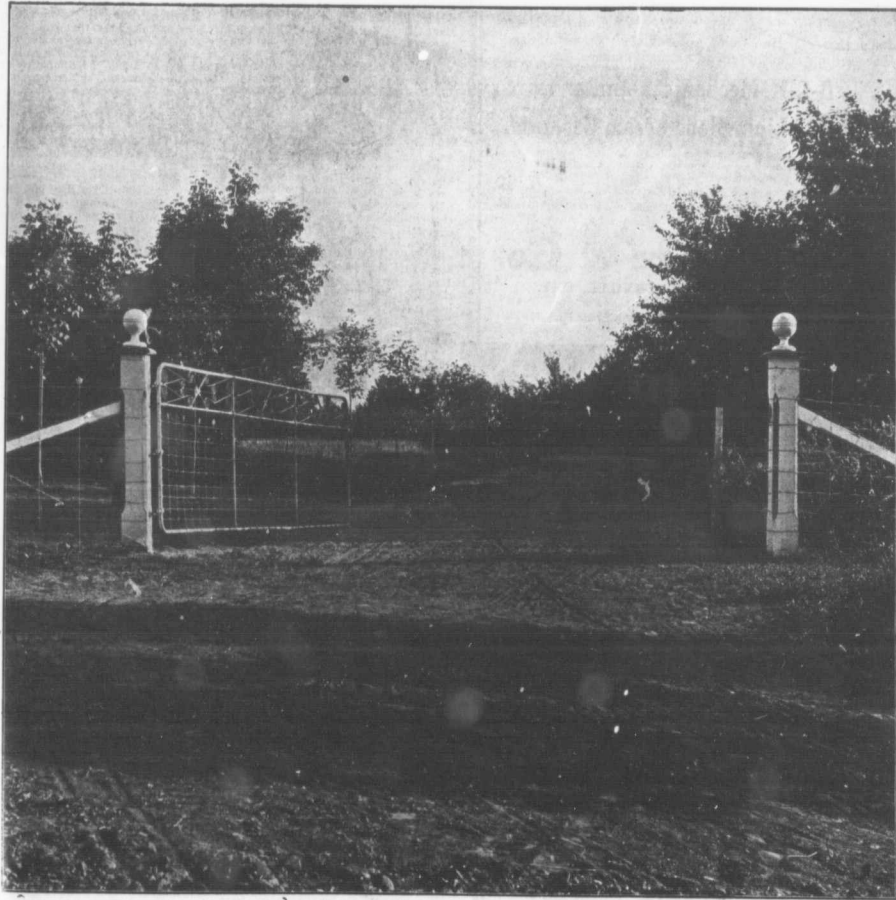


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 5, 1914

Conts. & Col. Souv. Dec. 14



A MANITOBA FARM DRIVEWAY

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



There's No Time Like The Present

Did it ever really occur to you that none of us have a "leisure on life" and that the only way to attain the big things is to take advantage of every opportunity with the least possible delay.

It is said that "Opportunity Knocks but once at Every Man's Door." But we're not selling "opportunities." We're selling labor savers and money makers, our

B-L-K Mechanical Milker AND "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

And if you are not already the owner of either or both of these machines, therein lies the opportunity for an increased output of better dairy products, higher prices and less labor.

What they are doing for others they will also do for you.

Read in previous advertisements what some of our satisfied patrons have to say. Then write us for literature.

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

The successful mechanical milker must squeeze the teat between such suck of milk, otherwise it would draw too much blood down into it and result, in time, in injury to the udder.

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

accomplishes this massage perfectly, yet with simpler apparatus and less power than any other, by vacuum and atmospheric pressure.

The "Empire" is the very latest development of the mechanical milker, embodying all the ideas demonstrated to be correct by former experiments. As there is no compressed air used, only one pipe line and one air tank is necessary, and the whole apparatus is much simplified. It is absolutely guaranteed.

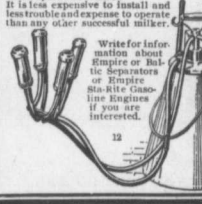
Tent cups fit all teats—can be easily taken apart and cleaned.

It is less expensive to install and less trouble and expense to operate than any other successful milker.

The Empire Mechanical Milker is in successful operation at present in many dairies. With it one man can see to the milking of 20 to 30 cows in an hour. Cows are milked more regularly and its use usually increases the milk yield. The milk is kept hygienically clean. More cows can be kept without more help to care for them or your same herd with less help.

Write us telling how many cows you keep and we will send you more complete information and quote the cost of a milker installed in your barn.

The Empire Cream Separator Co.,
of Canada,
Limited,
Dept. 24
Toronto
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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Jottings by the Way

"Your United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, is certainly an ambitious undertaking," said a business man in Toronto to the editor of this department. Then he added, doubtfully, "Do you think Ontario farmers are big enough and broad enough and unselfish enough to carry it through to success? Many more are asking the same question. The answer lies with the farmers' Ontario. It will be given in deeds, not words."

Grants and speakers to Farmers' Institutes in Ontario have been discontinued. So far as lies within their power the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, will supply meetings with speakers where the local institute is willing to pay the expenses of the speaker, the speaker contributing his time free. The company will furnish this educational assistance so far as finances permit.

A young farmer in Western Ontario decided to buy several tons of cotton seed meal. The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, quotes him \$34 a ton. He managed to secure some direct from the shipping point across the line at \$30 a ton. He thought he had saved \$4 a ton. As a matter of fact the United Farmers' Cooperative Company could have supplied him with the quality of cotton seed meal that he secured several dollars cheaper per ton than the grade that they had quoted him \$34. He had got an inferior article.

The Principles of Cooperation

The annual meeting of the Dunwich Farmers' Club was held at Wallace-town, Elgin Co., Ont., on October 22nd. The meeting was addressed by George Keen, Honorary Secretary of the Cooperative Union of Canada, on the subject of the "Cooperative Movement." Mr. Keen said there seemed to be a general impression that the principles of cooperation, so successful in Europe, had been a failure in the United States and Canada. Such was not the case. The trouble was that both farmers and working men, or the people exploiting both classes, had made many attempts to imitate the economic methods of European cooperators—without making any study of the fundamental principles of the movement upon which the magnificent success, both in industrial and agricultural cooperation, had been built. He explained that the object of Robert Owen, the father of the movement, was to develop character and cultivate the intelligence of the common people by bringing about an equitable distribution of the wealth of the world. The movement, therefore, had a moral basis. Its material success depended upon the extent to which the moral and social principles were understood and practised. Great importance was attached to the social and moral education of the cooperators, to the end that they might appreciate the value of mutual sacrifices and loyalty to the common interests in promoting the common good.

A man who was a selfish individual was not a cooperator, although he might be for his own personal advantage, a member of a cooperative society. If all members, however, were cooperative societies being of advantage they must be a source of loss, sooner or later. The British industrial movement was spending half a million dol-

lars annually in the moral, social and economic education of its members.

Mr. Keen gave a statistical and historical review, not only of the British Workingmen's Movement, but of the Danish and Irish Agricultural Movements also. He pointed out that in every case success had depended upon the spiritual side—the cooperative spirit of the movement. He also described the purpose and record of the Raiffeisen system of credit or cooperative agricultural banks operated in Germany and other continental countries, a modification of which had been extensively applied with invariable success in Quebec.

Cooperation and Capital
Mr. Keen defined the economic principles and declared that capital was regarded by cooperators as but a convenience in connection with industry, and not, as under the competitive and capitalistic system, as a means of oppression of producers and consumers. Capital was hired as a house or a farm would be hired. A fixed and normal rate of interest or rent for the use of the capital was paid, the surplus commonly called profit, being devoted to social and impersonal uses, or distributed amongst the people, according to the extent they individually contributed thereto by services; in cooperative stores in proportion to purchases; in agricultural productive societies in proportion to the value of the raw material sent thereto by each member; in marketing societies in proportion to sales to the society by members; in housing societies in proportion to rent paid by occupiers and so on.

In conclusion, Mr. Keen described the circumstances under which the United Farmers' Cooperative Company had been organized, and in the incorporation of which the Cooperative Union of Canada had assisted. The capital was held by farmers' clubs and individual farmers in shares of \$25 each, bearing not more than 7 per cent. interest. The members of the club "pool" their requirements and send collective orders to the company, which places them with the manufacturers direct, at a considerable saving. He submitted a list of lines of merchandise as to which satisfactory arrangements had already been made. As with the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the West, the development of the company would be the means of providing adequate financial support for farmers' social and educational institutions, such as its sister organization The United Farmers' Ontario.

Price Cutting and Loyalty

Mr. Keen expressed the hope that the Dunwich Farmers' Club would give the company its loyal and enthusiastic support. If the prices offered by the company were satisfactory, they should not be used as a weapon to beat down the local merchants, as to which complaints had already been made. This policy could only be one end. It had destroyed many similar institutions on this continent. Tens of thousands of British cooperators would never think of comparing the prices of their own institutions with those of capitalistic concerns because they knew that in any case they were getting back all the profit made in the transaction, after providing for the necessary expenses of distribution. The farmers should, at least, show sufficient cooperative spirit, and loyalty to their own institution to make their purchases through it if they found on comparison of quotations that there was an advantage in doing so.



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FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5, 1914

No. 45

How to Feed the Dairy Cow*

The Basic Principles of Feeding Simply Discussed

J. H. GRISDALE, DIRECTOR DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

COMMON sense in cow feeding is the growing of the feeds best adapted to our fields and feeding them in such a way as to get the greatest amount possible of milk. I don't mean that I don't consider it advisable not to purchase feeding stuffs. I fully believe it more profitable to buy what concentrated feeds we can use profitably, than through mistaken ideas of economy to go without them. True, many men feed with poor results even when they feed liberally, but this is because they do not know how to handle the feeds that they have to get the greatest quantity of milk. Let us consider this feeding problem.

In the first place, the cow brim full of food is the cow that is comfortable and most likely to make the best use of the food that is in her. Fill her right up.

