages, is the old man who has given the best years of his life to running his own farm, working for someone else at such a wage as is paid only to the most unskilled labor. He isn't doing it for exercise; he is driven to it by necessity."

The Solution.

"The man who has tilled the soil for almost a lifetime, deserves better than this in his old age. To give him something better is the object of the Canadian government annuities. * * * By means of a government annuity, a person can secure at 55 or any later age, an income that will make him independent of others during the remaining years of his life and enable him to approach old age without any misgiving as to where his support will come from."

lifetime to get that much. Their homes look neat and most people would not believe what I am telling you, but it's true, just the same."

The conditions that rule in this Durham county village are too true everywhere. Occasionally retired farmers drive away. More frequently they don't. The man who has tilled the soil for almost a lifetime deserves better than this in his old age. To give him something better is the object of the Canadian Government Annuities. When the annuities system was first adopted by the Canadian Government, it was generally received as a special regulation for the benefit of the working people of the cities who have few opportunities to provide for their old age. It was in this way that I myself regarded it. The more I have studied the annuity system, however, the more I have come to believe that it may be a boon to the farmer. By means of a

Government annuity a person can secure at 55, or any later age an income that will make him independent of others during the remaining years of his life and enable him to approach old age without any misgiving as to where his support will come from.

There are several systems whereby one may assure their old age through the Canadian Government annuities. For a young man the most desirable system is to start making annual payments now and continue these up to 55 or 60 years old, when the annuity will commence. This system is conducted under two plans, known as Plan A and Plan B.

What \$1.68 a Month Will Do

If a young man were to start in his 25th year and pay \$1.68 a month on an annuity and continue these payments until his 55th year, he would then be entitled to an income of \$400 a year as long as he lived. One hundred dollars a year, however, would not be enough to live on. An income of \$500 a year could be ensured by monthly payments of \$8.40, or \$100.80 a year. Under this plan, if the man were to die before he reached the age of 55, all that he paid in would be returned with compound interest at three per cent. to his heirs. Plan B is similar, except that in case of death no money is refunded to the heirs, and it consequently costs less. An annual income of \$100 from 55 years until death can be purchased under Plan B for \$16.44 a year, payments to start when the applicant is 25 years old. An income of \$500 under Plan B would cost \$82.20 annually.

If payments are not started until the applicant has reached the age of 35, the annual payment on a \$100 annuity, Plan A, would be \$3.21 a month, at age 40 \$4.80, and proportional rates for other ages.

Annuity Payments Easily Made

What young man on the farm could not save \$1.68 a month for an annuity? Such an annuity would be well within the reach of the hired man. Either of them could easily save twice \$1.68, and this would secure to them an assured income during their old age of \$200 a year, which would be paid to them as long as they lived. This plan is the ideal one for the young man. The money paid for an annuity cannot be lost, because it is secured by all the wealth and resources of Canada. It is not affected by the fluctuations of business or trade depression, and, as the expenses of management are borne by the Government, the annuitant gets the full benefit of all his money savings.

(Continued on page 6)

Harvesting the Root Crop

By E. L. McCaskey.

I HAVE been asked to contribute my experience on harvesting the root crop to the reading columns of Farm and Dairy. Such a plain, practical, prosaic operation as pulling roots out of a field and putting them in a cellar, did not at first seem to me a proper subject for an article. I did not think I could say anything that everyone does not already know. However, I thought the same of my silo filling article which appeared in Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago, and found that many had gotten helpful hints from it, so I am emboldened to contribute the following:

I will confess "right off the bat," as the boys say, that my root acreage is limited to from two to five acres. I grow from four to 10 times as much corn as roots. But I will never go out of roots entirely as they are an important adjunct to the feeding ration. The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in growing the crop is the excessive amount of hand labor required and in harvesting as in all operations, I have endeavored to cut down this expensive item and find the easiest way.

Mangels

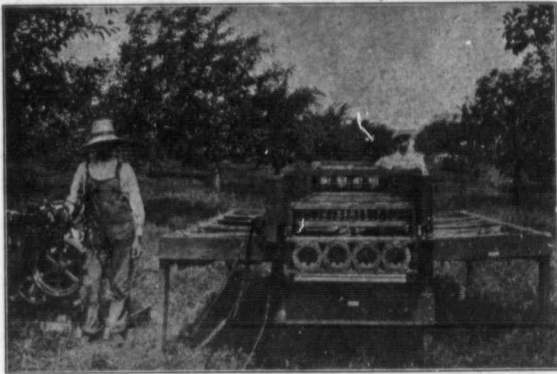
In harvesting my mangels, I have always gone on the assumption that they are to be broken as little as possible as they have a slight tendency to bleed and, I always thought, rotted more quickly when broken. Our plan is to pull by hand and twist off the tops, rather than cut them. As we practice level cultivation, the roots usually stand well out of the ground and are easily lifted. Occasionally, however, the crop will be hard to pull. Then we run down one side of the row with a light walking plow, throwing the furrow away from the mangels. A slight tilt out toward the furrow then makes them easy to lift. Four rows are thrown into one for convenience in loading.

This is the way I have always practiced. A few months ago, Mr. Alfred Hutchinson described an entirely different way in Farm and Dairy and a much easier way. He has given up the idea that mangels must be handled like eggs and he tops with a hoe and pulls them out with a harrow. This practice is so at variance with all my preconceived ideas of how to handle mangels, that I am not willing to try the method out on my whole crop. I am harvesting a half an acre or so this year according to Mr. Hutchinson's method and if it is successful and the roots keep well, it will reduce the expense of handling the mangel crop very considerably. I would add as a final word that mangels must not be frozen and should be in the cellar ahead of injurious frosts.

Turnips

About half of our root acreage is annually devoted to turnips, this to divide the labor. Turnip seed is sown later than mangels. The plants are singled later and the harvesting can be delayed two to three weeks after mangel harvest, as freezing does not seem to permanently injure the turnip crop. Our plan is to go up and down the rows with a sharp hoe, topping two rows into the one row between. We have become so expert at this that we can take the tops off just as fast as we can walk. We then run a plow under the rest, turning the turnips out on the tops and, of course, turning two rows in together. We then let the turnips lie for a day or two in order that the soil adhering to the roots may dry and drop off and then throw them on to a cart. The carting dislodges some more soil. When put into a cellar, the roots are run for several feet over a slatted shoot which removes practically all of the rest of the soil adhering to them. This is a rough and ready method of handling the crop

(Continued on page 7)



Apple Grading for Uniform Size is Made Easily Possible by the Apple Grader. The apple-grading machine, with side receiving tables, as used at the Oka Agricultural Institute. Note the gasoline engine at the left, which provides the power. This is the same engine that is used on the spraying machine.

Grading and Packing Apples

FATHER LEOPOLD, OKA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, LA TRAPPE, QUE.

ALL other things being equal, the article placed on the market in the most attractive manner and package will find the readiest sale and command the highest price. This fact has led the manufacturers of staple articles of commerce to put their best grades in attractive packages.

The advisability of marketing farm produce in as convenient a form as possible for handling is universally admitted, and the advent of the apple box, even in our Quebec Province, for such apples as Fameuse, McIntosh, and Wealthy, has marked the entering wedge in the better organization of the orchard. The reason the apple box is so well liked is because only well-graded and uniform apples can be thus sold in the same box, as the different packs adopted will not come out true if the grading and sizing has not been well done.

There is no reason not to grade and size uniformly even apples of first quality that enter into a barrel. The barrel, it is true, has for so many years been the cloak which covered, not so much inferior grades of apples, as ungraded and un-sized apples. The barrel has seemed to encourage carelessness in grading, for how many times have not inspectors seen the top and bottom artistically faced, and in the space between have found the general run of the pick?

Why Not Uniformity?

The law on apple grading for No. 1 apples is not so very exacting, as we may put in the barrel apples of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size, etc. Of course a medium-sized apple differs from a large and a very large apple, so there is considerable latitude left, and in one barrel one can find medium, large and very large apples. Could we not put up a barrel pack by which we could put in one barrel the medium, in another the large, and in a third barrel the very large specimens of the same variety, but at the same time have still a No. 1 pack? In a word, could we not get a uniform pack of apples of quality No. 1 in the barrel as well as in the box?

It can be said in favor of this practice. It gives the buyer a more favorable impression when all the fruit within a given package is of uniform grade and size. As certain dealers re-

quire large apples for their trade, and others demand a rather medium size, the practice has an economic importance that we can readily understand.

The objection is sometimes heard that large apples packed by themselves do not carry as well as a mixture of medium and large-sized apples. This has not been the case with us in our shipments of barrels packed in a uniform grade.

The Grading Machine

The real objection comes from those growers who say that the grading of No. 1 apples in uniform sizes is quite a job. I admit this, and yet no packer can put up a uniform pack that has not been accurately graded. Here is where the grading machine comes in to help the fruit grower.

We have been using a grading machine at Oka for the last two seasons, both for barrel and box packing. Now we would not do without it. As most of our apples are packed by the students at the College, who thus have a great chance to acquire some practical experience in packing apples, one readily understands the usefulness of such a machine. The boys handle only fruit graded very accurately and of uniform size.

