

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 43

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 24

1912.



AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ACCOUNTING FOR THE BEEF SHORTAGE

Business farmers have been quick to recognize the superior money making properties of well bred dairy cattle as compared with any other branch of live stock. In Ontario alone are hundreds of farms, now devoted to dairy cattle, that a few years ago were the home of beef bred herds. Even at the good prices now ruling for beef, the dairy cow still holds first place as a money maker and, we believe, will continue to do so indefinitely. As consumers become better educated to the relative food values of beef and dairy products, the demand for the latter is bound to increase. And then will scenes, such as the one here illustrated, become even more common on our Canadian farms.

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

Dept. of Agr. & Coll. Service
Dec 12 1912

Women Favor

THE "SIMPLEX"

Because it is so easily cleaned, skims to a mere trace, turns easily, and because of our large capacity machines they can get the separating over in half the time.

The Link-Blade Skimming Device is used in all "Simplex" cream separators. It is shown fairly well by the diagrams herewith. Its advantages are:

1. Increased capacity of from 20 to 50 per cent over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperature, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.
3. The device being separable, after fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the

There are several other important exclusive features of the "Simplex"—that it will pay you to know about. Send a post card to-night for our illustrated booklets telling you more about this **FEAR AMONGST CREAM SEPARATORS**.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Christmas

You are entitled to your big share of Christmas business going among the prosperous Dairy Farmers. You can have your big share by being in Farm and Dairy's great Xmas and

FOURTH ANNUAL BREEDER'S NUMBER, DEC. 5th

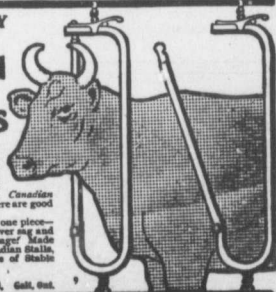
FACTS—NOT THEORY—ABOUT

O.K. CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—the most famous Silver Spring Dairy Farm, the Ottawa—the Brindale Farm at Toronto—are equipped with O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions—there are good reasons for it.

O.K. U-Bar Steel Stanchions are of one piece—have no rivets or joints—therefore never sag and stand up against the most severe usage! Made in steel. We also make O.K. Canadian Stable, Water Basins and a complete line of Stable Equipment. Write for catalogue.

Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.



The Link Blades

Closed for Skimming

Held by Standards for Convenience in Handling and Cleaning

Open for Cleaning

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU PUT ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS IN ONE STATE?

WHY I WOULD SEND THEM TO THE BARK AND SILENCE TRADES FIRST!



Steady Progress by Testing

Thos. F. Ritchie, Lanark Co., Ont.

This is my fourth year as a member of our "Cow-Testing" or, as I might say, "Cow Improvement" Association. The first year the samples had to be taken to a cheese factory nine miles away, where it was arranged to have them tested. This was neglected occasionally in the busy time, and incomplete records were the result. Happily this difficulty has been overcome, as more of the farmers have become interested in this work, and we have now an association right in our own cheese factory. The sample boxes are sent in on the milk wagons and returned in the same way, thus saving any trouble whatever on that score.

The objection that "it takes too much time" is simply nonsense. After you get into the knack of taking the sample and marking down the weight in its proper space it is no trouble whatever. Even if it does take a few minutes they are minutes well spent.

DO THEY?

Some people will say they know their best cows anyway so what's the use, and so forth. They think they do, and perhaps are not quite sure, so they don't feel like discarding a certain nice looking cow that they will admit "isn't extra good," but will let a less prepossessing one that "doesn't milk too bad" go. That is not good business. Let them test and the handsome "loader" will soon disappear in favor of some cow who will "deliver the goods." This is a sure and steady way to build up a good dairy herd. In addition of course one will require the services of a good dairy bull.

Here are a few figures showing the average milk per cow for each month since I started keeping records. These figures are incomplete for the reason stated; also because some of the papers have been lost.

1909—May, 462; June, 687; July, 626; Aug., 487; Sept., 428; Oct., 348; Nov., 224.

1910—May, 789; June, 953; July, 726; Aug., 692; Sept., 678; Oct., 545; Nov., 362.

1911—May, 980; June, 952; July, 712; Aug., 627; Sept., 568.

Notice the marked improvement in 1910 over 1909. That was on account of selling four of my poorest cows. I did not feed any green clover or grain during the summer of 1911, hence the yield of milk (from the same cows) is slightly less than in 1910.

Agricultural Possibilities of Argentina

P. George, York Co., Ont.

Every now and then in the agricultural press and still more frequently in the daily press, we see items regarding agriculture in Argentina Republic, that are calculated to give us the idea that the Argentine is a country of unlimited possibilities, that if we in Canada don't look out that the beef and wheat produced in the Argentine will rob us altogether of foreign markets. It has been publicly stated in political campaigns that were it not for our protective tariff there would be a danger that the people of the Argentine would invade our own home markets here in Canada and put us farmers out of business completely in certain lines of production.

As a matter of fact, Argentina is a much over-rated country. With a total area of 738,000,000 acres, less than 150,000,000 acres are included in the district which by average rainfall and temperature limitations is valuable for agricultural exploitation. Mr. B. W. Snow, writing in a recent issue of the New England Homestead, of what he saw in Argentina gives us a truer picture of that country than we usually get from the press. The following are some of the extracts from his article:

"The fact is, only a limited portion of Argentina is naturally fitted for the safe and highly successful arable agriculture, and in much the greater part even of the arable now in grain, the practice of grain raising is a species of gambling with the almost certainty of failure or partial failure somewhat each year.

"The possibility of crop enlargement through the subjugation of new areas does not exist except through the very limited medium of irrigation development.

"Of the one-fifth of the superficial area of Argentina which, through sufficient rainfall and temperature range, may be regarded as within the arable zone for temperate production, almost one-half is within the district where the moisture supply ranges 10 to 15 inches during the six months of crop season for a series of years, and where the margin of safety thus being exceedingly small, there is necessarily an uncertainty as to agricultural return that means partial crop failures too frequently to justify boundless faith in the arable agricultural capacity of the district."

Give the cows a chance to get up under the shed every night now. If to cold, keep them in the stable.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

SOME FACTOR

Carelessness in F Needed—

FOR some many thought because of fowls properly. is wasteful, and attempt to fatten. is given in of market poultry. tary to use sh devices to render the other hand, so in Canada, and farmers and pool best in market in marketing egg prevail.

That which is ment of the Canada stock. Although in methods of f poultry, still the when the quality vastly improved. is of poultry farm laid eggs, dressed poultry, communities is of fairly well fattened varies greatly in Plymouth Rocks as such as the Wyand predominance, the output is higher than smaller or Leghorn breeds along with purpose fowls; are uly in winter time whereas all Leghorn the egg laying—aw the production of good broilers. In market is very limited for broilers. few other large m practically no use. farmers are chieftly in the production of Orpingtons, I nited for this purpose the farmer must placing it, if possible, of good breed. are more uniform results in breeding. suitable in the long some of the methods poultry of a local degree of success as those breeds— h as the Plymouth, Side Island Reds,

Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1912.

No. 43

SOME FACTORS THAT WOULD TEND TO ENHANCE THE VALUE OF THE POULTRY TRADE

M. A. Jall, B. S. A., Poultry Manager, Macdonald College, Que.

Carelessness in Fattening, Killing and Marketing Dressed Poultry a Cause of Much Loss—Better Stock Needed—What the Government Can Do—The Best Methods of Killing and Packing Described

FOR some time past we have been losing many thousands of dollars on our poultry because we have not been fattening our fowls properly. The marketing of lean chickens is wasteful, and yet comparatively few farmers attempt to fatten them at all. Much less attention is given in this country to the appearance of market poultry than abroad, where it is customary to use shaping crates, weights and other devices to render the dressed fowls attractive. On the other hand, some improvement is being made in Canada, and the progress is pleasing. If farmers and poultrymen would take as much interest in marketing dressed poultry as they do in marketing eggs, much better conditions would prevail.

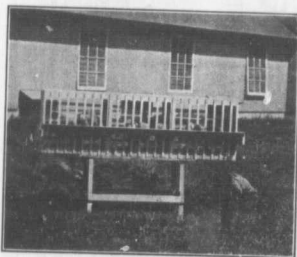
BETTER STOCK

That which is most necessary in the improvement of the Canadian poultry industry is improved stock. Although improvement has been made in methods of fattening, killing and dressing poultry, still the best success will only be made when the quality of the stock on the farms is vastly improved. The two most profitable branches of poultry farming are: First, the trade in new laid eggs, and, second, the marketing of dressed poultry. A portion of the poultry in all communities is of a fairly good table quality, and fairly well fattened when marketed. This portion varies greatly in different localities. Where Plymouth Rocks and other "American" breeds, such as the Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, predominate, the average quality of the packer's output is higher than in communities in which smaller or Leghorn breeds are kept. The American breeds along with the Orpingtons are general purpose fowls; are usually good layers, particularly in winter time, and make fine table birds, whereas all Leghorns, Minorcas and Anconas, are egg laying fowls, and are not well adapted to the production of roasters, though they make good broilers. In Canada, however, the broiler market is very limited. A good price may be obtained for broilers in Montreal, Toronto, and a few other large markets. Outside of this there is practically no broiler trade. So that what farmers are chiefly concerned with is the production of roasters; and Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Dorkings and Games are best suited for this purpose. What is most needed is that the farmer must get rid of his scrubby stock, and, if possible, with some pure bred stock of good breeding. Pure bred stock will be more uniform in products, also better results in breeding work, and will be found more profitable in the long run.

Some of the methods of improving the quality of poultry of a locality that have been used with a degree of success are first paying a higher price for those breeds possessing good table quality, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds, than for the products of the

lighter breeds and scrubby stock; second, selling cockerels of a utility type of the above mentioned varieties that some farmers bring in, to those farmers who have poor stock, in order that they may gradually improve the table qualities of their flock; third, where no good cockerels are bought from customers, importing utility pure bred cockerels, and selling them at cost or exchanging pound for pound for poultry brought in.

By a utility type cockerel is meant a good bird with strong shanks and legs set well apart, having a fairly long body, and a deep, full chest, and of good size. The birds usually make the



A First Class Method of Fattening

Crate fattened chickens always command a premium over dressed poultry not so well finished. In the illustration may be seen a fattening crate used at Macdonald College, Que., and in the background the fattening shed at the College.

greatest gain when about 3 or 4 months of age, when they should weigh from 3½ to 4 pounds.

OTHER METHODS OF IMPROVING THE INDUSTRY

It is quite evident that something must be done, and that soon, if conditions are to be improved to any extent. To a very great extent poultry has always been a neglected crop on the farm. At the same time the demand for dressed poultry has been increasing, with the result that Canada is now importing poultry. Also many large establishments in some of our principal cities are erecting fattening sheds for the purpose of fattening the farmer's fowls. They realize that the farmer will continue to ship lean and scrubby stock for some time yet, and that it will pay them to fatten these for three weeks before marketing, although the farmer could make larger profits than the buyer who buys the stock as it runs and fattens it. The marketing of lean chicks is wasteful, and here is where the farmer is throwing his money away, and still he continues to do so.

While indifference and negligence may be attributed to the producer, the dealer and consumer are not wholly innocent respecting the undesirable condition that prevails in the poultry trade.

The dealers often accept very largely without questioning, birds in any condition of flesh and appearance, and have made no distinction in price. The difference in economic value of well fleshed and lean birds has not been recognized. Consequently the farmer has not been encouraged to fatten his fowls. It seems, therefore, that the trade and the producers alike require some education.

A vast amount of poultry is still being prepared for the larger markets in a careless and haphazard manner, not graded as to size or quality, not uniform in shape or size, and all very unattractive in appearance. These are conditions which must be overcome, and educational work is necessary. It is along this line that the Dominion Government should take action, for, if anything is to be done, the Government should lead the way. Herein lay many opportunities of which the Government should take advantage.

DOING THINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN

For a number of years the Government of Saskatchewan has been operating poultry fattening stations in connection with their creameries. The purpose of the fattening station was: First, to obtain information on the cost of fattening chickens; second, to ascertain the feeling of the trade with respect to milk fed chickens; third, to learn what price could be obtained for that class of poultry; fourth, to show the farmers how they might with very little cost and trouble, flesh their birds at home; fifth, to study the best methods of killing, plucking and preparing them for market. The Government erected a few stations, and undertook to supervise the work of killine and preparing the birds for the trade, and also to find a suitable market and make payments direct to the farmers who supplied birds for feeding. The work at the stations has been conducted for four years with excellent results. It has had a decided beneficial influence on the poultry industry of the Province. The operation of fattening stations in connection with creameries is deserving of very careful consideration on the part of the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Another good example of successful cooperation in fattening poultry for the market is to be seen at the Cowichian Creamery, Duncan, B.C. This creamery is cooperating with the egg collecting depot and the creamery, and is meeting with every success. The farmers and poultrymen are realizing higher prices than ever before, and there is a gradual improvement in the industry. This work could well be extended to other parts of the country, and possibly it is within the realm of the Poultry Producers' Association to undertake an educational and organization campaign along these lines—the Government through the Poultry Producers' Association.

KILLING AND BLEEDING

For market purposes the barbaric method of chopping off the head with the axe has been done away with largely and more modern methods are being employed. If dressed poultry is to reach customers with the best of flavor and wholesomeness, the most attractive appearance and in the best possible state of preservation, it must be properly raised, killed and dressed. We will not

here discuss methods of fattening, since this article deals only with killing and dressing, but granting that the chicken has been bred and fed, to be a good eating chicken, and that it is ready for slaughter, the first step in preservation of good quality is to starve it for 24 hours allowing, however, a liberal supply of fresh clean water during this period. The water flushes out the intestines, which have been empty of food, and the next step in dressing of market poultry is the killing and bleeding of the fowl. The incomplete removal of the blood causes an unsightly appearance and a very large proportion of bad poultry, now marketed, is due to this cause. This is evident by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed. Red hips denote poor sticking. Generally it is in the neck which shows more plainly the presence of blood in the fowls or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels. The neck is the first part to discolor, becoming first red and finally green.

Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely bled chickens, their keeping qualities are very inferior. The flavor is not so good, the flesh

joined, and this is where they should be severed. It requires considerable practice to locate the proper place to cut, and many pickers sever each brain separately by running the knife along the throat past the junction. Care should be taken to avoid closing the arteries after they have been severed. Pressure of the thumb on one side at the base of the skull and on the other side at the same place with the forefinger, results in opening the chicken's mouth and holding it open, while the operator makes the cut to bleed. When held in this way there is nothing to constrict the blood vessels.

The blade of the knife should be about two inches long and one-quarter inch wide, and be of a heavy piece of steel. The back of the blade should be about one-eighth of an inch thick. It should be ground to a sharp point, with a straight cutting edge, the slope for the point being taken from the back rather than from the edge.

PICKING

As soon as the bird has been stuck and bled, picking should begin at once. Many pickers pick from the cord on which the bird has hung. Others keep the birds on a chute or a bench. In

Capons should be dressed capon style, that is, the feathers are left on the upper part of the neck and tail and on the outside of the wings, leaving feathers on the upper part of the last joints, including the long wing feathers or flights.

After the bird is dressed, the feet and head should be washed, using a stiff brush, and the vent should be well squeezed to remove any dung. If this is not done, the chicken will likely develop a green butt.

If any food remains in the crop after the bird is dressed, it is necessary to make it into the crop at the extreme side and just above the wing or shoulder joint and the food taken out.

COOLING

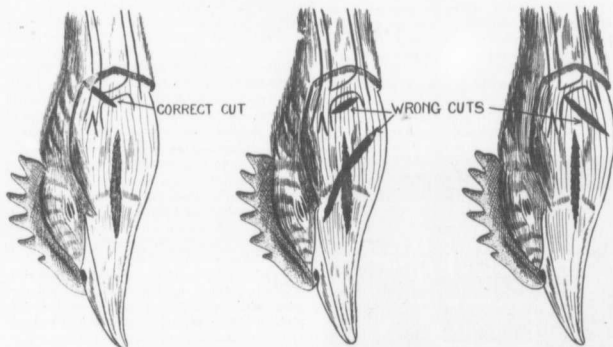
It is absolutely necessary that the animal heat be allowed to pass out of a dressed bird as soon as possible after it is killed. The numerous bacteria that are always present begin to develop very rapidly as soon as the bird is dead unless it is cooled. Cold retards the development of bacteria, and when the temperature of the bird is near freezing, the development is very slow, and when frozen it is practically suspended. A dressed bird, however, should not be placed at once where the temperature is too low for in that case the bird will not cool properly. If the bird is placed immediately in too cold a temperature the heat is held within long enough to give the putrefactive bacteria a chance to develop to a sufficient extent to give the bird when cooked an offensive flavor. The birds should be cooled in a temperature of about 40 to 50 degrees before being packed.

HEAD WRAPS.

The heads of all classes of standard packed birds should be wrapped. The only exception with the "squatted" or export packed bird. Either 30 parchment paper or grease proof imitation may be used. The most attractive and practical head wrap is one made from a sheet of paper cut as follows: Use 24 by 32 size sheets of parchment paper. Fold the strips once so that they will be in the form of a try square, each side of the square of equal length. Cut along the fold and you will have from each strip two sheets of the same size and shape with four sides, and with two corners at an angle of 90 degrees and one corner at an angle of 45 degrees, and the remaining at an angle of 135 degrees. The sheets of paper will be the width of the original strip but one side will be considerably longer than the opposite.

Grasp the head of the bird with the left hand, Lay the square end of the wrap on top of the neck with about an inch margin to the left of the neck, and at an angle of about 100 degrees, to the neck. The longest dimensions of the paper should be toward the body of the bird. Grasp the paper with the left hand and wrap around the neck; when wrapped correctly the bird's head will lie in an open funnel or cone with the neck in and passing through the apex or narrow end. Now tuck over the edges all around and continue until all the slack is taken up to the head and head of the bird. This tucking in of the edges will bind the paper on so that it will be impossible to remove or pull the wrap off without tearing same. In Farm and Dairy next week I will deal briefly with the grading and packing of poultry.

The modern washing machine has the endorsement of no less a personage than ex-President Roosevelt, who in a recent speech declared that every housewife should be given the modern appliances for washing clothes, declaring that "it is every whit as important to introduce washing machines to economize her labor within the home as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of her husband's labor outside of home."



This Diagram shows the Proper and Two Improper Methods of Sticking and Bleeding Market Poultry

loses its firmness sooner and in every way the product is more perishable.

THE BEST METHOD DESCRIBED

The best method of killing poultry is by "sticking" them. The birds are stuck or bled in the roof of the mouth and should not bleed too fast. In this operation, when the fowls are to be dry picked, the birds are cut to bleed and are also stuck through the bench to paralyze the feather muscles. Sticking is sometimes done by running the knife under the eye at such an angle that its point will touch the skull, between the eyes and a little behind it. The usual method, however, is done by running the knife about half way down the roof of the chicken's mouth, and thrusting it up until the knife reaches the top of the skull (see Fig. 1.) The point of the knife should then be moved backward and forward a little so that enough brain may be destroyed to paralyze the bird. It takes good practice for a picker to acquire the knack of sticking so that the feathers will loosen and be easily removed. A poor "stick" will set the feathers and the bird will be difficult to pick, and will most likely be torn before it is finished. After the chicken is bled it must be bled, and this is done by severing the jugular veins at the junction of the head. It is understood, of course, that for killing in this way the fowl is held head down, or rather it is suspended from the ceiling of the killing room by a cord.

The veins run down each side of the neck and just at the base of the chicken's skull they are

the later method the bird is fastened to a slanting table-like bench by hooking through the upper bill. This bench slants away from the picker, and is about 18 to 20 inches wide, and about waist high. The head of the bird is away from the picker and the blood passes through a hole in the bench into a pail. The bench is padded and covered with canvas to prevent the bird from bruising itself. The feathers are caught in a bin extending along in front of the pickers.