Then we must consider nutritive quality. Some place this first. I don't. Palatability is the first consideration,—that which the cow likes. A cow will seldom fill up on wheat chaff. Why? Because she doesn't like it; not because she doesn't consider it of high nutritive value and digestibility.

The Source of Palatability

With these three points in mind we know which feeds to grow. I said grow those feeds most adaptable to our farms. How are we going to impart palatability also? I would answer that the most important consideration in palatability is succulence. Succulence is juiciness. If we can get this succulence into the ration it will be acceptable to the dairy cow.

Succulence in summer is easy. How about the winter? The silo is solving the question for us. Every man of us should have a silo. Every good man of us already has a silo. If, however, we cannot afford a silo we can grow some roots for I know that 1,000 pounds of roots is worth 1,000 pounds of ensilage for cow feed. Roots, however, cost more to produce and are not so certain a crop. Likewise we get less food per acre.

The third way to get succulence is to get straw and damp it with water and 20 per cent. of feed molasses. This is not as good a method of getting palatability as with ensilage or roots, but it has its advantages. Inferior straw or hay can be disposed of by mixing with roots, en-

silage or feed molasses. Good feed molasses can be had for 20 cts. a gallon and is worth 20 cts. to 25 cts. a gallon for its nutritive value alone. Hence it is a profitable food, and where we have inferior roughage to dispose of its value can hardly be over-estimated.

I do not advise the feeding of pure ensilage. I would prefer to have mixed with it cut straw, hay, etc., which seems to modify the flavor and cause the mixture to be eaten with greater avidity. This mixing is especially advisable when ensilage is cut in an immature stage. Such corn cannot give ensilage of highest quality.

I have been growing corn for thirty-five years in the Ottawa valley and have never had a failure yet. If you want a sure crop here it is. Corn is the only crop that can be grown in Eastern Ontario that has never been a complete failure. Last year we came nearest to a failure, and we had 15 tons an acre then.

The next requirement in the cow's ration is variety. Give the cow a change. Would you suggest ensilage to-day and roots to-morrow?

Not at all. That is not the way the cow likes variety. She likes it at each meal. A sudden change is not variety. Lend variety by including in the ration as many feeds as possible. Many give ensilage in the morning and roots and wheat straw at night each day, and this, too, affords variety.

A good meal ration has some variety. I have found that if you mix meals in proportions best suited to the amount of milk given by each cow, say, one-half gallon to a large producer or one-quarter to a cow not producing so much, a good proportion of oats and one-quarter part bran, you have satisfactory rations. Give the cows producing less milk less of the expensive feeds.

Give Best Feeds in Morning

In the morning give the feeds that are acceptable to the cow. When hungriest give things she likes best and she will make the best use of them. At night give less of the acceptable feeds, and she will pick it over during the night.

The next requirement in the ration is flavor. We can add flavor to feeds by being careful how we handle them. Take first class clover and stack outside exposed to the rain. It is not acceptable. Clover stored wet which becomes heated and moldy is not acceptable. It has lost flavor. I would advise cutting the hay on the fresh side. Cut the clover before you see a dead head, a few days before anybody else. Cut the timothy when in bloom. There will be almost as many pounds of hay as if left longer, and there will be more pounds of digestible feed. By leaving for a longer time before cutting you may gain five pounds in weight but lose 10 pounds real food, as this food will turn to indigestible fibre.

In the Glow of a Good Lamp

A. C. Gorton, New Westminster Dist., B.C.

TIME was when I envied city people the home conveniences that seemed to happen just naturally in the city, but which could not be got in the country except at great outlay. Chief of these conveniences was electric lighting. My memory extends back to tallow candle days. In my boyhood oil lamps were not unknown, but they were considered very dangerous, and candles were still the standby. We did not read very much in those days; we went to bed early. As I see it now we retired early because our living-room was so dark as to be dull and cheerless. Oil lamps were better than candles, but still there was not enough light by which to read easily or to make the atmosphere cheerful.

As I write this letter to Farm and Dairy, I have a light that makes me

(Concluded on page 18)



The Silo is Solving the Succulence Problem

"Every man of us should have a silo. Every good man of us already has a silo." So says J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms. The silo illustrated is in connection with the new sanitary milk barn at the Central Farm, Ottawa, where a herd under Mr. Grisdale's direction is fed according to the principles laid down by him in the adjoining article.

*Photo courtesy De Laval Supply Co.

*Synopsis of an address by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention held at Cornwall in January, 1914.

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Prominent Fruit Growers and Government Officials from all Parts of Canada Who Attended the recent Dominion Fruit Conference at Grimsby, Ont.

Dragged Roads or Dragg Roads
Jacob Downing, Dundas Co., Ont.

FEW of the roads in our county are dragged. Consequently most of them are draggy at this season. This is a great dairy county, with factory dairying the mainstay. Consequently, good roads are of more importance to the dairy farmer's business than in any locality devoted to mixed farming. Macadam, we have decided, costs too much for the side roads on which the majority of us live. How are we going to fix up our roads. We have used the road grader and scraper for many years, but we find that they do not fix up an earth or clay road. If used in the fall of the year, the result is a greater mud hole of a highway than we would have had, had it been left alone altogether. I myself am in favor of the split log drag. I have seen its work and I know what it will do. Its efficiency on earth roads is the best proved fact in modern road lore. But when busy dairy farmers have to do it themselves, with no other return than the knowledge that they have exhibited a proper community spirit, road dragging is not apt to be done.

I would suggest that our county councils agree to pay farmers 25 cents an hour for dragging the roads adjoining their farms and then insist on its being done after every rain through the fall, winter, and spring. I don't think much insistence would be necessary even with the nominal recompense I have mentioned.

Wider Tires Mean Good Roads

The drag, however, should not be left to do the work alone. Along with the drag should go the universal adoption of wider tires for heavy wagons and the spreading of the horses to walk in front of the tires. On my farm lane, where no heavy wagon is used with tires less than five inches wide, there are no ruts, and the going is always excellent. The effect of wider tires on earth roads would be the same; to improve them rather than wear them out.

A vehicle tax has been proposed in Ontario for the maintaining of the improved highways that are being built. I am opposed to all such taxes, but if such tax is adopted why not exempt wider tires, and thus encourage their quicker adoption. In a recent issue of the *Breeders' Gazette*, I was reading of an experience in this line in Wisconsin. Fifteen years or more ago Wisconsin passed a law exempting from taxation all wagons in actual service that carried a tire four inches or more in width. It was found that farmers all over the state would add \$12 to \$14 to the cost of their wagons in order that they might have wider tires and escape the tax. Where wheels were not worth new tires, wide-tired steel wheels were put on at a little more expense. To exempt wide tires from a vehicle tax would have the same effect in Ontario.

Just one point more in connection with the earth road. Don't put too great a crown on the road, as a highly-crowned road is enough to discourage anyone from using wide tires. Where the slope of the road is excessive only the inner edge of the tire rests on the surface of the road, and this puts too great a strain on the wheel where the tire is over two and one-half inches wide.

Fat Horses for Winter

R. P. Lancaster, Peel Co., Ont.

THE ease with which a horse may be wintered depends largely on its condition in the late fall. A thin horse, like a thin person, suffers exceedingly from cold. It requires more feed to sustain a thin horse in cold weather, and even with good feed it may lose in vitality. Horses that we have bought in the fall in a thin condition have always required the very best of winter feeding and care if they are to come through in good condition and ready for the spring work. We have found that fat horses on the other hand can withstand cold, eat less, and are healthier and happier. Yes, happier. Cheerfulness accounts for as much in keeping a horse in good shape during the winter as it does with mankind; and we know that with men the mental attitude is almost everything.

With the increase of fall work on the farm, we find that horses generally in this section lose in flesh through the fall and go into winter quarters in poor condition. This is not due so much to the increase in work as to the fact that farmers are not increasing the feed in proportion. Fall plowing is hard on horses, but with extra feeding and care they should be ready for winter with a good coat of flesh on their ribs. The grain that we may feed now to keep the horses in good fit will be more than saved in the months that precede spring seeding.

Clover Hay or Clover Silage?

Trials have been conducted at the Montana Agricultural College to determine the respective merits of clover hay and clover silage as food for dairy cows.

The daily production of milk on clover hay was found to be 22.8 lb., and of fat 0.93 lb., while on clover silage the daily production of milk was 24.08, and of fat 0.97 lb. On a ration of clover hay the cost of producing 100 lb. of milk was 75 cents, and of 1 lb. of fat, 18 cents, while on clover silage the cost of 10 lb. of milk was 74 cents, and of 1 lb. of fat, 18 cents. In milk production 2.33 lb. of clover silage was required to equal 1 lb. of good clover hay.

The value of clover silage, according to these experiments ranges from \$9.40 to \$2.80 per ton with an average \$2.58.

Fall the Best Painting Time

L. J. Andrews, Oxford Co., Ont.

OCTOBER and November are the best months for painting in the whole year. In the spring we have much wet weather and the air is too damp for good painting, to say nothing about the rush of other work which keeps farmers otherwise engaged. Later on in the warm days of summer, the wood is too dry, the pores are enlarged, with the result that much oil is absorbed, leaving only the pigment on the surface; it scales off and the job has to be done over again much sooner than necessary.

In the fall, however, we have the ideal conditions. The pores of the wood have closed up. There are no flies to get stuck in the paint and spoil the appearance of the best job. As a general rule there is not as much dust blowing, and a light rain will lay the dust for a long time. It is true that when the weather is too cold the paint draws together in bubbles and refuses to spread. It is too cold as I write to do a good painting job. But there is much good weather coming yet—Indian summer, for instance.