The machine, I find after two years' experience, does not bruise the fruit. If there are any apples that are bruised, it is either in picking them in the trees and not taking enough care during their transport to the grader, or there is bruising caused in emptying boxes or baskets upon the canvas feeding table at the upper part of the machine. We have avoided this bruising by using special baskets which we have made here in Oka, and which open by the bottom.

If there ever was a machine that would pay for itself by its work and in saving of labor, this is one of them. Where enough fruit is packed to warrant the investment, I strongly advise its use. It is easily operated and very simple, and is easily put up when it arrives in pieces, as the pieces are tagged and numbered.

Early frosts are holding off well and the corn crop is getting an excellent opportunity to mature and make richer ensilage. It is usually wise to risk frost rather than ensilo the corn too soon.

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Packing Fruit for Long Distance Shipment

R. M. WINSLOW, PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

IN the general development of the fruit-growing industry of the Pacific Coast, one of the main, if not the main characteristic, has been the evolution of successful long-distance shipping. There is on the Pacific Coast itself a comparatively large demand for fruit. Nevertheless, Pacific Coast fruit-growing is based on the markets of the middle west, those of the United States, and on the markets in the large Eastern centres for the highest grade fruit. In evolving this long-distance trade, a number of essential principles seem to be firmly established.

First of all, the fruit itself must be well selected. In the soft fruits especially, a prime requirement, often placed as the most important, is high color. Given even a moderate attainment in size and color, the fruit must certainly be firm and in such condition as to hold up under refrigeration. To meet these requirements, the fruit must practically be perfect in respect to blemishes, form, color and size. Long-distance shipping requires also most timely picking. Much has been done to put in writing just when fruit should be picked; the proper state of maturity is, however, a matter much more of experience than of precept. It is a curious fact that in the judging of condition and the ability of fruit to hold up, the average wholesaler is a much keener and more accurate judge than the average fruitgrower. Every jobber in, say, a prairie city, becomes expert in estimating the commercial "life" of the fruit he receives to an extent not at all appreciated by the growers. In the west, however, the growers are steadily learning much about the "life" of fruit. It is not necessarily the ripest fruit that decays most rapidly; it is not the best-colored fruit that keeps best or looks best on the market.

The handling of fruit for long-distance should be most careful; in addition, there should be a minimum amount of handling, because even most careful handling means slight bruises or abrasions. On the other hand, grading requires

a second handling; the picker cannot pick, grade and pack. In British Columbia there has been a tendency, however, to too much handling. The custom of packing apples from tables is gradually giving way to packing direct from the orchard boxes, as is the practice with soft fruits, the mechanical graders now being largely adopted in Washington furnishing an exception to this rule.

The mechanical grader has come to stay, the improvements brought in in 1914 and 1915 having assured its success. The most up-to-date graders will handle peaches as well as apples, and do it without any discoverable bruising. It is a common demonstration with the new graders to use eggs. The mechanical grader has, however, a number of disadvantages. After all, it grades only to size or weight, and the grading for color, blemishes and grade must still be done by hand; the cost is high, and either gasoline or electric power is required. The graders, further, are not practical with less than 300, and preferably 600, boxes of apples a day. Also, there is a great loss of time in cooperative warehouses in handling small lots, even of the same variety.

On the other hand, the new mechanical graders have definite advantages. They are very accurate as to sizes; the presence of the machine enables speeding up of all the operations, given a good man at the head of the machine. With a good machine and three or four experienced graders, it is possible to pack 600 boxes of apples a day with six or seven inexperienced packers, and still put out a very high grade. The mechanical grader, to a very large extent in Washington, has freed the fruit sections from the domination of the expert packer, and has made available a large supply of packers who, under old grading methods, would not put up a uniform high grade pack. Under favorable conditions, the grader saves two cents to three cents a box over the old methods of operation.

The newness of the apple industry in British



In a British Columbia Orchard.

A Wealthy apple tree in full fruit, and its owner, F. N. Borden, a prosperous Victoria, B. C., fruit grower.

Columbia naturally results in small lots of the variety from each orchard; this has been the principal obstacle to the adoption of the grader so far in this province. A further reason is that the Canadian prairies do not demand the greatest uniformity in pack.

Rigid Packages Used

Packages for long-distance shipping are characteristic. The west has evolved the square, rigid package, contrasting with the packages of the east, most of which lack rigidity or show curves or taper. There are practically no tapering packages used in the west, and practically no flexible packages, such as the "Climax" basket or the peach basket of New York State. These rigid, square packages are the result of two causes: First, the abundance of suitable sawn lumber in the west; but more important, the necessities of long-distance shipping.

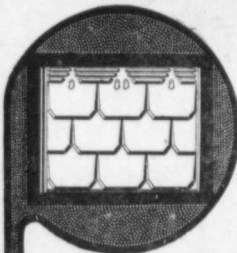
The great objection to any package of a tapering shape is that in the packing and later settling of the fruit the tendency to wedge the lower layers causes undue pressure and injury. Further, the tapering packages allow of motion. In the square, rigid package, the individual fruits can be so packed that none of them alter position in any respect; this package makes firm packing possible. In long-distance shipping it is one essential that the fruit should not move from its original position in relation to the other fruits in the package.

It requires little money to start into seed growing with alfalfa, so little seed is required to make the initial seeding. Two dollars an acre would be the outside cost, and in two years the farmer would have plenty of seed of his own. The land should be sweet, well drained, not too heavy, and in splendid condition for the sowing of the seed. Seed growing with alfalfa is new to Canadian farmers, but it is easily learned.



All Hands at Work in the Orchard of Mr. D. C. Galbraith, Huron County, Ont.

In this ten-acre orchard the principal varieties of fruit grown are Northern Spy, Golden Russet and Twenty-One Pippin, as well as a few earlier varieties, such as Duchesse, Alexander and Cayuga Red Streak. The orchard has been in soil for four years, the grass being cut and left as a mulch, previous to which it was cultivated and a cover crop of rape used, which was turned under in June. Better colored fruit has been obtained since the soil method has been followed.



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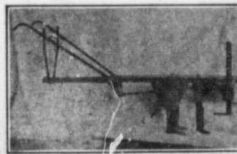
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is guaranteed 41 per cent. to 48 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. fat, and not over 10 per cent. crude fibre, is bright yellow in color, fine ground, free from lint and excess hulls, a positive milk producer, increases the flow and reduces the feeding expense.

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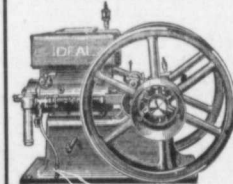
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An Assured Income for the Retired Farmer

(Continued from page 3).

If for any reason, such as ill-health or lack of employment, a person who has contracted for an annuity should be unable to make his payments as arranged in the contract, he will be granted an annuity based upon the amount of the payments made. In addition, if a person arranges for an annuity payable at 55, or any age thereafter, but should, through illness or disablement, become unable to work or earn a living before the age specified in his contract for the annuity to begin, he will be allowed an annuity based upon his age at the time the annuity is granted and the amount paid in, provided that the payments made are sufficient to purchase an annuity of \$50 or over. Another feature of the government annuity is that it cannot be alienated or forfeited, nor can it be seized for debt unless it can be shown that it was taken out with fraudulent intent.

Annuities for Women.

If such a system of annuities is valuable to the young men on the farm, and I fully believe that it is, it is more valuable to the young women and particularly to the single woman of the country is not a happy one. It means dependency on others in old age, and this is certainly the most terrible kind of torture to a woman of independent mind and spirit. The independence of the single woman in the country are small. Opportunities for safe investment are limited. She is not in a position to judge of the honesty of agents nor of the security of trust companies. Funds invested with the government, however, are safe and with the government her meagre earnings will purchase an annuity that will ensure comfort in old age. The premiums for females are somewhat greater than for males, in that on the average they are longer lived. For instance under Plan A, where a young man would be obliged to pay \$1.68 a month, the corresponding rate for a young woman would be \$1.82.

Security for the Aged Wife.

I can hear some young man criticize the system I have described as follows: "I am ready to admit that this would be a fine thing for protecting my own old age, but suppose my partner in life should live longer than I do, she has to go to the poorhouse if I invest all my savings in a government annuity?"

This criticism would be well founded were it not that the government has arranged for this too. It is possible to purchase a life annuity, the payments are made up to the death of the one who survives longest. Another form of annuity designed for much the same purpose is a guaranteed-payment annuity, in which system the government will guarantee the payment of the annuity for any period up to 20 years. If the contractor of such an annuity were to die before the conclusion of the guarantee, the payment would be continued to his heirs up to the five, 10 or 20 years as the case might be. If he were to live longer than the period guaranteed, payments would be continued to him to the time of his death without extra expense. In the case of both the last survivor and the guaranteed annuity, a cash payment must be made when the annuity is contracted for, in addition to the annual premium.

