

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND

## RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cattle Shows  
are Commis Dec 13

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 25

1913



SCENES SUCH AS THIS WILL BE MISSING ON THOUSANDS OF FARMS THIS YEAR. The last two years have been characterized by unprecedented growth in silo building activity. Single townships number their new silos by the score. Counties number them by the hundred. There's a reason. Silage is proving itself a more desirable feed for live stock than is corn fodder. And just as the superior merits of ensilage become better appreciated will the number of silos increase and stook fields, such as the one here illustrated, become less common. Dairy farmers in particular should welcome the silo; how can we afford not to have one!

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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You should consider the "SIMPLEX" before you purchase your new Cream Separator.

"Simplex" Cream Separators are **Easy Running**. This is a big point to the man or woman who turns the machine. It makes the "Simplex" the only practical large capacity hand cream separator.

**Simplicity** is a leading feature of the "Simplex." Because of its simplicity it can scarcely get out of repair, and will last a lifetime.

The Bowl of the "Simplex" is **Self-Balancing**. It will always run steadily and skim perfectly, even under such handicaps as poor placing and a bowl slightly out of mechanical balance caused by damaging lack of care.

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The new "Simplex" Separators have an **Interchangeable Spindle Point**. Should careless handling cause injury to the "Simplex" Spindle Point, a new point, with worm, at a cost of only \$1.25, can be put on in place of damaged point—thus saving great expense necessary for new bowl and spindle as required in other makes of cream separators.

**Skims Catalogue Capacity** under most adverse conditions. "Simplex" Separators always over-run their rated capacity when given ideal conditions.

Many other points, including the low down supply can, of the "Simplex" are explained in our free illustrated catalogue. **WRITE FOR A COP. OF IT.**

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Use our **DOMINION CLEANSER** in your Dairy and Household.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

### "Somebody Took My Farm and Dairy"

is the substance of a good many letters we are getting us to send forward another copy.

If you are troubled that way give us "his" name and we will send him a subscription blank, and a gentle hint.

RURAL PUBLISHING CO.  
Peterboro, Ont.



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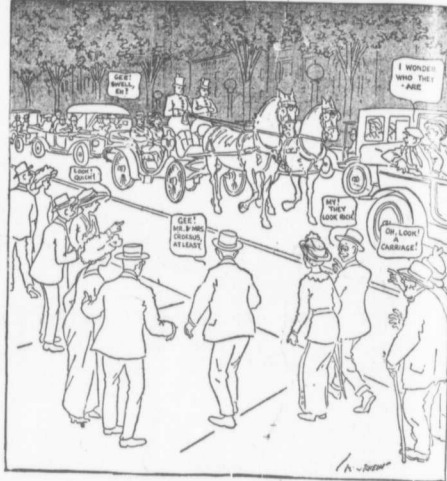
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A Sensation on a Boulevard of the Future

The man who can afford to ride in an automobile now-a-days feels that he is getting up in the world. In the Chicago Tribune the cartoonist, John T. Mc- Outehoun, predicts in drawing a day when it will be the man in the carriage and not the man in the automobile who will attract attention.

### FARMERS ORGANIZE FOR GREATER PROFITS AND HIGHER QUALITY

FARMERS at Chatsworth and adjacent sections of the county of Grey, have set themselves to the task of increasing their profits on many products of their farm by eliminating in large measure the profits of the middleman in Toronto.

With this end in view the Chatsworth Marketing Association has been formed. It is a cooperative marketing association, organized according to a Danish scheme. While it has been running only a month already its profits have been very apparent, in the increased returns to the members, and improvement in the quality of the products.

This association is a non-share company. Members on joining each gave a promissory demand note for one hundred dollars. The notes were deposited in the bank and used as collateral on which the bank agreed to lend money. Each member bound himself to market all his surplus produce, such as butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, potatoes, honey, wool, etc., with the association. No member may withdraw without the consent of the others, but the whole may be dropped on a vote being taken.

Each farmer sends his produce to Mr. J. C. Wilson, who has been appointed manager at Chatsworth. The produce is graded according to quality, and the farmer is paid there. The produce is then shipped to an agent at Toronto, and disposed of at retail stores. The manager at present has paid a commission on his sales, but later it is expected to put him on salary.

#### SUCCESS IN ONE MONTH

As the project has been entirely an experiment, being the only association of its kind in Ontario, if not in Canada, the originators of it have as yet been operating on a small scale, with only 15 members. Now after one month a small dividend has been distributed among the members, the distribution being made according to the amount of business done by each member. This dividend is entirely out of profits, and is in addition to

the payment originally made to the farmers for their produce. The present officers, who were instrumental in organizing the association, are: President, Donald MacDonald; vice president, Alex. MacGregor; secretary, Hugh C. Duff, district representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the County of Grey; manager and treasurer, J. C. Wilson.