We no longer question the economy of painting. It is an insurance against time and decay. The house in which we live was built 16 years ago, painted immediately, once again since, and is now ready for another coat, which it will get this month. The house on the farm adjoining ours was built the same season. It has never been painted, and the siding is already cracked in several directions. If it were painted now it would take a pile of paint to fill the pores of the weather-beaten wood. In the case of barns, the effect of poor paint or no paint does not show so soon, nor is it necessary to paint so often. Even here, however, I believe it pays. I cannot see why the siding of our barns should not be good for ever. Unpainted siding rarely lasts a generation.

Home Mixed or Ready Mixed

It takes some little skill to mix paints, but if we had the experience or could induce some good painter to open his heart and give us a lesson on paint mixing, we would certainly buy the ingredients and mix them ourselves. Home-mixed paint is cheaper, and we are sure that it is not adulterated. Nowadays, however, good mixed paints can readily be obtained on any market. We have found that it pays to give a good price and get good paint. Any of the standard advertised brands will give satisfaction. I would distrust any cheap paint on which the manufacturer did not care to put his name.

In painting a house we would first apply a primer, which is simply ordinary paint, much diluted with linseed oil and a drier added. To make a real first-class job of a new house, two coats of paint just as it comes ready mixed and

(Continued on page 7)

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Preparation for Spring Wheat

ONE of the foremost growers of spring wheat in Ontario is Mr. Peter Wilson, of Cobden, Renfrew Co., Ont. He has frequently stood high in crop competitions, and his cultural methods are consequently of interest. He writes *Farm and Dairy* as follows:

"I usually sow peas and hold the next spring with wheat, or turn down sod after having, clover sod-being preferred. Some people plow sod after having, then disk and harrow, and plow again later in the fall, but I find it more satisfactory to plow but once. The straw will not be so soft and the grain much plumper.

"Grain ground should be well prepared the previous fall. By this I mean it should be leveled and left ready to seed. In the spring this should be cultivated lightly, about four inches deep, but well worked to that depth. It is not well to work the soil when it is wet.

"By following this system I can hold the moisture in the soil and grow a good crop with a couple of showers of rain during the season. We have no trouble in this locality to grow good wheat, averaging from 20 to 38 bushels an acre, while some fields yield even more.

Is Your Machinery Housed?

F. C. Nunnick, B.S.A., Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

RECENT investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms, there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover a part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

In Manitoba, only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

Better But Not Good

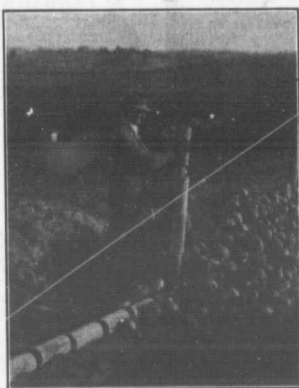
In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited leave all machinery out of doors.

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during winter, although none of these men do any painting.

In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting 30 seasons' crops.

In Saskatchewan and

Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about seven years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as seven years. One farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, held an auction sale. His binder, after cutting 12 crops, sold for \$80, or



When Cellar Space is Limited Try Pitting

This illustration gives an excellent idea of the method of pitting roots adopted by Mr. G. A. Brotham, Peterboro Co., Ont. The tiles afford the necessary ventilation, the uprights extending above the straw and earth with which the pit is covered.

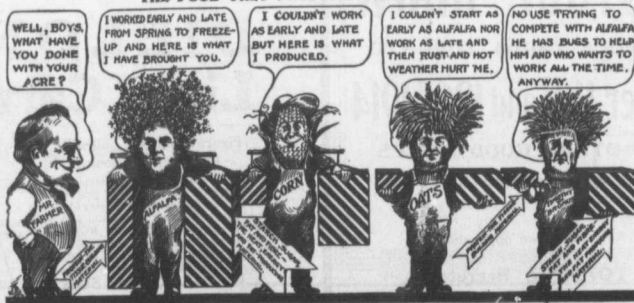
—Photo by an editor of *Farm and Dairy*.

50 per cent. of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repairing had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and had stood out of doors, was being relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

Money Well Spent

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say that they can not afford to build a shed. The truth is, they really can not afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost of an implement shed.

THE FOOD THEY PRODUCED FROM AN ACRE



WHO WILL GET THE JOB NEXT YEAR?

To Grow One's Own Vegetable Seeds

W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa

AS conditions in some of the countries which supply Canada with vegetable seeds are not likely to be favorable for the production of seed next year, and as there was, no doubt, less seed produced this year in those parts of Europe which the war has affected, it would seem desirable that Canadians should make an effort this year to save some home-grown seed and to plan to grow some next year. Not only would it ensure having a supply, but it would be found a very interesting occupation, and the results which have been obtained in the past from using home-grown seed have been very good in many cases.

It is a simple matter to save seed of vegetables which have only an annual growth, such as beans, corn, peas, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins, radish, lettuce, etc. All that is necessary is to clean the seed as soon as possible after the vegetables are ripe, dry it rapidly and then keep it dry until it is needed for sowing. Raising seed of biennials, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflowers, and celery, is a little more difficult, but it is these which are imported mainly from other countries; and it is hoped that a large number of persons will try raising seed of them.

Handling Biennials

To raise seed of beets, carrots, and parsnips, good, medium-sized, shapely specimens are selected at digging time, the tops are cut off to within about two inches of the end of the specimen, thus leaving the centre shoot. Cutting back close to the root will remove this centre shoot, which is not desirable. Store the roots in a cool, fairly dry cellar, or they may be pitted outside, but if this is done care should be taken not to cover them with much soil until really cool weather sets in, so as to avoid danger of heating. Early in the spring plant the roots out in good, well-drained soil, planting the roots about two feet apart in rows three feet apart. When planting, it is desirable to have the top of the beets, carrots, and parsnips slightly below the surface of the ground. Cultivate the ground regularly and the reward is likely to be a fine crop of seed. The stalks are cut when the seed is beginning to ripen and allowed to dry thoroughly, after which the seed may be threshed out and put away in a dry place until it is needed in spring.

To grow cabbage seed, plants having the best heads should be selected and the whole plant dug. Half formed heads or even the stumps after the head has been removed will produce seed, but it is recommended to use plants with good heads. During the winter the plants should be kept in as cool a place as possible without

freezing, and if freezing cannot be prevented they should be kept where they will thaw out gradually. The best plan is to store them outside. A trench is opened where water will not lie, wide enough for three or four cabbages side by side. They are set in this in a slightly sloping position, with the roots down. The tops are then covered with straw at first, or a light covering of earth to keep out light frosts, and later covered with sufficient soil to pre-

(Concluded on page 9)

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Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

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Horticultural Exhibition Canceled

Owing to the military authorities taking over the Exhibition Grounds for a training camp for contingents of Toronto district, it has been made necessary to cancel the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition which was to have been held in the Horticultural Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, November 10th to 14th.

It was the intention to devote the entire proceeds of this year's Exhibition to the Red Cross work, and the city of Toronto had granted free use of the Horticultural Building, and to have it heated and lighted free of cost.

Coming Events

Ontario Provincial Plowing Match, Friday, Nov. 6, at Sunnybrook Farm, Eglington.

Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention, Railway Committee Rooms, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 11-13.

Ontario Beekeepers' Association Convention, York County Council Chambers, Toronto, Nov. 11-13.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association Convention, Toronto, Nov. 11-13.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

Ontario Horticultural Association Convention, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 11-13.

Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5-10.

Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 11-12.

Fall the Best Painting Time

(Continued from page 4)

well stirred up should be applied after the primer, the second one only after the first one has been allowed to dry thoroughly. The main point in painting is to stir frequently and well. The white lead and pigments are naturally heavier than oil, and it has been every painter's experience to find a heavy thick sediment on the bottom of his can which should have been on the side of the building.

In the choice of brushes I prefer the elliptical shaped brush for general work. For the first or primer coat where the object is to get on a lot of paint to fill the wood pores and much brushing in is not necessary, a round brush is best. The broad flat brush commonly used covers more surface, but it is necessary to brush over the surface a greater number of times to do a good job.

Paint For Machinery

In addition to keeping our buildings well painted, we also go over our farm machinery each fall, applying paint where it has been scrubbed off. On metal we use a paint with a high percentage of oil. It is useless to paint metal parts if they are already covered with machine oil. In that case we wash the machine oil off with lincsed oil, followed by warm soap-suds. Painting of the machinery is one of the greatest economies possible on the dairy farm where machinery is such a large item of capital expenditure. We would rather have our machinery wear out than rust out, and rust out it will if the parts are not kept well painted.

Quite an item of expense is the brushes. It is not necessary, however, to buy a new brush for every painting job, as I have known farmers to do. When through painting, wash out the brushes with lincsed oil and then with warm soap-suds. Dry and they are used many times.

If there are signs of worms in your hogs, feed concentrated fly, one-half teaspoonful of each animal well mixed in slop or soft feed.



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The Rayo Lamp mixes air and oil in just the right proportions, so that you get a clear, bright light without a trace of smell or smoke.

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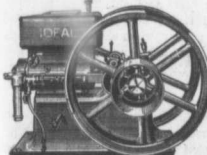
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are all branded "J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A." Wherever you buy one you know that our guarantee is behind it. If you ever want a repair you know where to get it. Our name on the gun is your protection.

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Barrels and lugs forged in one piece from a solid bar of steel. Choke bored for either Smokeless or Black Powder. Barrel and Stock hand fitted. Fore-ends exert strong pressure to keep gun tight and will not shoot loose. Easily taken down without tools. Extra strong extractors.



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Made in Canada

Is not expensive—two months wages of one man will pay for it. It will do more work than any man when attached to a pump, churn, cream separator, washing machine, feed mill, corn sheller or other light machine. It is less cumbersome and less expensive than a wind-mill.

It is always ready when wanted and works every minute of the time regardless of wind or weather. Costs only 1/2 cent an hour to operate and needs no experience. Ask for a catalogue and learn all about this Canadian made money maker.