For the Retired Farmer of Today But I hear some one ask, what is there in this system for the retired farmer of to-day? For him, immediate annuities have been provided. Let us suppose that a man of 60 has

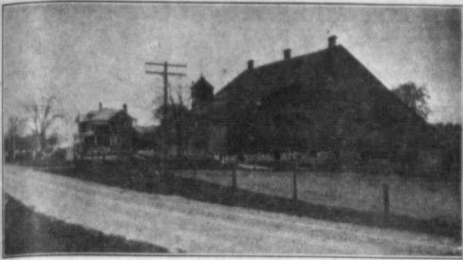
\$3,040 in cash, or property that can be readily converted into cash. The income of this property at six per cent. is \$182.40. This is his present income that can generally be derived commensurate with security, amounting to \$182.40. Suppose, however, that instead of investing all his money at six per cent, he invests it with the government in an immediate annuity of \$100 and invests only \$2,000 at six per cent. His income would then be \$100 from the annuity, \$122.40 on his investment, a total of \$222.40 as contrasted with \$182.40 on all in invested. The retired farmer who follows this plan then has a larger income to live on, and he has \$2,000 in property, which he may have the satisfaction of passing on to his heirs. As the age of the applicant increases the amount required to purchase is immediate annuity decreases.

Annuities, however, may be purchased earlier in life. Let us suppose that a young man of 25 falls heir to a sum of \$2,000. He invests this at once into the Post Office Department with which the Annuity Branch is connected, they will guarantee him an income of \$100 a year, starting payments when he is 65 and continuing until he reaches 85. Where else could a young man place a larger sum with certainty that it will ensure him comfort in his old age, or where, unless he is of exceptional business ability, could he invest it that the returns would be so large provided he lives to a reasonable age? The man to die before attaining the age of 65 the money would be turned over to his heirs with compound interest added.

A Good System for the Farmer.

These government annuities are somewhat like life insurance policies they are guaranteed according to many systems. There is another system that I would like to mention because of its peculiar adaptation to the requirements of the farmer. In some years crops are short and the quantity of annuity might mean financial embarrassment. In other years crops are good, markets high, and it would be possible to pay more than the annual annuity with our difficulty. It is possible, under government annuities, to make payments from year to year as one is able, each payment increasing the amount of the annuity. For instance, if a man were to invest \$100 in 9 years old, \$40 to 25, \$50 to 35, \$30 to 45, \$30 to 55, \$40 to 65, \$40 to 75, \$40 to 85, he would have in altogether \$450 and would have an assured income beginning on his 60th birthday of \$176.76. Under Plan B the same payments would bring an assured income of \$217.77.

Forested husbandry. After all, what the most of us desire above all other things is to be sure of financial independence in old age. He or she who purchases government annuity is exercising foresight that will surely bring us forward in this article I have endeavored to discuss the advantages of government annuities and to give an insight into the different systems. Fuller information may be secured by application to the nearest postmaster or to the Annuity Branch of the Post Office Department at Ottawa. Statistics show that 95 per cent. of men at 60 are dependant upon the daily earnings or on others for support, and not one man in 30 who retains with a competency to the end of his life. In this latter classification many of our retired farmers and their advantages become better known as convinced that more and more



A Substantial Appearing Homestead in Waterloo Co., Ont.

The home of John Moss, here illustrated, is on the stone road between Berlin and Toronto. The Radial Railway passes the door. Dairying is one of the main lines on this prosperous farm.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

farmers will participate in the benefits to be derived from this system, known as Canadian Government facilities.—F. E. E.

Harvesting the Root Crop

(Continued from page 5)

where it is to be fed on the farm. Here I growing turnips for sale, I would have to lift by hand and trim with a knife.

Here is another method of handling the turnip crop which will succeed on soils which are a little on the soft side and from which the turnips may be removed easily. The tops are taken off with a hoe, as is my own practice, but then the roots are dragged out of the ground with an ordinary drag harrow, the teeth of which being dull. The difficulty with this method on the strong soil is that the harrow will not make a complete job of turning the roots out. When the harrowing is over, the roots are scattered evenly all over the field and it would be impossible to get on with a cart to remove them. Nail boards together in the form of a wide snow plow, hitch on the horses and draw the roots together to the load windows. It is wonderful how little dirt and trash will be blown into the rows along with the roots.

We have plenty of basement accommodation for our root crop, and do not practice pitting. The main point on which I would lay emphasis is that the root cellar be properly ventilated. We have erected slatted partitions, six inches from the cement walls, and have run a main ventilating shaft, eight inches square, along the bottom of the cellar. Every eight feet, a slatted ventilating chimney connects with the shaft below and runs up to the ceiling of the cellar. Were our cellar accommodation not sufficient, we would hesitate to pit the turnips in the cellar, as we have seen this done successfully by a good many of our neighbors.

Fruit Prospects in Ontario

LATE frosts at the time of blossoming caught a number of fruit trees. Winter apples will be heavy, while fall and summer varieties are in fair quantities, although there have been many windfalls. A number of complaints have been made of scab, and in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the tent caterpillar is reported to have done considerable injury. Apples, like peaches, will be only a fair crop. Peaches will be fair in yield and so far promise to be of good quality. Plums range from poor to good in yield, according to location and variety, and the same may be said of cherries. Grapes are also a

variable crop, many vines having been caught by the frost this spring. Small fruits generally were numerous in yield, although many of the strawberries and raspberries were more or less unfit for market owing to the rains hindering picking at the time of ripening.—Fruit Crop Report.

The annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in the York County Council Chambers, 75 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 23rd, 24th and 25th. The Executive have drafted a very attractive programme that is sure to prove interesting and instructive. For further details address the secretary-treasurer, Morley Pettit, O. A. College, Guelph.

The war has made its ravages upon the attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College. It is expected that only 60 second-year men will be back, 50 third-year men, and 40 fourth-year men. This is a reduction of about 100 in these three classes. Of those who attended the college last year, 60 are at the front or on their way there.

An EGG in DECEMBER

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MAY

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully checked as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our 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. Occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. Occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. Occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated.

Request shall not give their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall 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 confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

Experience with Pure-breds

"SOME years ago when ordinary cows were selling at about \$15 each we invested \$75 in a pure-bred Holstein cow. Our neighbors told us that we would be better off to spend the money in common cows as we would then have five cows instead of one. After all these years, however, I can safely say that \$75 was the best investment we ever made. The descendants of that cow have brought us in over \$4,500 in cash, not to speak of the seventeen head which we have on hand to sell today. The best investment in money that a farmer can make is that which he puts into good pure-bred live stock."

Such was the testimony of G. A. Kingston, of Northumberland Co., Ontario, at his dispersion sale held last week. The story is complete in itself. It portrays more forcibly than could any words of ours the value of pure-bred stock to the careful, intelligent farmer who is willing to give the extra attention that success with pedigreed animals demands. All men are not good stockmen, and all men could not make a success with pure-bred animals, but for the man with the breeder's eye and instinct, the possibilities of this line of enterprise are practically unlimited.

"Joe" Wing is Dead

JOSEPH WING is dead. In him the American farmer, be his home in Canada or the United States, loses one of his best friends. "Joe" WING, as he was familiarly known, was a practical farmer, and his home, Woodlawn Farm, is known far and wide as one of the best managed farms on the continent. It is as a lecturer and writer, however, that WING performed his greatest services for agriculture and humanity. In

his lecturing tours he has travelled all over America. He has written several books that are standards on the subjects with which they deal.

In recent years, as editorial correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette, he has searched the world over for agricultural information that would be interesting or instructive.

Joe WING was a lover of mankind. His sympathies were not limited to the people of one class or one country, although he lived and worked largely among country people. He strived always to elevate country life in all its phases. The problems of the country community and home were as much to him as the problems of the field and the live stock. He was a noble figure in the life of the North American continent, and we fear we shall not soon see his like again. But what a worth-while life it was. How much greater was the triumphant career of this Ohio farmer than that of the man who achieves millions for himself and does nothing for his fellow-men.

Butter Quality Again

IN the three classes for creamery butter at the Canadian National Exhibition, fifteen prizes were awarded. Of these, two went to Manitoba, twelve to Quebec, and one to Ontario. An outsider, studying the awards, might logically conclude that Ontario makers are not up to the mark. We who are more or less closely in touch with the dairy industry of Canada, know that the Ontario makers are well trained and competent. If they cannot win with their products in competition with the rest of Canada, the fault must lie in the system rather than the men.

A more intimate study of the awards at Toronto brings out this significant fact that all the successful Quebec makers operate whole milk creameries and that the successful men from the West pay for cream according to grade. It is significant, also, that the one Ontario factory that managed to win at Toronto, was the only Ontario creamery competing that skims its own milk. These comparisons bring the trouble right back to the farm itself. The trouble with Ontario butter does not lie in incompetent workmanship at the factory, but in dirty farm separators, improper care of cream on the farm, and infrequent delivery. These are errors in methods that must be remedied, and the finding of that remedy is more to the interest of the patron than of the maker.

Changing Market Conditions

THIS whole question of butter quality is closely related to market conditions. At one time Canadian butter was exported largely to Britain. We lost that market through two factors—the adoption of the hand separator in Canada, with a consequent deterioration in the quality of our butter, and the increasing quality of the Danish and Australasian butter offered on the British market. In the meantime, the Canadian West had opened up and the butter that had previously gone to Britain found a market there. At first, Ontario and Quebec had practically a monopoly of this trade, but now her hold on this market is weakening, and again two factors operate; New Zealand butter has found favor on the markets of British Columbia, and the prairie provinces are turning their dairying possibilities to such good account that they are now supplying their own markets and have some for export. The prairie creameries are turning out an excellent product, due in a large measure to their system of cream grading and paying by quality.