The officers are now assured that the undertaking will be a success, and are seeking a larger membership, and are talking of erecting a creamery and canning factory in the spring.

#### IMPROVING THE QUALITY

One of the principal objects of the organization is the raising of the standard of quality of their produce. This has been done already to a certain extent, but greater progress in this direction will be made. Careful instructions concerning the care of the milch cows, the making of butter, the growing and picking of apples and other fruit, and other matters are given to the members. Accordingly it is anticipated that in addition to the quality of all kinds of produce being improved, a large part of what hitherto has been wasted will be conserved. Apples that formerly have fallen and rotted on the ground will be shipped in to the city and will bring in revenue to the producer.

Everything is graded strictly according to quality and sold on that basis. There is to be no such thing as dishonest packing of fruit on the road. Eggs are all candled, and each egg is stamped "Chatsworth" so that the recipient may know where it comes from, and may be assured of the quality.—Toronto Globe.

Many times have I noticed how much cleaner are farms where sheep are kept than are neighboring farms where the "Golden Hoof" is absent. This condition is particularly noticeable on the road sides. J. E. H-witt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

An Address Before the  
Ayr

THIS Ayrshire club have been water since its organization very glad of the opportunity it seems to me it should pose, not so much as a the particular breed been formed as in giving a special opportunity understand what they are. It has been my com- breeders who actually are breeding or what this is true of many a breed of the average man at breeding and yet who any one.

A club such as this one vigorous interest in dairy make for more intelligent intelligence is the first and type in the next place and management in I am satisfied if the po-

with not only the good defects of the various much less of that jumping which to my mind is a pun- in Canada. A man b- a breed, why? Because the breed is capable of. In place the blame where it True, breeds have their should be a judicious choice first requisite toward this of the breed—a cloud sue- one of the best places to go

GOOD AND BAD IN All breeds comprise both among their number. The is only one of a number of has made a splendid contri- dairying, a breed with who been done, but also a breed with which mistakes have b- he fails to appreciate. In- ignorant of the facts, or he fail and the breed. Most become "puffed up" w- truck the other fellow. This and breeders. It only displ- no one has any great rich- wherever there is no reason it be as the admission I am working with the four enthusiasm about the good of them. I do not hesitate to need them to look for cri- bers. Some of you will be a- vers you placed in my posi-

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

## &

### RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 1913

No. 39

#### SOME PLAIN TALK TO BREEDERS OF DAIRY CATTLE

Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que.

An Address Before the Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club Dealing With Points of Much Interest to Ayrshire Men in Particular, and Principles of Interest to Every Breeder of Dairy Cattle

THIS Ayrshire club is something that I have been watching with keen interest since its organization. I am therefore very glad of the opportunity to see it at work. It seems to me it should serve a splendid purpose, not so much as a means of actually boosting the particular breed in whose interests it has been formed as in giving the people of this district a special opportunity to study and better understand what they are working with.

It has been my common observation to find breeders who actually did not know what they were breeding or what they were breeding for. If this is true of any breeder, what must we expect of the average man who makes no pretense at breeding and yet who is as vitally concerned as any one.

A club such as this one cannot fail to stimulate vigorous interest in dairy cattle. It is bound to make for more intelligent handling of them, and it is my firm conviction that a great deal more intelligence is much needed, relative to breed and type in the first place, and relative to breeding and management in the second place.

I am satisfied if the people were more familiar with not only the good qualities but also the defects of the various breeds there would be much less of that jumping and mixing of breeds which to my mind is a curse to live stock breeding in Canada. A man becomes dissatisfied with a breed, why? Because he does not know what the breed is capable of. If he did know he would place the blame where it belongs—on himself. True, breeds have their differences—and there should be a judicious choice in the first place. The first requisite toward this end is a knowledge of the breed—a club such as this one affords one of the best places to get it.

#### GOOD AND BAD IN ALL BREEDS

All breeds comprise both good and bad qualities among their number. The Ayrshire, as you know, is only one of a number of breeds—a breed that has made a splendid contribution to the cause of dairying, a breed with which splendid work has been done, but also a breed with defects and one with which mistakes have been made, and a man who fails to appreciate both sides is either ignorant of the facts, or he is dishonest with himself and the breed. Most of us are too anxious to become "puffed up" with ourselves and to knock the other fellow. This applies to all breeds and breeders. It only displays so much ignorance—no one has any great right to throw stones and moreover there is no reason why he should, unless it be as the admission of personal defect.

I am working with four breeds, and I am full of enthusiasm about the good things in every one of them. I do not hesitate to say as well that I do not need to look for criticism in any one of them. Some of you will be surprised at this, but here you placed in my position, without an axe

to grind, and did you keep an open mind on the subject you would find yourself of the same feeling. I believe a man should exercise care in his choice of breed, but certainly any breed is capable of success.

The question of Ayrshires, however, concerns us most today.