Another method of killing is by breaking the neck. The legs and primary wing feathers are held in the left hand, this hand being held near the waist. The head of the bird is grasped between the thumb and the forefingers of the right hand and bent back at a right angle to the neck, while at the same time by a strong, short pull the neck is broken close to the skull, and windpipe and arteries are severed so that the bird will bleed freely. The skin is not broken and the blood collects in the neck, close to the head, and clogs there. This method of killing is somewhat satisfactory on our local markets, or where the birds are sold for consumption shortly after being killed.

DRESSING

There are many different ways of dressing poultry for the market. If scalding is practiced the heads of the fowls should never be dipped, as this gives a sickly appearance. In dry picking, roasters are picked clean except to a few feathers around the neck at the base of the head.

How D

"It's great, for Jones to n... ssing things didn't agree with his new method un... head."

"Why," said out. It used to be a... ing 7 to 9 in... row low line... other horse... the implement m... along while I w... the mistake that... said he, "you ar... half as deep, ge... can do the work... horses and that... what I am doing... ply, "and I don't... rate I can tell yo... "But surely you... that shallow plow... "I enquired... "ly an easy man... Oh, no, King... were quotations fr... ties who claimed... to give the bird... stress on the fact... plant food rich... needed, and does... each out through... keeping the man... next the surface... mould called humu... for holding... umus, he said, is... cart run over the... Neighbor Jones... low plowing idea... thing that I had... like a good ma... judgment on migh... of these fine day... strikes me he is g... shallow plowing p... I once had the s... t latterly I have... depends on cond... and sandy, or had



The Van Buren Vale, the New Westminister, and the fair. The response that dairying is a job Columbia.

How Deep Should We Plow?

By "Farmer Smith."

"It's great, this shallow plowing," said neighbor Jones to me the other day, as we were discussing things in general over at the factory. I didn't agree with him, but he was so gushin' over his new method of plowing that he just had to unload himself of his ideas so I let him steam ahead.

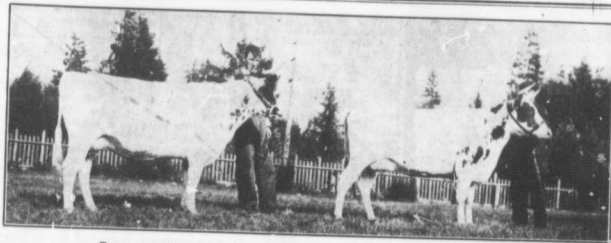
"Why," said he, "it's the greatest labor saver out. It used to be all that my two horses could do to pull a single furrow plow around the field cutting 7 to 9 inches. I'd have gotten a double furrow plow long ago only it necessitated buying another horse. The other day, however, King, the implement man from over at the village, came along while I was plowing and spotted right off the mistake that I was making 'Why man,' said he, 'you are plowing too deep. Plow just half as deep, get a double furrow plow and you can do the work nicely with those two farm horses and that driver of yours.' And that's just what I am doing," concluded neighbor Jones happily, "and I am ripping up the field at a record rate I can tell you."

"But surely you didn't take King's word for it that shallow plowing was as good as deep plowing," I enquired. "If you did, you were certainly an easy mark."

Oh, no, King had along a circular in which were quotations from any number of good authorities who claimed that shallow plowing was the thing. One man, I forget his name, laid great stress on the fact that shallow plowing gets the plant food right next to the surface where it is needed, and doesn't give it such a good chance to leech out through the soil. He also said that by keeping the manure and the rotting sod right next to the surface we establish a nice vegetable mould called humus that beats anything else going for holding moisture. Why that layer of humus, he said, is worth more than a watering cart run over the field every day."

Neighbor Jones was so all struck on this shallow plowing idea that he wouldn't listen to anything that I had to say to the contrary. He is like a good many other men. He bases his judgment on mighty little experience, and some of these fine days he'll get a bad hoist. It strikes me he is going to get sadly left on this shallow plowing proposition.

I once had the shallow plowing craze myself, but lately I have come to the conclusion that it all depends on conditions. If my farm were light and sandy, or had a very shallow soil on a grav-



Representatives of the Ayrshire Exhibit at the New Westminster Fair
Ayrshires are particularly adapted to many of the farming districts of British Columbia, and this breed is there making most satisfactory progress. The two animals here illustrated are representative of the kind that a young breeder who is making good.

elly sub-soil, then shallow plowing would be all right. Under conditions like this, we want to keep the food and humus near the surface, or it will all run away beyond the reach of the plant rootlets. In a case like this, my plan would be to turn the sod up, cutting only three inches or so, roll and harrow. I would favor the disk rather than the plow, to cover the manure on soil that

plant food and hence produce a bigger crop than in the other with four inches.

The biggest argument that I can see, however, for deep plowing is that it enables the soil to store more moisture. If we happen have a dry year in 1913, I'll guarantee that neighbor Jones will appreciate that fact without requiring the scientific authorities that I can give him for it. According to Prof. Day up at the O.A.C., loose soil will hold 17 to 26 per cent. more moisture than will soil not loosened up. Soil moisture, I know, determines the size of our crop to even a greater extent than does soil fertility. In fact, soil moisture is in a sense soil fertility, and that 17 to 26 per cent. extra will count for a whole lot with our crops next season.

My father used to tell me that fools learned by experience, but that wise men learn by the experience of others. At that rate the most of us must be fools. I had to work and prove from my own experience that shallow plowing, especially when followed by shallow cultivation, wasn't up to much on our heavy soils, and now Jones instead of learning by my experience has to go to work and learn by his own. He will, too. I expect to see him plowing deep one year from this fall, unless next season happens to be wet like this one, and so encourages him in his folly.

Thanksgiving

**AND now with Autumn's moonlit
eves**

**It's harvest time has come;
We pluck away the frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.
Then let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us, for his golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God.**

Whittier

calls for shallow plowing.

But neither neighbor Jones nor I have light farms. Our soil runs from a clay loam to clay. This is the soil which I believe is found most commonly in Ontario; at least that is what much of it looked like from the car windows as I was on the way to the Toronto Exhibition. For our heavy soils, deep plowing is the thing. I know that from practical experience, and recently when reading some Government bulletins I have gotten a few facts to bear out my case for deep plowing that I intend to plump down in front of neighbor

Jones when some of his liking for the shallow-plowing method has disappeared.

I plow to a depth of eight inches. That means in my field there is eight inches of soil broken up and rendered loose, making a nice foraging ground for the plant roots. It stands to reason that my corn or grain will develop much better with a strong root system, can be more capable of withstanding droughts and of finding plant food, than did I only prepare four inches of soil for their growth. It likewise stands to reason that in that eight inches of soil to which the plant rootlets have access, they will find more

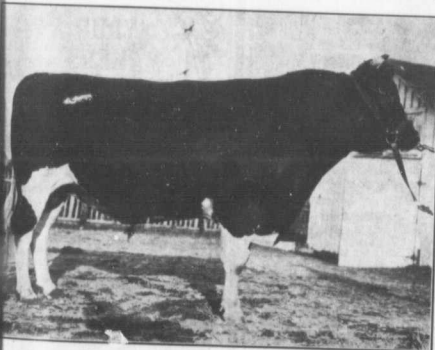
Why Horses Get Sick

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

I recently had a very interesting conversation with a livery man in a nearby city, which throws some light on the cause of the ills of horses. This livery man has a dozen or more horses of his own and also boards horses for business men around town. The livery man's own horses are worked regularly. Sometimes they get almost too much driving. The other horses are only driven occasionally for pleasure; and occasionally a week or more will pass without them ever being out of their stalls. This livery man informed me that his own horses were rarely, if ever, sick, while the boarding horses were being doctor'd for various ills half the time.

On the farm our horses are worked more or less irregularly. At certain seasons there is hard strenuous labor every day; at others there is nothing to do for long periods. It is then that our horses are troubled with indigestion, stinky legs, etc. "Regular exercise," said my friend the livery man, "is the means of keeping horses healthy, and I might add that regular grooming and regular hours of feeding also contribute to horse vigor." We farmers should remember this.

Many farmers put all their manure on their hood crops. I use mine to get a good catch of clover as I find I can get a good hoe crop after clover and the ground is not half so dirty as when the other method is followed.—A. C.



The Kind of Holstein They Have in B. C.

Van Boren Vale, the three-year-old bull here illustrated, was championship male at the New Westminster show, B. C., this year. He is owned by T. R. Pearson & Son, of the fair. The preponderance of the dairy breeds generally at this fair was proof that dairying is the line of live stock farming proving most profitable in British Columbia.

5 times more light at 3/4 the cost



200 candle power of pure white light costing less than 5 cent per hour. No smoke, no odor, no greasy oil lamps. No wicks to burn, no glass to break, a child can operate it. Cannot explode, absolutely safe—no maintenance for five years. An ornament in any home. Write today for circular Dept. P.

RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.
Toronto or Regina

New Westminster Exhibition

Dairy cattle and heavy horses were most in evidence at the annual New Westminster Fair this year. If the New Westminster Exhibition, which is the greatest Canadian fair west of the Rockies, is any indication of agricultural tendencies in British Columbia, we may look forward to a great growth of the dairy industry in that province. With the exception of a few Shorthorns, beef cattle were conspicuous by their absence. But in the dairy breeds, competition was keen, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys being well represented. Sheep of the Down breeds were

well represented. Swine were not much in evidence.

The features of the fair, however, was not in the live stock department, but in the agricultural displays of many districts. Four liberal prizes, ranging from \$500 down to \$250, brought out under a dozen districts, with large and attractive displays, with as wide a variety of farm products as they could collect. The Langley and Salmon Arm districts had a very wide variety of products. The Kamloops district was probably strongest in fruits, but was weak in other farm products.

The Jerseys would seem to be a favorite west of the Rockies and many

splendid local herds were brought out. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., were on hand with 36 head, and while they secured most of the awa is some good money went to the local men. The local men exhibiting were: A. H. Menzies & Son, Fry & Taylor, Gummer Bros., and D. H. Barton. Bull won both championships and every first in females but one. In the heifers Bull was first, Fry & Taylor second, and Gummer Bros. third while Holsteins made a good second to the Jerseys in number of entries. The B. C. men had the field to themselves. The herds exhibited were those of R. K. Pearson & Son, J. H. Steves, Steveston, and J. W. Hollinghead, and W. S. Dickie. Most of the exhibit was put up by Pearson, the two latter having only three entries each. The championship male was Van Boran Vale, a three-year-old exhibited by Pearson. Dickie with his small entry of three won the female championship on a five cow, and had first prize heifer under 18 months. Steves had the first prize heifer 8 months and under two years, and won the class of three animals get of one sire. The herd prizes went to Pearson.

Roots (Horn)

If there is any within 60 feet of water is running the roots will surely take and choke this experience to remove the is with alfalfa. The Massachusetts permitted with years and has kept by or saved color or cow's sole.

WIRE FENCE PRICES HAVE ADVANCED

The SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Limited
SARNIA, ONTARIO

Are you aware of the fact that the price at which we are selling the finished woven wire fence is less than the actual cost of the wire on the open market today? Are you aware that the only thing between the farmer and higher prices for fence, is the contract which we, The Sarnia Fence Company, hold with our wire makers, to furnish us with wire at an agreed price for a certain period? When the amount of wire which we have contracted for is used up, we must pay market for our wire, and we in turn must increase our price of fence.

Until The Sarnia Fence Company's direct to the farmer policy became the dominant factor in the Canadian field, the price of fence has always been advanced as soon as the wire market would permit it, and the farmer had no option, but to pay the advance.

Now, we are going to sell at our old price, as long as our contract will permit, and we urge every farmer to take advantage of our offer, and purchase his fence at the earliest date possible. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, and the farmer who gets his order in first, is surer of getting his fence at the low price, than if he waited until the usual time, and then found that others had got in ahead of him, and he was left to pay the higher price.

On account of our offering to continue our extremely low prices to the farmer, in the face of advanced prices all around us, it is likely that the demands made upon us will be so great, that our supply will be taken up long before the fence season opens, we therefore cannot urge upon you too strongly the necessity of your placing your order at the earliest date possible. Send your remittance with your order, and we will guarantee to deliver at the prices below, as long as our stock will permit. State in your order whether you wish your fence shipped at once or held, and shipped at a later date.

The Sarnia Fence Company's direct to the farmer policy has saved the farmers of Canada many thousands of dollars. We shipped over seven hundred car loads of ROYAL fence during 1912. We number our pleased customers by the hundreds of thousands. The above offer is another proof of our loyalty to the farmer. We propose to protect him to the utmost of our ability. Our well known guarantee, YOUR MONEY BACK, AND WE PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS, IF DISSATISFIED, holds good every bale of Royal Fence. READ THE PRICES. GET YOUR ORDER IN TO-DAY. SAVE FOR YOURSELF, WHAT HAS NEVER BEEN OFFERED TO THE FARMER BEFORE.

5-40 Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10. Price per rod.....	17c.	9-8 Same as 9-40, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod.....	29c.
6-40 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9. Price per rod.....	19c.	10-40 10 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod.....	31c.
7-40 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod.....	21c.	11-4 11 line wires 54 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod.....	35c.
8-4 Has 8 line wires, 36 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8. Price per rod.....	25c.	15-50 Stock and Poultry Fence Has 15 line wire, 60 in. high, 24 stays to the rod; top and bottom No. 3, middle No. 12 spacing 12, 12 close together. Price per rod.....	35c.
8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Price per rod.....	26c.	Staples, galvanized, 1 1/2 in., per box 50 lbs.	\$1.40
7-40 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11. Price per rod.....	22c.	Brace wire (soft), 25 lb. coil, each.....	75c.
8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Price per rod.....	27c.	Barb wire (soft), 25 lb. coil, each.....	\$2.00
8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod.....	27c.	apool, each.....	

Farm Gate, made of 1 1/2" tubing, filled with all No. 9 wire, 12 x 48. Each.....	\$4.00	Farm Gate 1 1/2 x 48. Each.....	\$4.25	Farm Gate 1 1/2 x 48. Each.....	\$4.50	Walk Gate 3 1/2 x 48. Each.....	\$3.00
--	--------	---------------------------------	--------	---------------------------------	--------	---------------------------------	--------

The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat line not included), south of North Bay in old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples, except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the North-West may deduct 5c per rod from the above prices of fence. See from the stretcher and barb wire, 10c from the brace wire, and 10c from the staples. The customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying our freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not lost by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will not you.

We urge you to get your order to us without delay, in order to save the advance. Remit cash with your orders. These prices on fence are less than the actual cost of the wire on the open market to-day, and in order to prevent speculators from placing large orders, thus depriving the farmer of this advantage, we reserve the right to refuse any orders which, in our judgment, would come under this head.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

7 SASHES

Two British Columbia herds competed keenly with each other in the Ayrshire classes. Shannon Bros. of Cloverdale won seven first and three seconds, and Joseph Thompson of Sardis five firsts and seven seconds. In Shannon's awards were champion bull, champion female and aged and young herds.

In Guernseys the herds of Dr. Knight and Charles Hawthorne divided awards fairly evenly. These two Chilliwack herds contained some wonderful good individuals.

The dairy exhibit throughout was most creditable and evidenced the progress that is being made in dairy farming on the Pacific coast. The B. C. Government is doing much to encourage dairy farming and their Coquitlam herd of Holsteins, which were exhibited at the fair but did not compete, will do much to mould the ideal of B. C. men as to what good stock is, and the stock produced on the Coquitlam farm will be the foundation of many fine herds that will be in evidence at future fairs at New Westminster.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.



SYRUP MAKERS
MAKE BETTER SYRUP

What's the use of working hard, wasting time and foot every spring and using out of date boiling contrivances that make poor syrup. Invest in a "Champion" evaporator. Take better syrup that will give a little comfort and make a better home. Make it will bring you the best returns. Made in 22 different sizes, suitable for large and small size sugar bushes. Write today for our new illustrated catalogue free.

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



Rapid Progress
Prof. L. J. Smith

It is safe to say that the farmers in the east have the part of the country taking in the Dominion of Canada. This is the reason for the development of the engine has been in the east, and only just beginning in the west. The agricultural population is stationary on 30 years since the engine was considered essential.

Ten years ago, it was scarcely thought that in 15 tractors were in use. There are about 4,000 in use together with 10,000 more. Last year 500 tractors were sold. The tractor will see a large increase in use. The tractor is practically all the traction on the farm. We have put a tractor on the engine on the machine nearly ready for trade. Great factories of the tractor into existence years, and bid for steam traction for producing capacity.

TRENDS AND

And yet with steam and gas engines of the farmer can nowhere down the development of the tractor. The tractor can be a big business. The tractor is the most modern development of the saving-saving tractor. The tractor is a competitor of other inventions. The tractor is the most modern development of the saving-saving tractor. The tractor is a competitor of other inventions. The tractor is the most modern development of the saving-saving tractor.

Roots in Tile Drains

(Hoard's Dairyman)

If there is an elm or willow tree within 60 feet of a drain tile, in which water is running a considerable portion of the year, the roots of those trees will surely find their way to the tile and choke it up. We have had this experience several times and had to remove the trees. Another trouble is with alfalfa roots. Samples have been sent us of drain tile completely filled with alfalfa roots for several feet.

The Massachusetts Station has experimented with this matter for three years and has found that roots can be kept out by covering the tile with excelsior or sawdust soaked with creosote.

Rapid Progress of Traction Plowing

Prof. L. J. Smith, M.A.C., Winnipeg, Man.

It is safe to state that very few farmers in the older settled districts of the east have any conception of the part that the traction engine is taking in the development of Western Canada. This is not to be wondered at, for the development of the gas engine has been so rapid that many old settled sections of the country are only just beginning to appreciate the agricultural possibilities of the small stationary engine. It has not been 30 years since the stationary gas engine was considered of much use commercially.

Ten years ago, gas traction plowing was scarcely thought of. It is estimated that in 1908, not over 400 gas tractors were in the field; now there are about 4,000 in the Canadian West, together with about 4,800 steam tractors. Last year something like 1,800 gas tractors were brought in, and this year will see last year's record far surpassed. Inside of three years practically all of the old line steam traction tractors operating in the North-West have put a gasoline or kerosene engine on the market, or have an engine nearly ready for this year's trade. Great factories for the manufacture of gas tractors have sprung into existence within the past few years, and bid fair to rival the old steam traction factories in size and producing capacity.

TREMENDOUS DEVELOPMENT

And yet with all this output of steam and gas tractors, the demands of the farmer can scarcely be met. Nowhere down through the history of the development of agricultural appliances can be found anything to compare with the speed of this tremendous development of time and labor-saving machinery.

The tractor first entered the field as a competitor of the horse, in the early seventies. In the race for supremacy the gas tractor cannot but have the advantage in the long run. The ideal type of horse was made the result of years of breeding. In point of adaptability to many of the various farm requirements, the present tractor cannot be compared with the horse. Any improvement in the horse, however, must be painfully slow, but the mechanical genius of man knows no speed limit.

An improvement of 10 per cent in the horse would take years, but the mind of one inventor may at any time increase the economy of the tractor 10 or even 20 per cent. The transmission of the tractor uses 35 to 50 per cent of the power of the engine. A recent invention in transmission of power by magnetic gearing, if capable of being utilized on the tractor, will, without doubt, effect a saving of one-third of the fuel, when used for tractive work.

THE EASIEST WAY IN THE WORLD—TO CLEAN YOUR BARN!

OUR free book **PROVES** it. The coupon brings our book. It tells how to do away with the wheelbarrow in removing the manure from your barn. It tells how to save **BIG MONEY**, and it proves that this easy way to clean barns promotes the health of your cows by preventing tuberculosis and other diseases. Don't you want our book? It is free. Simply cut off the coupon and mail now. You'll be glad to get the facts about

The BT Manure Carriers

You will be interested in the many features that make the BT Carriers so much superior to all others. Read about the BT Track, the BT Hangers, the BT Friction Brake and the many other BT advantages—each of them worth all that is asked for



Now! Mail Coupon

The BT Manure Carrier means so much to you that you cannot afford to ignore the facts. Get your BT Carrier **NOW** while the work is slack. Have it ready for the cold snap when your cows must be kept in the barn. Let it save you disagreeable, tedious work all winter long. Our five year guarantee protects you, and your Litter Carrier will pay for itself with Twelve Months' Use.