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AND RURAL HOME
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The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Dairying and the War

THE exclusive restaurants of Paris are eliminating milk and cream from their menus. This information, given by a war correspondent, who probably knows nothing about farming and has never given a thought to the effect of the war on the dairying industry, is full of significance for Canadian dairymen. These classy restaurants are deprived of milk and cream because the dairy herds that supplied them have been commandeered for the army. The probabilities are that if the war lasts for twelve months or more, the same fate will befall the dairy herds of practically all the warring countries of Europe. Military necessity knows no delay and if food is needed the dairy cows will be taken.

The destruction or even the partial depletion of the dairy herds of Europe will in the long run mean an enhanced demand for the dairy products of America, and probably, too, for foundation stock for the new herds that it will take at least a generation to rebuild. Canada and the United States may become the live stock breeding ground of the world, a position that heretofore Europe has held.

Good Out of Evil

ALL war is intemperate. Strange as it may seem, an intemperate war has been instrumental in teaching a great temperance lesson. At the very commencement of the present European struggle the kingdom of Sweden declared for national prohibition throughout the continuance of the war. The German Emperor banished the canteen from his army and navy. Russia went still further; vodka, which is as much the national beverage of Russia as Scotch whisky is said to be of Scotland, was prohibited from sale over the whole country. The Russian regulations were the most drastic of all, and

Russia is reaping the greatest reward. So wonderful have been the beneficial effects following on the banishment of vodka that the Russian government is said to be considering the indefinite continuation of their prohibition decree, even when peace is restored. Travellers from Russia tell us that a few weeks after the decree had been put in force, its effects could be readily noted. Peasants who had before been heavy-eyed and slow and stupid became clear-eyed, energetic, and aggressive. Merchants found that their store bills were being paid more promptly. Manufacturers found that their employees were becoming more efficient. Everyone is well pleased with the change except dealers in intoxicants. Social and moral uplift has received a new stimulus.

John Barleycorn once regarded war as his ally in the killing of men. His suspension in Russia and Germany would seem to indicate that autocracy wants a monopoly in the business of killing during war times. If in the peace that is to come John Barleycorn remains in official disfavor, it will compensate fully for the horrors of war. But why should this good out of evil be confined to Sweden, Germany, and Russia? Why not extend it to Canada?

Flat Rate for Eggs

THE course of the egg trade this past season, in far as the majority of egg producers are concerned, has been much the same as in other seasons,—much talk of the poor quality of the eggs and the great losses that ultimately must fall on the producer,—and only talk. Some produce exchanges did make an effort to pay for shipments on the loss-off basis but they dealt largely with egg collectors and country merchants. These in their turn shifted the losses for rotten and stale eggs back on the producer without making any discrimination as to who was responsible for the poor quality of the shipments. The great majority of farmers all over Canada have been paid a flat rate for their eggs this year as in all other years.

There is not much incentive for a farmer to get out and hustle for higher quality eggs, collecting them twice a day, and delivering them twice a week, when he gets no more for his produce than the man who ships when the egg merchant happens to call, and collects indiscriminately from the laying house and the "found nests." It is becoming increasingly evident that egg producers must solve this problem for themselves. An increasing number are doing so through the medium of the cooperative egg circle. This past year more egg circles have been organized and more eggs shipped through them than in any previous year since the movement was started. In organizing such circles the producers can count on the opposition of the great majority of the country merchants and the bitter hostility of the egg collectors. The big dealers themselves, who claim to be so concerned over the poor quality of the eggs marketed, have alternately tried to corner the output of egg circles or to kill the circles altogether; of course there are some notable exceptions to this rule.

But the organization of egg circles must continue just the same. Who you produce the eggs are the only ones who are vitally interested in the inauguration of a system of payment that puts a premium on quality. And the egg circle enables us to accomplish this purpose.

The way of the wicked is hard. The way of those whose wickedness takes the form of watering milk threatens to become harder. A German professor is investigating an additional method of detecting such adulteration—by the comparative viscosity of the normal and watered fluid. May that professor survive the war and complete his investigations.

The Disturbing Element

WHEN the battered and disorganized armies of Europe have ceased their killing because of utter exhaustion, the peoples of the world will call for a peace that is real peace; not a continuation of the armed truce that has existed in Europe for the last few decades. If statesmen fail to establish a permanent peace, history will brand them as failures and unworthy of the trust that has been imposed upon them. Already the press and the pulp are offering their suggestions for the formation of the peace treaty that is to come. Their opinions are many and varied, and indeed there is room for much honest difference of opinion. All, however, who are honest and disinterested, are agreed on this, that the manufacture and sale of munitions of war must no longer be left with private corporations.

Armament manufacturers have always been a disturbing factor in European politics. They have set nation against nation, and by means of the sections of the press that they control have fanned the flame of fear and hate. Even the pulp itself has not been free from the sordid influence of armament manufacturers. High church dignitaries are among their stock holders. Unusual liberality on the part of Parliaments in dealing with military and naval budgets has been secured by inducing many members to subscribe stock and share in the profits of the armament industry. How successful these armament makers have been in making the world an armed camp is made evident by the war budgets of eight of the world's greatest powers. During the period of 1910 to 1914, the eight great powers spent a total of over twenty-five and one-half billions of dollars on their armies and navies.

How long can peace continue while such corrupting influence is allowed to exist? Government manufacture is the only feasible remedy yet suggested.

A Success

ONE of the best satisfied men we have ever had the pleasure of meeting is a young Scotch-Canadian farmer of Western Ontario. His story is one of hard work, many discouragements, but eventually a home of his own and independence, neither of which he could have hoped to obtain in the mill town of Scotland in which he was born. Let us hear his story as he told it to an editor of Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago. "When I was in my early twenties," said he, "I came to see that work as I might I could never be anything but a poorly paid mill hand in Scotland. Along with a chum I decided to come to Canada. When we got to the dock my chum's nerve failed him and he went back to the mill, and is there yet. I came on. Through the Immigration Department I secured work as a hired man in Oxford county. Naturally I met with many discouragements. I knew nothing of farm work, but I applied myself, gave my wages, and in four years was able to get married and rent a small farm. My wife was a fine butter-maker and poultry woman, and between us we made that farm produce as it had never produced before. At the end of another three years we bought another badly run down 100 acres in the nearby county. Our firm is now paid for. We are improving it as we are able. Even now, we consider ourselves as independent, and I am much better off than I ever would have been in my native country."

He told us much more, but he liked best to dwell on the pride that he and his wife took in the success that had been theirs. His satisfaction was good to see. Several times since we have asked ourselves the question: If an untutored immigrant can attain independence in a few years what should be accomplished by those to the manner born?

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J. E. R.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

British Demand for Potatoes

J. E. Roy, Trade Commissioner, Birmingham, England

Canadian exporters of potatoes have expressed a desire to communicate with importers in the Birmingham district, and it may be well to state the condition of the British market generally at the present time. Authentic reports state that all home requirements will be met by the home supply until the end of the year. During the first half of the year 1915 there is a certainty to be a shortage, and Canadian firms who hold their stocks until February or March may expect to realize much higher prices than will be obtainable during the next three or four months.

Last year Great Britain's imports of potatoes were valued at £2,589,038, the purchases from Germany being £422,186; from France, £355,487; from the Netherlands, £331,061; and from Belgium, £180,288. It will thus be seen that the European war will compel Great Britain to import from other sources this season. Canada should obtain a large share of the trade.

The names and addresses of several firms open to consider quotations for deliveries in the early part of 1915 are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

To Grow One's Own Vegetable Seeds

(Continued from page 5)

vent frost. It is important not to put the soil on until it is necessary to prevent frost, as there is danger of the cabbage heating. Cabbage can be successfully stored in any cool cellar if it is not very dry or very wet.

Cabbage the Second Year.
In the spring the cabbages are taken out and planted when severe frosts are over, about three feet apart each way, putting all the roots and stalks below ground and leaving the head above. When solid heads are used, slits should be made crosswise on the top of the head when planting, which will make it easier for the seed stalk to force its way out. Seed stalks will soon be thrown up and each plant will produce a large quantity of seed. Banking the earth against the stalks will help to support them. When part of the seed pods have become brown the stalks should be cut and hung up and threshed when dry and the seed kept dry until needed. Cauliflowers are treated much the same as cabbages, but are much more difficult to bring through the winter. Where the season is long, plants from early spring seeding might ripen seed the same season.

In growing onion seed the first step is to select medium-sized, well-shaped and well-ripened bulbs, and then store them in a cool dry place. Early in the spring they should be planted out about six inches apart in rows three feet apart. If the onions have sprouted the sprout should be cut off when being planted, as they will then throw up straight stalks. The upper side of the bulbs should be an inch or two below the surface of the ground after being planted. This will protect them from spring frosts. The ground is then kept cultivated. When the plants have grown sufficiently they should be banded up about six inches to help to support the plants when the tops become heavy with flowers and seed. When the seed

stalks show yellow near the ground, the seed balls are cut off, with about two inches of the stalk attached, it being necessary to go over the plantation several times, as they do not all ripen at once. They are then spread out to dry, and when dried are threshed and the seed is cleaned and put in a dry place until needed. It is important to dry the seed as rapidly as possible.

The methods which have been suggested for obtaining home-grown seed may not in all cases be such as are adopted by large commercial seed growers, the object now is rather to tell how the average householder can grow his own seed.

In Canada's Largest Orchard

Where is the largest orchard in Canada?

In the matter of number of acres actually planted, its ownership may be a matter of dispute. It has been well settled, however, that the orchard of Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle, Ont., must come first when the area already in bearing is considered. There are now 66 acres of bearing orchard on the Gibson farm, and altogether 100 acres have been planted to tree fruits.

A few weeks ago an editor of Farm and Dairy called in on Mr. Gibson for a few minutes. Of course, our conversation was mainly along the line of apple marketing, and we inquired for the success of their cooperative society. "Our society," said Mr. Gibson, "is small in point of numbers, though fairly large in fruit. There are there as yet only seven members actually listed in the society. This year, however, we were helping our neighbors who are not in the society and who have not been able to sell their apples as well as our buyers. Altogether we will handle about 19,000 barrels of fruit."