#### THE AYRSHIRE'S PAST

The history and origin of the breed I need not dwell upon. Suffice it to say that it has been in good standing for over 200 years. Its origin is obscure, but one thing seems certain,—it was extremely composite. There should be no reason for quarrel with other breeds, nor other breeds

#### A Note of Appreciation

Brockville, Ont.,

Sept. 4, 1913.

"Farm and Dairy,"

Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sir,—You certainly have got a nice Exhibition Number, and the whole paper reflects VERY GREAT CREDIT on your office—"SPICEY" is the proper word to use in connection with this issue, and we are glad to see that you are keeping right up-to-date in every department, and WE WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D. Derbyshire & Co.

to quarrel with the Ayrshire, because it probably contains them all. It is native to the County of Ayr, Scotland, and therefore accustomed to vigorous climate.

The breed has been kept for business by one of the most, if not the most thrifty people in the world, and not always under the best conditions, a climate frequently very extreme.

The Ayrshire has satisfied the frugal Scotchman and this while he had access to all other breeds. He made mistakes but stood by his cattle and unquestionably they have not disappointed him, for he is not a man who is likely to nurse a false ideal for an indefinite length of time.

#### FADS AND FANCIES

From time to time we have various signboards and fronts made for various breeds. Commercialism is the trading sense and not in the breeding sense is behind this. Such material is usually very misleading and frequently spells more or less ultimate disaster for the breed. Scotland has not been without her examples in this regard. The tight level udders and thick level forms with all that goes with them were carried to the limit in extreme, and became just as hereditary as any other quality.

Luckily the rank and file of the Ayrshire people could not extend far in the fad business but had to rely upon rent-paying cows. Undoubtedly the breed suffered a serious set-back, as any

man visiting Scotland could readily see, but fortunately the business end began to assert itself at the right time, and to day we have a situation of a somewhat different color although I am of the opinion it will take some time for a complete recovery.

#### THE AYRSHIRE IN OTHER LANDS

If we ask ourselves what about the breed outside of Scotland, what testimony is there for the Ayrshire in other countries, what has she done in the hands of other men, certainly she must be acknowledged as one of the most cosmopolitan of breeds.

Ayrshires came to Canada about as early as they went anywhere else, coming here early in the last century with the early settlers. Being admirably adapted to our country, old and new, they well deserve their place and popularity among other breeds. To the United States they soon found their way, going to the New England States. Their progress there was not so rapid, although within the last few years they have been making tremendous headway. Norway, Sweden and Finland have drawn heavily on the Ayrshires in Scotland, some of the best families having been robbed by these countries. South Africa, Australia and New Zealand all have Ayrshires well to the front. China, Japan, and Russia are also great admirers of the breed. All these countries bear splendid testimony to the powers of adaptation, and the cosmopolitan and rent-paying nature of the Ayrshire.

#### RECORD WORK AND WHAT IT MEANS

When we ask ourselves what the Ayrshire has done in the present atmosphere in this country especially, we are apt to look at once for record achievement. We are all very proud of the numerous and phenomenal records that have been made by the various breeds, and in this regard I think the Ayrshire should have more to her credit. The fault is not with the breed but with her breeders, in that national record work has not been made more of.

At the same time, I am fast coming to the conclusion that the record business is becoming, under some conditions at any rate, something of a fad. To my mind many breeders have already gone quite to the extreme and it has lost its tale. Certainly I think a cow's work should be recorded, and that officially if possible, but the all too-common practice of working a cow, frequently immature, to her utmost performance in a given time is a mistake.

#### SHORT RECORDS QUESTIONED

It serves to demonstrate her possibilities under high pressure for a short length of time just as such performance has done for the Standard-bred horse, but it serves to exhaust her vitality, check her growth, and weaken her progeny, and it will do for her, her breed, and her breeders, insofar as progressive breeding goes, just what the craze for speed in the Standard-bred horse has done for him.

There is not a doubt in my mind but that this result has already been accomplished in herd after herd. I don't think the Ayrshire breed has suffered, as much as some other breeds, but there is a temptation at the present time, not so much to

make good full normal records, but to do something phenomenal and traie on it. Make as good a record as you can, but don't sacrifice the cow and your own interests in doing it.

#### DISAPPOINTING RECORD MAKERS

Last week I visited a number of farms with reputations and where I expected to see something. The owners in case after case pointed with pride to cows and heifers with such and such records, all big, and official. In many cases I would not have bought the cow at any price, record or no record, but I could not help but feel had I been compelled to buy these cows I should have much preferred them without their record experience.

The scales and the test are not to be denied their place of first importance, but the man whose ambition runs only to them and who blindly adheres to their evidence is not necessarily a progressive breeder or dairy man. I would urge every man to make the most out of his herd, and do it in a business way by keeping records, but I would emphasize at the same time that his business is not a temporary one.