Such is the history of the butter trade up to the present. What of the future? Butter pro-

duction in the West is bound to increase in time, Western butter may be competing with Ontario butter on Ontario markets. Then improved quality of Ontario butter will not only be advisable, but imperative. Cream grading and paying by quality will go a long way to solving the problem of better butter, but if cream grading is to find adoption in the near future, the creamery men must act together and they should have the sympathy and support of all good patrons. The future of the whole buttermaking industry in Ontario is involved. As a standpoint, we would suggest that the conference between the creamery men of Eastern and Western Ontario, provided for at the last annual meeting of the Dairymen's Associations, should be held immediately.

Those Ugly Signboards

THE laws of the states of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania expressly state that signboards and advertisements shall not be erected on any public property of these states. This includes all the roads and roadsides. The enforcement of these acts is enough to rid these states, in measure, of the ugly, glaring posters which deface so many otherwise beautiful country roads in this country.

There is a place for signboard advertising, the privilege has certainly been abused, and should be regulated. The regulation of the signboards for cooperation between the Government and property owners. Our Provincial Governments in Canada might take the nuisance hand as it applies on Government property. Farmers and other property owners already have in their power to prohibit the disfigurement of their premises by the plastering of posters, their buildings or fences, or the covering of half of a barn with a patent medicine advertisement. If property owners do their part, the Government will be quick to see the true public sentiment and do its share to minimize the nuisance.

Tile Drainage

IN the growing season of 1914, large sections of Ontario were parched with drought, and some sections, no rain fell from seed time to harvest. Even under these trying conditions, was noticeable that fields thoroughly tile-drained raised considerably the best crops. Perhaps as it may seem, drains installed primarily to carry away surplus water, also tend to increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, and therefore its crop-producing ability in a dry year.

During the past season, Ontario has experienced exactly the opposite conditions. In the districts, rain fell so frequently and so heavily that even well-drained fields were flooded all sections, however, underdrainage has proved its worth and tiled-drained fields again produced the best yields and the crops were taken off with the least trouble. Far more largely it is true that hay, corn and roots will show superior yields of better quality from drained land this season.

Thus, under the widely diverse conditions of 1914 and 1915, tile drainage has proved its investment in both. In the average season, drains will pay back interest and a good profit to the principal. They are one of the best investments we can make for our farms. And there is no better time for laying a stretch of drain tiles than this fall. A few rods each fall, spring will in a few years result in a complete drainage system for the farm if we wait gently to that end.

Silos on Manitoulin Island

I. J. Metcalf, B.S.A., District Representative, Manitoulin Island, Ontario.

LIVE stock production on Manitoulin Island is limited only by the amount of feed which can be raised to keep the stock over winter since there is plenty of cheap pasture for the stock in the summer. The one crop which can be depended on to give the most feed to the acre is corn. To be sure a good many people have raised the point as to whether corn can be successfully grown here or not, but the results of two years' work with our acre profit competition shows that in all parts of the island corn can be successfully grown and will return profits in nearly all cases as high as the total value of any other crop that can be raised.

While in many cases corn has been successfully raised on Manitoulin Island, yet in only very few cases has the corn been fed to advantage. In order to make the best use of corn it must be put in the silo as there is considerable waste by any other method of feeding it. A number of types of silos have now been built here, and I have endeavored to get full information as to the cost of constructing these. I have endeavored to figure costs that would have to be put on the farmer's own materials, which he has in his own bush, rather than to give that material the price it would be really worth if he went to the mill to buy it. In the cases given, I have placed the cost of sawing and dressing lumber for instance, rather than the market value of that lumber, against the silos. In the case of the Runnalls' silos, however, the materials were all bought, and therefore were charged at market prices. Labor, which in most cases was simply estimated on a basis of man labor, is a large part of the silo's cost and in most cases the builder could perform the labor himself.

The kind of silo that I would advise building would be of the type of Letts' and Donaldson's silos. They are very durable silos, and have the advantage of having a hollow wall so that the silage will not freeze.

An Octagonal Silo

The first silo was built by Mr. Wm. Clarke, of Silver Water, it being octagon (or eight sided) in shape and 10 years ago when material was cheaper than at present, and was constructed by simply lying scantlines on top of each other—putting first the scantling, then leaving a space the size of the scantling, then lying another scantling and so on right up. It was then boarded on each side with rough lumber and shingled on the outside. The cost would be about as follows:

2400 ft. of 2x4 scantling at \$10 a M.	\$24.00
2000 ft. of rough lumber at \$7 a M.	14.00
6000 shingles at \$2.50 a M.	15.00
10 days' labor at \$2 a day	20.00
Total	58.00

This silo has no roof and no chute but is inside of barn.

The next silo was built by Mr. Geo. Griffith, of Poplar, it being subsequently taken down and moved to Mr. Donald Griffith's, of Barrie Island. It is a stave silo, 12 ft. by 24 ft. and cost about as follows:

2000 ft. 2 inch pine lumber at \$7 a M.	\$14.56
9 large band iron staves with rod points	20.00
12 lbs. of cement or base at \$60.	6.00
10 days' labor at \$2 a day	20.00
Total	60.56

This silo has no roof and no chute. A similar silo has been built by Mr. Andrew Robertson, Ice Lake, 10 feet by 30 feet, using about the same amount of materials.

Other silos have been built of more durable construction, having solid walls of cement. The first was built

by Mr. Love and the other by Mr. Wm. Vincer—both of Mindemoya. These silos were practically the same size and cost about the same, Mr. Vincer's costs being given below.

This silo is 10½ feet by 32 feet.	
315 bags of cement at \$20	\$63.00
400 ft. of lumber for chute and roof at \$1 a M.	4.00
200 shingles for chute and roof at \$2.50	5.00
\$2.50 a M.	6.00
25 lbs. mail for chute and roof at 40	40.00
53 days' labor at \$2 a day	106.00
Total	\$185.00

Last summer Messrs. W. O. Runnalls and A. Runnalls of Barrie Island built modified forms of stave silos, consisting of two layers of inch hemlock, with elm staves around at varying distances for the hoops. These silos are 12 feet by 35 feet, and the costs were approximately the same, Mr. W. O. Runnalls' costs being given below:

2000 ft. hemlock at \$15 a M.	\$30.00
100 ft. of elm staves at \$17 a M.	17.00
125 lbs. of 2 in. and 4 in. nails at 30	3.75
7 ft. cement wall at base	25.00
34 days' labor at \$2 a day	68.00
Total	\$103.67

The cost includes chute, but no roof.

Cement Plastered Silo

Mr. Peter Donaldson of Gore Bay built a cement plastered silo 13 feet by 34 feet this past summer. First a concrete foundation that would come up through the ground was built and a ring of scantling was bedded into the cement top; 2 by 4 scantling was spiked to this to extend upright to the height of the silo, the distance apart being 12 inches from centre to centre. These were then lathed inside and out with elm lath and plastered with a mixture of lime, mortar, and cement. The elm lath were made by taking the green elm logs to the mill and having them first sawed into plank. These plank were then sawed on the narrow side to make half-inch lath. The essential feature of this is that the lath must be green when applied or else given a thorough wetting in a creek or a trough. Details of costs were as follows:

1000 ft. of 2x4 scantling at \$10 a M.	\$10.00
2000 ft. of ½ lath at \$4 a M.	8.00
300 ft. lumber for chute and roof	3.00
85 a M.	2.40
200 shingles at \$2.50	5.00
2 kegs of nails at \$3 a keg	6.00
5 bbls. of lime at \$1.30	6.50
53 lbs. hair	3.50
63 bags cement at \$50.	31.50
60 days' labor at \$2 a day	120.00
Total	\$207.90

Another Plastered Silo

Mr. O. E. Letts of Barrie Island put up a silo last summer very similar to Mr. Donaldson's, the difference being that he used a large number of braces, being simply inch stuff running at a slant from one stud to the next, and nailed flat on the outside of the studding and only long enough to run from one stud to the next and also having tongued and grooved inch sheathing on the outside instead of lath and plaster. There were also elm hoops put around the studs to strengthen the structure and to provide something to which to nail the sheathing. He used lath and cement plaster on the inside. The silo is 12½ feet by 34 feet, and the following materials were used:

20 bags cement for foundation and plastering at \$50	\$10.00
7 planks, 2x4 for sill and plate, 300 ft. at \$10	3.00
50 pieces, 2x4 scantling at \$10 per M	22.50
1500 ft. of lath	3.00
300 ft. of braces at \$7 a M	2.10
1500 ft. of sheathing at \$18 a M	27.00
300 ft. of lumber for chute at \$8 a M	2.40
150 lbs. of nails at \$1.00	1.50
Steel roof to cost	40.00
2 ½ days' plastering cement at \$3 a day	7.50
30 days' labor at \$2 a day	60.00
Total	\$156.12

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DIVERSITY is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—Fielding.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

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(Continued from last week)

"**R**EPEAT it, who is that man?" The finger travelled once more over the crowd. "The man is well known," filled in Mr. Kiggins, searching everywhere, "I might say he is well known to every citizen in Curryville—yes, to every man, woman, and child in our fair city. He stands for fairness, honesty, progress. It is the city of homes, education, and refinement. If her fame

Doctor Fordyce appeared in the door.