Before leaving we took a trip through the orchards. Everywhere the trees were laden with well-grown fruit that would grade a very high proportion of No. 1's. Mr. Gibson directed our attention particularly to two rows of apples on which the district representative, Mr. R. S. Duncan, had conducted a spraying experiment. On one of the rows Bordeaux mixture was used for the summer spraying and on the other lime sulphur. There was nothing to choose between the results of these two mixtures this summer. In average years, however, Mr. Gibson is inclined to favor concentrated lime sulphur for the first or dormant spraying and Bordeaux mixture for late sprayings. The Bordeaux he regards as the better fungicide.

Thinning, the operation most recently introduced in Canadian orchards, was practised quite extensively in the Gibson orchards this year, and this accounted in no small measure for the high proportion of No. 1 fruit on the trees we inspected. Mr. Gibson summed up the results of his experience in thinning in his characteristically concise form.

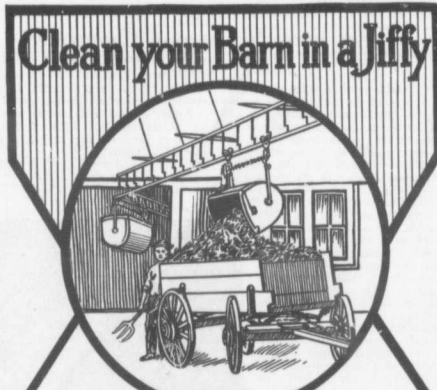
"Yes," he said, "it pays."
The orchards located on one of the finest fruit growing sections of Ontario. We were informed that in the orchard competition conducted from Ottawa, three out of the five prizes offered in the Lake Ontario district were captured by members of the local cooperative association, and four of the prizes were left in the immediate vicinity.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL
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WINTER FAIR
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\$21,000.00 in Prizes
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Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle,
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Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for pedigrees and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.
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No More Back-Breaking Work

No more heavy wheeling through muddy yards with wheelbarrow loads of manure. No more heavy lifting. The BT Manure Carrier has abolished all that. It has taken all the drudgery out of stable cleaning. It runs on a level overhead track behind the stalls in the barn, and takes out half-a-ton of manure at a time. All the weight comes on the track so that a boy can push out the biggest load and dump it in the wagon or on the pile in a jiffy.

The BT Manure Carrier

It makes stable cleaning a pleasure. It saves time and hard work than any other implement on the farm, and pays back its cost long before the first winter is over.
Send the coupon for our Free Illustrated Book, No. 22, which gives complete information about the easy method of stable cleaning.
Learn all the facts now. Now's the time to investigate before winter sets in, when the cows will be in the barn, and the manure dumped a long distance from the barn.
It is a tedious job without the BT Manure Carrier to help you.
Learn how easily the track is erected, how easily it can be bent around corners and by means of patent switches run into any part of the barn.
Read in the free book how the carrier can run out along a swing pole, and the manure dumped a long distance from the barn.
You owe it to yourself to find out all about this wonderful work-saver. It will not cost anything to get the book.

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CHARITY is a virtue of the heart; not of the hands.—Addison.

The Too Prosperous Overtons

(National Stockman and Farmer)
(Continued from last week)

THE cold weather dragged along for the people in the fine house on the hill; but life was all animation and fun for the young folks of the neighborhood, for the young people who had thrived there all their lives. After one or two feeble attempts to include Grace and Robert in the general social affairs of the community the efforts died out and they were practically left out, and the older ones fared still worse. The ladies were busy, and the men hardly felt like going alone to call, so the formal greetings on the road and at church were about the only attempts at sociability on the part of the neighbors. They were good people and never forgot their duty, but they felt that they had nothing in common with rich society people from the city who were merely living in the country a year or two for the novelty of it. The stylish young and middle-aged people from the village depot to the old Slade mansion confirmed the reports that in the city the Overtons were in the smart set, and with company from town every week or two they could hardly have much time for their country neighbors, so the time went on and in the entire winter only five ladies had braved the elegance of the Overton parlor.

"Lucille, you and your mother stop on your way home from town and leave these receipts with Mrs. Overton," said Mr. Forrest one exquisite melting day late in March, a day that might almost belong to May, so tender and beautiful was it. "He bought some corn of me and paid for it in cash, so I'll have to send a receipt. Don't forget it."

"I wish papa would send it by mail," said Lucille petulantly when they were ready to start. "Quite likely we'll run into some of the fine city people if we stop there."

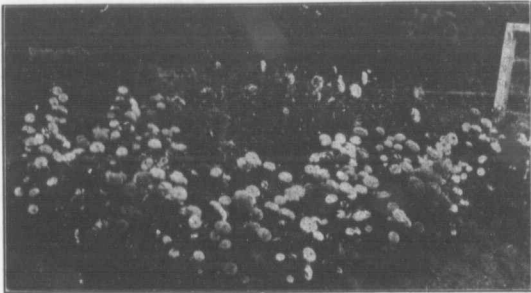
"It will only take a minute," said her mother soothingly. "I'll take them in and you can hold the horse."

When they drove under the fine old trees and up to the Slade mansion, Lucille noted with joy that Grace was on the lawn with her mother raking away the dead leaves of the fall before. They would not even have to get out of the buggy. Mrs. Overton and her daughter came over cordially to see what was wanted, dropping their rakes and seeming in no way embarrassed because they were wearing stout shoes, heavy aprons, and old gloves to protect their hands.

"Won't you come in?" asked Mrs. Overton when they explained their errand.

"No, thank you, we must hurry home, Mrs. Overton," said Mrs. Forrest. And then she could not help

saying, "What a wonderful change you have made in this old place! It is beautiful now and last summer it was so forlorn." "You are right," said Mrs. Overton. "It is a beautiful place and we have all worked hard to make it so. In one way we will be sorry to leave it, for we have learned to like it very much."



Fine Decorative Effects are Easily Secured with the Common Aster

The aster is such a common plant that we do not value it as we should. A bed of asters, however, such as the one here shown, grown by J. Gadsby, Westworth Co., Ont., is a thing of beauty and a prolific source of the finest kind of cut flowers. When planning for next year's garden don't forget to provide for a generous bed or border of asters.

"Are you going to move?" asked Mrs. Forrest in surprise.

"Yes, we go in three weeks. The Rolles want it for themselves. You know we only moved here to get it ready for them and to take care of Mrs. Rolle's mother. She was run down and melancholy, so her physician recommended a year or more in the country. Mrs. Rolle could not come herself, and she hired us to move out here. Mr. Overton was brought up on a farm and loves the work, so he has had no trouble in putting the farm in shape."

"And don't you own the place?" stammered Mrs. Forrest, curiosity getting the better of her breeding.

"No, indeed," said the hostess with a smile. "We don't own anything. We have had a great deal of financial trouble in our family and lost all our property. Mr. Overton would like to stay in the country, but there is no opening for a man without capital. Even the furniture in this house belongs to Mr. Rolle. They have been most kind to us and have paid us good salaries, but now that Mr. Overton will have to go back to office work we will not be so well off."

"Mrs. Overton, what have you been thinking of your neighbors all this winter?" asked Lucille impulsively.

"We've been thinking that you did not care for us and that you have had

rich company from the city and—"

"We have had guests to see Mrs. Rolle's mother," said Mrs. Overton. "They have been coming and going all winter, but nobody has visited us. Mr. Overton has always talked to us about the great pleasures of country life, but we have found it a little dull this winter."

"I should think you would!" said Mrs. Forrest with emphasis. "I'm going straight home and tell my husband about Mr. Overton. He knows a man who wants a manager so he can spend a year with his son in California. I'm going to have him come right down here and talk to Mr. Overton about it and they can go together to see Mr. Williams. I won't make any promises, Mrs. Overton, but I'll say this, please give us an opportunity to show you that we can be friendly and hospitable to strangers!"

"Oh, do you mean it?" cried Mrs. Overton with tears in her eyes as she impulsively reached out her hand in its torn glove. "Grace, come here! Maybe we won't have to go back to the city, and we've found some good friends this afternoon."

"Really?" cried Grace, who had taken the receipts into the house and was just coming back. "Do they really want us to stay among them, mother? Isn't that wonderful! Papa! Papa! Come out here! You

until a late hour. The only reference made to the lonely winter was when the company broke up and the Overton family went to the door with them.

"The moral of this story is," said the host as she shook hands all around, "that there is such a thing as being too prosperous. I never believed much in the old saying, 'Blessed is he that hath nothing,' but maybe there is something in it after all."

A Woman's Ideas

By E. L. McCaskey

"Woman has not the business capacity of man."

How often we men have deluded ourselves and flattered our vanity with this comforting phrase. How often we hear the statement. How often just it is. It is my observation that half the farmers in the country would "go bust" if it were not for the economy and industry of their wives. We men lose much by not consulting our women folk more. What we get by slow and labored reasoning they come to quickly by intuition. They have moneymaking ideas from which we never profit because they are never asked nor encouraged to express themselves.

This philosophizing is the result of a visit that I paid recently to a neighboring farm. The farmer was comfortably well-to-do. He had inherited a good farm free from debt, and had added a little to his bank account each year. When turning the separator for his oldest daughter I found that if the proprietor was satisfied with things as they were his daughter certainly was not.

"If I had my way," said she, "I would soon do away with these scrub cows of ours and fill the stable up with about three times as many good dairy cows. We have been selling wheat off this farm until the soil won't produce good crops any more. Anyway, there's not much money in wheat. We can't expect to compete with the west."

Much more she said along the same line, and all good commonsense. Just the kind of advice that I had been looking for an opportunity to drop into my neighbor's ear for a long time. One remark in particular stays in my mind as it struck me at the time as being very much to the point. "A year from now," said this young lady, "if not made by boasting one's feet on the kitchen stove five months of the year. Some good cows would give us profitable work all winter."