Certainly Ayrshires are not without records, and they have already demonstrated that phenomenal work is quite possible with them. The last report of official yearly records bears splendid testimony to the business capabilities of the breed. It is gratifying to note as well that Ayrshire men are now realizing and appreciating the value of an authentic report from the Government officials at Ottawa for the performance of their breed. This is sound practice and we can't have too much of it.

#### RATIONAL BREEDING MOST PROFITABLE

Occasionally men make money out of trading and speculating in pure bred cattle, but in nine times out of 10 the man who is making returns for his labor and capital is the man who is breeding in a quiet, rational and sensible way, measuring his cows honestly under normal conditions, working them well but carefully and within their maximum capacity.

My own advice is to have a herd of Ayrshire cows that will average 10,000 lbs. of good milk yearly and to do this under normal conditions, and if every Ayrshire breeder could reach this stage I would vouch for the future of Ayrshires.

#### WOMEN DEFECTS—THEIR IMPORTANCE

We never fail to come in touch with the merits of various breeds. For instance your worthy secretary has just issued a pamphlet proclaiming the excellences of the Ayrshire. I don't say that this is not quite the proper thing, so long as he does not become too extravagant in his claims, but as breeders it will pay us not to forget that the breed, like all breeds has its defects and it is our business to know these. The young breeder is likely to know less about this side of the case than the other, and a man who will frankly admit them and strive honestly to steer himself and the other follow clear of them is the best friend the breed can have. In actual type the Ayrshire men will do well to emphasize a little more size. Choice of type will do something in this regard, but full development will do much more.

Here again I must emphasize my idea with which some of you are already familiar. Feed better and don't breed too early. The Ayrshire in Eastern Ontario and Quebec has suffered seriously in the average man's hands through too early breeding.

#### ATTRACTIVENESS A CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The Ayrshire claims much in attractiveness. Character, beauty and refinement in a high degree characterize the breed. This feature is dear to the heart of every Ayrshire man, myself among the number. I think we must admit, however, that too often we are carried too far by it. It makes our standard very difficult to fix and agree upon if we let it interfere with business.

(Continued on page 10)

## Farm Labor in Ontario

Chas. C. Nizon, Brant Co., Ont.

How would you like to tackle the work on an average fair-sized Ontario farm with one or eight-bodied son, 14 years of age, and a little gaffer on an English boy like this chap as shown in the illustration? One of the weediest, poor looking farms I have seen in a long while was the farm in Durham County, Ont., where this photo was snapped a while ago. The farmer himself had



#### The Only "Hired Help" Available

The farmer whose "help" troubles are described in the adjoining article, was attempting to run a fair-sized farm with a 14-year-old son and this little English chap. Isn't this enough to discourage any man?

seen his most active days. His son was a mere strapping, and, though active and keen, was physically quite unequal to hard continuous manual work, such as is required on any general farm to keep it in good shape and prosperous. Although barely big enough to control the heavy machine he was driving the binder. His father and the wee little man, here shown, were shocking up or stoking the grain.

Do you wonder that under those conditions of labor the farm was alive with thistles, that crops were poor, and everything about the place was far from being as attractive as it might have been? And yet these same conditions of labor supply are to be seen on many an Ontario farm to-day!

#### THE SILVER LINING

Dark as the cloud has been the situation is not without hope.—the silver lining has appeared. Ontario farmers have come to see that the situation is, partly at least, of their own making. They have been wont to hire their labor for eight months or a part only of the year. Then when the harvest was over the men, cut adrift, flocked into the towns and cities where they took on steady jobs and were most naturally forever lost to farm life as a hired laborer again.

Now our better Ontario farmers hire their men by the year. They furnish comfortable houses or cottages for their men, and employ married men. The farm work is so planned and added to by stock raising and dairying that the men can be given profitable employment all the year round and their services thus be retained on the farm.

#### RECOGNIZE MEN AS HUMAN

As our farmers come to recognize that hired men are human, even as they themselves are; that they crave and will have the good things of life, including something in the way of social intercourse; that they must eat even though they work not the whole year through; that a married man cannot so well pick up and leave,—like a single man,—at any old time as suits his fancy; and that it is not so much a matter of

how much the hired man must be paid as how much one can make out of his labor,—then may we expect the farm labor problem in Ontario to largely solve itself.

There is no farm labor problem with many of our best Ontario farmers because they have given thought to and have taken action on these things since years ago. They have good homes for their hired men, who are married and live by themselves, and are glad to work on a good farm and have many advantages they could not possibly have were they living in the cities with their families.

#### The Kind of Corn to Select

It seems natural for everyone to like to select large ears of corn. It is, of course, more desirable to grow large corn than small corn, but the desire to get large corn has resulted in much loss due to the failure of such corn to mature. Really the first consideration that should be given to an ear of corn that is selected for seed is whether or not it is likely to mature in the locality in which it is to be grown. If it will not mature, it has no value for seed.