"There, there he is!" exclaimed Mr. Kiggins excitedly, while the whole audience turned on the new arrival. "His name is—is—" He stammered and colored while his hand swung back to its corner. The name wouldn't come. "His name is—known to every man, woman, and child in our fair city. It is useless for me to repeat it. He is the man who is going to make the name of Curryville heard round the world. When all his factories get going turning up his medicine and trucks backing up and derricks loading them on, every bottle will be an advertisement for our fair city. On the wrapper of each one will be 'Dr. Fordyce's Herb Specific—Made in Curryville—Accept no Substitute.' These bottles will set on people's pantry shelves year in and year out and the name of Curryville will be constantly before 'em. Every time they get into the kitchen or take a dose of medicine they will think of our fair city. Papers will write it up; they'll put pictures of it on post-cards and property'll double in value. We'll vote on it and the country seat of Nodaway County will be moved to Curryville and mebbe a sky-scraper will go up where the White Front now is."

Cheers burst forth, led perceptibly by Mrs. Kiggins. Mr. Kiggins' speech was a success; the White Front had been mentioned. Under a fire of admiring eyes Mr. Kiggins grasped the glass with his heavy fingers, gulped a drink and sat down.

During the applause Rick Oody slipped out unobserved.

Mr. Ford was introduced to answer Mr. Kiggins, but plainly his was not the popular side. Hardly a ripple of applause helped him to his seat. Curryville wanted the Fordyce factories.

Reverend Sadnow was presented by Judge Woodbridge to answer Mr. Ford and back up Mr. Kiggins.

"Brethren and sisters," greeted the Reverend Sadnow, "taking to his position squarely behind the table, both hands out of sight in his sleeves, 'all things must change. Grass withers before the morning sun. The

temples of yesterday are dust under our feet to-day. No one knoweth whither we goeth no one knoweth whence we came. We are alive to-day and buried to-morrow. Still, while we hover as a shadow on this terrestrial footstool it behoves us to do all we can to advance. We are as a breath on the window-pane, but we can strive higher, even during that brief moment. The potentate of to-day feeds



"It's Clem Pointer!"

the worms of to-morrow, but we can live this hurried hour so that when we lie down on the couch and draw the counterpane over us we can go into that unknown void from which no pilgrim returns without a tremble or the quiver of an eyelid."

One little gleam of hope flickered through the clouds. If the good citizens of Curryville would vote favorably on the morrow and all should get to work at once building a bigger, better, brighter Curryville, taking care to see that the church was re-roofed, they possibly might get something done before the breath faded. Still it must be remembered that all flesh was grass and that Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed in the twinkling of an eye and that no time was to be lost—especially about fixing up the church.

Mr. Knabb tried to bolster up Mr. Ford's attack, but those against the condemnation were fighting uphill.

Mr. Kiggins was allowed a few minutes for rebuttal.

"To-morrow will go down in history," said Mr. Kiggins from behind the table. "In years to come it will be a holiday and there will be

speeches in honor of the man who came here a stranger and we took him in. A bronze tablet may be erected on this very spot to commemorate our great victory. Our schools will be the best, our factories the busiest, our fire department the most up-to-date in the whole state of Missouri. There is one person to whom—Mr. Kiggins thought a moment and went back to the word with pride—to whom most of the honor is due. Had he not been snatched from our midst things would never have come to a focus. It is to him the bronze tablet should be erected. If anybody wants to take up a collection, the White Front will be the first one to throw in." Hulda loosened her black-bordered handkerchief from her belt and lifted it to her face under shelter of the palm leaf. "Need I mention the name?"

"No, Mr. Kiggins, we all know the brother you mean," said Reverend Sadnow in his deepest voice. "Two months ago well and happy, now only a blessed memory."

"What would he say about the election if he was here?" demanded Mr. Kiggins, swinging a thick thumb to the right. "He owned lots there and stood for fairness, honesty and progress in this city of homes, education, and refinement. What would he say?"

"There was a commotion at the back end of the hall, just under the stuporous blacksmith, and Rick Oody, in

breaking the news to the others, "Just like he allus was."

CHAPTER XVIII. JUST LIKE HIM.

The silence that pressed over all in the court room broke and the hall was in an uproar, everybody talking at once. As Clem passed slowly down the aisle, bowing and smiling, the people drew back in their seats; and when he reached out his hand the person drew back as if demanding that the proffered palm be proved earthly.

Slowly Clem worked his way to the front, until he reached the long upright bench where Hulda sat. In a moment his arm was around her waist, and under that pressure her eyes opened. "Is it really you, Clem?" she whispered, patting him on the cheek.

"Yes, Hulda, dear," his answer so slow that even Mrs. Kiggins heard nothing.

When he released her he turned expectantly toward Miss Mendenhall. By this time the hall was in an uproar, people calling his name, crying out messages of welcome to him, words of surprise and sentences of commendation. Half a dozen questions hundred were asking him questions to which there was no answer and as many more were reaching out hands to welcome him back. But to all this Clem gave no heed. He was looking steadily at Mary Mendenhall. The girl's face colored and she swayed slightly, but soon recovered herself. Doctor Fordyce's poison had eaten in. Remembrance of all that he had said against Clem came rushing upon her; if Clem had made those insinuations against her she wanted nothing to do with him.

Both of Clem's hands went out to her and his eyes grew large before her. Then she turned her back on him.

The clamor died away, away as if it were on the far side of a hundred hills. He almost regretted that he had come back. Something besides love of his city and the desire to save it in its hour of trouble had brought him back to Curryville. Now this something had deliberately struck at him.

Gradually he realized that somebody was speaking to him. There was a far-away familiar look about the figure. It was talking to him. At last his eyes came to a focus on it and he saw that it was Doctor Fordyce.

"We're glad to welcome you back," the doctor was saying. "Although you have made me suffer much and brought much sorrow upon me, all is forgiven. Without the comfort of Miss Mendenhall's strength, I don't know how I could have stood it. She has been such a help—"

This was salt to the wound. Doctor Fordyce watched the effect of his words. As he turned aside he smiled slightly. He was satisfied.

The people thronged around Clem, asking a hundred questions and satisfactions with one answer. "Where had he been? What was the matter? How was he feeling and did he know about the fire in the livery barn?"

Judge Woodbridge worked his way down the aisle. "Isn't he a sight for sore eyes?" he asked Hulda, standing delightedly near her. "Clem's an awfully nice boy. He's right to this town—it hasn't run oil since he left."

Hulda beamed and in response slipped her hand into her brother's arm.

Judge Woodbridge, after a smile, equally divided between Hulda and Clem, edged down to the platform

and pounded with his gavel. "I think we have covered the question of voting pretty well," said Judge Woodbridge. "Everybody think it over, and to-morrow everybody turn out and do his duty as a citizen."

"That's right," sang out Doctor Fordyce, "everybody turn out and help put Curryville on the map. There's just one way to do that—vote her straight."

A figure came plowing down the aisle and leaped upon the platform. It was Rick Oody. His fingers went into his mouth and brought forth a whistle with more effect than Judge Woodbridge's gavel had ever accomplished.

"Ladies and gentlemen and everybody," called out Rick, "it ain't all over yet. Mr. Pointer wants to say a few words."

A dozen hands buoyed Clem along to the platform.

Judge Woodbridge was flustered by the excitement of it all, but felt that he must say something by way of introduction. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said in Rick's manner without knowing it, "the fatted son has returned to the prodigal calf. It will now speak!"

Clem's eyes roved the hall a moment, passing by the scholarly blacksmith that had been such an inspiration to Mr. Kiggins, and wandered between Hulda and Miss Mendenhall. "Friends, I am not going into details now of where I have been or anything about it—that'll come out later. There's something else I want to talk about."

"When I came to this town it wasn't much bigger than a pound of soap after a hard day's washing." Clem went on, seemingly at random, "and now look at our new oil factory and the new acetylene gas plant. We have started a side and fought for a better city. A couple of years ago it looked like we might have it when that man wearing a tall hat came here and talked about a railroad. But that died down and we had a pumpkin show to boost things. Then Doctor Fordyce came."

Doctor Fordyce smiled and rocked contentedly back and forth on his heels.

"I remember that a hard struggle we all had boosting for Curryville, and how the time the lightning rod agents came and got Uncle Wash Hoosier to sign a contract for sixty dollars, and when it turned out to be six thousand dollars how we all stuck together and—Uncle Wash's still got his little eighty. I recollect the time the Hinkson got on a rampage and washed the roof off the Kennedy house and how we up on the hill in built 'em a new house in two days—and Judre Woodbridge give 'em the bed out from under him and had to sleep at the New Palace for two nights—now didn't you, Judge?"

Judge Woodbridge suddenly found it necessary to examine the head of the gavel.

"I don't have to look back very far to the time four masked men swooped down on the First National and how we got 'em surrounded in the timber down the river, and that's why Mr. Knabb has to wear one leg idea of in front of him—you can see him now. And the time the ice fell down the brick water-tower and smashed it open like a wet bag, who was it that run out in his bare feet, and Grandma Goodson out of bed and carried her up before the water and ice knocked in the side of the house? Yes, who was it, Jim Ford? I could go right through every one of you and tell something that way."

(To be continued)

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts

No. 1

"A M I my brother's keeper?" — Gen. 4, 9.
It was a very brisk, business-like customs officer that came on to the train one day. He had considerable trouble with one passenger, who had been a trouble to the rest of the passengers for some time. He was very much under the influence of liquor, so much so, that breath and language were equally offensive. With him was a young man, scarcely more than a boy, to whom he was expressing his poor, pitiable views on many subjects.