Send coupon for Carrier Book—about the BT Manure Carriers, Feed Carriers Milk Can Converters, and Feed Trucks. If interested in Stalls, Stanchions, Bull Pens, Cow Pens, and Calf Pens, ask for Stall Book. Either or both are free. Mail Coupon. Address.

BEATTY BROS., Ltd.
513 HILL ST. FFRUG, ONT.
Horse Stable Fittings, Waterbows, etc.

XMAS AND 4TH ANNUAL BREEDERS' NUMBER DEC. 24th



STOP THE LEAKS ON THE FARM

Get Our Scale Booklet

Every farmer is a large buyer and seller—and whether he is buying feeding stuffs, fertilizers, seed, etc., or selling live stock, grain and potatoes—unless he has a Scale on the Farm he cannot tell whether or not he is the victim of short weight.

Short weights on purchases and sales soon take the cream of the farm profits. But a Wilson Scale places the Farmer's business on a business-like foundation.

Every farmer will pay a profit if all the profit is received—but what farm can stand constant leakage of a few pounds here and a few pounds there? Is it any wonder that profits are sometimes considerably less than they ought to be.

We make two Scales which are specially suited to the varied requirements of a Farm.

The first is No. 60—2,000 lbs. capacity—a good reliable scale—of which we have sold hundreds to Farmers, who usually fit to it a rough platform for weighing live stock.

The other Farm scale is our No. 200—4,000 lbs. capacity. This is a larger and more expensive Scale, and is supplied with a cattle platform. It is in our estimation the ideal scale for all farm purposes, and is especially useful on stock or dairy farms.

Both Scales are of the best materials, solidly made and accurately adjusted. They have all in scale manufacture. Government certificate free with each Wilson Scale.



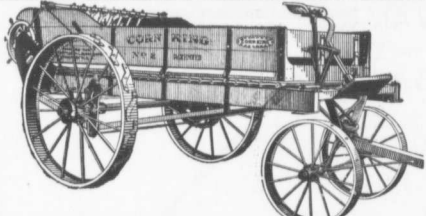
THIS BOOK FREE

Perhaps this "leakage" thought is new to you. But you can see that this is not good business—you are not sure of getting your share of profits. You will be interested in our book "How to Stop the Leaks," which we are willing to send free to Farmers. Do not let another season pass. Stop the leaks now. Send for your copy to-day.

C. WILSON & SON · SCALES TO·LONTO
93 ESPLANADE EAST



MAIL COUPON FOR ALL FACTS ABOUT THE BEATTY BROS. LTD. ST. CATHARINES, ONT. I enclose full price for the book, and please send me the book, including bull pen, if I have not already done so. If you have not already done so, please send me the book, including bull pen, if I have not already done so. If you have not already done so, please send me the book, including bull pen, if I have not already done so.



Buy an IHC Manure Spreader for This Good Reason

THE evaporation of water from soil greatly increases the danger of crop failure during a dry season. Every drop of water held in the soil improves the chances of getting a good crop. By spreading a thin mulch of manure, a large part of the evaporation can be saved, at least until the field is plowed. To spread manure evenly enough to produce the best results a good manure spreader must be used. The best spreaders for the purpose, as has been proved by thousands of users, are

IHC Manure Spreaders Corn King and Cloverleaf

These machines will spread manure properly on any kind of ground. The wheels cannot slip because of the "Z" shaped lugs on the rims, which insure ample tractive power without excessive jarring of the machine. The wheels have ample strength, spokes are cast solidly into the hub, and are set up where the rims rest on them so that the tire cannot buckle. The spokes are not weakened by being tapered where they pass through the rim. This is an exclusive IHC feature.

The beater drive is simple and strong; the chain wears only on one side. The apron, whether of the endless or return type rests on large rollers which greatly lighten the draft of the machine. The rear axle runs in roller bearings.

IHC manure spreaders are made in sizes convenient for every farm, garden or vineyard, endless or return apron. The IHC local agent will show you the many good features which make IHC spreaders the most effective and durable on the market. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvesting Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



BOOKS

Now that the long recessive season here is upon us, it is to improve your time by reading. Get a Book from the Farm and Dairy.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn VETERINARY MEDICINE. Catalogue free. Grand Rapids Veterinary College. Dep. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ALL FARMS AT Lowest Prices

MOLASSINE MEAL

has raised more first prize livestock than any other food in Great Britain.

Also forty first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition were won by livestock fed on MOLASSINE MEAL.

Now that you are feeding new oats it is very essential to use MOLASSINE MEAL with each feeding.

There is only one Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL, and that is made in England. Don't be confused by imitations with similar sounding names.

Try it this winter. It is as good as pasture. If your dealer does not handle it, write us direct.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD., London, Eng.
Distributors for Canada,
L. C. PRIME CO., LIMITED
St. John, N.B. 412 Bond St. Toronto, Ont. 114-1/2 St. George St.

FIRST PRIZE

PCL
57 JOHN RD

POULTRY YARD

To Fatten Ducks and Geese

Ducks and geese are easy to fatten and will readily, provided they are in good health. They may be shut up in a loose box, or some such place, and fed twice daily on boiled potatoes and barley or oatmeal, or a mixture of both, moistened with sour milk, if available. The food should be mixed to the consistency of porridge, and fed in a trough about four inches or five inches deep.

Ducks and geese will fatten readily for about three weeks, after which they commence to lose flesh, instead of gaining, and very often, if feeding is kept up too long, they will lose their health. They should never have access to water while feeding, and should not be allowed much room in which to exercise. Just before they are to be killed they may be allowed to go to a pond, where they will clean their feathers. They should then be put into a house with plenty of clean bedding on the floor and fasted for 24 hours.

For Better Eggs

The crying need of the egg trade both in the United States and Canada is for eggs, the freshness of which can be guaranteed at the least.

M. S. Pennington of the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting a vigorous campaign for better eggs. He recently sent the following open letters to buyers and shippers of eggs that will be of interest to the producers of both countries as well.

"When farmers, peddlers, merchants, etc., come to you with eggs for sale, do not let the appearance of the egg determine the payment of the market egg, and enlist their cooperation in the elimination of this great loss. Here are some of the fundamental points to be considered by all egg men, whether producers, shippers, or middlemen:

TWO OVEN EGGS THE KIND

"Encourage the production of large eggs. This can be accomplished by keeping pure bred "general purpose" breeds of fowls, hatching only the eggs with the weight at least 58 ounces apiece and from only the most vigorous stock. A higher price for large than small eggs will help along the argument.

"Infertile eggs do not hatch, do not form blood rings and seldom form black spots. If the male birds are sold or penned up after June 1st the flock of hens will lay more eggs and they will be infertile.

"A year-round observation of New York egg receipts showed that over 12 per cent were dirty shelled, and sold for a lower price on this account. You should buy these dirty at a lower price, for you are paid less for them. If one nest is provided for each six hens, in a cool, dark place, kept clean and vermin free, dirty eggs will be reduced to a minimum.

"More than 10 per cent of the eggs received in New York during the year are "seconds" because they are stale. Tell your egg men that gathering them in a cool, clean, dry place until marketed, and marketing at least once a week and more frequently in the summer time, will reduce the number of stale eggs greatly.

"Of course, the eggs are worth more money than fresh eggs, all along the line.

"Can you convince your trade that eggs from stolen nests and from incubators are never fit for sale? If the farmer thinks they are good, reliable food urge him to eat them at home. For, since the egg buyer can

afford to pay more for large, clean, fresh, whole-shelled eggs, it is good business for the farmer to use small, dirty, cracked eggs at home.

"Do you know how to candie eggs? If not, learn, and learn quickly! There is no other way by which you can determine the worth of your eggs, you are paying for. Having you well learned how to grade eggs, show the merchants, peddlers and farmers in your neighborhood, by means of the candie, what kind of eggs they are bringing to you. Farmers are not escamops, nor egg buyers angels. Show the farmer the kinds of eggs you cannot pay for and he will find a way to eliminate the bad eggs and to make the good egg even better."

Let the Ducks be Clean

A great deal of loss and disappointment is annually brought about by the inexperienced duck-keeper, owing to the fact that he does not realize the necessity of keeping the birds dry and clean under foot at night, or, in the case of young ones, at any time. Ducks in this matter are somewhat in the same circumstances as the dirty pig. People said and call the latter a dirty animal, which it may be under some conditions, but it very often is not given the chance of being anything else. Such an animal as this may enjoy a clean bed more than the common pig? Ducks are messy creatures, too. Yet they spend more time over their watery toilet than any other domestic bird.

Ducks and ducklings must have something dry to sleep upon, and as they naturally foul anything sooner than their poultry a material that will do for one will not suit the other. Peat moss and dry earth, for example—excellent things for hens and chickens—would soon get damp and odorous if used for ducks. Clean bedding of straw is clean out straw for the adults and half-grown youngsters. If will, if shaken up every day, keep nice and dry for a long while, and will do for one will not suit the other. Peat moss and dry earth, for example—excellent things for hens and chickens—would soon get damp and odorous if used for ducks. Clean bedding of straw is clean out straw for the adults and half-grown youngsters. If will, if shaken up every day, keep nice and dry for a long while, and will do for one will not suit the other. Peat moss and dry earth, for example—excellent things for hens and chickens—would soon get damp and odorous if used for ducks. Clean bedding of straw is clean out straw for the adults and half-grown youngsters. If will, if shaken up every day, keep nice and dry for a long while, and will do for one will not suit the other. Peat moss and dry earth, for example—excellent things for hens and chickens—would soon get damp and odorous if used for ducks. Clean bedding of straw is clean out straw for the adults and half-grown youngsters. If will, if shaken up every day, keep nice and dry for a long while, and will do for one will not suit the other.

Such litter is not only essential for the birds' comfort and cleanliness, but for their health. Cramp, rheumatism, and such ailments attack of and young if the matter is neglected, and what is there more difficult to cure than "cramp" in ducklings! Lastly, a good warm bed is absolutely necessary for winter egg production, and to maintain it in a dry condition the floor of the house must be well made, ventilated under, and the house itself must have plenty of fresh air in it. Should the floor be of straw, it must have a cold material very much more lined will be required than upon a wooden one.

A liberal amount of sunshine should enter into every balanced ration is the fowls.

Renew your subscription NOW.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

SELL YOUR SURPLUS PURE-BRED FOWLS. A small ad. right here will sell you only 25 words, cash with order. You should make the sale for you.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pallets, Hets, Balls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes. Write Demand for Listing what you want—The Improved Water and Metal Co., Dept. P.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY pure-bred fowls for breeding next season. The you have for sale will find ready to sell. Write for a catalogue to the Canadian Farm and Dairy. Write out your name and send it to us for next week issue.

HOR

Modern

Jan. Murtiejo
We have an trees, 1,000 of on-orchard is in. We grow pro- shows and clo- rows of tree every year.

The trees ar before growth lack and keep throughout, so to get at the scrape the trun bark and limi- ing.

We use lime- it to be sm- sprayed, four e- cation is appli- trees are dorm buds are open- tion we use t- arsenate to ev- diluted lime-s- solution of po- solution will p- readiness for b- brown tail moth-

to construct it to be sm- sprayed, four e- cation is appli- trees are dorm buds are open- tion we use t- arsenate to ev- diluted lime-s- solution of po- solution will p- readiness for b- brown tail moth-

The third ap- mediately the b- tions of lead a- phur in same e- sition of lime- third applicatio- coding moth, which hatch out- on the leaves at it is clear that applied about tw- same as strength-

We also thin - A important th- b- is much lar- larger, more ev- colored.

We consider t- in place for - we intend plant- the majority of - wintosh Red vari- t-

Storage

The precau- storing vegetable - the least loss a- by vegetable g- necessary to know - ally to be either - or from decay - to decide whether - profitable both - er prices on the - view to answer - questions, Prof. - Vermont Experi- and on some - hard squash, hold - winter.

These experim- igned as taken - stored on Octob- sium warm (50° to - tom. On Decem- weighed 1,840 pou- for two months of - anuary 4 this we- 1,822, decay loss of 8.5 per cent - \$1.8 per cent. O - 1.4 per cent. O - weighed 1,430 - decayed 61 pounds - 35 per cent., and - per cent. The tota - ting our bulbs - and that from de- cial, 25.6 per cent - When the squash - they were who - put on a large - units, two cents la - and in January, o - scarcity, at 2.5 to

HORTICULTURE

Modern Methods in N. B.

Jno. Murtlejohn, Queen's Co., N. B.
We have an orchard of about 2,000 trees, 1,000 of which are bearing. The orchard is mostly under cultivation. We grow potatoes and roots between rows of trees and plow under buckwheat and clover. We mulch our trees every year.

The trees are pruned every spring before growth starts, heading well back and keeping trees well opened throughout, so as to allow the sun to get at the fruit to give color. We scrape the trunks to remove rough bark and lime wash early every spring.

We use lime-sulphur spray and find it to be most effective. The trees are sprayed, four times, the first application is applied during spring when the trees are dormant; the second when buds are opening. In this application we use three pounds of lead arsenate to every 40 gallons of the diluted lime-sulphur. The application of lime-sulphur in this manner will poison the young leaves and render them unfit for the tent caterpillar, brown tail moth, and bud moth.

TO CONTROL CODLING MOTH.
The third application is given immediately the blossom falls; combinations of lead arsenate and lime-sulphur in same proportion as in application No. 2. The object of the third application is to control the codling moth, the caterpillars of which hatch out from eggs deposited on the leaves and young fruit before it is closed. Application No. 1, applied about two weeks later, is the same as strength No. 3.

We also thin our apples, which is an important thing to do in growing first-class fruit, the fruit will be much larger, more even in size, and better colored.

We consider the St. John Valley an ideal place for fruit growing, and we intend planting 1,000 more trees, the majority of which will be the Macintosh Red variety.

Storage of Squash

The precautions to be observed in storing vegetables in order to have the least losses are not well understood by vegetable growers generally. It is necessary to know what the losses are apt to be either from loss of moisture or from decay before we are able to decide whether or not it would be profitable to hold vegetables for higher prices on the winter market. With a view to answering some of these questions, Prof. W. Stewart, of the Vermont Experiment Station, has carried on some experiments with Hubbard squash, holding them till mid-winter.

In these experiments a ton of squash weighed as taken from the field, was stored on October 3 in a dry and medium warm (50 to 60 degrees F.) room. On December 4 the squash weighed 1,810 pounds, a moisture loss of two months of 9.5 per cent. On January 4 they weighed 1,627 pounds (lost 1,622, decayed 35), a moisture loss of 8.5 per cent., and a decay loss of 1.8 per cent. On February 3, four months from the harvest, the squash weighed 1,488 pounds and the decayed 61 pounds, a moisture loss of 1.8 per cent., and a decay loss of 3 per cent. The total moisture loss during four months was 39.3 per cent., and that from decay 4.8 per cent.; total, 25.6 per cent.

When the squash were put in storage they were wholesaling at one cent a pound, late in October at 1.5 cents, two cents late in December, and in January, owing to unusual scarcity, at 2.5 to three cents. At

the conclusion of the trial the 1,488 pounds were sold for \$53, an average of over 3½ cents a pound, the net gain by storage being \$31 per ton. Market conditions, however, were very unusual. The common price at harvest is \$15 to \$20 a ton, and does not materially increase until January (\$30 to \$40), while during February and March they advance to \$50. Hence even under ordinary conditions the increase in price amply offsets losses from moisture, decay and cost of storage, and leaves a handsome profit.

The conditions tending to minimize losses in storage Prof. Stewart states to be:

1. The squash should be well matured before harvest.
 2. They should be cut or carefully broken from the vine, leaving the stem attached to the squash.
 3. If possible they should be placed in small piles to ripen and harden up for two or three days before hauling from the field.
 4. They should be hauled in a spring wagon, the box of which is lined with burlap or other material, to prevent bruising.
 5. The storage room should be dry and moderately warm, at least for the first two weeks, to harden up the shells, after which a lower temperature, provided the room is dry, may be maintained.
 6. Finally, squash from harvest to sale should be handled as one would handle eggs. Broken stems and bruised skin are sure to cause decay.
- In general, Prof. Stuart concludes that squashes properly grown and handled may be held in storage till mid-winter or later.

Last Pound Skimmed—As Well as First Pound



The "Standard"

WE will guarantee that you can take a "STANDARD" cream separator and skim to the full amount of its capacity, even if the milk is not at its natural heat, and that the last pound will be skimmed equally as well as the first pound. After the skimming is done, open up the

Standard

bow and you'll find the inside edges of the discs are not clogged with cream, nor the outside edges stuffed with foreign matter. That is because there is ample space between the discs and the bowl to provide room for more impurities than will accumulate in one hour's skimming.

This is one of the greatest improvements in cream separators in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and carried to completion by STANDARD experts. It means **CLEAN CREAM, ALL THE CREAM, NO WASTE.** Our booklet explains this feature and many others more fully. Drop a post card to-day for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory, Renfrew, Ont.

Sales Branches—Winnipeg, Man., Sussex, N.B.

13



Are "Threshing Spots" Ruining Your Barn's Roof?

Read about the cure in that splendid book, "How to Build a Barn"—sent free on your request.

THOUSANDS of barns in Canada are suffering from "threshing spots." The result in each case is leaky roofs and damaged crops in the mows.

"Threshing spots" come from the dust and chaff of threshing time. It sticks like glue to wooden shingles. The next fall of rain soaks this refuse and starts it rotting. Then the shingles start decaying. Pretty soon there is a soft spot—then a hole—and a bad leak has commenced.

Wooden shingle roofs are unreliable in this and many other respects. At best they are the most costly kind of roof you can have, no matter how you consider them.

Let us send you a copy of that splendid book, "How to Build a Barn." It tells you about the only kind of roof which "threshing spots" will not affect. It describes fully the merits of Galt Steel Shingles and gives you the exact facts which prove their great durability and superiority in every way over wooden shingles.

Send for this book now—today Use the coupon. This book is free and we are glad to send it to you because we know you will appreciate its value.

Send for our FREE Book, "How to Build a Barn"

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
151 STONE ROAD, GALT, ONT.

BRANCHES—General Contractors Supply Co., Halifax, N. S.; Bony & Co., St. John, N. B.; H. Cameron & Sons, Fredericton, N. B.; J. L. Leblanc, Ltd., 215 St. Paul St., Quebec, Que.; Wm. Gray Sons-Campbell, Ltd., 315 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; Monopac, Bath and Door Factory, Montreal, P. E. I.; Fire Hardware Co., Port Charles, N. B.; Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., 819 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; Gorman, Gorman & Gifford, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.; Gorman, Gorman & Gifford, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; D. R. Mac, Ross, 714 Richard St., Vancouver, B. C.

Send me your book on Barns.

F. D.

APICULTURE

My Experience with Foul Brood

R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont.
On learning that foul brood was spreading among bees throughout our county in the fall of 1898, I secured the services of our inspector, Mr. Wm. McEvoy, of Woodburn. He brought a diseased comb with him, and we visited several bee men in this section. Mr. McEvoy showing the sample

comb and explaining how to cure the disease.

A few years after, one of these bee men found a number of his colonies were diseased before he was fully aware of it. He then burned and buried 20 or 30 of the combs, taking his own way to cure it. But after a while he was glad to adopt Mr. McEvoy's plan of treating all the hives at once when several are round to have foul brood. As he was an intelligent, long-experienced hand with bees, in a few years he succeeded in curing it.

About this time I noticed that a whole face of brood, in two combs in a weak hive that was sealed, looked rather yellow. On examination the next week I felt sure it was foul brood, so brimstoned the bees and melted or burned the combs. The sample sent at this time was pronounced foul.

In October two years after this, on taking off a super in this same yard situated about two miles west of the badly-diseased yard of my neighbor, the bees looked somewhat dainty and on looking into the brood nest I found

the dire disease. After taking out three combs having no brood in them, and all the bees laid gathered below, I placed an old saucer containing brimstone the size of an egg on the bottom board and set it on fire, covered up tight and stopped the fly hole with a cork. This was the last of the disease in that yard.