The fact that corn has matured in the neighborhood, while a desirable fact, is not sufficient assurance that it will mature every year, because the seasons vary greatly in their test on the quality of early maturity in corn. During favorable years the plants with the later maturing qualities are likely to develop and produce the largest and best ears. Deferring selection until all of the corn is ripe results usually in the selection of the later maturing ears, because they are larger and better. On this account, Agricultural Colleges urge the selection of corn as represented by the expected first killing frost. Corn selected at this time one year may reasonably be expected to mature at that time the following year. Likewise, corn that has matured 10 or 20 days later than this time, because of unfavorable conditions, is likely to be caught by frost the following year 10 or 20 days before it is mature.

The determining factor in the yield of a good variety of corn is not the size of the ear, but



#### A Partial Solution of the Problem

The farm help question would present fewer difficulties in its solution were conditions in the country more desirable for laboring men. For instance, housing as comfortable as is usually poor. A great inducement is held out to the married man in search of employment rather the strength of the whole plant and the percentage of stand secured. Three eight-ounce ears of corn a hill in corn planted three feet eight inches each way will yield 67 bushels of corn an acre, which is twice the average yield of corn in the best corn states.

Selection of corn at about the time of the expected first killing frost is the best advice that the best corn-breeders can give. Two or three times as much corn should be selected as is needed. Then the following spring a careful re-selection may be made.

Cheap money may be a great thing for the farmer. Organization for marketing may be a greater thing. But I doubt if either or both will put in my pocket as much as the protective tariff takes out.—J. B., Oxford Co., Ont.

#### Has City Attitude

By Dr. J.

Perhaps the most serious life which, since the consequent development of commercial agriculture has been general the subordination of agriculture to the head and feet to a position in which the most unthinking men in some cases bordering the modern conditions of agriculture has been largely lost in human affairs, is many different ways.

Among these may be the constant and ever broad cityward, as showing preponderance over rural population; at the farmer's son to a culture for commercial for one or other of the higher professions and attitude unwarrantably many city dwellers to country cousins. Even in eastern provinces, where there is and will always be the leading industry, our urban communities lack of proper perspective regard.

This is shown by the build up and development through artificial means, higher centres of population apparent regard to the welfare or the tillers of the soil in the tributary to these centres, of necessity depend on the

In the busy-burly of the world would appear to be a something, without him and of commerce would not result, while, if farming operations were suspended for but one special and industrial field it is best not to think of the scalled giants of finance.

#### Mr. Gridale's Da

B. H. C. B., Peter

"Last year, at the Centre, sold \$12,000 worth of direct of 60 dairy cows," said address delivered before an association in Peterboro.

These products are valued

prices, and not at the

ly received."

Mr. Gridale then outline

of our dairy herds and get

the first place," he said, "y

with any dairy breed. No

ary that it be pure bred,

would be better. In fact,

who are intending to go in,

would say, go at it gradually

have been due to too much

pure bred stock that was not

#### THE SAFEST

"Get a good pure bred firm requires your pure bred firm degree of an animal is not considered. The animal n

Also address delivered by J. Superintendent of Agriculture, Ontario Pacific Railway, before the Association of the Western Canadian Provinces, Alta., August 5th, 1913.

**The City Attitude Towards Agriculture\***

By Dr. J. G. Rutherford

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the new life which, since the discovery of steam power and the consequent continual and cumulative development of commercial and industrial activity, has become general throughout the world, is the subordination of agriculture from its proper place as the head and front of all human activity to a position in which it is regarded, at least by most unthinking men, with a careless toleration, in some cases bordering on contempt. That, under modern conditions in civilized countries, the masses have largely lost sight of the importance of agriculture as the primal factor in human affairs, is evidenced in many different ways.

Among these may be mentioned the constant and ever-increasing trend citywards, as shown by the growing preponderance of urban over rural population; the tendency of the farmer's son to abandon agriculture for commercial pursuits or for one or other of the so-called higher professions and the superior attitude unwarrantably assumed by many city dwellers towards their country cousins. Even in the great western provinces, where agriculture is and will always continue to be, the leading industry, we find in our urban communities a woeful lack of proper perspective in this regard.

This is shown by the tendency to build up and develop, largely through artificial means, cities and other centres of population without any apparent regard or consideration for the welfare or interests of the tillers of the soil in the territory tributary to these centres, and on which they must necessarily depend for their future maintenance. In the hurly-burly of present-day life, the farmer would appear to be a scarcely considered factor, though, without him and his produce, the wheels of commerce would not revolve for a single day, while, if farming operations throughout the world were suspended for but one week, our whole commercial and industrial fabric would fall to pieces, and it is best not to think what would happen to the so-called giants of finance.