He was ordered into the baggage car to open up his trunk for inspection. Stumbling and staggering, he went cursing down the aisle. The young man started after him, saying he was not going to let his friend get into trouble, but that brisk, business-like officer put a detaining arm on him and sat down in the seat beside him.

As this seat was behind the writer's, it was difficult to avoid hearing what was being said. In a tone earnest, almost tender, so different from that of stern authority, which this officer used the youth if the tie between him and the older man was one of relationship. When told it was one of friendship, solemnly he warned him of the danger of such a friendship. Then the officer went on down the long train, as keen and alert about his custom business, as he had been earnest and solemn about his heavenly Master's business.

That lesson will never be forgotten. In the stress and rush of his official duties, this officer had taken time to utter a warning word to one other stranger, for whom in the ordinary sense, he was in no way accountable.

The words of the text kept ringing in the answer, that we are each other's keeper, care, as it never had before. These brothers are not only the loved relatives, the dear friends, but also the sinning stranger, the unfortunate one. Afterwards in thinking over the incident, I wondered over the tactful way in which the advice was given. The young man evidently took no offence, nor the listener for him.

Another day, a lady went through the train, asking every person if he were saved. Though her motives were good, yet the tactless manner in which she did it antagonized many a one. Many resented her interference, and so they turned it.

So, in this solemn matter of helping others, we must realize the difficulty, the sacredness, the seriousness of what we are trying to do, so that we may help others, instead of either making no impression or repelling, so that harm instead of good is accomplished.—J. H. N.

So many things can be done just as well sitting as standing, that a high stool is a great convenience in the kitchen. Some women scorn the idea of sitting when working, but health is precious, and it is well worth guarding.

The effect of a fine linen table cloth is often spoiled by the network of creases caused by folding it. Try folding it once, rolling and tying with a piece of tape. There will then be but one crease and the tablecloth will lie flat and smooth upon the table.

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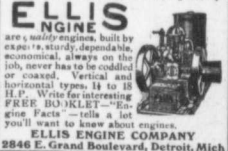
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OUR HOME CLUB

Another Disagrees With "Mignonette"

THE letters appearing in the Home Club are very interesting indeed, and I just wish to have my little say in reply to "Mignonette." The hired man question has been well aired, also the hired man's wife, who is perhaps the principal one and the maker of the man. I agree with "Mignonette" that well-to-do farmers at least, should always be prompt in payments to their hired men. I am for single men and monthly payment for married men. "Mignonette" must remember, however, that circumstances are not all alike, and it is not always convenient for the farmer to have money on hand to pay the full month's wage. When a man is hired to work on a farm, however, his wages should be paid in full before any other creditor.

I do not agree with "Mignonette" in her views on conscription. I think conscription is a good thing for all young men. See how all the continental nations force conscription, and when the day of trouble comes, they are all trained to arms and must defend their country if they are not cowards. That is one reason why the Germans thought they could make a rush and crush everything before them, casting aside all treaties as mere scraps of paper.

Conscription is a good thing, not only because we are then in a position to defend our native land, but it is good for young men in that it trains them to be more active, teaches discipline and obedience to superiors. I have had a few conscripts from the Jersey Islands (a part of the British possessions), and for active, intelligent and obedient men, they can't be beaten. That is the principal reason why I favor conscription and I trust it is put into force and handed down to posterity. It would put the British race up in the forefront of civilization and Christianity. Britain is a nation that never looks for trouble, and the British are considered a peaceful and industrial race. They could not honorably stand aside in this war, and any reader of history will appreciate the fact that they were right in the Boer war, and Canadians acted wisely in assisting at that time. The Boers are better off now than ever, and appreciate the freedom they have under the British flag.

Britain being a peaceable race was not prepared for war, especially with all these inhuman missiles of destruction. But now that we are roused, we will see the Germans getting a dose of their own medicine. My opinion is that the Germans are worse

than the most inhuman race of barbarians ever known, and if "Mignonette" had been a woman in Belgium, she could have backed me up on this point, though perhaps we differ on others.

The right-thinking women of Canada should swamp the Minister of Militia with postcards, asking for conscription, the principal thing that would keep our husbands, sons and brothers from being sacrificed on battlefields. There is no need of conscription so far as getting brave men for the colors is concerned.

The rich men of Britain and Canada are giving nobly of their means and their sons, while the ladies throughout the possessions are doing grand work at home for the comfort of our brave, worthy men at the front. I understand that on the C.P.R. window in Ludgate, London, is a list of all Canadians who have joined the colors and opposite the names of those who have fallen are crowns, which mean that these have offered The Great Sacrifice. I trust the patriotic women of Canada will do all in their power to encourage young men especially to join the army and carry this war to a successful termination. It is better to die for our country's freedom than to be whipped along as slaves under the German "Kultur" and lash. Let us all be brave and act as one to avoid such an awful catastrophe as is threatening civilization. Let us be ready, ay, ready, is the forward slogan of—"Thistle."

The City Boarding House

IN the issue of August 19 "Dream" I mentioned the fact that the farmer is the only man who takes his hired men into his home and treats them as members of the family. This statement started my mind running back over the many places in which I lived during my travels and comparing them with the home of this young man with whom I am now working. I have decided to write again giving you my conclusions for the consideration of the members of the Home Club.

It is a great mistake to think that the hired man on the farm has a much better home life than the single man in the city. I have lived in scores of boarding-houses and know from experience that the popular conception of the city man's life being spent in a hall bedroom, with occasional access to the dining-room, is a great mistake. Any man getting good wages and keeping himself clean and well dressed has no trouble securing accommodation with private families, where he has as much freedom in the house as the hired man on the farm has in the house of his employer.

As to the social aspects of life in a boarding-house, my pleasantest recollections take me back to the groups that gathered around some of the

OFFICIAL FRUIT BULLETIN

Canning and preserving fruits are almost done, although some good produce may even yet be obtained. Those that have not canned or preserved sufficient to show for the season should do so promptly. Do not forget that grape jelly is delicious and a liberal supply should be on the shelves for the coming winter. Get Smoak Peaches, the latest and one of the best, for canning this week. If you can't get a few Florida's, take them. Some good prunes are still available. Do not forget our soldiers. Do up a few for them, and communicate with the Canadian Club or Red Cross Branch in the nearest city.

tables at which it has been my good fortune to dine. I recall many magnificent meals at which the conversation carried on was most interesting and instructive. Men of various occupations and experiences, and therefore with different viewpoints, enriched the life of the place, and not infrequently there would be young ladies, poets, stenographers and telephone girls and some who were no longer young and as pretty; so that there was always a varied and interesting group. In most boarding-houses a piano is found, and there is always someone who can play and sing. One should be careful, therefore, about forming conclusions concerning the isolated life of the city boarder.

And so you see, "Dream," that though the hired man on the farm has the privilege of living as one of his employer's own household, he has not any great advantage over his city brother in this respect. The farmer's wife, it is true, has to provide for her husband's hired help, but in this respect it should not be forgotten that one of her stations in the city might find it very necessary to add to her husband's income by taking in boarders. She would not have their own hired man, but some one else's to provide for, and in most of one she might be glad to have half a dozen.—Rolling Stone.

The Doctor Who Saved Him

A STORY is told of an Englishman who had occasion for a doctor while staying in Peking. "Sing Luo greatest doctor," advised his native servant. "He saves my life once." "Really?" queried the Englishman. "Yes, me tellible awful," was the reply. "Me callee in another doctor. He give me medicine. Me velly, velly bad. Me callee in another doctor. He come and give me more medicine. Make me velly, velly better. Me callee in Sing Luo. He no come. He save my life."

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The Makers' Corner

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

The Maker's Great Task

J. J. Windley, Frontenac Co., Ont.
 A recent issue of Farm and Dairy gave me a quotation from J. K. Dargavel in which he says in part: "If we could make it plain to patrons that they get more money by improving the conditions under which their milk is kept, they will improve. This is the great task of our dairy instructors." I quite agree with J. R. Dargavel about it being a "great task" to get farmers to improve the conditions under which their milk is kept, but I think that we, the cheesemakers, can do as much, if not more, than the instructors to bring about this improvement. The cheesemaker is more "in touch" with his patrons than the instructor is; he, the maker, has more opportunities than the instructor has to discuss the matter with the patrons. The maker often visits his patrons at their homes. The patrons will sometimes call at the factory for a "visit," or they will gather together in the village store, and it is an easy matter for the maker to open up the conversation about cooling their milk, and tell the farmer about the better average he, the maker, can get from milk that is cooled, and the more money the farmer will get, etc., etc. Keep the subject continually before the farmer, arguing with him tactfully, and a decided improvement will be noted.

Records A Convincing.
 I think it a good plan for the cheesemaker to keep a careful record each day, making a note of his average "pounds of milk for a pound of cheese" after a very hot, sultry night, and the same again after a very cold night, and then at the annual meeting of the patrons use the figures as convincing proof that you can make more cheese out of milk that is cooled than you can out of milk that receives no care at all.

A good way to encourage the patrons to take care of their milk is to give them credit for what they do. If a patron delivers good, cold, sweet milk during the hot weather don't forget to let him know that you have noticed it, and thank him so that the other patrons at the factory will hear too, and it will encourage others to do the same.