This is only one case. There is no telling how many good ideas the mothers and daughters on every farm could express if they were given the opportunity.

Nay, speak no ill, but lenient be To others' failings, as your own. If you're the first a fault to see Be not the first to make it known; For life is but a passing day— No lips may tell how brief its span! Then, when the little time we stay Let's speak of all the best we can.

O, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort, of feeling safe with a person; having neither to weigh thoughts nor words into golden scales each time you speak, certain that a faithful hand will take them and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and with the breath of love will blow the rest away.—Geo. MacDonald.

The Upward Look

Our Mothers

Almost Jesus' last words were addressed to his mother. On the cross in the hour of His supreme physical and mental agony, He thought of her. From the cross, in that same hour, He said: "Woman, behold thy son." Then to the disciple, whom He loved, He also said: "Behold thy mother."

Our own beloved mothers, are we always as loving, as demonstrative, as thoughtful of them, as we ought to be?

How much of life's heart-sore comes from the fact that they do not express often enough the love we feel. Do not be ashamed now, right off, to go and tell mother or try to, how dear she is to you. If the words will not come, then write it and leave a little love-note, where she will be sure to find it. You have no idea how much good it will do her, what joy it will bring her, what cares it will lighten. Do not be ashamed also, to be demonstrative, to give her a loving hug and kiss; if not before others, then when you have her all to yourself. But, before others, it is a tribute she richly deserves. Do this, no matter whether you are in your "teens" or the "y's," whether her hair has the hue of middle life or the silvery one of age. Then be as thoughtful of her as ever you can. Give her all the attention and pleasure possible. Treat her as the one nearest and dearest to your heart.

It is they that have made our homes the loveliest spot on earth, as they, the discouraged ones, toil over the wash-tub, make and re-make dresses, trim hats out of nothing, strain every nerve to make ends meet, with eyes beautiful and with expression, which tells of a soul brave, cheery, gentle and loving, amid life's struggles; our mothers.—I. H. N.

Ottawa Convention a Success

That the Women's Institute is a thriving and enthusiastic organization in the Province of Ontario was very evident at the first annual convention of the Eastern Ontario branches held in Ottawa last week, Oct. 27 and 28. The attendance was encouraging, there being about 150 delegates present, representing 70 branches from the territory east of Hastings and Prince Edward counties.

Reports from local branches were optimistic. At present the main interest of the branches is centred in doing work for the soldiers. Already \$10,000 has been donated for the work of the Red Cross Society and Belgian Relief Fund, as well as 501 bales of clothing supplied. A large order asking for equipment for field hospitals was also almost entirely filled by supplies from Women's Institutes.

This Eastern convention proved such a decided success that it was decided to make it an annual event. Two resolutions were passed, the first an acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Mayor and councillors of the city of Ottawa. The second read as follows:

"That we the delegates of this the Eastern Ontario Women's Institute Convention petition the educational department of the Ontario Government to provide for proper supervision of rural schools at the noon hour, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the proper officials."

Making a Scriptural Cake

How many of our readers have ever tried to make a Scriptural cake? If the name of a cake has anything to do with its quality, a Scriptural cake should surely be good. For those who have never tried this recipe we publish it herewith:

Four and one-half cups of 1 Kings, 4; 22; one cup of Judges, 5; 25, last clause; two cups of Jeremiah, 6; 30; two cups of 1 Samuel, 30; 13; two cups of Nahum, 3; 12; two cups of Numbers, 17; 8; three tablespoonfuls of 1 Samuel, 14; 25; a pinch of Leviticus, 2; 3; six Jeremiah, 17; 2; one-half cup of Judges, 4; 19, last clause; two teaspoonfuls of Amos, 4:3. Season to taste of 11 Chronicles, 9; 9.

For those who do not wish to take the time to look up the key to this recipe, it reads as follows: Four and one-half cups of fine flour; one cup of butter; two cups of sugar; two cups of raisins; two cups of figs; two cups of almonds; three tablespoonful of honey; a pinch of salt; six eggs; one-half cup of milk; two teaspoonful of yeast powder. Season to taste with spices.

Items of Interest

Ontario will contribute 100,000 lbs. of evaporated apples to the British navy and make a similar contribution to the Belgian relief force. This contribution is valued at \$12,000, and much of it will find its way into the pockets of Ontario apple growers. In addition to this patriotic gift abroad, the Ontario Department of Agriculture proposes to further relieve the apple growers in needy home centres, by donating the sum of \$1,000 to the Salvation Army to be expended in purchasing and gathering apples from Ontario farmers for those in distress in Ontario's large centres.

Lambton Co., Ont., has held its first Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Show.

The purpose of the show is net money making, but the education of the growers towards still more efficient crop production and distribution. District representative G. G. Brambill, Mayor Pastyvoice, of Forest, Dr. A. J. Grant, P. Trolea, Mr. Geo. French, Sarnia, and Mr. G. G. Moneriff, Petrolia, were the pioneers in organizing this show. The show was extended a day longer than at first planned, and the gate receipts for that day donated towards the Belgian Relief Fund.

In a letter to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Prudhomme, secretary of the Belgian Relief Committee, states that there are 150 car loads of clothing and supplies contributed by Canadians for the Belgian refugees which the committee were unable to forward with its former contribution owing to lack of transportation facilities. Arrangements have been made for another steamer sailing this week.



Let's make a Jelly Roll— With FIVE ROSES flour.

Its Strength and Fineness hold your batter together in the long well-greased pan.

Bakes evenly.
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy, porous, yielding.

No holes, nor lumps to *oak* you.
And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and saucy, and you spread the under side with "jell"—

It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.
Roll it gently, carefully.
Not a crack—not a break.

Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yours.
Bake anything, make anything.

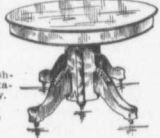
Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.
Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—crinkly fritters—both some real.
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.
Be flourwise.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

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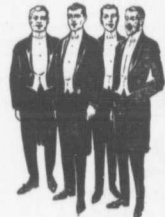
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Rolls up shades. Wood of the rollers. "Improved" requires no string. No sagging or wrinkling.

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More than 70 Quartettes, too



WHEN you rely on the EDISON PHONOGRAPH for your winter's entertainment, you are not confined to Grand Opera Singers or Tango Dancing.

For instance; there are more than seventy Quartette Records; from the frivolous "Great Big Blue Eey Baby," and tender melodies like "Old Black Joe" to the magnificent quartette from "Rigoletto"; Mozart's Twelfth Mass and beautiful sacred hymns as "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Abide With Me."

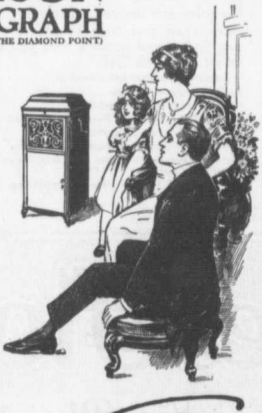
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Then, you'll be able to examine the Edison for yourself—the diamond reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and Cabinets made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the one nearest you and ask for a free demonstration, or write us for complete information today.



152 **Thomas A. Edison**

Planning for Christmas

"Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont. Perhaps it seems amazingly early to be thinking of Christmas, but that really depends on who are planning, for some people make a great deal of time to produce. Those who take the most time and yet represent a minimum amount of work are flowering plants and bulbs. Almost any of our friends would like to get a potted plant for Christmas, and when we add to that the value that comes with our having raised it ourselves, we surely have a most acceptable gift.

It is wise to confine our efforts to some hardy variety of bulb or plant rather than the more delicate. Such flowers as crocuses, tulips, daffodils, Chinese lilies, begonias, geraniums or ferns are hardy varieties. Chinese lilies are very easily grown and make a rapid growth. If started in October or early November they ought to be in bloom by Christmas. The best way to grow them is in a broad dish on a bed of pebbles, which is two or three inches deep and well sc. reach about half way up the bulb. The dish should be in a dark place for a few weeks to aid root growth.

Geraniums, begonias or ferns make ideal gifts as potted plants and do not require a great deal of attention. Such gifts as these that require our personal attention and yet do not entail either much expense or labor, appeal to us as a labor of love and a demonstration of the real Christmas spirit.

Our Greatest Need

Mrs. C. N. McE., Norfolk Co., Ont.

"I WOULD advise country girls not to accept the proposal of any young man until he promises to provide the house with running water and a sanitary kitchen," says Prof. L. H. Bailey. This may seem like a radical measure to obtain necessary conveniences, but it says to Prof. Bailey's advice, "Hear! Hear!"

My own experience has shown me the necessity of a definite understanding before marriage as to the consideration that the household department on the farm is to receive. When we were married we planned to have all conveniences in the house. We had talked it over carefully and found that our ideas coincided. We started out on a run down farm with an equally run down house. We agreed that profit-making improvements must come first, and we started in to improve our land and our stock. We were both agreed that this was the best plan, and for half a dozen years I carried water from a spring situated fully 20 yards from the back door. Of course my husband had insisted that he carry the water; but he was never around when the water was needed. New needs presented themselves in the farm department, and the improvements in the house were put off from time to time. My husband got used to my doing without things, and it seemed that the slightest improvement needed on the farm was more important than my greatest need in the house.

I worried about this, but it took a friend visiting me to bring me right up with a start. "Did you ever make a real good kick against this neglect?" was the way in which she put it. I then saw that I was to blame, not my husband. I had given in too easily. We had a good talk. I showed him wherein he was not treating me justly, or living up to our marriage arrangement. Now we have water works and everything complete. I say to young women have a definite understanding with our husbands and be sure to see to it that that understanding is not violated.