Some two years later, at my Segog Lake yard, Mr. James set a colony of black bees he had found a mile east on a farm, in the same yard near my 35 colonies. The next summer he divided them, using a queen that he secured from the States. The next spring his son placed supes on and in the fall I bought them for \$8 thinking I would find them well filled with buckwheat above and below, but to my chagrin I found them badly diseased, with few bees and little honey. I took all combs away and placed them on our sealed honey combs. Of course, they died in the winter, as others have with combs soiled and diseased.

In the spring I found one of my own hives dead and diseased. Inspector Bizer on visiting this yard found about half of my hives diseased, and some very badly.

I placed 30 of the clean sealed brood combs on each of five stocks and shook the rest on starters, then in three days on full sheets, all queens being clipped. Unfortunately I had no wax press then, and so melted some of the combs over exhaust steam a mile from my home yard. Some old bees came flying in, it being hot July weather, though honey was coming freely. As this failed I melted the balance at the house yard on a coal stove with two wash boilers. Of course, some bees came in, though I had screen windows and doors.

MORE TROUBLE

Being very busy stringing, I did not get back to Mr. James' place till one of those immense colonies had swarmed with a young queen. Another swarm that young Mr. James had hived in a box on being moved a few rods. Then these five hives were treated, but the next June a few had some diseased cells and were treated again. The next spring one dead one had the disease and a month later another was found after careful search of every single comb in the yard, and next fall one more was found and removed.

A weak colony from Brock township in my home yard was found dead and robbed, and the next June six or eight more were found; in the fall and next spring a few more, but it the meantime no diseased ones were robbed.

So, like the sword after David, the disease will never depart from my house, and if the "European strikes me" I might as well throw up my cap. My advice would be to go to the home yard about the first of April, before snow is off, and if any are very weak or dead stop them up tight. If any disease is within a mile or in the same yard, then examine the hives some mild day a month later.

When we decided to have our Woodcrest herd tuberculin tested and made absolutely free from tubercle, I put up a set of buildings, at my Bontekoe Farm, the best of any I have, to take care of all reactions. After two years of work with this reacting cattle we were yet to get our reacting calf from the bunch. In this we have been very much encouraged, since all told about 140 calves had passed this test and have been pronounced as clean as a whistle by the authorities at Washington are highly gratified at the success of our work and what we have accomplished with our reacting herd at our Bontekoe Farm.—J. W. Dimick, Ulster Co., N.Y.

Grading v

Hundreds of
ers know by
stein bull is
tant factors
during capac
haves few of
exist records
the line of i
be done in t
plan figurin
Adrian, Mich
Seven year
left an office
a firm, and

ONE THOUSAND FARMERS WANTED
To Reply to this Advertisement

Some people declare that farmers will not answer advertisements that both stock-raisers and farmers are indifferent to their own interests. We think otherwise. As a matter of fact we know that farmers and stockmen alike are always ready to investigate any proposition which is worth their serious consideration. Here's proof:

A year ago we made the statement that the systematic use of CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL would increase the value and the earning capacity of any farmer's stock. Both farmers and stockmen promptly asked to be shown. We gave reasons for the statement and hundreds proved it true, every word of it.

Now, we want one thousand farmers to write direct to us and ask for reasonable proofs of the claims we make, throughout our advertising for

CALDWELL'S
MOLASSES
MEAL

Here are some of these claims worded as definitely as we know how. Consider them fairly and squarely as they affect your business as farmer or stockman:

Caldwell's Molasses Meal contains 84% of Pure Cane Molasses and 16% of a special variety of edible moss known to have digestive and antiseptic action on the intestines—the process of manufacture makes the Meal absolutely uniform in quality.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal has enormous feeding value and possesses wonderful therapeutic properties. Its systematic use keeps animals in perfect health and free from worms and intestinal parasites. Besides, it is the only safe and convenient form in which Molasses can be fed to stock.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal costs nothing to use as it takes the place of an equal quantity of cereal.



It will effect a saving of 25% in your forage account.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal will increase the earning capacity of horses and cows while adding to their value.

Its use keeps horses free from worms, in splendid fettle, they work better, live longer and are worth more at any stage. It keeps cows fit, fat and contented, hence they give more milk.

It is a prompt 'conditioner' of steers, sheep and hogs.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal will positively increase the cash value and earning capacity of your stock and at the same time reduce your general forage charges.

N. B.—These claims are absolutely true. We want to mail you the proofs. It will pay you to consider them well. Write to-day—now! Clip out coupon—mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO. LTD.
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

"Farm and Dairy,"

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

Name
Post Office
Province

In a large r
viation should be
ventilating shaft
along the floor
from a ventilati
root cellar and i

ship with My
registered Shor
Ontario was gone,
that milk produ
to my taste, so
herd, and I stan
on my own hook
From the very
milk record of e
years' experience
convinced of the
weighing each co
ing. The first y
6,000 lbs. a cow
record, and deter
that fell below 5
of the third year

Low Rates
Grand Trunk

FARES—Single
the round trip fr
Ontario (except P
and west of Pen
troit and Port Hu
Black Rock, etc.
N.Y.

GOING DATES

November 9th, int
on Temiskaming
tario Railway, Ter
certain points in
bec, Nova Scotia a
also State of Man
October 17th to
clusive, to Musko
Bays, Georgian I
and French River
and points on Gra
Seven to North B
waska to Parry S
Hullburton, A.L.M.

RETURN LIMITS

for return until T
12th, except to p
steamer lines T
1912.
Write to A. E. L
enger Agent, Union
Ontario, for free
entitled "Haunts of
containing Game L
etc.

Grading with a Holstein Bull

G. W. Umonon, *Grant Co., Ont.*
 Hundreds of Canadian dairy farmers know by experience that the Holstein bull is one of the most important factors in building up the producing capacity of the herd. Perhaps few of them, however, have kept exact records of their progress along the line of improvement. What can plan figures in this direction is told in plan figures by E. P. Clement, of Adrian, Mich. He says:
 "Seven years ago last spring I left an office job to try my luck on a farm, and purchased in particu-

(that being the capacity of my barn) besides quite a bunch of young stock of which I had great hopes, for in the fall of the first year, I had purchased a registered Holstein bull. I next increased the capacity of my barn to 38 head, and for the last three years have had a tenant who owns half the herd.

THE PROOF OF ITS VALUE
 Year before last we had improved 23 head which we had the full year averaged 8,601 lbs., the lowest being 5,906 lbs., and the highest 10,657 lbs. For the year ending last spring we made what we consider a wonderful

Our Legal Adviser

Expiry of Lease
 Is it necessary for a landlord to give notice to tenant to vacate a farm leased for one year only?—J.E.V., Aultsville, Ont.

A.—No.

Building Rights
 Can a man in a county place build any sort of a building near his own residence and also his neighbor's residence?—J.E.V., Aultsville, Ont.

As a general rule a man in a county place can erect any sort of a building he so desires on his own property. To this rule there are, however, certain exceptions, namely:

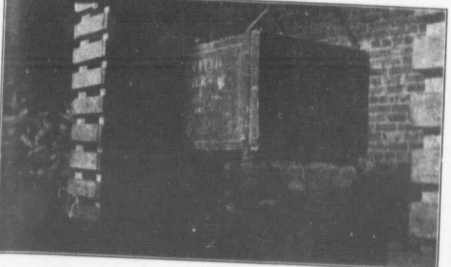
(a) He must not violate the provisions of the Health Act by maintaining a slaughter house within two hundred yards from a residence or seventy yards from a road, and must not have a piggery within one hundred feet of any residence.

(b) If the neighbor's residence happens to be one which the party complained of has sold to him, the vendor retaining the adjoining land, then the building so close to the neighbor's residence as to interfere with his reasonable enjoyment of light, air, etc.

ble is guided, not by swinging the wheels alone. This would eliminate all tongue slapping when the wagon passed over rough ground. Some wagons are, or used to be, built this way, and we have never been able to understand why the idea was not more generally accepted.

LIKE TREATMENT FOR CRUEL DRIVERS
 We have not mentioned here the driver who cruelly beats and jerks his horses. Fortunately there are not many such on farms. When we do see one, however, we want to put him in the place of the abused horse. Almost all drivers want to be square with their steeds, and make the labor as bearable for them as possible, but as we have said, thoughtlessness and carelessness lead to a great deal of horse discomfort that might be avoided. We have not thought to point out all of the possible sources of needless suffering and annoyance to horses, but only to start some thought waves. Look your outfit over and see if you are doing all that you might do to make your horses comfortable while at work.—Nebraska Farmer.

I received a pure bred Holstein heifer calf from Mr. C. R. Gies, Helyou, Ont., which you promised me for securing 45 new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy. It is a nice one, and I am well pleased with it. I secured the subscriptions in less than five days and think it was an easily earned premium.—W. E. Watson, York County, Ont.



There are Points in This Plan Worthy of Emulation

In a large rooster house such as that at the Ontario Agricultural College, provision should be made for allowing the air to circulate among the roosts. The ventilating shafts here illustrated are connected with smaller shafts that run along the floor of the rooster cellar. In no case are the roosts more than a few feet from a ventilating shaft. As will be noted the feed corridor runs right into the rooster cellar and hence is easily loaded.

ship with my tenant, a good herd of registered Shorthorns. Before the year was gone, however, I decided that milk production would be more to my taste, so we disposed of our herd, and I started in the next year on my own hook with six grade cows. From the very first I kept an accurate milk record of each cow, and after six years' experience am more than ever convinced of the great importance of weighing each cow's milk every milking. The first year I set a mark of 6,000 lbs. a cow as my aim for a herd record, and determined to keep no cow that fell below 5,000 lbs. At the end of the third year I had 16 good cows

record, the average for the 34 head which were here for the full year being 9,327 lbs. a cow, and there was only one cow which gave less than 7,000 lbs., and one cow reached the high mark of 12,351 lbs. Until last year we sold milk much on a butter-fat test, so neglected to test individual cows, but the condensary records show a very good herd test for last year, the average being 3.45 per cent, and running from 3.4 in June to 3.9 in December. Our milk deliveries to the condensary for last year totalled over 330,000 lbs., and we used about 4,000 lbs. on the farm besides, so the four cows which did not have a full year's record, gave about 17,000 lbs.

"Our silos have a capacity of 320 tons, and we also give the cows all alfalfa, clover or oats and peas. We also feed whatever fodder we happen to have. The bill for mill feeds in the winter amounts to seven or eight cents a day per cow, according to the price of feed. In the summer the cows have natural pasture, and the mill feed is cut down according to the condition of the pasture. In the course of building up the herd, we have bought quite a number of animals and the records show there have been 60 different cows on the place during the six years. We still have the old bull (now over seven years old) as his heirs have all been good."

There are several morals here, but most of them can be summed up as follows: Buy a good Holstein bull, feed well, keep records, raise your own heifers, and weed out the poor producers.

Bovine tuberculous infection is readily spread by means of manure. Our men who care for our manure herd on our Dontakoe Farm, have no occasion whatever to come near our healthy herd. All their work, and everything they require while at work, is provided for them on our Dontakoe Farm, where we keep our reacting herd.—J. W. Dimick, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Horse Comfort

No patient beast has his patience more sadly imposed upon than the horse. In a hundred ways horses are made to suffer needless discomfort through the carelessness or thoughtlessness of their drivers. How often you will see horses working in the field on a doubletree so short that the outside tug wears on the leg and causes the animal to be put to a constant and unnecessary strain so overcome this indirect pull. Sometimes, too, when the doubletree is long enough to bring the centre of the singletree directly behind the horse the singletree is so narrow that both tugs press uncomfortably on the ribs.

A doubletree too long often causes heavy pressure on the back by pulling down on the back pad or in the absence of that feature on the harness brings the draft too low to strike the right point of the shoulder. The length of the checks is sometimes in wrong adjustment, so that the animals' heads are held too far in or too far out, giving them needless discomfort and annoyance. Some men will work a horse day after day with an ill-fitting collar without doing what he can to relieve the same by adjusting the hames. It is not unusual to see horses working hour after hour under a big wisp of the mane squarely under the collar chafing the shoulder.

AS THE MAN, SO THE HORSE

What farmer doesn't take a jug of water to the field on a hot summer day, but how many take water for the horses? Some do, we know, and are rewarded by better service on the part of their horses, too. Many farmers are not thoughtful enough to face their horses toward the breeze while resting them, although this is much more refreshing than standing with their backs to the breeze.

Every implement that has a tongue to slip and pound horses should have a tongue truck. A disk without a tongue truck is an unmerciful thing on the horses obliged to carry the tongue. A binder tongue does not slap so badly, but the great weight sometimes thrown on the tongue is a heavy burden on patient necks.

We wonder why more wagons are not built with a stationary front axle, like an automobile, and made to guide with the tongue just as an automo-

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THANKSGIVING DAY
 Single Fare for Round Trip BETWEEN ALL STATIONS IN CANADA
 GOOD GOING
October 25, 26, 27, 28
 Return Limit October 30th
 Minimum Charge 25c
 Full particulars, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. G. DUFF, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

Want One Too?
PURE BRED CALF
 is given for only a few subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. It can easily be secured in two weeks. Others have, so can you.
 You don't like to risk \$30 for a one month old calf, but you would like to see if pure bred stock really pays as they say. Try pure bred at OUR EXPENSE.
 Every young farmer should get one of these free calves on this splendid offer. Let us tell you how to get subscriptions, and you will quickly earn this calf. **BY PURE BRED AT OUR EXPENSE!**
 Send me a card to-day, saying: "Tell me about your free calf and how to work. Send samples and statistics. I will get you some subscriptions."
FARM AND DAIRY

Low Rates for Hunters via Grand Trunk Railway

FARES—Single first-class fare for the round trip from all Stations in Ontario (except north of Gravenhurst and west of Pembroke) also from Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

GOING DATES—October 7th to November 9th, inclusive, to all points on Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Temagami, etc., and to certain points in provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also State of Maine.

October 17th to November 9th, inclusive, to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Georgian Bay, Maganawat and French Rivers, Kawartha Lakes, and points on Grand Trunk Railway, Severn to Parry Bay inclusive, Madawaska to North Sound, Lindsay to Hallowell, Argyle to Cobocook, Penetang, Midland and Lakefield.

RETURN LIMIT—All tickets valid for return until Thursday, December 12th, except to points reached by steamer lines Tuesday, November 12, 1912.

Write to A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario, for free illustrated booklet entitled "Hunts of Fish and Game," containing Game Laws, Maps, Rates, etc.

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is published in Toronto, the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Association and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association. **2. SUBSCRIPTIONS** are \$1.00 per annum, Great Britain \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of discontinuation of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCE should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy returned to us on Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural subject. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers and the circulation in libraries, and sample copies, varies from 15,475 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with only one source of responsibility. We try to admit to our columns only those who are of the highest verifiability. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from an advertiser in this journal, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through our columns and our paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words "use your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

DAIRY EXHIBIT FOR THE EAST

A feature that might well be incorporated into the Convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association would be an annual exhibit of dairy products. The Western Ontario Dairymen's Association already have such an exhibit at the time of their convention, and that this exhibit is considered to be of decided educational value is proved by the fact that the Western Association continues to hold it year after year. If a dairy exhibit is of value in Western Ontario, it should be of even greater value in Eastern Ontario, where the factory dairying is more common than in the western part of the province. It would stimulate competition among the makers and give all a chance, when at the Convention, to study the quality of the exhibits and form high ideals of what constitutes good cheese and butter.

An even more important benefit that would follow on the introduction of a dairy exhibit in connection with the E.O.D.A. Convention, would be that the exhibit would attract more cheesemakers to the Convention than now attend. This in itself would be enough to justify the holding of an exhibit. The Convention is designed for the benefit of dairymen generally, but many of the addresses and discussions are of more interest to cheesemakers than to any other class of dairymen. Heretofore the turnout of cheesemakers to the E.O.D.A. Convention has not been at all satisfactory. A dairy exhibit would give them a live interest in the Convention.

Farm and Dairy has recently written to many of the leading cheese makers and dairymen in Eastern Ontario, and without exception they have heartily endorsed our suggestion that a dairy exhibit be held in connection with E.O.D.A. Convention. These opinions, along with those of several Western Ontario dairymen and of cheese dealers at Montreal, will be published in Farm and Dairy in the next few weeks.

It may now be too late to arrange for a dairy exhibit at the E.O.D.A. Convention next January; but we believe that another Convention should not be allowed to pass without provision being made for the holding of an exhibit of dairy produce in connection. We invite these makers, dairy farmers, and all others interested in dairying in Eastern Ontario to write us their opinions on this subject. Let us have a thorough discussion as to the advisability of holding an exhibit of dairy products at the Eastern Dairymen's next meet between now and the time of the Convention next January.

RURAL OPPORTUNITIES

The same degree of success cannot be possible to all young farmers who go in for pure bred stock as has been achieved by those New York State Holstein breeders, whose wonderful successes have been described in recent issues of Farm and Dairy. We do believe, however, that some degree of success will be achieved by every young farmer who goes in for pure bred stock with a determination to learn all that he can of the business and apply thereto the energy and courage that is essential to success in any business.

But this is not the point that we wish to make. These success stories that we have been publishing serve to illustrate the fact that outstanding successes are being made in farming as well as in other occupations. The country boy who is longing to get off to the city looks only to the outstanding successes that have been achieved in our centres of population. He does not see that for every great success there are thousands upon thousands who are making only a living and many not that. These New York breeders have illustrated the fact that the country is very much like the city in division of opportunities, and that there are great possibilities in this

country for the ambitious and energetic young man.

The man who makes a great success of any legitimate business in the city is succeeding because of one factor; he is doing his work better than are other men in his line. Breeders of pure bred stock who are making a great success of their business are those who are producing better cattle than the average breeder has to sell. Our readers who wish to make an outstanding success of their occupation can start with no better moral than this: "Aim to produce something better than the best."

And let us add a word of explanation. We do not wish our readers to infer from the stories that we have been publishing of success with Holsteins, that this is the only breed in which a man can make money. Many breeders of Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Guernseys could tell stories of their experiences with these different breeds that would do much to inspire young farmers with a desire to get into pure bred stock. During the next year we will endeavor to present to our readers stories of successes with other breeds which, while they may not be as spectacular as some of the experiences already published, will nevertheless be more possible of emulation and will illustrate the fact that there are good animals in any of the breeds and money for all breeders who will aim to produce the best in their breed.

ALBERTA DEVELOPS DAIRYING

The province of Alberta devotes special attention to dairying and to mixed farming. We in the east could not be blamed were we to think in general of the west, or any part of the west, as suitable only for grain growing. So much is said and written of that part as "the Granary of the Empire" that one might forget there are sections out there admirably adapted to other branches of agriculture.

Wheat growing, where wheat is grown continuously on the same soil year after year, cannot permanently be followed and prosperity for ever prevail. Thus it is that Westerners have come to realize the need of mixed farming and dairying. The part that the province of Alberta is playing in this connection is well reflected in an illustrated booklet got out in attractive form, issued recently by the Central Alberta Development League. This compendium of information about Central Alberta devotes comparatively little attention to wheat growing, and its great possibilities within the province. It gives much space to telling of the money that can be made and is being made in dairying and in general farming in the Central Alberta districts.

Already much has been accomplished out there in specialized dairy farming. All Easterners have heard much of the several outstanding herds of pure bred dairy cattle in Central Alberta. The name of Michener Bros., Holstein breeders, J. Sharron, breeder of record-making Jersey cattle, and A. H. Trimball, who takes eastern pure bred Ayrshires to Alberta by the car load—these names are quite

familiar to people in the east. What these men have done with these three great breeds of dairy cattle, other out in Alberta also are doing (it may be in a smaller way) in the great dairy and mixed farming districts which the Red Deer is the approximate centre.

The cheese business, and butter-making in creameries, also has advanced wonderfully in Alberta in recent years. Not a little of this advancement is due to the able supervision of the Provincial Commissioners of Dairying, Mr. C. Marker.

Our observation from an inspection of the districts some years since, and from what we hear of travellers returned, has brought us to believe that the province of Alberta is destined to achieve even greater fame as a dairy district in the years to come than she has already achieved as a wheat producing province.