Let us then as cheesemakers do all we can to assist our instructors in this "great task" by never losing an opportunity to advocate the cooling of milk at our meetings, and in the summer when cooling is necessary.

At the Finch Dairy Stable

A NEW feature of the equipment at Finch that attracted our attention particularly, was the automatic weigher. It is the general experience of these men that one can lose more friends quarreling about why than in any other way. At Finch there is no room left for dispute. Mr. Reddick described its operation as follows: "The Automatic Whey Weigher"

"Each morning we give a man a cheque for the whey from his milk of the preceding morning. He goes round to the covered cement driveway where the whey is weighed out, drops in his cheque, and its weight determines the amount of whey that he gets. We had some trouble with this automatic weigher at first, but now it is giving splendid satisfaction.

"You will hear the automatic weigher objected to," added Mr. Reddick, "on the ground that it will not work where the milk is drawn in on contract. I see no reason why a cheque should not be given for each patron and each patron get his rightful supply of whey."

Educational Work among Patrons

Educational work among patrons is a feature of the work at Finch. A cow testing association was started almost as soon as the station was opened, and at the present time has 15 members. The station does the testing for its own patrons and any that want to come from surrounding factories. Here is an instance of the good work that may be accomplished in this way: One patron was induced after much persuasion to come into the cow testing association the first year. He didn't think it would do him much good, but he was willing to give it a try. His interest was stimulated, and has never slackened since. He is now keeping not only milk records, but feed records as well, and better still he is encouraging other farmers to continue with their cow testing work. This patron, George Adams, has improved his herd considerably, and is getting ready for still further improvement.

Last winter Mr. Reddick figured out for every patron just what his milk was costing him and what he was making or losing. One man found that he had a cow that had made him \$1.40 profit and another cow in the same herd had produced a profit of \$63. In addition, a circular letter was prepared, showing the wide difference in profits made by various patrons, and also adding some reasonable suggestions of the care of the dairy herd. Work such as this is bound to result in increased produc-

tion to the benefit of the patrons, and incidentally the factory as well. The most valuable work that has been done at Finch is, of course, the experimental work. The results of this work have already been dealt with in part in Farm and Dairy, and other experiments will be described from time to time in future issues. The Finch Dairy Station is doing good work.

Dairy Jottings

Impure milk is responsible for more transmission of disease than all other foodstuffs combined.—Dr. Hastings, Health Inspector, Toronto.

It is ridiculous to say that milk for the city should receive better care than milk for the cheese factory, except in this one point that city milk must be cooled longer.—G. G. Pellow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario.

At the Wisconsin Experimental Station pasteurization of milk for cheese making has been tried. The milk was heated to 160 degrees and cooled immediately. The object was uniformity of flavor. There is no action of rennet in pasteurized milk, and hydrochloric acid was used to bring the acidity to 25 before adding the rennet. At the Wisconsin station they got a larger yield of cheese, but mostly of moisture. According to my opinion the quality is not so desirable in cheese from pasteurized milk, if we may judge from the work that we have done at Guelph. We made some cheese by this process in April and held it to November. It had an insipid flavor and I do not think they will sell as well as cheese made from the ordinary process.—Alec McKay, cheesemaker, Dairy School, Guelph.



The Secret of Good Butter is Windsor Dairy Salt Made in Canada

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS Over 10 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammondsport, N.Y.

EGGS, BUTTER Live Poultry
 Bill your shipments to us. Advise us by mail and we will attend to the rest promptly.
 Egg Cases and Poultry Cooles supplied upon request.
The DAVIES Co.
 Wm. Davies Ltd.
 Established 1857 TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW Mushrooms for us during the fall and winter months; waste space in cellars, basins or out-houses can be made yield from \$20 to \$50 per week. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, apply Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Canada.

LOUDEN DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT

LOUDEN Roller Bearing Roller Carriers
 —make quick, easy work of stable cleaning. No both with brakes or ratchets. Loads easily elevated; a light pull on hand chain does it. Box loaded or empty will stand at any height. Roller bearing track wheels give ease and steadiness of motion on the track. Heavy galvanized steel box carries a big load.

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 —are neat, strong and sanitary. Heavy high carbon steel tube, and malleable fittings used in constructing Louden Equipment. No sharp corners on Louden stalls, stanchions or manglers to injure or make the cows uncomfortable.

LOUDEN STANCHIONS
 —are fitted top and bottom with single chain, which gives the cow freedom to lie down and rise as she would in the pasture. High-walk-up curb can be used only with Louden stanchions.

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 112 pages of valuable information

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LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. - Dept. 423, Guelph, Ont.
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LAKVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE, ONT. Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian Cattle offering for sale...

GUERNSEY BULLS A few choice young animals for sale. Bull Orington eggs for hatching...

R. R. BLACK Highland View Dairy, Amherst, N. S.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, September 27.—A big factor militating against the easy movement of trade, is the high rate of exchange between the American continent and Great Britain...

tries for food and war munitions, our exports than our imports. The high rate of exchange between the American continent and Great Britain...

Don't Break on Back.

Make More Money, Make Barn Cleaning Easy, Save HALF THE Time.

This Wonderful New Book Tells How! It's FREE Mail Coupon or Postal NOW for Your Copy

Cleaning the barn with a wheelbarrow is the dirtiest, most disagreeable and hardest work on the farm. It's a job that's shirked by hired men, boys and owners as often as possible.

Saving Work Saving Time-Saving Money and Boosting Your Dairy Profits.

Cleaning a barn with a wheelbarrow is back-breaking, heart-aching slavery. Yet, in fair weather and sloppy weather, it must be done.

The New Way To Clean Barns Quick

The New Way—the Dillon Way—takes the hard work out of barn cleaning, makes it easy for even a boy to do the work in a jiffy.



The Dillon Carrier makes play out of barn cleaning. It cuts the work into less than half. It saves time, preserves all the valuable liquid manure for your land.

The Dillon Manure Carrier, Direct From Factory, 60 Days Trial, Freight Paid, Money-Back Guarantee!

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Get Our Price and New Book Free We give you big money on first price by selling direct from factory and guarantee you the best offer money can buy.

Free Coupon For Dillon Manure Carrier Book Name Address M. DILLON & SON, 31 Mill St., Oshawa, Ont.

STOP THIS!

It isn't necessary to wear your life away pushing dirty wheelbarrows through a dirty barn and yard. The New Way—the Dillon Way—makes barn cleaning easy and pays you a big profit.

It isn't necessary to wear your life away pushing dirty wheelbarrows through a dirty barn and yard. The New Way—the Dillon Way—makes barn cleaning easy and pays you a big profit.

COARSE GRAINS.

The coarse grain market is quiet with few the strong features. In this grain market the price has advanced from the present price of \$6 a bushel.

MILL FEEDS. Mill feeds have lost a deal of quotations of last week. Bran is at \$3.84; shorts, \$2.65; middings, \$2.71.

HAY AND STRAW. Hay prices hold firmly, despite the very general belief that quotations will have to come down.

EGGS AND POULTRY. The market has again seen the growing scarcity of eggs in the country as an advance of two or three cents a dozen.

CONDITIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE. Conditions in the near future at Montreal are similar. Fresh eggs are quoted at 25c.

POULTRY are quoted here as follows: Old fowl, live, 15c; dressed, 16c to 18c; broilers, live, 15c to 16c; old turkeys, 16c to 18c.

WHEAT. Wheat has dropped a few cents, transportation difficulties and the rate of exchange both militating against a rise.

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16 to 76; dressed, 176 to 250; ducklings, 15c to 15c; ducks, 176 to 260; turkeys, dressed, 21c to 25c.

HONEY.

Honey is quoted wholesale as follows: Buckwheat, barrels, 6-3-40 to 7c; time, 7c; strained clover honey, 60-lb. tins, 10 1/2c; 10-lb. tins, 11c; 5-lb. tins, 12 1/2c; cream honey, No. 1 doz., \$2.40; No. 2 doz., \$2.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Wholesale quotations: Apples, 1 1/2 qt. bbl. 25c to 30c; crab, 25c; apples, No. 1 bbl. \$3.30 to \$4; linn, \$1; grapes, 12 qt. bbl. 25c; pears, 11 qt. bbl. 25c to 30c; plums, bbl. 30c to 35c; potatoes, bag, 75c to \$1.00; onions, 75c to \$1.00; tomatoes, 25c to 40c; celery, doz., 55c to 30c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Values on butter have advanced steadily and at Montreal finest creamery has sold at 27 1/2c to 30c. "But strange to say," reports the Trade Bulletin, "some of our large dealers and purchasers openly state that they do not believe in the maintenance of present prices." Several thousand packages of butter have been bought lately for English account the Old Country demand being strong, as Germany takes the bulk of the best butter from Ontario and the Australian butter will be late in arriving this year.

On the Toronto market, fresh made cream is at 22c; cheese, 20c to 25c; dairy prints, 20c to 25c; and bakers', 20c to 25c. An easier feeling seems to prevail in cheese circles, although there is little change in price. A factor in weaker prices has been the absence of hot weather which makes the dealers suspicious of heated cheese, and some have advanced on the market in this condition. The Trade Bulletin of Montreal gives the total value of shipments to Sept. 29th as 1,185,000 boxes compared with 952,517 boxes for the corresponding period in 1914, an increase of 232,483 boxes.