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Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure kerosene light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. One who has believed the "erroneous" problem of rural home lighting, "I could not think of starting with any Aladdin. I have never seen" "A blessing to any household," "it is the acme of perfection," "Better than I dreamed possible," "I mean my light looks like a tall oil dip" etc. etc., pour into our office every day. Good Newspaper Testimonials, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an Aladdin lamp equal to the Aladdin (detail of this Reward Certificate) given in our circular which will be sent you. Would we dare invite such competition with all our other lights if there were any doubt as to the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want you to each benefit to a degree and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we will send a special light. Just drop us a postal and we will send you one FREE. And you can get one FREE. Write the name and your low you can get one FREE.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life had made \$1000 in 10 days. He says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 40 called for." We furnish you with everything you need. We furnish you with a territory plan quick, before territory is taken.

No Money Required

to get territory. All you need is reliable people to sell for you. All you need is reliable people to sell for you. All you need is reliable people to sell for you.

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Show your friends

the Kodak pictures you have made of amusing incidents about home, of the boys and girls at play, indoors or out—flashlights of the interior of the house, of parties or socials—portraits of the family and even pictures of fruit or plants,—in every one of these there is something to re-call—something worth while.

Ask your dealer for booklet "At Home with the Kodak," or free by mail. It tells how to make portraits and interiors. Kodaks and Brownie cameras \$1.50 and up.

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Richards

QUICK NAPTHA

THE

WOMAN'S SOAP

The Makers' Corner

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

A Talk on Boxes

Cheese boxes are an item of expense ever becoming more important. Inferior boxes are an item of trouble to the cheese buyer ever becoming a greater nuisance. Speaking on this vexed subject at the last Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association convention, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, said:

"The most common complaint from export dealers is broken boxes. Half maker's cartloads of cheese that arrive at Montreal have at least a few broken boxes. This loss comes back to the producer.

"Last summer we had very dry weather and the boxes were brittle. The material, too, was inferior. Much of the breakage, however, could have been avoided had the boxes fitted the cheese or the cheese fitted the boxes.

"More breakage still could have been avoided if the cheese had been properly stowed in the cars. Patrons are anxious to get home, and they do not take the particular care in stowing. I have seen patrons leave cheese standing four and five boxes high on the outside tier. No sooner does shunting commence than all of the front boxes are broken. If we cannot have all of the car filled evenly have the front tiers stepped down."

New Package Advocated

Mr. Ruddick is inclined to favor a new style of cheese box and took occasion to advocate his choice of a substitute. "We have come to the point," said he, "where we must substitute another style of package. It was thought at one time that the butter box would be the solution. This box, however, has defects and there are great difficulties in the way of its adoption. I believe we should consider the New Zealand cheese crate (here Mr. Ruddick brought a crate from the side of the platform). I have here a crate which carried two cheeses from New Zealand to London, and it was damaged in the least. These crates seldom are damaged in shipping. You will notice that it is 12-sided and made in two sections for two cheeses. In the factory half the cleats are nailed on the cheeses are put in and then the rest of the cleats nailed on. In testing the cheese the tryer is run between the cleats, making it a more convenient method than is possible with our Canadian crates. Dairymen merchants tell me that Canadian cheeses would not lose anything by giving up the Canadian box."

Speaking of the expense of the New Zealand crates, Mr. Ruddick stated that a firm at Pembroke in the New England had made crates similar to the one he had on the platform at 28 to 29 cents.

The Branding of Butter

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner,

During the past few weeks, cooperative firms in Toronto, doubtless with the best intentions but without authority from the Department of Agriculture, have been sending the following notice to their correspondents in the country:

Important Butter Notice

All butter in packages or wrapped in parchment paper must in future be labelled "Dairy" or "Creamery." This means no butter can be bought or sold in plain wrappers or in unbranded packages. No butter

can be sold or bought under brand of "Separator." The word "Dairy" or "Creamery" must appear on wrapper or package.

Failing to comply with the above Government Act you are liable to a fine of \$10 to \$30 for each offence.

For further information write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and ask for copy of the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, Bulletin No. 42. The information in the above notice is not quite correct.

The regulations made under the authority of the Dairy Industry Act 1914, came into force, on September 1st, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper, the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter," in letters at least one-quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the butter-maker may desire to use. There is nothing in the law or regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter," but no such grade of butter was ever recognized by the law. The Butter Act of 1903 defined only two grades, namely "Dairy" and "Creamery." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Buttermakers may use any form of printing or branding, including the words "Dairy Butter," which is not inconsistent with the definition of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded. Dairy butter in 50-pound boxes must also be branded "Dairy Butter."

The underlying principle of this legislation is protection to the consumer, the honest buttermaker and the honest trader.

I would suggest the following forms as suitable for the printing of dairy butter wrappers:

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

MADE BY

MRS. JOHN DOE,

ROSE BANK FARM, DORVILLE, ONTARIO

Or

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

MADE FROM SEPARATOR CREAM BY

MRS. JOHN DOE,

ROSE BANK FARM, DORVILLE, ONTARIO

In the Glow of a Good Lamp

(Continued from page 3)
ply, rather than envy, the city man with his electric fixtures. I write in the glow of a gasoline lamp. Our lamp gives a clear, white, steady light, which the manufacturers estimate at 200 candle-power. Why should I envy the city man reading by his 16 or 32 candle-power electric bulb? Our reading lamp cost only a few dollars. So far it has never cost us over 10 cents a week for the necessary gasoline, and in summer the cost is negligible. Hence it is cheaper than the old kerosene lamps. My neighbors on either side also have splendid lights that make their living-rooms lovely and bright in the evenings. Their lights are kerosene lamps of a new kind, and they certainly throw off a brilliant light—almost as good as my gasoline light.

There is no reason now for dull evenings on the farm. We enjoy ourselves more than we ever did before. A good strong lamp makes one cheerful. I believe in passing a good thing along, and at this time I have done more than any other modern improvement to make our evenings happy and profitable, we take pleasure in recommending them.

CREAM

We Say Least and Pay Most
MONEY TALKS
Let Ours Talk to You
WRITE NOW

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, Limited

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

ROYAL



YEAST

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pailers, Belling, Ralls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories: We want your cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars.
Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

CREAM

Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.

We need yours—write us (cons supplied).

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.

18 Church St., TORONTO

SWEET CREAM

WANTED

Highest Prices paid throughout the year.

Write for Particulars to

S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.

TORONTO

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest brought out the past summer. Diserving shippers patronize us.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.

519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight, advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.

The DAVIES Co., Ltd.

Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Two sons of Channeled Prince Jos... One from a Pontiac Heifer, the other from a daughter that milked 120 lbs. in one day.

CHAS. E. MOORE, PRON ST'N, Ont.

FOR SALE Two-year-old Jersey Bull... dam of the breed. Write for particulars to T. J. HETHERINGTON, 467 Aylmer Street, Peterboro, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERS

A Grand Young Show Bull, perfect individual from Pride of Orchard Hill, a 27-lb. show cow, sired by King Pontiac Aris Canada; also Yearling sire of the great King Walker, 14 months old dam first prize winner Western Fair.

A & HARDY AVONDALE FARM, BR. SKILLIE, ONT.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Of Cows, due to freshen from 1st to December and some early in a spring. Also 20 Heifers and 20 tire crop of Bull and Heifer Cows of this year's raising. Write to

WM. HIGGINSON, INHERMAN - - - - - ONT.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of show-ring type, combined with producing ability. Blood for sale at all times. Full list of breeders and prices, office and station address on application.

W. E. THOMSON, Secy.-Treasurer R. R. No. 7 - - - - - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

LYNDENWOOD HOLSTEINS

Two young Bulls fit for Service, and four Bull Calves from 6 to 8 months old. These are all from officially tested dams, and winners of dairy tests.

W. J. BAILEY, Hagersville, R.R. No. 4.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGER, VEILD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PIETERTJE HENGERVELD, VEILD DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 2ND.

E. F. OSLER, - - BRONTE, Ont.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

One sired by King Pontiac Aris Canada, another by Prince Hengerveld Pierje, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as junior 2-year-olds have records of over 112 lbs. butter each in 7 days.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

KING SEGIS, KING OF THE PONTIACS, and the GREAT MAY ECHO

I am offering several randoms of these great animals from my High-Lawn herd. They are fine individuals, 4 to 15 months old, and I am pricing them reasonable.

JOSEPH O'REILLY - - - - - ENNISMORE P.O., ONT.

FOR SALE

OF HEAD OF

35 PURE BRED 35 STATE-FRESHIANS

AT

Rosedale Dairy Farm GRIFFIN'S CORNERS

On November 18th, 1914

This is a model young herd with good backing. There has never been a tester on the farm, so what you buy is to your advantage.

Write for a Catalogue any time after Nov. 5th, to

THE ROSEDALE DAIRY FARM

WM. O. FORD, Prop. GRIFFIN'S CORNERS, Ont.

P.S. Griffin's Corners is on Direct C.P.R. line from Toronto, Woodstock and Ingersoll, and farm is situated one half mile north of Griffin's Corners.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 2.—Every announcement will be of little effect on the market, but sensational developments in the last few months have become...

WHEAT The closing of the Dardanelles and consequent shortage of wheat in Europe... RUSSELL'S wheat crop from a market in Western Europe...

Wool With large government orders Western wools are the strongest feature of the market... Oats, C.W. No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 58c; Ontario No. 1, 47c to 48c; corn, 72c to 73c...

MAY AND STRAW Quotations are firm: May, 10c; straw, 10c to 11c; baled straw, 27.50 to 28.

MISCELLANEOUS There has been an advance of 2c in new-landed... Canada is exporting eggs to Great Britain for the first time in 10 years...

DAIRY PRICES Butter has improved during the week, the Montreal report placing the price...

LIVE STOCK There has been some slight improvement on the live stock market this past week, particularly for well finished steers...

HOES continue steady at last week's quotations, 87 1/2 to 88.

BUTTER AND CHEESE Brockville Oct. 29.—220 pounds and 230 white at 14 1/2c.

WATERLOO, N.Y. Oct. 31.—Cheese sales, 3,900 boxes.



THE AYRSHIRE ANNUAL The annual report of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association for this year a little more attractive than any that have...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

HALIBUTTON CO., ONT. KINMOUNT, Oct. 22.—The weather still continues dry with very little frost.