THE FARMERS' BANK CASE

Farm and Dairy has recently received several letters requesting that we lend our assistance in securing restitution to those who lost money through the failure of the Farmers' Bank, both as shareholders and as depositors. We have heard much of the loss and suffering that the failure of this bank has entailed in many parts of the country. The promoters of the Farmers' Bank made their appeal in funds principally to farmers, men of comfortable circumstances and with little to the good for investment elsewhere than on the farm. Many were induced to buy shares, and these unfortunately are now face to face with the payment of the double liability. Others who deposited all their savings in this bank, losing everything, have been reduced to absolute want in a few cases, and many others find themselves in very straitened circumstances.

We sympathise with those who are so unfortunate as to be induced either to buy shares in the Farmers' Bank or to make deposits therein. We regret that so many hard working, honest and industrious citizens should have been fleeced by such unscrupulous promoters as were behind the formation of the Farmers' Bank. We would be justified in urging the Dominion Government to make restitution to the losers? While we have not space here to discuss fully the pros and cons of this question, we will outline briefly our views on the subject:

A bank is a business institution. In common with those who invest their money in a manufacturing concern, railway and mining stocks, or in a farm, bank shareholders are taking a business risk.

If the contractor is interested in nothing in which they are interested is not to understand the loss. Heretofore banks have always been recognized as one of the same classification as other business enterprises. During the past twenty-six years, twenty-five per cent of the banks in Canada have failed, and in no case has the Government been requested to make restitution. Why should they now?

Look at it in another light: If

Government situation we their action Money that ment is no of the Farm think. A

Well hanging success. It is less we took of this column to the rapid of Messrs. sus. Ont.

And again record onto these progress. They have of Mess Co., of Lon conduct it in head office a

This new business with ty Bros, a present line. Ward Co. churning, pump grain grinder etc. These lists at the London said to be of dustries in L.

This business Mr. Wortman then he first then had a c To-day the bu 100 hands. 60,000 ft. of Mr. Wortman inventor, rather salesman. His quality into his kept five rep road. He adv

QUALITY. foundation on business. He fact a profite his employees to the advanta goods he man

Now, under management of goods will attain. The high erte, will be THE GOODS TISED. Peop of these va, ou made acquainte buy them.

Beatty Bros. selling Farm and their Sanitary Feed Carriers, will shortly be new lines manu newly acquired. For their pre-erity Beauty B as being pu- blicity. The other leading fa the help receive Dairy.—

"A Paper Farm

Government did decide to make restitution who would pay the cost of their action? The people of Canada. Money that comes from the Government is not "found" money, as many of the Farmers' Bank losers seem to think. A restitution of their losses

AD. TALK
L.

Well has it been said, "Nothing succeeds like success." It is less than one year ago that we took occasion to mention in this column some facts in regard to the rapid growth in the business of Messrs. Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont.

And again we are privileged to record another advance made by these progressive manufacturers. They have purchased the business of Messrs. Wortman & Ward Co., of London, Ont., and will conduct it in connection with their head office at Fergus.

This new acquisition to their business will give Messrs. Beatty Bros. a great addition to their present lines. The Wortman & Ward Co., have been making churns, pumps, washing machines, grain grinders, pea harvesters, etc. These lines will be continued at the London factory, which is said to be one of the largest industries in London.

This business was started by Mr. Wortman in 1879. It was then he first went to London. He then had a capital of only \$350. To-day the business employs over 100 hands. The factory has some 60,000 ft. of floor space.

Mr. Wortman, excelled as an inventor, rather more than as a salesman. He put the best of quality into his manufactures. He kept five representatives on the road. He advertised but little.

QUALITY, QUALITY, was the foundation on which he built his business. He was a great welfare worker. For years he conducted a profit sharing plan with his employees. This all reacted to the advantage of the quality of goods he manufactured.

Now, under the progressive management of Beatty Bros. these goods will attain a still greater fame. The high standard as hitherto, will be maintained. **AND THE GOODS WILL BE ADVERTISED.** People who have need of these various lines will be made acquainted with where to buy them.

Beatty Bros., in addition to telling Farm and Dairy readers of their Sanitary Stalls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and Hay Tools, will shortly be announcing their new lines manufactured in their newly acquired London factory.

For their present day of prosperity Beatty Bros. acknowledge much as being due to farm paper publicity. They pay tribute to other leading farm papers and to the help received from Farm and Dairy.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

would be virtually taking from their neighbors to compensate them for a bad business venture.

The Government would be setting a dangerous precedent were it to make restitution. Our banking laws, as at present constituted, are designed to discourage wild speculation with trust funds; hence the double liability clause. When the shareholders of an institution, in case of its failure, know that they will lose not only the money they have invested but as much again, it may be supposed that they will keep a careful supervision of the investments of their general manager. In the case of the Farmers' Bank this was not done. The general manager invested the funds of the bank in any manner that he chose. Failure resulted. The Farmers' Bank case stands as a warning to all other bank directors. Restitution, on the other hand, would tend to make bank shareholders careless and to make more easy "mad cap" speculation—such as that in the Kenley mine.

The action that the Government should take is to introduce at the next session of Parliament such banking legislation as would make impossible a repetition of cases similar to that of the Farmers' Bank. Such action would be much preferable to making good losses in this one failure. The banks do business primarily on the money that they can secure in trust from the people of the country, not, as is often supposed, on the money paid in by shareholders. The business of the bank, therefore, is a matter of public interest, and those on whose savings the bank is for the most part conducted, have a right to know that its financial dealings are of a safe and sane kind. Larger guarantees for the protection of depositors are imperative. New banking legislation will probably be introduced at the next session of Parliament. Farm and Dairy will lend its best support to secure the passage of legislation that will guarantee greater safety for bank deposits. The fact that twenty-five per cent. of Canadian banks have failed during recent years is evidence enough that our banking laws are in need of improvement.

Ever since semi-official record of performance tests were suggested in Canada, Farm and Dairy has advocated that when the production of animals was being tested that a record be kept of their feed as well. We note in the latest report of the Canadian Record of Performance recently issued that within the last year this policy, as advocated by Farm and Dairy, has been adopted in a degree at least. Some valuable conclusions have already been reached through the keeping of these feed records and it is stated that results of the work have been so satisfactory that investigations will be carried on more carefully and completely in future years than in the last, the first in which any record was made of the feed. The keeping of these feed records should make avail-

able to the public a vast amount of valuable information on feeding problems. Another beneficial result of the publication of both feed records and records of production, will be that the profitability of wild bred dairy cattle will be more effectually demonstrated than ever before. Those of us who have been inclined to claim that high producing cows are not necessarily the most profitable kind, will have the proof making qualities of good pure bred cattle proved beyond question. The adoption of feed records in the Canadian Record of Performance is a distinct addition to the value of the work and will enhance its value manifold.

An increase in the amount of prize money offered in every section of the dairy test at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, **Dairy Cattle** is announced. This will be pleasing information to prospective exhibitors. But what is needed even more than an increased appropriation for prize money is an appropriation to increase the size of the dairy cattle stable. Ever since the new stable has been erected, it has been filled to the limit. Last year the Holstein breeders wished to have another class added for their favorites, and even offered to put up all of the prize money. Their offer was refused by the fair management, one of the principal reasons being that there was not room enough with the classes already listed. If the management really wish to do their best to improve and make more valuable the dairy test at Guelph we would suggest that more accommodation in the dairy stable would be even more appreciated by exhibitors than an increase in the amount of prize money.

A feature of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Premium List that is worthy of special note is the encouragement given to amateur exhibitors. In almost every section prizes are offered by county councils to amateur exhibitors from their respective counties. This feature of the Winter Fair prize list will not only make the competitors in the various classes of more interest to both visitors and exhibitors, but through it they will be enabled to avoid the difficulty in which all of our larger shows such as the Toronto National and the exhibitions at Ottawa, London, and Winnipeg now find themselves. At these latter fairs the prize lists have not been arranged to encourage amateur exhibitors, and as a result competition has narrowed down to a few of the largest herds. By encouraging amateur exhibitors, the managers of the Guelph Winter Fair are building for a permanently successful live stock exhibition.

Keeping a large stock is one of the first principles of maintaining soil fertility. The second principle is to grow those crops that will take fertility from the air—clover and alfalfa.

DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS

USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.
The only separator that is good enough for the creameryman is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.
De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd
Montreal Winnipeg

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

GET THE BEST! IT PAYS!
ELLIOTT
Business College
Ge. Veale and Alexander Sts. TORONTO, Ont.
Is well known as the right place for superior business and shorthand education. Positions worth \$100 and \$150 were recently filled by us.
Write for Catalogue.

GOOD RELIABLE GUNS
at Wholesale Prices. Send for free catalogue of Sporting Goods.
T. W. BOND & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

Make Your Own Tile

Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000 Hand or Power

FARMER'S CEMENT TILE MACHINE CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

GASOLINE ENGINES
11 to 50 H. P.
Stationary Mounted and Traction

DFAL

WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Hoses, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOOD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD
Brandon Winnipeg Calgary

You
Can Choose
CASH
or
PRIZES

\$2500.00 PRIZE CONTEST

In order to reach every dairy farmer, these splendid prizes will be given without reserve to contestants securing subscriptions.

By **FARM AND DAIRY**

"The Dairy Farm Guide to Success"

You can earn in 2 months spare time work more than you can save in a year. A splendid opportunity open to every man, woman and boy.

Fine
Prizes
For
Every
Contestant

GRAND PRIZE—\$350 Horse and Buggy
Or **\$350.00 CASH** One For Every District



**Don't Take A
Man's Dust**

Every driving man or woman who has a horse and a neat buggy will give the greatest delight in a fast and comfortable ride. Here's your chance to get as fine a driver as you can ask for. The richest man in your county will not be as good a driver as you. A splendid driver that will give you pleasure and service. We can give you a beauty for the money or give you the cash to buy yourself. Here's the chance of a life time for every driver of fine horses. We will select the horse and buggy for you. We will give you the benefit of our accounts and special advertising allowances or send you \$350.00 cash. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

Enter Your Own Name or a Friend's

Some of the best known farmers, factory and creamery men, postmasters, teachers, and others, are entered. The prizes look good to them, and they want to help Farm and Dairy.

\$10.00 CASH

To person who enters the name of person who wins first prize. Enter a name; he may win the prize, or enter your own name and win this \$10.00 also.

CUT THIS OUT NOW--TODAY!

COUNTS 500 POINTS

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.
Enter the following name in your "\$2,500 Prize Contest." Send all information, samples, circulars and help.

Name

Address Occupation

Sent by

Address

(May we mention your name when writing to contestants?)

Equal Opportunity For Every Person

By arrangement of contest, everybody has an equal opportunity. The country contestants have an equal chance with those in the city. Don't feel that there is no chance for you; there's a prize for every contestant, however little he or she may do. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

WE WILL HELP YOU

Circulars telling all about Farm and Dairy, will be provided for you. We tell you how to work, how to have worked, how to get your friends to work.

START RIGHT NOW

Special prizes will be given to those having the highest number of subscriptions at the end of first period. A few subscriptions early in the contest will give you a good prize.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

No person connected in any way with Farm and Dairy will secure a prize. Contestants winning prizes may take cash prizes. Value of prizes may not be changed.

Second Prize
\$250 Horse
OR
\$250 CASH

This is a splendid work, driving, or combination horse that will give the greatest pleasure and service. We can give you a beauty for the money or give you the cash to buy yourself. Here's the chance of a life time for every driver of fine horses. We will select the horse and buggy for you. We will give you the benefit of our accounts and special advertising allowances or send you \$250.00 cash. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL PRIZES
\$100 Dominion Organs



Every Sunday School may enter a contestant and get a fine, high quality organ that will make the school more successful. Here is the opportunity of a lifetime for every energetic superintendent. We will tell you how to organize. It is easily done.

There are organs, too, for other contestants. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

PREMOETTE JUNIOR



A good camera is one of the greatest pleasures it is possible to have. Your homes, your family, your animal friends, you can keep lasting remembrances of them all. This is a high quality folding camera with a fine lens which takes splendid photos, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. You want one. You can get one easily. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

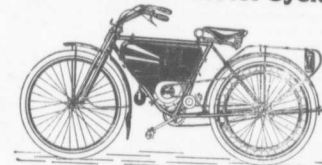
THIRD PRIZES
\$280 DOMINION Art Pianos



A very great aid to every Sunday School, and one of the most charming additions to every home, is a beautiful, sweet-toned piano. In nearly every company there is a musician, and a piano adds greatly to the success of an evening. Make your home one of the most attractive in the neighborhood.

The Dominion Art Piano has been selected for the high quality of its workmanship and the richness of its tone. For both of these it has won many prizes at National Exhibitions. If you have a "Dominion" you can always be proud of it. You may have mahogany or walnut finish, plasters and Sunday Schools may enter a candidate for the music desk. You will be surprised to find how easily you can win this piano if you once start in the contest. Do you want one? Then don't stop with wishing, get busy. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

FOURTH PRIZES
\$200 "C.C.M." Motor Cycle



The "speed king" is the motor cycle. To town, to the store, to sales,—for business or pleasure it is always ready. For saving time and saving horses there is nothing like it. The errand that took you half a day, takes you an hour with the "C.C.M." One of the best motor cycles is the "C.C.M." light, attractive and fast. The splendid motor is almost noiseless. A special frame absorbs the vibration. It is economical—only one gal. of gasoline to 150 miles. The control is very simple, learned in a few minutes, and anyone who can ride a bicycle can ride the "C.C.M." after one lesson. Once you have had a "C.C.M." you wonder how you ever got along without it. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

SPECIAL BOYS' PRIZES
\$45 Cleveland Bicycles



For every young man a bicycle is the great time saver. Distances are cut in half when you have a light, easy-running machine. None surpasses the "Cleveland." This machine is fitted with "Hercules" coaster brake, 1 1/2 inch Dunlop tires, 72 to 87 gear. Every part is guaranteed. Enamelled and nickel plated parts are of highest quality. Every young man wants this bicycle; the man who can't win one with this offer is a "dead one." *Just fill in the entry blank.*

\$50 VICTOR VICTROLA
Or **\$50 CASH**

The wonderful "talking machine," whose splendid tone chamber gives almost exactly the original tone of the human voice. World-famous singers, musicians, orchestras and bands, performers and the family never tire of this splendid instrument. The home with a "Victrola" is the most popular in the neighborhood. You can have one. *Just fill in the entry blank.*



\$35 FUR COATS
Or **\$35 CASH**

Just the coat you want for your drives this winter. It is handsome and serviceable—a coat of which you will always be proud. It will give you years of service. Let us tell you how to get it. *Just fill in the entry blank.*

MANY OTHER PRIZES

- \$111.00 Grandfather's Clock.
 - \$75.00 Pure Bred Dairy Heifer.
 - \$35.00 Diamond Ring.
 - \$25.00 Double Barrel Shot Gun.
 - \$15.00 Gold Watch and Chain.
 - \$9.00 Fur Driving Rug.
 - \$9.00 Oak Morris Chair.
 - \$5.00 Mahogany Mantel Clock.
- SPECIAL LADIES' PRIZE**
Pearl Pendant and Gold Chain.

Would You Like?

to have all your chickens hatched at your cheese factory or at your creamery without trouble and at very low expense to you?

The Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator operating at your factory is doing this for you and for all the patrons.

It hatches the healthiest chicks of any incubator; is absolutely safe; easy to run; costs very little to operate and it makes

Big Profits

Have a Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator installed at your factory. It will more than pay for itself in one season. A 6,000-egg size, operated 3 times, made 150 per cent of its cost—this means \$200 clear profit over cost of machine in one year.

Be prepared to discuss this question of a Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator for your factory when it comes up at your annual meeting. Send me letter today asking for full particulars of a machine for your factory or for your business.

Custom hatching and the "baby chicks" business is the most profitable phase of the great Poultry Industry. It will make attractive profits for you and for your factory. Let me explain it all to you.

Write me now for full particulars

F. C. ELFORD, Mgr.

The Canadian Incubator Co.
152-154 Bay St., TORONTO, Ont

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"Only Double Track Railway

between Toronto and Montreal, and Toronto and other principal cities in Canada. Also Double Track and Solid Trains between Montreal and Chicago; also between Ontario points, New York and Philadelphia, via Niagara Falls.

**SMOOTH ROADBED
FINEST EQUIPMENT
ELECTRIC LIGHTED
PULLMAN SLEEPERS**

Full particulars, berth reservations, etc., from Grand Trunk Agents, or write A. K. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ontario.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING AWAY THANKSGIVING?

RETURN TICKETS between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East, at

SINGLE FARE

Going Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday
OCT. 25, 26, 27, 28
 Return Limit, Wednesday, Oct. 30
 Minimum Rate \$5
 Full particulars from any C.P.R.A.

Creamery Department

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

Weighing vs. Measuring Cream Samples

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C. Guelph
 There is always more difficulty in testing cream for fat, accurately, with the Babcock test, than is the case with milk because the cream is more viscous, hence more difficult to sample correctly, and because of the less specific gravity of cream. A 17.6 cc pipette, which is the volume of milk for a Babcock test, will not deliver 18 grams of cream into the test bottle. Also any errors in testing cream are much more important than with milk, because of its relatively high fat content.

Many are the devices and plans which have been suggested from time to time to overcome the difficulties in testing cream. Among these, three stand out prominently:

1. The use of an 18 cc pipette.
2. Weighing out 18 grams of cream into a test bottle.
3. Modifications in the form of the test bottle, such as longer neck with finer readings, etc.

Some argue that a pipette should never be used when testing cream and that nothing but a scale or balance ought to be tolerated. Theoretically this is true, but in practice there are many difficulties in the way of using a scale or balance. It requires more time to test samples by means of a scale as compared with a pipette. Many of these scales are no more accurate than an 18 cc pipette. For cream testing up to 25 to 30 per cent fat, the specific gravity of which is practically 1—the same as water. The use of such cream for all practical purposes, weighs 18 grams, but care should be taken to rinse the pipette, so that all the cream will be transferred to the test bottle.

During the past season 15 tests were made by comparing results obtained from testing cream containing from 16.5 to 50 per cent. fat. Samples of each lot were measured, weighed, pipette rinsed, and not rinsed, 18 and nine gram test bottles were used. The regular cream bottle was an ordinary six-inch bottle reading up to 50 per cent. The nine gram bottles are a special cream test bottle recently placed on the market.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The tests were usually lowest by measuring with an 18 cc pipette, more particularly was this the case when the pipette was not rinsed. In those samples of cream testing under 30 per cent fat, the results are similar to those obtained by weighing 18 grams of cream into a test bottle. Averaging the 15 trials to find the 18 cc pipette samples not rinsed were 2.5 per cent lower than the readings of the 18 gram samples, while the rinsed pipette lots were 1.4 per cent lower.
2. The nine gram Wagner bottles gave an average percentage reading the same as was obtained from the 18 gram samples, although there was a difference of from one-half to one per cent on individual tests.
3. The Mitchell nine gram bottles tended to give slightly higher readings than did any of the other methods tested, the average being 2 per cent higher than from the 18 gram samples.
4. Wherever practicable, we should advise the use of a sensitive balance, the 12-bottle form being convenient for creamery use, but where none of the cream tests over 25 to 30 per cent

fat, no serious error will result by using an 18 cc pipette, if care be taken to rinse all the cream from the pipette into the test bottle.

COMPARISON OF CREAM SCALES
 In the dairy laboratories we have three styles of cream scales, each holding 12 Babcock bottles of 17.6 cc cream. The average percentage of fat obtained in the cream as the result of eight tests on cream varying in fat percentage from 19.5 to 46.5 were:

- No. 1—29.75 per cent.
- No. 2—29.625 per cent.
- No. 3—29.75 per cent.

Bottles reading up to 50 per cent fat were used for the tests. In most cases the readings from all these scales were the same. In a few cases the difference was one-half to one per cent, which is within the "limits of error." So far as these results are concerned, they indicate that all three forms of balance will give accurate results if properly used. Two of the cream scales have "agate bearings" and the other works on the "Torsion" principle.

Why not go to Dairy School?

Even though Horace Greeley, a long time ago, did remark, "Go to young man, go west," we believe were Uncle Horace on the job today, he would change his mind and say, "Go to the Dairy School, young man, and get up to them, or put it up to yourself, as to whether to go to school or college, where to go, what to take, etc." The writer was up against the same proposition a few years ago, so thought a few words in this line might help some fellow to decide this question, for it is a question that should have the earnest and thoughtful consideration of more young men than it does.