**Mr. Grisdale's Dairy Experience**

B. H. C. B., Peterboro Co., Ont.

"Last year, at the Central Experimental Farm, we sold \$12,000 worth of dairy products from our herd of 60 dairy cows," said Mr. Grisdale in an address delivered before our County Cow-Testing Association in Peterboro. "Moreover," said he, "these products are valued at the average Canadian prices, and not at the prices which we actually received."

Mr. Grisdale then outlined how we could build up our dairy herds and get similar results. "In the first place," he said, "you can make a success with any dairy breed. Nor is it entirely necessary that it be pure bred, although pure breeds would do better. In fact, if there are any here who are intending to go in for pure bred stock I could say, go at it gradually. Some big failures have been due to too much money being put in pure bred stock that was not properly cared for.

**THE SAFEST START**

"Get a good pure bred bull to start with and acquire your pure bred females gradually. The pedigree of an animal is not the only thing to be considered. The animal must be a good in-

\*An address delivered by J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Canadian Pacific Railway, before the 7th Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, Cambridge, Alta., August 6th, 1912.

dividual. This is especially true of the bull, for the bull is half the herd."

Mr. Grisdale then told us some of his own experiences in the 15 years in which he had been operating his own farm. Over 15 years ago he bought 25 grade cows at \$25 a piece and a good pure bred bull of a heavy milking strain.

"The first year," he said, "the herd averaged 2,500 pounds of milk each. After 12 years the progeny from these same cows averaged 9,000 lbs. of milk in a year. Two years ago I sold out my entire herd at an average price of \$90. In 15 years the value of my herd had more than trebled, because of the influence of the bull."



**An Exhibit of Special Interest to Every Sheep Breeder and Wool Dealer**

In the wool exhibit of the Dominion Live Stock Branch at the Toronto Exhibition British wools of every breed raised there and many foreign wools. Partially manufactured products were also shown. Of special interest to breeders were the model sheep barn and dipping vat. Authorities state that this exhibit contained the best collection of wools ever gotten together in America.

A neighbor of his, so Mr. Grisdale told us, also used that bull. Before that time he was farming at a loss. To-day, he has a good producing herd and is doing well.

**Sore Eyes of Cattle**

By C. C. Lipp

Infectious sore eyes of cattle most frequently makes its appearance during the summer months although it may occasionally appear at other times. The germs may be introduced into a herd by the purchase of an animal suffering with the disease, but it is undoubtedly spread in other ways as it sometimes appears suddenly and without any known means of entrance to the premises.

As this disease is infectious, it spreads from one animal to another, and sometimes runs through an entire herd. Its duration in one animal is from one to two weeks, usually about 10 days, after which it has run its course and disappears. Although total blindness may result, the sight is not usually permanently impaired. Very often but one eye is affected, the other eye, if affected at all, shows the symptoms from several days to a week later.

The first symptom is a profuse flow of tears. Then the eye becomes very sensitive to light, and is kept constantly closed. Later the eyelids swell, and the discharge shows distinct traces of pus or matter. About the same time a white speck appears on the surface of the eyeball. This speck gradually enlarges and may cover the entire front of the eye, causing temporary blindness.

Treatment is simple and easily applied. When begun in time recovery is hastened, and further spread of the disease is prevented. It is always best to confine the animals in a comfortable but well darkened stall. Feed sparingly

(Continued on page 10)

**Overhead Charges in Farming**

John McCullough, Perth Co., Ont.

There is a general impression among city people or even town and village people that farming is immensely profitable. My own small list of acquaintances numbers several keen business men, strong in their own line, who can sit down and figure out an immense profit from a 100-acre farm and not even need to re-sharpen their lead pencil.

I believe that this illusion as to the profitability of farming accounts in a large measure for the lack of sympathy on the part of city people towards their country brethren. They believe that the latter are getting rich at their expense.

Here is a sample:

A business man in a nearby town has a small flock of six hens kept in his back yard. With a care that we farmers might well copy he has kept careful account of all the feed bought for those six hens and the value of the eggs that they lay. From year to year they yield him an average net profit of \$2 a hen.

"If I were you I would get right into hens," he advised me when I was in his store three or four years ago. "Why look here. I get \$2 a head profit from my hens. One thousand hens should yield \$2,000 net profit. A 100-acre farm should easily support several times that number. You could double, treble and multiply your income with poultry."

That man has been talking poultry farming ever since. Fortunately for him he has never been able to get his business in such shape that he could come out and demonstrate to the rest of us farmers just how little we know about our business.

Had he tried the experiment he might have found a few expenses on which he did not calculate. For instance, in figuring his \$2 profit it never occurs to him that his own labor in looking after the six hens is worth anything, although he is very careful in figuring the labor required in his business. He does not calculate that the scraps from the table that provide for half the food for his small flock and for which he does not charge them anything, would not go very far among 1,000. In fact, when he figures on his poultry operations, he entirely forgets the overhead charges, the importance of which he fully realizes in the grocery business.