WATERLOO, N.Y. Oct. 31.—Cheese sales, 3,900 boxes.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHILLIWACK is now generally in full bearing and is harvesting the apple crop.

SHIPS NOW The White Star Line's new steamship with the new 24th, from Montreal to New York.

CHRISTMAS The Christmas season is now on and the Christmas tree is being decorated.

GREATER RETURNS

"MAPLE LEAF" CANADA OIL MILLS LTD. contains over 35% CARBO-HYDRATES—purifies the blood, cleans the system, opens the bowels—and keeps it regular.

AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES The leading R.O.P. stock. Features: average test for herd 14 percent butter-fat.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported from Canada. Mail order sale at \$100.00.

Gladden Hill Ayrshires

Two choice Bulls for sale from R.O.P. cow, 10 and 30 months old. Sired by Tom Major Bull, dam sale at \$100.00.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and chosen-bred, they are the best selected for production. THEIR Young Bulls average 14.5 percent butter-fat.

WATERLOO, N.Y. Oct. 31.—Cheese sales, 3,900 boxes. The Holstein Canada have been tested bulls for sale. The Holstein Canada have been tested bulls for sale.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

WATERLOO, Oct. 27—The second annual match of the Waterloo Township Plowing Association was held near Berlin on Oct. 24th, and was a great success. There were 20 entries, and most of the classes were keenly contested. The weather was ideal, and a large crowd of spectators was present, and great interest was taken in the work of the plowmen. Events of this nature tend to keep the boys and girls interested in the work of the farm. So far we had a very pleasant autumn, and work has been rushed. Turnips are now being taken up and orchards are fairly well cleaned out. Boys are selling out a barrel and other winter varieties about \$1.50. Potatoes yielded heavily and sell at .60 to a bag. H. R.

HELMIRA, Oct. 27—Fall is making its annual round and kind farmers busy harvesting corn, roots, apples and potatoes, and doing their fall work. Grain is turning out well; oats a light crop, corn an abundant crop; all housed in silos. Potatoes are an instance crop and prices are very low. Apples also are so plentiful that they are a bother. Mangolds and rutabagas are immense crops. The acreage in fall wheat is somewhat larger than usual, also of rye seeding. Both look well. New clover goes into winter quarters in good shape. Our annual plowing match was held on Saturday, Oct. 17, at so financial and beneficial elements are concerned. Competition was keen and all classes strongly represented. The prizes were good. Our school fair is bound to be a grand success, and will be of vast benefit to the rural schools. Prices of farm commodities are as follows: Hay, \$16; wheat, \$1.65; oats, \$2.00; potatoes, \$26 a bag; apples, 50c. to \$1.50 a barrel; horses, 10c. sale; cows, \$50 to \$100; feeding cattle, 50c. to 70c. Not so many feeders will be put in as usual. Butter, 30c for butter-fat. A. B. R.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.
CHILLIWACK, Oct. 22—Potato digging is now general; farmers are taking advantage of the lovely autumnal weather and are harvesting them in good condition. There is little or no market, although there is considerable of the fall plowing completed. The price of pork is still so low weight. Pastures are getting short and the leaves are falling to cover mother earth in winter.—J. C.

SHIPS NOW RESUME SAILING DATES

The White Star- Dominion Line announces the resumption of sailing, commencing with the "Mevantick" from Liverpool, Oct. 24th, from Montreal Nov. 7th. S.S. "Canada" from Liverpool, Oct. 24th, from Montreal Nov. 14th. S.S. "Levantick" from Liverpool, Nov. 21st from Montreal Nov. 28th, thus giving a weekly service until the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence.

The Christmas sailings are also announced from both Portland, Maine, and New Brunswick. The S.S. "Arabia" sailing from Portland, Dec. 2nd. Halifax, Dec. 3rd.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has just issued the 17th volume of their record book, in which are recorded bulls from No. 15,726 to No. 16,422 and cows, No. 23,361 to No. 27,400. In addition the volume contains a list of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, constitution and by-laws and the minutes and proceedings of the last annual meeting.

\$1,400,000,000

That is the value of Canada's manufactures for one year---in money. But what of their value measured in the comfort, the happiness and the well-being of the whole country?

To produce them gives employment to over six hundred thousand workpeople, whose total wages amount to \$288,000,000 each year.

These workers, with their families and those who benefit by their purchasing power, number nearly one-third the population of Canada ---supported by Canadian manufactures.

How readily it is apparent that the prosperity and happiness of every Canadian---of yourself---depend on the continuous employment of these people---on the consumption of goods "Made in Canada."

Canadian factories support one-third of our population. Are you helping to support Canadian factories?

Employ Our Own Dollars to Employ
Our Own Workmen.

9A



Purebred Registered
**HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

The University of Missouri has a herd of thirty-five purebred registered Holsteins all descended from four cows purchased ten years ago for \$400. Animals have been sold from this herd for breeding purposes to the amount of five times the cost price and the herd now contains more than thirty cows worth at least ten times the cost of the foundation stock. There is an object lesson for any man ambitious to go into dairying on a money-making basis.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets
Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Box 193, Brentwood, Va.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 20 to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon. Write or come and see them.

DR. L. H. HARWOOD, Prop. GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.



LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

I am offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied not asked. Also Sows in pig to a show boat.

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

Buy "Redcliffe" Corrugated Iron---It's British-made
Keep your money in the Empire. Get a vastly better article

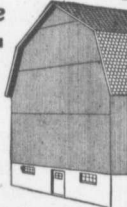
Every Canadian worthy of the name wants to help Canada and the Empire in these strenuous times. One way you farmers can help, and help tremendously, is to buy Canadian and British-made goods. The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, strongly invites your orders for Corrugated Iron on behalf of their famous "Redcliffe" brand---British-made through and through. Mined, smelted, rolled, galvanized and corrugated within the Empire and without an equal in the world for rust-resisting qualities and durability. We are selling it to-day direct to farmers at the following special cut prices:

ORDER NOW 28 Gauge---\$3.60 per 100 square feet
26 Gauge---\$3.80 per 100 square feet **ORDER NOW**

Freight prepaid to any Station in Old Ontario. Terms cash with order. We can also supply Corrugated Ridge Cap, etc., to fit our sheets.

Some farmers have complained in the past that they could not tell which goods were British-made and which were foreign-made. In so far as Corrugated Iron is concerned, there is absolutely no doubt---"Redcliffe" is a British-made as the Old Union Jack itself. It is also totally dependable for uniform fitting, ease of laying, water tightness and rust-resisting durability. You'll never regret buying it. We could sell you Keystone and other foreign-made sheets, but we handle only British-made goods and to should you. Prices now reduced. Send us your order to-day. Our 30 year old reputation is your guarantee.

We gladly help you with economical suggestions for any building you are going to put up. Tell us your problems.



Use "Redcliffe" Corrugated Iron and "Fastlake" Steel Shingles and build a splendid barn.

Metallic Roofing Co.
of Canada, Limited
MANUFACTURERS
Cor. King and Dufferin Sts., Toronto



Warm the Cold Corners

"I DECLARE," said Mrs. Comfort, "I thought no one ever would use that upstairs room. And you couldn't blame them—it certainly was chilly, and there didn't seem to be any way of heating it. Finally I got this Perfection Heater and

now it is as good as an extra room. With a Perfection to keep it warm it is perfectly comfortable." The Perfection can be carried anywhere, where there is need of extra heat. In five minutes it will warm any ordinary room.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is solid, good-looking, easy to clean and rewick, and burns without smoke or odor. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Toronto Quebec Halifax Montreal
St. John Winnipeg Vancouver



SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

was used by hundreds of Ontario farmers in 1913, and again in 1914, with as good results as fertilizers costing \$10 to \$20 per ton more money. We can give you their names. You may have been influenced by the propaganda of the German Government, which has spent huge sums of money in endeavoring to persuade the Canadian farmer that every fertilizer must contain a large percentage of potash if successful results are to be obtained. This is a fallacy, and much of the money that has been spent by the Canadian farmers on Potash has been wasted. Our leading agricultural authorities tell us that our heavy clay soils already contain potash in abundance. Sydney Basic Slag supplies phosphoric acid, the element of fertility lacking to the greatest extent in cultivated soils, and in addition the lime and magnesia it contains liberate and render available for plant growth the crude potash in the soil. Sydney Basic Slag can be used for all crops, but it is specially adapted for application to old, worn-out pastures and poor meadows. To get the best results it ought to be applied in the Fall or early Winter. Within the limits of a short advertisement we cannot tell you all about Basic Slag. Drop us a line and our resident Ontario Sales-agent will give you a call.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

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

Booklet giving full information on application to:

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

Western Canada Offers You 150,000 Free Homesteads

On the lines of the
Canadian Northern Railway



For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.



BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.

OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.

OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00.

OUR OBJECT: To please.

OUR KNACK: To buy one of things that count.

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

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO.,
1 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIUM STANCHION



The standard of stanchions and extensions for a quarter of a century. Dr. Geo. Howard of Wood's Dairymen writes: "I have been very much impressed with the practical stanchions of Warrium stanchions."

Write for booklet and specifications of one of the stanchions and auxiliary articles by this company to Dr. Forrest H. Coon, S. S. A.

Canadian agents listed from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. Made in Canada if you prefer booklet in French or Spanish.

NO DUST NO RUST

BLACK KNIGHT



STOVE POLISH

10¢

FOR A KITCHEN CHEERY AND BRIGHT

THE R. R. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,
HAMILTON, CAN. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Has YOUR BEST COW ever appeared
in print?

Has her RECORD been published?

Many a good cow has been disgraced and her offspring "sold for a song" simply because her ability to produce was never well known.

If you have a **Good One** or **Offspring** from her, why not let your brother dairy farmers know about them in our big

SIXTH ANNUAL

Breeders' and Xmas Number
OF DECEMBER 3rd

Write us to-night about our rates for this issue.

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