We have never had occasion to regret that we decided to attend a dairy school. Many a young fellow would be better off if he had never ever made by deciding to go this way. Take a long course—the regular four years' course—if possible, or take a shorter course, three or four months, or a year as offered in most of the dairy schools. The school you attend does not make so much difference, although some, from having been established longer, have a greater reputation than others. It is not the school that makes the man, but rather the man himself.

The opportunities that a course in a dairy school affords are as great as in any other line of work, in which training is offered, that is, for the ordinary fellow who had to start from the bottom and work up. We know a lot of such fellows who have an idea that they prefer to work up with some kind of engineering work—railroad, civil, or mechanical engineering, when the facts are that they have no natural bent for this line of work, and moreover do not realize how crowded the profession is, and how long they have to keep on climbing before they get anywhere; whereas, if they take up with dairying, a subject they already know something of, their chances for success will be greatly enhanced, for well trained dairymen, either for the dairy farm or the factory, are in demand and there is little likelihood that the demand will be lessened for years to come. We only urge, especially if you are a young fellow, that you give this matter your most careful consideration in the next few weeks; and, if the school year opens up in the various places, we hope to see a larger number than ever before, fall into line and knock at the door that spells opportunity. — Butter, Cheese, and Egg Journal.



Good-Bye to Hand Milking

Put an end to the long hours of the drudgery and the continual worry over the herd help problem. Let the wonderful

SHARPLES Mechanical Milker

do for you what it is already doing for hundreds of other dairymen. With this marvelous machine one man can do the work of ten in two hours. It enables you to cut down your labor cost more than half. You can make more in your dairy for less than half. You can make your own milk. You can, if you wish, double your herd and much more than double your production. It accomplishes all these things without the slightest possibility of injury to your animals.

"The Test Cup With the Upward Squeeze"

is a Sharple's patent that renders the last possible objection to the Mechanical Milker.

Write for Catalogue No. 2000.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 TORONTO, CANADA. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

CREAM WANTED.

We furnish free cans and pay express charges. Our cheques are issued every fifteen days and are cashed at par everywhere. If you live in Ontario and milk cows (if not live) in Ontario and milk cows (if not live) in Ontario, write for full particulars. TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

A Success Farm, used but a few times. Also 20 eight-gallon Cream Cheese Press only new. Will sell cheap. Have no use for them. Write for particulars. R. B. MOORE, GALT, ONT.

Cheese Factory FOR SALE

Output about 125 tons yearly. Also a comfortable dwelling and stable. Reason for selling, going out of business. For further particulars, apply to ALEX. F. CLARK, Poole, Perth Co., Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

PROMPT RETURNS
 Established 1855

The DAVIES Co., Ltd.
 Toronto, Ont.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey
Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto
 Established 1859

Cheese

Makers contributions to questions of cheese making. The Cheese

An Appy

Just so long as you get the people who will buy the product.

Just so long as you get the people who will buy the product.

CREAM

Highest Purity Ship to order

Peterboro PETER

WANTED—A Butcher with board, to look after business.

Factory

Tenders will be received on Friday, Nov. 2, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m. of \$300.00 for the purchase of the premises and equipment of the Peterboro Factory. The premises are situated on the north side of the street between the street and the street. The premises are situated on the north side of the street between the street and the street. The premises are situated on the north side of the street between the street and the street.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Makers' Department.

An Appreciation of Patrons

Inc. Hall, Prince Edward Co., Ont. I find this season of 1912 one of the leaner seasons for making cheese. Of course this season was not so warm as last and the heat when we had it did not continue so long. But we had hot weather and I found my patrons were taking excellent care of their milk. It just seemed to me that the patrons cooperated with me to get the best results which we certainly did for I made a better average that is, took less milk to make a pound of cheese, and the cheese sold for a good price. I thank all the patrons of Mountain View Cheese Factory for the cool and splendid condition in which they have sent their milk to me since the season opened.

The most of our patrons cool their milk with ice. Those that do not use ice have good springs or wells to put their milk in. I notice that every season adds a new milk stand with ice box connected. Almost all of our patrons make it their business in the winter time to secure enough ice to take care of their milk during the summer and this is the cheese factories providing other conditions are equal.

In the last four years that I had charge of Mountain View Factory I find the milk improving every year which further improves the quality of our cheese. And it pays well.

Why do We?

G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Inst., E. Ontario.

Just so long as factory men have not the backbone to stand up and give the people their rights, we will

CREAM WANTED

Highest Prices Paid for Cream of good flavour
Ship Your Cream to the

Peterboro Creamery
PETERBORO, ONT.

WANTED—For the winter, a Couple-man to care for barn must be good milker, and woman for plain cooking and general house work. Apply, giving references, to Mrs. Davidson Grimmer, care of Grimmer and Keay, St. Andrew, New Brunswick.

WANTED—A Buttermaker by about Nov. 1st. Apply, stating wages expected, with board, to Box 622, Belleville.

Factory For Sale

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th noon, on Friday, November 23rd, for the purchase of the Wyandotte Cheese and Butter Factory consisting of Two Acres of Land, a splendid Brick Factory with modern equipment, Frame Dwelling and Stable. Further particulars upon request.

An accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank of Canada, payable to the Treasurer of the Wyandotte Cheese and Butter Co. for the sum of \$300.00 must accompany all tenders. This amount will be forfeited the Company should the purchaser fail to carry out their agreement when asked to do so. Cheques of non-accepted lenders will be returned, promptly. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEO. G. AGUR, Secy.-Treas.
R. R. 3 HOLLEN, ONT.

have the pooling system of paying for milk at cheese factories. As long as the patrons who are sending good milk have not the backbone to demand their rights we will have the pooling system.

I venture to say that if the people knew 15 or 20 years ago what they know now regarding paying for milk at these factories, there would be very few factories remaining that pay by the pooling system. Other countries that are competing with us are not pooling their milk. Why do we?

Our View of a Cheese Factory

Mrs. L. McCulloch, Ontario Co., Ont. When we first came on the farm many years ago there was not a cheese factory or any other method of disposing of our milk within 20 miles. We had to make butter, and this work necessarily fell on the women. When our dairy increased, until we were milking 18 or 20 cows, it was necessary to churn six or seven times a week. The house work itself was burden enough with a couple of hired men around at that season of the year, but the butter-making in addition made conditions almost intolerable.

I took a pride in my work and tried to make good butter, and I believe that I did make a success of the business in so far as I could be expected to do with the apparatus that I had at hand. But we did not have proper facilities, and so sometimes with other work pressing, the butter was made at odd times and the quality showed it. The only market we had was in a small village, where the most of the pay had to be taken in trade, and I suspect that the village grocer made pretty nearly as much out of that butter as we did.

A BLESSED RELIEF

Then came the cheese factory. Instead of spending two or three hours every day making butter, we spent two or three minutes washing milk cans and pails. At first old-fashioned women had a prejudice against the factory. They said that the woman who permitted her husband to send the milk to the factory was lazy. But we soon found that there was an additional feature about the factory that proved even too much for these harding working women. The returns were greater.

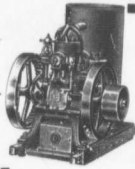
I have read time and time again that this is an age of specialization. House-keeping, it seems to me, is a pretty specialized industry. A woman can't be expected to be a good housekeeper and a good butter-maker at the same time. The cheese factory or creamery enables her to specialize in housekeeping, and the financial returns from the dairy herd are just as great as formerly, when we had to house-keep in a helterskelter fashion.

Jottings

A milk house where milk and cream may be kept away from contamination and undesirable odors should be found on every farm where dairy cows are kept.

The factory picnic aims to cultivate the social side of the community life—and this paves the way for more effective educational efforts.—N. Y. Produce Review.

A man will drop the plow and run to the road to find the price of cheese. Then he will talk over the prices with his neighbors. But this is the end of the business over which he has no control. We might better ask, does he run to milk the cows regularly? Does he hustle round and feed them well? This is the end the farmer can control.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.



This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from one gallon of coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts; nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, do saw work, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 18 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 15 horse-power
We pay Duty and Freight

Ellis Engine Co., 90 Mullett Street
DETROIT, MICH

THIRD ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

and Second Annual Exhibit

Union Stock Yards Poultry Breeders Association
Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 10th and 11th

—1912—

GRADE, PURE BRED CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POULTRY

Executive Committee

ROBERT MILLER, President
PROF. GEO. E. DAY

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

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

The Old Reliable
LIVINGSTON'S
Pure Linseed Oil Cake Meal

50 Years the Best by Test

A Food To Make Cattle Fat

TONES THE SYSTEM

Makes More Butter Fat

Try Our Nuttet Meal for Sheep

Send for Samples and Prices

For Sale By

All Good Feed Stores and Dealers

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO.,

BADEN TORONTO MONTREAL ELORA OWEN SOUND LIMITED





What lieth in thy power and God will assist thy good will.—Thomas a Kempis.

Off the Track at Hilton

A Thanksgiving Story by Emma Rayner
(Farm and Fireside.)

WELL, I declare! If father isn't fetching that water without his mitts, and the wind blowing real cold! Anybody would think, to see him, that he was a forgetful sort of man. And he isn't.

Margaret Wynwood set the plate she was wiping and went to the kitchen window. It looked out across the barnyard to where a man was carrying two pails of water with his un-gloved hands. There was a smile on the watcher's lips, a tender, indulgent smile.

She was a little woman, with a delicate face and streaks of grey in her hair. Farmer Wynwood was ten years older than his wife, and she was not a young woman now.

Across in the barn-yard the man with the water pails had on his lips a companion smile, a trifle whimsical, more than a trifle indulgent.

"I don't know but she has as level a head on her shoulders as any woman I ever came across," he soliloquized. "All the same she's wash-

ing the dishes without putting her apron on, and that she's never done to my certain knowledge, from the day I married her to now."

He set down his pails inside the barn door, and stood up, straightening his back.

"We're worse than a hen with one chick," he chuckled, "for we have only one between the pair of us. All the same, there isn't another in the world like him. It don't seem but yesterday he was a little chap climbing up the hay mow there, and now he's climbing up the road to success in the city. For the life of me I can't realize he's 'most a man. I wonder whether he'll be home-to-mo-ow after all."

Likely there'll be a letter to tell us this afternoon. I don't want but a few minutes to the time for the stage to be along. I'll run and have a look in the box when I get through feeding the horse.

His intended trip, however, was destined to be forestalled. There was a little woman who was as eager for a letter as he was. It chanced that she finished her dish-washing before he finished his feeding. Then she wrapped herself in a shawl and turned out into the chill afternoon air. Her destination was a primitive looking box fastened on a pole at the junction of this mountain road with the highway.

The love light was bright in Margaret Wynwood's eyes as she went down the road. It wanted but two days to Thanksgiving, and Thanksgiving would bring Charlie home. Indeed, he had held out hope of coming on the morrow. Verification of this hope was what she sought in the mail-box this afternoon.

As she neared the stage road the wind met her with a shriek. She drew her shawl closer. There was warmth enough in her heart to withstand more than the onslaught of a November blast. A flutter of expectancy made her hand shake as she lifted the

lid of the primitive letterbox. A moment more and she was fighting with the dull pain of disappointment. There was no letter, nothing but the weekly local newspaper.

She picked it up mechanically, and let the lid drop. She had felt so sure of a letter from Charlie. The afternoon had grown suddenly cold. She had called it simply blustrous as she came down.

She did not consciously glance at the paper. For the moment she felt



Thanksgiving will find its truest expression in country homes such as this.

Thanksgiving day at its best is always associated in our minds with the country. In the hurry and worry of the city Thanksgiving day is apt to have little significance except as a holiday. It is the farmer, ever living next to Nature and depending on a kindly Providence for a living, who sees Thanksgiving in its true light. It is in homes like unto this one, that of Holland Conner, Gansaque Jet, Ont., that Thanksgiving will be truly celebrated on Monday next.

no interest in it. Because her hands were cold she made a movement to put them and the folded paper under her shawl. As she did so the sun gleaming from behind a cloud, fell slant upon a couple of lines of printing. Margaret's hand was arrested. The expression of her face changed from dull disappointment through the phases of surprise, indignation fear, and hot anger, to a horrified incredulity. She turned the paper over and read the paragraph through.

It was impossible! Charlie, her Charlie! The thing was ridiculous. And yet there it was, in plain type, with the editor's comments and sufficient detail to give it reality. There is something convincing in a printed statement, however much one may be disinclined to believe its import.

The words stared at her mercilessly in the slanting sunlight.

"We deeply sympathize with our old friend Elijah Wynwood in the trouble that has befallen him in this Thanksgiving. We have just learned that his son Charlie was arrested yesterday in Boston on a charge of forger-

ry." "Probably there are few people in town who do not remember Charlie Wynwood as a promising lad attending the high school here. Two years ago he left school to work in Boston. Since then he has been making a

good record in the wholesale hardware house of Messrs. Flint & Co. Nobody expected the tragedy that brought all this to an end yesterday when he was arrested on a charge of forging the firm's name to a note for two hundred dollars."

"The Courier came by the news accidentally. A Boston friend of ours happening to be in the office of Messrs. Flint & Co. at the time of the arrest, heard that the young man was from Hilton. His thoughts at once turned to the Hilton Courier, and judging that the news would be of interest to us, he wired it in time to reach us just as we go to press."

"Acquaintances of young Wynwood allege that he has been spending money freely of late and that he threw out hints of source of income more elastic than his salary as a clerk for Messrs. Flint & Co."

"We are sorry for Farmer Wynwood and his wife. We do not know of a straighter man in town than Elijah Wynwood."

The last words stung Margaret to anger. A straight man! The appreciation was meant in all kindness, but she resented it for Charlie's sake. It was putting Elijah, the father, apart in the minds of men from Charlie, the son.

She was thrilling all over with indignant protest and denial. What did it mean? It was impossible, non-

of time, the wind swirling round her. "No, father must not know," she repeated. "He will not say anything as he would, and he loves him so."

A tear stole down her cheek, and the wind came, blusteringly officious, and dried where it crept.

She lifted her head presently and discovered that the sun was almost gone. The fact startled her into action. Father must not find her here. He would be fatal to her plans if he knew she had come down for the mail. She was going to Boston—to-night—to convince Charlie's employers that he had not done what they accused him of. She was going to clear him of this preposterous charge. But she was not going to tell father.

She put the paper hurriedly beneath her shawl and looked up the road. If she could get in without father seeing her, he would run down himself for the mail, and finding nothing in the paper, would think the bill had not come to-night. Then he would go back contentedly to his preparations for Charlie's home-coming.

The tears stung her eyes. She began to clutch the paper hard. She was not afraid that in her absence anybody would tell father what was in the paper. At this time of the year there was absolutely no traffic up the road. Ann Tracy's son was not at home, and Ann herself never looked at a newspaper. Father was safe so far as she was concerned. She was most troubled about an excuse for being away all night. She had not found one when she stood again in the kitchen, breathless, but secure from the first danger.

Father had not seen her. She went to the window and looked out across the barnyard, as she had done an hour ago. There was no tender railery in her heart. The place was occupied by a yearning pity.

She saw Elijah come out of the barn and a mist swam before her eyes. He was so sure, so joyful. And he did not know the joy was all shared.

She put the paper away where it would not be seen. As she did so the address slip came uppermost. She was most troubled about an excuse for being away all night. She had not found one when she stood again in the kitchen, breathless, but secure from the first danger.

Father had not seen her. She went to the window and looked out across the barnyard, as she had done an hour ago. There was no tender railery in her heart. The place was occupied by a yearning pity.

She saw Elijah come out of the barn and a mist swam before her eyes. He was so sure, so joyful. And he did not know the joy was all shared.

She put the paper away where it would not be seen. As she did so the address slip came uppermost. She was most troubled about an excuse for being away all night. She had not found one when she stood again in the kitchen, breathless, but secure from the first danger.

Father had not seen her. She went to the window and looked out across the barnyard, as she had done an hour ago. There was no tender railery in her heart. The place was occupied by a yearning pity.

She saw Elijah come out of the barn and a mist swam before her eyes. He was so sure, so joyful. And he did not know the joy was all shared.

She put the paper away where it would not be seen. As she did so the address slip came uppermost. She was most troubled about an excuse for being away all night. She had not found one when she stood again in the kitchen, breathless, but secure from the first danger.

Father had not seen her. She went to the window and looked out across the barnyard, as she had done an hour ago. There was no tender railery in her heart. The place was occupied by a yearning pity.

October 24, 1912.

The

Signs an

And Jehov

day in a pill

the way, and

fire, to give

might go by

pillar of clou

of fire by th

before the pe

(R. V.)

The Israeli

ponke. Agai

then evidenc

care for the

in Egypt the

the Egyptian

secretly dare

shaking off t

raised up a l

whic, by mean

des he was g

so strengthen

frightened t

railes were a

the land of th

being necessa

single blow f

and again Go

welous ways.

Red Sea. He

for them in t

ced them fro

more numerou

in order that

that He was a

their midst. F

She stood by the mail box forgetful

(To be concluded next week)

The Upward Look

Signs and Wonders for us

And Jehovah went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to lead them the way, and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light; that they might go by day and by night; the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, departed not from before the people.—Exodus 13, 21-22. (R.V.)

The Israelites were God's chosen people. Again and again He gave them evidence of His loving, tender care for them. When they were slaves in Egypt they feared their masters, the Egyptians, so much, that they scarcely dared think of revolting and shaking off their bondage. But God raised up a leader for them in Moses who, by means of the wonderful miracles he was given power to perform, so strengthened their courage and frightened the Egyptians that the Israelites were enabled to march out of the land of their captivity without its being necessary for them to strike a single blow for their freedom. Again and again God rescued them in marvellous ways. He saved them at the Red Sea. He provided water and food for them in the wilderness; He rescued them from their enemies greater and more numerous than themselves, and in order that they might never forget that He was constantly present in their midst. He led them in a pillar

of cloud by day and in a pillar of fire by night.

When we read of the many wonderful works God performed on their behalf, we marvel at their sin and folly in forgetting Him so often and for murmuring against Him, as they did. How could they? How could they, we ask, and we sometimes think that if we to-day were only blessed in the same marvellous ways that the Israelites were, it would be a comparatively easy matter for us to follow God's commands more faithfully and to love and trust Him more fully.

Such thoughts are unworthy of us. God has revealed Himself unto us in a far greater measure, although in a different way, than He did to the ancient Israelites. While they lived they were making history and providing an object lesson for us that is infinitely more valuable to us as an example of how we should act towards God, than anything which they possessed in their day. Their frequent rebellions against God, and speedy punishments, reveal to us the weakness of their own hearts and our absolute dependence upon God for strength in daily living.

God's presence and mighty works are manifest all around us to-day, just as they were to the people of old. Today, as of yore, the heavens stretch above us disclosing just enough of their wonders to lead us, when we stop to think of them, as we often should, to realize our own insignificance and God's infinite power. As we take in the grandeur of the heav-

ens, well may we echo the exclamation of David, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." (Psalm 19, 1.), and wonder as he did, when He said, "When I consider Thy heavens, and the stars which Thou hast ordained; What is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him?" (Psalm 8, 3-4.)

Not only have we got the history of the Jewish nation as an example for our guidance, but for nineteen centuries we have had the still more precious example of Christ's life, teachings and death to lead us to follow in His footsteps. We may see also how during all these centuries the effect of Christ's life has been spreading, and, as it has spread, how it has transformed the lives of men and the destinies of nations. Well may we thank God that we have been permitted to live in these times above all others, and praise Him for all the relations of His love and power which He has given us.—I. H. N.

Marriage Vows Forgotten

Mrs. Walter Cutting, Wellington Co.,

How often, in the mad scramble for dollars, we forget the things in life that are really more worth while. How many young husbands have forgotten the promises that they made to love and protect their wives in their desire to "get along." I recently heard a young wife complain to her husband that she believed that she was only his housekeeper.

"Well," he replied, "I guess you're my wife, all right; but I'm so busy." That man has a farm free of debt, but he is so anxious to add to his bank account that his wife has become of secondary consideration. Recently when the threshers were there, the well was dry, the cistern was dry, and the wood was so poor that she couldn't get the fire to burn properly. But did she get any assistance from the men in her difficulties? Not a bit; they were too busy.