WHEN A BANKER WENT WRONG

Another man, this time a banker, objected very strongly recently when I charged him \$14 a ton for a load of hay delivered at his barn.

"At the price you have charged me," he remarked, "farming must be just about the most profitable business going. How many tons of timothy did you have to the acre this year?"

I answered that as a usual thing I didn't grow timothy, but that this year the small plot that I had went three tons to the acre.

"Then the returns from one acre," he calculated, "are \$42. You can buy all kinds of good land around here for \$80 an acre or even less. That means that you have over 50 per cent of your investment."

I would like to see that banker try farming. He might find that there are a few overhead charges such as preparing the land, buying and sowing the seed, fertilizing, harvesting the crop and delivering it to the consumer.

It strikes me that "Educate the city man" is a slogan as much needed as the old, moss-covered one of "Educate the farmer." What do you think my farmer brethren? Haven't we just cause to start a much needed campaign for urban education?

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS ARE SUCCESSFUL COOPERATORS

B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

THAT Nova Scotia can produce apples second to none was proved long ago. It has been left to more recent years for her to blaze the way to advanced marketing methods. To her has fallen the honor of having the first Central Selling Agency in Canada for the purpose of handling the fruit of a large number of cooperative associations.

While the advancement of cooperative selling has been rapid, the movement was at first slow to take hold. By far the larger portion of Nova Scotia fruit is marketed in the Old Country. Fruit houses and commission men on the other side then had their agents all through the Annapolis Valley and had a well-organized buying force. The benefits of organization, however, accrued largely to the buyers.

In the face of the organized opposition that agents and buyers were able to put up, it was no easy proposition to successfully launch a cooperative association. The system of consigning shipments to commission men was most unsatisfactory to the growers. No definite idea of the returns that would be realized could be formed. The ways in which the shipper was relieved of his money were legion. After freight, dockage, insurance, town dues, cartage, commission and "our charges" had been deducted, the actual returns were often exceedingly meagre.

BEGINNING OF COOPERATION

"Necessity is the mother of opportunity." Chafing under existing conditions, attempts to organize for cooperative purposes were made as early as 1902. It was not until five years later, however, that organization was successfully accomplished. In 1907 the Berwick Fruit Company was organized with an authorized capital of \$10,000. Success accompanied it from the start. A warehouse was built, to which the members brought their fruit and had it packed and sold the first season, 2,000 barrels were handled. In three years this number was trebled.

The decided advantages to be derived from such organization were soon recognized by the fruit growers in the Valley. A concern having 6,000 barrels or more of uniformly packed fruit to offer, can certainly influence the market to a greater extent than a number of unorganized growers who produce the same quantity of fruit. Once the ball had been started a-rolling the advancement of the movement was rapid. To the number of cooperative associations exceeds 30.

It was apparent, however, that the maximum benefits of cooperation were not being realized. In a sense, the change was only one of degree. Formerly, each grower was a separate and independent unit; now, the cooperative associations were the units. The expense incident to the selling of the fruit was still comparatively high. Each association required a separate selling force to handle its output. Naturally, the question arose: Why not one unit?

This last idea took concrete form in 1911. Representatives of over 20 associations got together and decided to try the central selling plan for one year. No cast iron rule was formulated. The affiliated associations could sell independently of the Central if they so wished. The only obligation was a charge of \$5 from each association and a small percentage for handling the fruit. S. C. Parker, John Donaldson and J. N. Clute were appointed as an executive, and S. B. Chute, general manager.

A LARGE CROP TO HANDLE

The large crop of 1911 was enough to tax the selling ingenuity of any

body of men. That year the Central sold 109,000 barrels for the company. The disposal of the remaining 100,000 barrels was a matter. An agent was sent to the Canadian West and others 18,000 barrels were obtained. Later in the season the company became so great that the company was unable to cope with the situation. The Central came to the rescue and saved the day. Additional growers were chartered and the situation was relieved.

AN ENTIRE SUCCESS

The success that attended this fruit sale was so marked that all concerned were in favor of permanent organization. In the meantime the Provincial Government had passed an act designed to make more feasible the formation of cooperative societies. In 1912, 22 companies became affiliated in the Central organization, the company being incorporated as the United Fruit Companies Ltd. with an authorized capital of \$50,000.

Each company subscribed 20 per cent of its capital stock. The Central retains complete control of the fruit and all returns are pooled.

Today, 32 companies do business through the Central, which handles two-thirds of the apple crop of the province. It controls over 300,000 barrels, capable of holding over 400,000 barrels. Evaporators have been built for the disposing of culls. No attention has been given to selling only. Fertilizers, spraying materials and supplies are purchased for the 125 members. Last year thousands of dollars were saved to the members as the purchase of fertilizers alone.