DAIRY BOARD SALES.

Woodstock, Sept. 25.—Nine factories boarded 1393 boxes all colored. The highest bid of 15c was refused by the board. On the curb several lots changed hands at 14 1/2c. Kingston, Sept. 23.—1125 cheese offered; all sold, 130 boxes of white at 14 1/2c; 930 colored at 14 1/2c. Vankeik Hill, Sept. 23.—723 white and 23 colored cheese boarded; the white sold at 14 1/2c; colored at 14 1/2c. Brockville, Sept. 23.—2892 colored and 1130 white. The sales were 120 boxes at 14 1/2c; 1000 colored at 14 1/2c; 1000 white at 14 1/2c. Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 23.—553 white cheese sold at 14 1/2c. Toronto, Sept. 24.—690 white and 40 colored boarded. Price for colored 14 1/2c and white 14 1/2c. Victoriaville, Que., Sept. 24.—1000 boxes sold at 13 1/2c. Cochenais, Que., Sept. 25.—392 packages butter; six factories sold at 31c; three factories unsold. St. Elizabeth, Que., Sept. 25.—350 cheese sold at 15 1/2c; 273 packages butter at 21 1/2c. Belleville, Sept. 25.—1705 white, 50 colored. Sold at 14 1/2c; 149c and 14 1/2c. Colored at 14 1/2c. Cornwall, Sept. 24.—3779 colored cheese sold at 14 1/2c. Napanee, Sept. 24.—1515 cheese sold at 14 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK.

The market is hardly so strong as a week ago, quotations falling in the early part of the week, but showing decidedly more firmness towards the close. Statistically the position is a strong one. A comparison of live stock movements from The Globe is as follows: "The movement of live stock to Toronto this week showed a steady increase in all classes over the week previous. Compared with the same period a year ago it was behind in all shipments with the exception of horses. About a hundred more steers were on the market this week than for the previous week, but were nearly 1.000 behind the same week last year. Calves showed an increase of nearly a hundred and fifty, but were about fifty behind last year. The hog shipments are getting heavier; this week they were increased by over 1,400, but are still nearly a couple of thousand behind the same week last year. Sheep and lambs are 1,000 ahead of last week. "Stockers are in keener demand than for some weeks past. Buyers have large needs, and buyers from the United States have been on the market. Quotations for heavy choice steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; handy choice steers, \$7.15 to \$7.50; butchers' com. to good, \$5.90 to \$6.75; heifers, \$5.25 to \$7.50; choice cows, \$6.50 to \$6.50; med. to good, \$5 to \$6; butcher buls, \$4 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.30; stockers, \$5.25 to \$7; canners and cullers, \$3.75 to \$5. "Milkers are in steady demand; choice cows \$7.50 to \$9.50; med. cows \$6 to \$7.50; com., \$4.5 to \$6; springers, \$5.50 to \$10.00; calves range from \$4.50 to \$10.50, according to size and quality. "The lamb market has been steady all the week: Yearlings, light, \$6.50 to \$7.50; spring lambs, cut, \$2 to \$2.50; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6; heavy sheep and bucks, \$4.25 to \$5.25; culls, \$2 to \$4.50.

The hog market is promising. Shipments have greatly increased, but so far there has been no reduction in price. This, however, should not be taken as proof that the market cannot be weakened by too heavy shipments. Last year prices were strong at this time and shipments came along so rapidly that more than three months prices fell from \$10 to \$7.50. The packers at present are quoting \$9.15 to \$9.50, 10-c country, including light and heavy, \$8.65, and of cars, \$9.75 to \$10. The trade movement at Montreal was similar; prices declining in the early part of the week and strengthening towards the close, largely because of cooler weather. Good steers command \$7.50 to \$7.50; fair, \$6.25 to \$7; com. \$4.75 to \$5.75; butchering, \$3.25 to \$4.25. Lambs are in small supply and strong demand. Ontario steers selling at \$7.75 to \$8.25, and Quebec, \$7 to \$7.25; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$5 to \$20 each. In hogs, choice selected lots brought \$9.50 to \$9.75, and rougher lots, \$9.25 to \$9.50, weighed off cars.

A NEW JERSEY RECORD

LASS 64th of Hood Farm, 26713 has completed a year's trial, producing 13,448.6 lbs. milk, containing 23.7 lbs. fat, or 92.2 lb. butter containing 85 per cent. fat. She is the world's best milk producing breed for a single year and under four and one-half years of age. "Lass 64th took a long way from Flving Fox's Maid, 26638, the Maine cow which broke the record in this class a year and a month ago with her production of 789.9 lbs. of fat. "Spernheld Owl's Temista, who just about a year ago set this class, is thus relegated to sixth place, and is no longer among even the leading five cows, showing the rapid advance in production as more cows are being tested. "Lass 54th of Hood Farm is by Hood Farm Toronto 6226 with 60 daughters in the Register of Merit. She is out of Pig's 27th of Hood Farm 19400, 407 lbs. fat at 3 yrs. 6 mos. a daughter of Hood Farm Pogue 9th 55552 with 76 daughters in the Register of Merit. She was bred and is owned by Mr. C. I. Hood, Massachusetts. Commenting on this record, Hood's Dairyman says editorially: "She is of the type that has produced the big records and won the battles in the public demonstrations and yet, with all this, her type, the American type, has been relegated to the back ground so far as the show ring is concerned, and the place is found the most delicate, refined island type which the American dairymen as a whole have never appreciated. There is no indication that they ever will. The island type cows are beautiful and have a charm that attracts and holds the fancy of a few breeders and there are to be found many very valuable cows among them. But the American type wants them a larger, stronger and a more robust type of cow,—and he is going to have it."

ANNUAL SALE

OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND CLYDESDALE SHIRÉS, ALSO HACKNEY HORSES AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, October 4th, 1915

TO BE HELD AT COLONY FARM, ESSONDALE, B.C.

The coming AUCTION SALE to be held at the Horse Barn Area, Colony Farm, on the above mentioned date, promises to be an event of importance to all stock breeders in the province. It is acknowledged that the cattle available in Catalogue of the sale are the offspring of some of the greatest Milk Producers in the World, and of the finest Bull ever offered for sale in Canada.

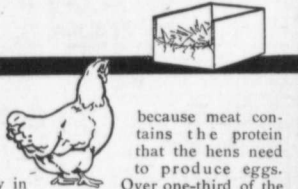
Included in the list are some of "Aagrie Cornucopia Newman," whose daughters are making World's Milk Records, and whose sons offered at this sale are from World-Record milk producing cows.

Included also are Bulls from Cows of 39 to 34 lbs. of Buter in 7 days; Milk, 1 day, 120 to 123.5 lbs.; also sons of Kormdyke Series."

The Horses are mostly all imported stock from Scotland and England, with the exception of the young stock which has been bred right on Colony Farm from imported pure bred Irish and Dams.

This important offering is scheduled to commence promptly at 10 o'clock, and is no doubt to be largely attended by stockmen who wish to take advantage of the opportunity to secure some good breeding stock.

She will Lay All right



Don't wonder whether your hens will lay. Decide that they shall lay. Eggs come naturally in winter, if you supply the food hens get on range in summer.

because meat contains the protein that the hens need to produce eggs. Over one-third of the solids in an egg consists of protein. Certainly the small amount of protein in grains is not enough.

Remember, in summer your hens eat meat in the form of grubs and insects. You must supply them, then, with meat in winter

You must give your hens grit, green foods, clean water, you must mix your grain foods, you must balance your rations with Beef Scrap. That is, you must, if you want winter eggs

Advertisement for Gunny Beef Scrap. Includes text: "Consult our book on feeding for winter eggs. A copy FREE in exchange for this coupon." and "GUNNS LIMITED, 22 Gunn's Bldg. West Toronto. Send Postage Book Free".

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HOLSTENS 19 Bulls, 50 Females. One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Sagic Pontiac Duplex, whose first tested daughter holds the 7, 14, 30 and 60 day milk records for Canada, for a senior 2 year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Sagic. Another by a son of Pontiac Kormdyke from a dam by R. M. HOLTRY. R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM. We have a dozen YOUNG BULLS from high record dams up to 32 lbs., sired by our King Pontiac and Woodcrest Fletch bulls; several extra good ones fit for service. Prices low to make room. R. LYNN, HERDSMAN. R. R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTENS FOR SALE. CHANGELING PONTIAC STRAIN. CHAS. E. MOORE R. R. 5 PROTON STATION, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTENS For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Kormdyke, a grand-son of Pontiac Kormdyke, and a brother of Pontiac Le 2 Kormdyke, 3022 butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. 30 days—world's cord when m.a.e. Also females bred to "King" L. W. RICHARDSON. CALEDONIA, ONT.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THIRD BIG SALE. —OF— Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Clyde, Shire and Hackney Horses. —AT— COLONY FARM, ESSONDALE, B.C. THURSDAY, OCT. 14th, 1915. Manager of Sale AUCTIONEERS Clerk of Sale D. MONTGOMERY T. J. TRAPP C. FLETCHER W.M. ATKINSON

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We have secured large contracts for War munitions necessitating making room in our plant for more equipment, and our stocks of Manufactured Products have to be moved at once.

Write at once telling what materials you contemplate using this Fall, and we will submit our special prices by return mail.

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