That cistern had been leaking for several months, but this young farmer could not find time to fix it. He did not have to carry the water from the distant spring; his wife did that. As long as he did not have to take his precious time to do it, all was well. He has a man to assist him in the farm work, but she has no help in the home. I can put my finger on a dozen similar cases in this one locality.

I have read with much interest the story that was recently published in Farm and Dairy, "Why We Left the Farm." I have heard farmers say that no one was ever so hard-hearted and careless of his wife as that man; but the case that I have stated is just as bad and steadily getting worse. It is no wonder that country girls do not want to marry farmers. If our young farmers would get their eyes opened and see themselves as they really are they would soon see the reason why girls leave in the country and marry the town man in poorer financial circumstances.



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those *pleasing* loaves you've made.
How fat—rounded—substantial.
No, they wont fall when colder.
Because the *Manitoba strength* that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.
This sturdy elastic gluten has kept them from dropping flat in the oven.
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—never.
All risen evenly—to stay risen.
Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—Crinkly and appetizing of crust.
Golden brown and tender,
Snowy of crumb—light & thistledown.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
Try it soon.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

A Seasonable Soliloquy

'Tis not the sere and yellow leaf, 'Tis not the nipping, frosty air, 'Tis not the branches stripped and bare,

'Tis not the fact that days are brief, 'Tis not the sight of birds a-wing, Or many children schoolward bent, 'Tis not at all that sort of thing That tells me summertime has went.

'Tis not the warmer clothes I wear—I hardly notice any change, But don't whate'er She may arrange Each morning neatly o'er my chair, 'Tis not the north wind's stinging barb—

None, none of these the times proclaim—

The smell of mothballs in my garb Is my first hint that fall has came.

Woman's Working Hours

"If ever I wish I were a man it is when I look at the difference between a man's working hours and a woman's," said a tired housewife. "It seems that the summer just came long stretch of hard work. The washings and ironings are so heavy, and first with planting and cultivating, then harvesting and having and more having, with a little between times, we are rushed all summer with the extra cooking and extra dish-washing and extra everything that takes all day and half the night to get done. But the men get their field work and a few chores done and they can lie out in the hammock or roll on the grass while we women are still sweating in the house finishing up the dishes and then taking what is left of the evening to sew or mend."

"Why do you do it?" I asked. "Why not stop somewhere just as the men do? When the supper dishes are washed, why not go out and enjoy the evening with the rest? They could find chores to do until bedtime if they wanted to, but they leave them until another day. Why not do likewise?"

TALK LIKE A MAN

"Why?" she gasped. "Why? Well, when would I get time to sew and mend if I didn't do it evenings, when the other work keeps me going all day, and some days it takes me until bedtime to finish up the day's work. When would I get through if I didn't work evenings? You talk just like a man!"

"Let some of your work go," I answered, "and quit fretting about it. Yes, I do know something about it too, and I've tried to do two days' work in one day and to do two women's work in one day and I tell you it doesn't pay. You're not going to live always and you might as well live a little better while you are about it. There is something in life besides getting the best part of it, you are missing the best part of it when you miss all the pleasantness of summer and work and sweat and fret your way through the most beautiful if the busiest part of the year. Cut out some of the work. Get more changes of clothing so that it won't make so much difference if the garment gets torn or dirty. It doesn't cost any more in the long run to have several changes of clothes than it does to have just one, and it makes the work easier. Cut out some of the sewing and buy ready-made stuff whenever you can. It may not be just as good as you can make for the same price, but you need the difference in time it gives you. When you are counting the cost, don't forget to count the cost in the wear and tear on yourself as well as the cost in dollars."

"And cut out some of your housework. You can simplify it wonderfully if you try. Have you a fireless cooker? No? And yet you could cut

down your cooking work by about half with one. Do you use an oil stove? No? Another saving of work, dirt and heat. Can't afford all those things? There are some things we can't afford not to have. Your husband has all the machinery he needs to make his work easier and as rapid as possible. Why not have the things in the house that make the work easier and save time? You'll live longer and better and enjoy living more if you save your time, quitting an hour and let your work, like man's, be 'from sun to sun.' When you work from five in the morning until ten at

- ***** [S] it only washing dishes? Is it only making beds? Is it only tending children? Is it only binding heads? Is it only smoothing your, etc? Is it only making frocks? Is it only cooking "three meals"? Is it only darning socks? Is it only making pennies? Do the work of dollars bright? Is it stalling with tiny tasks? From not going out at night? Is it only smiling bravely? When you'd like to "sob and cry"? Is it concealing you're so tired? You'd almost want to die? As the sun shows Nature's disappoints, And travels round till dark, So are you a braver heroine Than any Joan of Arc! Margaret G. Hays *****

night, fretting half the time because you can't work faster and accomplish more, you are drawing too heavily on your account in the bank of life and some day you'll be notified that your account is overdrawn and that you must pay up either by sickness or in a final settlement. "And your family can't afford that. Better have some of the comforts and conveniences now that will help to keep your health account square and leave you a balance in time for rest and recreation." Nebraska Farmer. ***

The Cook's Corner

Noodles.—Mix two eggs beaten very light, three tablespoons milk, a little salt and flour enough to make real stiff; roll thin and dry if you wish; if not cut them just as fine as you can.

Fried Cakes.—One cupful sugar, two eggs, one cupful sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful vanilla, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and flour to roll soft. Fry in deep fat. Drain well, and dust lightly with sugar.

Currant Bread.—One quart flour, two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls lard, five teaspoonfuls baking powder, three-fourths cupful currants, milk enough to beat with a spoon, a little salt, bake to a golden brown about 40 minutes.

Quick Coffee Cake.—Mix one cupful sugar, one cupful milk, one egg, one tablespoonful lard, three cupfuls baking powder, sprinkle the top with cinnamon and sugar or chopped nuts. Try it.

Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

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

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



No matter who "takes" The Youth's Companion all hands read it.

EVERY TIME THE YOUTH'S COMPANION ENTERS A HOME IT DOES THAT HOME A GENUINE SERVICE.

How To Get the Free Issues.

Every new subscriber in Canada who at once cuts out and sends this coupon or the name of this publication with \$2.25 for the new 1913 volume will receive:

- 1. All the issues for the remaining weeks of 1912 free, including the Holiday Numbers. 2. The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, the most beautiful novelty ever given Companion readers—Free. 3. Then the 52 issues of 1913—long hours of companionship with the wise, the adventurous and the entertaining—until Jan., 1914. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

\$4.25 For \$2.75

Our fine clubbing arrangements with Youth's Companion enable us to make a great offer with that world famous Boston family weekly. Children and older folks who do not know Youth's Companion are missing one of the greatest pleasures. The splendid stories, timely educational articles and laughable anecdotes are never forgotten.

FOR ALL OF THE FAMILY

FARM AND DAIRY (2 new subs) \$2.00 (if renewal, only one subscription) 14 mths.

YOUTH'S COMPANION (new) to Jan., 1914 \$2.25 Beautiful Companion Calendar and Window Transparency free with every order. Send all orders to Farm and Dairy

ALL for \$2.75

CHALLENGE



Save you money

Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen. If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money. 25c. for collar, 50c. per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book.

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA Limited

84-84 Frazar Ave., Toronto, Can. 1912

OUR

The Third Waterloo Co. Nestlé, Ont. a wonderful roads leading where the sentor ver after vehicu children, and stock wended noon, over 40 and lunch was ste.

The judging tent, as the those in auth schemes, a m was ideal, ho happy herne. District Rep has proved he the farm chi the respect a parents and ch There were year's seed an the distatio in in all 40 fr flower seeds s mounted chie Mr. Hort, I is responsible- enterprise. It seed, eggs, c children to d shown himsel children, and admiration of like.

Denny Min was present, a over-riding to those who had they had pr different bran

No-Pur

"He shall h that books can arou parent to ing the edu ing his 12-yea now in public has it all cut a as he has g school he shall orts course, an high collar, w roat profession

Sold to Corn

The Pick 3 inches apart, beauty to the line ample provision able extreme SPECIAL at the top, add



OUR HOME CLUB

Our School Fair

The Third Annual School Fair of Waterloo Co., Ont., was held on Wednesday, Oct. 2, and was in every way a wonderful success.

The judging was done under a large tent, as the previous year had taught those in authority that the weather elements can spoil "the best laid schemes of mice or men."

District Representative F. C. Hart has proved himself a true friend of the farm children, and has earned the respect and admiration of the parents and children alike.

There were potatoes from this year's seed and also from the seed of the potatoes grown the previous year in all 40 entries.

Mr. Hart, District Representative, is responsible for the success of the enterprise. It is he who provides the seed, eggs, etc., and entices the children to do their best.

Denny Minister W. R. Roudhouse was present, and spoke kindly and encouragingly to the children.

No-Purpose Education

"He shall have all the advantages that books can give him." So said a proud parent to me recently in speaking of the education that he was giving his 12-year-old son.

That father was making the same mistake as are many other parents. He had set up an ideal for his son without studying his son's natural adaptability.

Another young fellow that I know is just starting out to take an arts course in college in order to satisfy the ambitions of his parents.

The no-purpose child has not yet been born. Every child has within him or her certain worthful individual traits which, if developed make for success in the after college life.

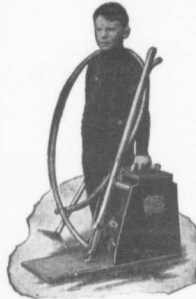
It is not I-monads is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no unpleasant after-effects.

Many thanks for the fountain pen you sent me for sending two new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. I am well pleased with it.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL (Kerosene) Tests by Prof. McKerrow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives less soot, less noise, less soot, less noise.

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



"KING EDWARD" VACUUM CLEANER

Not only is this machine the most powerful and yet the easiest to operate, but the price is the lowest, because we have eliminated the jobber's and the dealer's profit.

Send To-Day

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

Fill in and mail the coupon to-day. Use within 10 days. If it doesn't satisfy you, return it at our expense, you keep the factory tools. price is \$16.00

OUR GUARANTEE

WE HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed of good material, and perfect in workmanship.

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

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

The Geo. H. King Co., LTD. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Gentlemen—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on ten day free trial, without obligation to me.

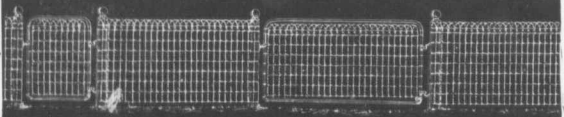
Name..... Address.....

Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Motor and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners.

Women Can Win More Money than otherwise they can save in years. See particulars on pp. 14 and 15 of this issue of Farm & Dairy

OUR STANDARD: THE REGAL OVAL TOP ORNAMENTAL LAWN FENCE

Sold Direct to Consumer Freight Repaid Guaranteed



Artistic Durable Inexpensive Easily Erected

Protects and Beautifies the Ground of Mansion or Cottage, Farm House Public Building or Park

Description

The Pickets or Uprights are made of No. 9 heavy galvanized wires, 3 inches apart, and crimped from end to end. The crimping adds great beauty to the fence and increases its elasticity and strength.



This Fence is designed to meet the needs of every man and sold at a price within the reach of every man. Especially adapted for Lawns, Parks, Cemetery Enclosures and for Division Fences.

Utility

PRICES—In all cases Freight is Prepaid

- 36 inches high—8 cents per running foot. 42 inches high—9 cents per running foot. 48 inches high—10 cents per running foot.

NOTICE—These prices are for Old Ontario only. For New Ontario, Maritime Provinces and Quebec, add 1 cent per foot. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan, add 3 cents per foot. For Alberta and British Columbia, add 4 cents per foot. This increase over Old Ontario prices is due to the additional freight rates which we pay.



See Catalog Free The Regal Fence of Gate Co., Gormin, Ontario

Have City Conveniences

REPLACE the pestilent draughty, dangerous and inefficient...



'Tweed' Closet can be installed in the bath, room, cellar...

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

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK... BRIDGE SEED CO. LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

Quick Work

Washes Big Tubful in 5 or 6 Minutes

The tubful of clothes runs on ball-bearings. The powerful coil springs swing it from side to side almost without help from you...

Connor Ball-Bearing Washer

saves time, saves labor, saves wash-board wear. Washes shirts without loosening a button. Washes handkerchiefs, pieces of lace, delicate fabrics...



J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

The Home Economics Course

Anna M. Smith, Librarian, Miss Col. of Agri.

When the expressions "Home Economics," "Domestic Science," and similar terms, as applied to courses in our institutions of learning, are used without due explanation...

In our Agricultural Schools, such as the one at St. Anthony Park, the girl studying Home Economics is equipped, so far as is possible in the allotted time, to become an efficient farmer's wife...

THE SCIENCE OF COOKING In her work in Domestic Science or Cooking, she makes a definite study of foods from all standpoints. She considers the sources, composition, and uses of the various food-stuffs...

In Domestic Art or Sewing she prepares herself for another phase of household life, which is too often neglected. To know how to make one's

self and one's house pleasing as well as useful is indeed an art. Here, again, the girl learns the principles as well as the details, and takes away with her ideas to be developed later...

These practical courses is added instruction in the use and interpretation of general statistics. An intensive work is here undertaken...

A GREAT AND GOOD WORK A higher institution is fast learning the necessity for a thorough research into the problems of the home; but they are trying not to lose any of the advantages of a practical knowledge of the household and home duties in a too lengthy study of the purely economic phases.

The increasing numbers of those desiring a course in Domestic Economy is a most encouraging indication of her life. If there be more and more of these women, equipped with the assurance and poise of a college training, and prepared to grapple intelligently with the thousand and one little things of ordinary home life...

[Note.—Canadian Institutions of learning have been quick to appreciate the value of training in Domestic Science through the thousands and have already established courses similar to that of which Miss Smith in the preceding article speaks so highly. And these courses are appreciated. At Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and at Macdonald Hall in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, the Domestic Science classes are already filled and many applications received a year ahead. A pleasing feature of these courses at our Canadian institutions is that the large percentage of students are country-born girls. And who could not our young women be trained for the important position that they fill in life as well as their husbands, whose education has received so much attention in the last few decades?—Editor.]

When Placing Sleeves

A good rule to follow when determining the proper position of sleeves, when placing them in a blouse, is to fold the sleeve along the forward seam and create it at the top of the fold at the opposite side. This crease marks the point of shoulder seam.

A little white sugar in hot water—two lumps to a handful—is sufficient stiffening for delicate laces.

The Sewing Room

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

BOY'S SAILOR BLOUSE SUIT, 751



This pattern is cut in sizes for boys from 6 to 10 years.

NORFOLK MIDDY BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 750



For the 16 year size, the blouse will require 4 1/4 yards of material 27, 3 1/4 yards 24, 2 3/4 yards 21, 2 1/4 yards 18, 2 yards 15, 1 3/4 yards 12, 1 1/2 yards 10, 1 1/4 yards 8, 1 1/2 yards wide for the collar and cuffs and 5 yards of braid.

CHILD'S SACQUE NIGHT GOWN, 718



BLOUSE WITH LONG SHOULDER, 752



This pattern is cut in sizes for children from 4 to 8 years, and heavier ones of cooler weather. For the 4 year size, the gown will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 21, or 2 1/4 yards 18 inches wide.

Advertisement for MAI health products, mentioning 'Healthy condition with the same view of trade in price changes.' Includes a small image of a person.

Advertisement for CANADIAN MILLING TORONTO, featuring 'Catline' flour and 'When You Buy ON NEW Save'.

Advertisement for MISCELLANEOUS Registered, featuring 'Sheep for sale' and 'Hobby's Butter'.

Advertisement for AYRS Tangley, featuring 'Champion Herd of Performance Cows'.

Advertisement for WOODSIDE BROS., featuring 'Long Duvet'.

Advertisement for RAVENSDALE, featuring 'Long Duvet'.

Advertisement for Burnside, featuring 'Winners in the twets. Animals of our Canadian bred.' and 'R. R. NISS'.

Large advertisement for LAWRENCE SUGAR, featuring 'Remember the Cat Lawrence Sugar' and 'Try it—test it—see for yourself—that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy.' Includes an illustration of a sugar bag.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, October 21.—Trade generally is reported as being in a healthy condition, comparing favorably with the same week for last year. A review of trade in farm produce reveals few price changes. Western wheat has dropped a couple of cents and Ontario wheat advanced an equal amount. Cattle are

firm, coarse grains about the same and dairy produce one cent higher all round.

Receipts of wheat at Winnipeg this past week have been the greatest in the history of wheat growing in Canada. News of war in the Balkans tended to steady the declining market, and the decline of two cents is not as much as would be expected were it not for war news. Local dealers quote Western wheat as follows: No. 1 Northern, 56c; No. 2, 56c; No. 3, 56c; Feed wheat, 67c to 70c. Ontario wheat is quoted at 55c to 56c for best grades in car lots outside. Poor grades sell as low as 70c.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats are a trifle stronger this week. Buckwheat, of which an unusually large acreage was seeded this year, due to the late wet spring, has declined 10c, and if much is marketed in the next week or two further heavy declines are looked for. Quotations are as follows: Buckwheat, 55c; oats, C. W. No. 1, 52c; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; extra No. 2, 50c outside; 45c on track; new corn, 60c; American corn, 70c to 74 1/2c; peas, 90c; rye, 75c to 78c and 80c; barley, 65c for No. 2 and 55c for No. 3. Quotations at Montreal are as follows: Corn, 74c to 75c; oats, C. W. No. 1, 54 1/2c to 55c; extra No. 2, 54c; No. 1 feed, 52 1/2c to 53c; local oats, 45c to 50c; peas, 82 1/2c to 87 1/2c; barley, malting, 75c to 60c; feed, 64c to 70c; buckwheat, 75c to 78c and rye, 72c to 75c.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fairly liberal receipts of eggs still continue to reach the market and prices remain at last week's levels. An advance is expected at almost any time. Wholesale dealers quote fresh eggs at 25c to 27c and new laid at 25c. Eggs retail at 30c to 35c. At Montreal an improvement is noted in the quality of the eggs being received. As a consequence prices are 1c to 2c higher in very low demand. Selects, 25c to 30c; No. 1 storage, 15c to 20c; straight receipts, 25 to 12c; second quality, 15c to 16c. Dressed poultry is in the 20c to 25c.

Wholesale quotations are: Live chickens, 11c to 15c; fowl, 8c to 9c; ducks, 25c to 30c; turkeys, 15c to 16c; dressed poultry, 2c to 3c higher. On the Farmers' Market spring chickens retail at 15c to 20c; fowl, 12c to 15c; ducks, 20c to 25c and turkeys, 15c to 20c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Further reports received from various Ontario points indicate that the potato crop is in serious danger. Early potatoes have rotted badly and many growers are reporting that in the late crop at least one-half will be left in the field. The crop in the first place was very abundant, however, and this will tend to prevent a scarcity. Wholesale quotations have advanced in consequence of reports of rot. Dealers now quoting \$1.10 to \$1.20 for new Ontario potatoes and new large, 14 3/4c. Dairy receipts. At Montreal early variety coming in are selling at 65c to 70c a bag; red potatoes, 50c to 55c.

Beans are steady at 35c for primes and \$3.10 for hand picked.

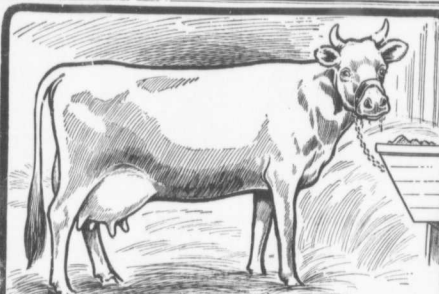
DAIRY PRODUCE

This week's market shows a lack of advance all round on butter. The make is liberal, but prices that will range even higher than last year are confidently expected. A fairly liberal winter make is anticipated. Wholesale quotations are: Dairy prints, 25c to 27c; creamery prints, 25c to 30c; solids, 25c to 27c; creamery prints, 25c to 28c. Choice dairy butter retail at 65c to 70c. In cheese new twins are quoted at 15c to 18c for new, 14 3/4c.

LIVE STOCK

A general complaint of cattle buyers is the large proportion of inferior animals that are being received at the market. There is a brisk demand for quality stock, but poor stuff moves slowly even on the best days. Good prices are in evidence and high prices for feed make an inducement to sell which it seems, many farmers, cannot resist. Choice export cattle, sold for long consumption, go to \$6 to \$6.25; choice butcher cattle, \$6 to \$6.40; med. to good, \$5 to \$6; choice cows, \$4.75 to \$5.50 and good ones, \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeders, \$3 to \$5.25; stockers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$5 to \$6; steers and cullers, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Choice, \$40 to \$80; cows, \$30 to \$30 to \$45; springers, \$40 to \$80 and calves \$17.50 to \$9.

The market for mutton is even firmer.



The Feed That Makes The Cream

Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than corn, shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of cream, —and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk. Test your cows before and after feeding Livingston's Oil Cake for a month—and your "butter money" will show its economy. Livingston's Oil Cakes contain from 85 to 95 of pure Linsseed Oil—are soft enough to break into small bits—and are completely and evenly digested. Write us for sample and prices if your dealer cannot supply you. Dominion Linsseed Oil Co., Limited, Baden, Toronto, Montreal.

Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake



FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTHEAST. The Southern Railway Mobile & Ohio Railroad or Georgia So. & Florida Ry. territory offers the finest conditions for farms and homes. Plenty of rain, mild winters, enjoyable summers. Promising industrial centers everywhere. The Southern Railway has nothing to sell; we want YOU in the South. The "open field," state lands, and all sorts free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Room 300 Washington, D. C.

When You Come To Sell Holsteins

It makes a big difference how they are bred.



TRUE, they must be of good conformation. They must be pleasing to look at. They must have evidence of great production of milk and butter fat. It is the capacity of the Holstein cow that gives her value.

"Like produces like." Therefore when we have Holsteins with large records of production, we have reasonable assurance of getting large producers among their offspring. Hence the great importance placed upon the breeding, or, in other words, the near relations of a Holstein you might buy.

Look at these points when you buy Holsteins. Then you will always be able to sell and realize good prices. I have been careful on these points in my selection of foundation stock, and in my breeding of Holsteins. I have individuals of the richest strain of the breed.

It would pay you to come to see my herd. I can show you daughters of old Pontiac Korndyke, a bull by him, and I can also show you as fine a lot of young stock as you could wish to see, from my great bull.

PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS

This bull you will remember is heading my herd. He is a son of "King of the Pontiacs," and a grandson of old Pontiac Korndyke, the bull which commands a service fee of \$500. See my advertisement in Farm and Dairy last week for particulars as to his breeding.

The Holsteins I have are the popular kind. They are the producing sort—good individuals, with splendid udders, and lots of capacity. Many of them have excellent official records. As fast as they come along the others in my herd I am having tested officially.

Before you buy come to see my herd, or write for particulars of the stock I have that will suit you. I have over 100 for you to choose from. I will price any of them reasonable so that they will make you money.

The Manor Farm GORDON S. GODDERHAM Bedford Park, Ont.

CALVES

Soon Eat Their Heads Off WHEN YOU FEED THEM ON NEW WHOLE MILK!

Save Money

And economize greatly on the milk and raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost, by feeding

CALFINE

THE STOCKMEN'S FRIEND (Made in Canada)

When buying Calfine you get a Canadian product, pure, wholesome and nutritious, and have no duty to pay. Get a trial bag of Calfine. Your dealer has it, or if not, send \$2.75 to us and we will ship you 100 lbs. of Calfine as a trial, and we will prepare the freight for any station in Ontario, South and East of Sudbury. Send tonight for your trial order of Calfine, and use it on your fall calves. They will thrive on it in a way that will surprise you.

Calfine will save you money. CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

FREE TO TRAPPERS!

For News Magazine tells all about trapping, hunting, fishing, etc. For 4c stamps, get a lot of good stories and instructive articles. Monthly, \$1 a year. Free offer, send \$3c. for 3 months' trial and get 3 Free Trapping Secrets Free. For Farming for Profit, new book, 192 pp., cloth bound, 75c., all about raising for bearing animals. FOR NEWS PUBL. CO., 719, 23D ST., NEW YORK, ROOM 500

MISCELLANEOUS

Registered Oxford Down

Sheep for sale. Large flock to select from. Splendid bunch of Ram Lambs, cheap.

Also Holstein Cattle, rich in Pontiac blood. Ormsby's Butter 'B' at head of herd. JACOB LAUGHEED, WOODHOUSE, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

Tanglewylde Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High-testing Record of Performance Cows. Boyce Brae—30.74—a son of Rileen, H. of P. test 13.85 lbs milk and 53.48 lbs fat, at the head of his herd. Some choice young stock both sexes, and a few mature cows for sale. WOODSIDE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT. Long Distance 'Phone 41.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

special offering of splendid lot of Young Bulls, from 12 to 15 months old. Write for prices or come and see them. Prices reasonable. W. P. LEAV, Ravensdale, 100 St. George Street, Toronto.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance 'phone in house. R. R. NESS, HAWICK, QUE.

Why should I use Canada Cement?



NO FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

"WHAT IS CONCRETE?"

CONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-

crete is used, or making a few fence posts, or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete for small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build of concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in **FIRST COST** than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

YOU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$3,500 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmers' needs is in better position to give you a farmer-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.



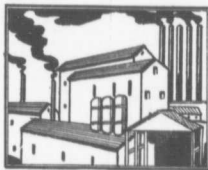
This sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.



This book of 168 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmers' uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

YOU should use "CANADA" because its makers offer you not only the best cement made but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.

If you haven't received a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1913 Cash Prize Contest. Address:



Our mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

"Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

Were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," containing all the information that the farmer could need. We have made a special effort to give the farm-

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.
550 Herald Building, Montreal

Please send me, free, your book: "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," and full particulars of the 1913 Cash Prize Contest.

My name is
Address



CONCRETE is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly.

and full directions are contained in the book which we will send you free.

"WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"

CONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY
Farmers' Information Bureau Ltd.
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.

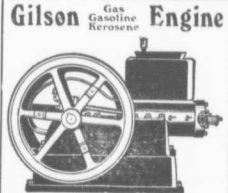


WOODWARD WATER BASINS PROVIDE PLENTY OF WATER

At a proper temperature, and is automatically regulated quantities. Cows cannot get water in the hot weather, the water is tempered before it reaches the cow. It is in the same way with all the stalls of the common trough, or any other.

Save yours! Get much winter's labor and trouble by installing the Woodward Water Basin and Champion Cows Stanchions now. Get estimates and full particulars from our nearest office.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY



"Goes Like Sixty": Sells Like Sixty

The simplest engine you can buy. Fast to understand. Any one can run it. It is so simple work the moment you get it. It is strong and sold to last a lifetime. It is so safe and reliable.

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED 99 York Street GUELPH, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB Correspondence invited

NOVA SCOTIA ANTONIGONISH, Oct. 14.—The county exhibition, Sept. 24 and 25, was a complete success. Improvement could be noticed in all lines. The weather could not have been improved upon, and the attendance was good.

RICHMOND CO., QUE. DANVILLE, Oct. 14.—We are having a very wet fall. There are a dozen or more difficulties in harvesting their grain crop.

ONTARIO GRENVILLE CO., ONT. DONVILLE, Oct. 17.—Filling silos is the present work. There are a dozen or more farmers who cannot get their silos filled.

PETERBORO CO., ONT. PETERBORO, Oct. 17.—We are having splendid, sunshiny weather but cold. There have been several very severe frosts.

OXFORD CO., ONT. WOODSTOCK, Oct. 15.—The silos are nearly all filled. Corn has been very soft and in many places is being run through water.

SIMCOE CO., ONT. ELMVILLE, Oct. 16.—Owing to the extremely wet weather we have had very few crops. The present week will see a completion of the work, considerable huckabuck being at date of writing still in the fields.

TALBOTVILLE, Oct. 14.—A farmer in this part has been raising alfalfa for a number of years, and is much enthused over his success, and the fine feeding quality of his product.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT. BYRON, Oct. 17.—One of the exhibits at the London Fair that filled the writer with pleasure and admiration was the fine display of fruit made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Byron.

ESSEX CO., ONT. KINGSVILLE, Oct. 12.—Corn in this county is 25 per cent or more safely set at this date. The tobacco crop is also safely housed.

ABSORBINE STOPS FROM A Bone Sprain, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or other ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

CRUM'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION. Prof. F. G. Helyar of St. Huron School, St. Herman, Mass., writes: "We could not get along without Warrior Stanchions."

AN ENDORSEMENT FROM SOUTH AFRICA. Mr. R. J. Hassett, Sanitary Manager for the Bloemfontein Corporation, South Africa, seems to have formed a very high opinion of that well known Canadian remedy—Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Mr. R. J. Hassett, Sanitary Manager for the Bloemfontein Corporation, South Africa, seems to have formed a very high opinion of that well known Canadian remedy—Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

"Douglas' Egyptian Liniment has worked wonders in our stables, hence our repeated orders for same. I have never used a medicine to stop bleeding, cure foot rot, sprains or any old sores, with such good results."

A Contented Cow is a Profitable Cow. ARE your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls.

LOUEN'S Tubs and Stables. Tubing is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation. GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO DAY.

THE BISSELL DISC HARROW will do a better day's work for you than any other harrow. It will outlast the others, but we want you to see the Bissell at once.

"LONDON" Cement Brick Machines. Makes all sizes of the brick from 1 to 10. Cement Bricks, Tiles, etc. are here to be had.

Edward Charles Ryott AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR Pedigree Stock Sales, especially Many years' successful experience, out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ontario, qualified me to get your stock sold. My correspondence solicited.—178 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Onto.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 15.—The silos are nearly all filled. Corn has been very soft and in many places is being run through water.

THE WINTER FAIR PREMIUM LIST. The Premium List for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which is now in hand, shows a considerable increase in the prize money offered over former years.

EDWARD CHARLES RYOTT AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR Pedigree Stock Sales, especially Many years' successful experience, out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ontario, qualified me to get your stock sold.

SOME NEWS. When visiting recently, an editor made a little visit to the office. He was looking for some news.

RURAL. Prof. F. G. Helyar of St. Huron School, St. Herman, Mass., writes: "We could not get along without Warrior Stanchions."

Great Interest. Last spring several children in this county were the result of a prostration at the Fair.

The bull at the Hamilton Canine Market, Ohio, was a record of 3400 lbs. and an average of 1750 lbs. of milk per cow in the last three years.

CO. replies to most queries, but structure—made rations—desired s.

LOUEN'S Tubs and Stables. Tubing is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation.

SOME NOVA SCOTIA HOLSTEINS
When visiting his home at Truro, N. S., recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy made a brief visit to the farm of Samuel Dickie, Central Ontario, N. S., one of the leading Maritime Holstein breeders. Mr. Dickie's herd is not seen as frequently in the show ring as it used to be. He is going in extensively for Record of Performance test work, believing that purging ability rather than show yard appearance, although conformation is not left sight. At present Mr. Dickie is preparing to enter several animals in the

show ring, with an average test of 45 in seven days and 123.57 lbs. of butter in 30 days. She started her 30-day test 49 days after calving. In Record of Performance she made 16.16 lbs. of milk as a three-year-old. This is the largest record yet made by a three-year-old in Canada. A full season of Prince made an R. O. P. test three years and one month old, the second highest record for a three-year-old in Canada. Helbon De Kol's Prince is sired by Lord Roberts De Kol, among whose daughters is numbered National Queen De

RURAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

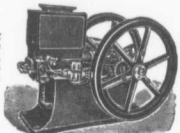


Great Interest was Taken in this Exhibit by Visitors to Peterboro Fair
Last spring seeds of flowers, garden truck, etc., were distributed to school children in some sections of Peterboro Co., Ont., and at the exhibition this fall the resulting products grown by the children were exhibited in competition for prizes at the Fair. It was really surprising the interest that the people—old folks and young folks—took in this display. Credit for it is due Mr. E. S. Hopkin, B.S.A., of the Norwood branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for conducting this important work and arranging this exhibit.

Mr. Dickie's females did not show to his advantage as most of them were dry or far advanced in lactation. The milk from this herd is shipped to the condensery, and as prices are considerably higher in winter than in summer most of the cows are bred to freshen in the fall. A cow that attracted our attention was Nellie as well as Helbon De Kol's Prince, the only one of Helbon De Kol's. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Dickie is offering this bull for sale. Farm and Dairy readers will recognize him as being of the best. His dam made 15.4 lbs. of butter and \$59.20 lbs. of

Kol, winner at Guelph last fall. In the stable we saw many calves sired by Helbon De Kol's Prince and they were good ones. He is a sure stock getter, tuberculin tested and 75 per cent of his calves are heifers. Mr. Dickie's females did not show to his advantage as most of them were dry or far advanced in lactation. The milk from this herd is shipped to the condensery, and as prices are considerably higher in winter than in summer most of the cows are bred to freshen in the fall. A cow that attracted our attention was Nellie as well as Helbon De Kol's Prince, the only one of Helbon De Kol's. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Dickie is offering this bull for sale. Farm and Dairy readers will recognize him as being of the best. His dam made 15.4 lbs. of butter and \$59.20 lbs. of

Monarchs Can Do The Hard Work



Instead of drudging over back-breaking chores with a little "Monarch" engine do the equally fine material. Hundreds of farmers who hesitated to get "Monarchs" now praise them. A boy or a woman can work them. Easy to start. Only a cent an hour can pay for "Monarch" fuel.

Write on a post card for our two-color folder and price list on sizes from 1; to 35 horse power for farm use.

CANADIAN ENGINES Limited, DUNNVILLE, Ont.
Pros Wood, Ltd., Smiths Falls, Ont., Selling Agents, Peterboro East to Maritime Prov.

MAPLECREST HOLSTEINS Beat the WORLD'S RECORDS
The Three Most Wonderful Cows the World Has Ever Produced!
ALL DAUGHTERS OF ONE SIRE



BANOSTINE BELLE De-KOL Champion butter cow of the world. Semi-Official Yearly Record: Lbs. of milk, 7,403.4 Lbs. of butter fat, 1,553.24 Average percent fat for year, 2.10	HIGH-LAWN HARTOG DeKOL Best milk cow of Banarostine Belle DeKOL. Semi-Official Yearly Record: Lbs. of milk, 7,403.4 Lbs. of butter fat, 1,553.24 Average percent fat for year, 2.10	DAISY GRACE DeKOL World's Champion Fat Cow. Semi-Official Yearly Record: Lbs. of milk, 7,403.4 Lbs. of butter fat, 1,553.24 Average percent fat for year, 2.10
---	---	--

WE HAVE JUST A FEW CHOICE BULL CALVES FOR SALE
Write for free booklet and detail information.
MAPLECREST FARM
DAN DIMMICK & CO., Props. E. CLARIDON, OHIO
Address all correspondence to Box G, Kalamazoo, Mich.

GATTLE TAGS. Sheep and hog tags, metal ear labels with owner's name, address and numbers. Save time and trouble; avoid losses. Write for circular and sample.
F. G. James, Boylstonville, Ont.

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 2¢ insertions during twelve months.

- YORKSHIRE PIGS**, all ages, either sex. Choice young boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages, bred and heavy with pig—H. C. Bennell, Woodstock, Ontario.
- HAMPSHIRE PIGS**—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers, Sows, three months and under—Hastings Bros. Crosshill, Ont.
- FOR SALE**—3 Sons of King Payne Regis Cuckhale from R. O. P. cows. Also three Clyde Fillies and 3 Stallions, Yearlings.—R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.
- FOR TAMWORTH SWINE**—write John W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., R.F.D. No. 1.
- SPACE** right here costs you only \$4 a reading line a year. Takes you weekly to 15,000 possible buyers. Can you afford to be out? Then come in! Write Farm and Dairy to-day about it.
- CLYDESDALES**, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal.—J. & J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Minn., U.S.A.

CORRUGATED IRON

"All corrugated looks alike to me," says the novice. "Looks alike, yes," replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" . . . The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. . . . Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. . . . Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. . . . Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. . . . Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.



N.B.—Insure the safety of your grain. A Metallic Portable Corrugated Granary protects against loss by lightning, fire and vermin—rats, mice, etc. Write us to-day for information. Also ask us to mail you our new illustrated catalogue, No. 70.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG



Agents Wanted in Some Sections
Write for Particulars



\$12.50 buys this elegant MALVERN Suit Made to your measure from materials you select. Samples and measurement chart promptly sent free from our Canadian address. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Your Local Tailor Couldn't Make a Profit if he Sold You a Malvern Suit Like This for \$25.00

but We'll Sell it to You for \$12.50, and Make a Profit, Too

Learn one of the reasons why.

Your local tailor buys his goods in single suit lengths. Four profits come out of the cloth before it reaches his hands. You pay these four profits when you buy from him.

You save these profits when you buy from us, because we buy all our suitings direct from the mill, and give you the benefit of our tremendous buying power.

HERE'S A FAIR OFFER: Send us your name and address, and we will mail you absolutely free, 72 pattern pieces of the finest English suitings and overcoatings you ever saw.

With the patterns will come a booklet telling all about the successful Catesby "made-to-measure" tailoring system.

Read it, and you will understand why hundreds of shrewd, well-dressed Canadians buy their clothes direct from London, and save half of what they would otherwise have to pay their local tailor.

Don't put this matter off—you'll soon be needing a suit. Send now, while the thought is in your mind.

Remember, your suit comes right to your door, all carriage and duty charges paid by us. Every Suit and Overcoat is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Orders are shipped five days after we receive them in London.

Address our nearest Canadian office.

CATESBYS LTD. 119 West Wellington St. TORONTO
Dept. Coronation Building - MONTREAL
"N" 160 Princess Street - WINNIPEG

Or write direct to CATESBYS, Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England

HERE'S A GREAT TEST—When you get patterns take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such an imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby.



This Double-Breasted Suit in Fancy Tweed or Fine Serges, made to your measure, \$ 6.50 delivered anywhere in Canada UP The same suit made in Canada would cost \$28 to \$32

No man who has ever bought a suit or an overcoat from Catesby has had reason to **REGRET** it. Every garment is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. But you know that the whole facts can't be told in an advertisement. The thing to do is to prove the thing for yourself by sending for the free package containing 72 samples. Write for these samples now. Remember, your order will be shipped five days after it reaches London.

YOU NEED A WARM OVERCOAT



Heavy Ulster Style. Made of close woven, warm Yorkshire woolsens. Big variety of patterns to choose from. \$16.75 up.

And you can get one for half of what it would cost you from your local tailor. Catesby's Overcoats are made in England, especially for the Canadian climate. The material is heavy, close-woven woollen cloth. It is almost wear-proof.

Your local tailor could not possibly make you a coat like the Ulster illustrated for less than \$30, yet we will deliver it to you—duty and carriage charges paid—right to your door for **\$16.75.**

This is the reason why: We buy our materials wholesale, direct from the mills. Your local tailor buys in single overcoat or suit lengths. When you buy from us you save the four middlemen's profits that come out of the cloth before it gets to your local tailor.

You Can Prove the Value of Catesby Overcoats for Yourself by Making this Test:

Send to our nearest Canadian office for a package containing 72 samples of overcoatings and suitings. When you get them, pick out the cloth you like best, take it to your local tailor, and ask him what he will charge to make you an overcoat or a suit of that quality of material. When he quotes his price, compare it with the price in the Catesby catalogue. We are satisfied to abide by the result. That's fair, isn't it? So send for the patterns to-day.

Remember, we ship your overcoat five days after your order gets to us in London, and the Catalogue price includes payment of all duty and carriage charges by us. Write for the samples to-day, while the thought is in your mind. Address our nearest Canadian office.

CATESBYS LTD. 119 West Wellington St. TORONTO
Dept. Coronation Building - MONTREAL
"N" 160 Princess St. - WINNIPEG

Or write direct to CATESBYS, Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England



RAGLAN-CHESTERFIELD style. Stylish, warm and comfortable. Made to your measure of the finest West of England or Yorkshire cloth from any of 72 fine patterns. From \$18.50 up.