LOW OPERATING COSTS

In the actual cost of placing the fruit on the market a record has been attained. An expense account of \$12,000 for the handling of 400,000 barrels of apples is out of a comparison with the record of an similar organization on this continent.

Nova Scotians may well feel proud of this achievement. As Mr. J. H. Donaldson, the President, says at the annual meeting, "What other countries and other organizations has taken years of work and thought to accomplish, has been done in one year by the fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley."

The Farm Tool Chest

H. B. White, Agricultural Engineer

Pleasure and profit meet in the farm tool chest. The good workman takes a just pride in bright, well kept tools. They cut down repair bills. They save and cost less. They are a sending for a carpenter. They are especially needed at this time of the year in repairing buildings for the winter.

The exact tools to be provided vary with the nature of the work to be done, the size of the farm and the means and personal tastes of the farmer. Every farmer should have at least the following tools:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| Hammer.   | Chisels, Mast & Rip saw. |
| Jack plane.   | Mallet.                  |
| Hand saw.   | Draw knife.              |
| Screw driver.   | Screw driver.            |
| Ratchet brace.  | Rule.                    |
| Expansive bit.  | Marking gauge.           |
| Bits, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1.   | Wood rasp.               |
| and 3/4 in.   | and 3/4 in.              |
| Buy good tools. A material even at a little lower first cost, is not mean economy here. Have a place for every tool and every tool in its place. It does not matter how long a bit of money if tools are carelessly thrown about by children or hired help. |                          |

NEW 1914 PRICES

Effective August 1, 1913

- Model T Runabout - - \$600
- Model T Touring Car - 650
- Model T Town Car - - 900

With Full Equipment, f. o. b. Walkerville

Ford Motor Company

of Canada, Limited  
Ford, Ontario

Looks Like Home"

A pretty little home always seems more home-like than an ordinary house—and it need not cost more. We can show you how to build a cosy, attractive home (not a sectional, portable house), designed by clever architects, without a cent of expense to you for designs. And at a price fully 30% less than building in the ordinary way.

The plan is so simple that it is no wonder hundreds of homes are now being erected the Sovereign way. We apply the modern skyscraper construction idea to house-building. All expensive finishing is done at our mills by time-saving machinery. The material is cut to exact lengths to fit into place. Everything needed to complete the house is supplied by us, even things except the masonry.

With a little inexpensive assistance anyone can erect a beautiful home, warm and substantial, on the modern plan.

SOVEREIGN  
Readi-cut  
Not Portable  
HOMES

4 rooms, \$385.00.

YOU should have a copy of our Catalogue showing photographs of a great variety of homes built on the Sovereign plan, and full information, prices—everything to help you in choosing a home you will be proud of.

Sovereign Construction Co. LIMITED  
1314 C.P.S. Building, TORONTO



Denver, five rooms, \$780.

FARM MANA

Storing Seed

The main consideration in storing seed corn, for the first at least, is good circulation. The corn may be stored in any way, but it should be stored in a well-ventilated place. The best method is to store it in a well-ventilated place. The best method is to store it in a well-ventilated place.

A seed corn tree is one of the best methods of storing seed corn, for the first at least, is good circulation. The corn may be stored in any way, but it should be stored in a well-ventilated place.

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### FARM MANAGEMENT

#### Storing Seed Corn

The main consideration in storing seed corn, for the first two months at least, is good circulation of air so that the corn may become thoroughly dry as soon as possible. Hanging ears by the single or double string in a well ventilated place is a very satisfactory means for curing seed corn. Likewise, hanging the ears on a seed corn tree is a good method.

A seed corn tree is made by nailing a plank on one end of a fence post so it will stand erect, then driving into the post eight- or ten-penny finishing nails just far enough apart so that the ears of corn jabbed but not through the plank will not touch each other. This allows excellent circulation of air. By making a hole through a common tin pan and slip-

grates the pieces of stalk, thus making a more thorough mixture than does the elevator method.

If the corn is cut very green it is sometimes advisable to allow it to remain in the field for a few hours or even for a day before filling, but if the corn is in the glazing stage it had better be put into the silo as soon as it is cut in the field.

The fact that corn has been slightly frosted before being cut does not in any way affect its feeding value. It will of course affect the tonnage, but no considerable loss need be anticipated due to frosting. In fact I have seen corn cut for the silo with leaves frozen and white, but which made first class ensilage.

J. H. G.

#### A White Wash Wrinkle

"For brightening and sweetening the stable I don't know anything better than the good old fashioned whitewash," said a Peterboro Co. farmer while discussing with an



An Evidence of One Man's Pluck and Perseverance

This is the new barn on the farm of B. T. Henderson, Elgin Co., Ont. Mr. Henderson was burned out in the spring of 1911, not a building being left standing. His new barn, here illustrated, cost \$12,727, has a concrete floor, swing standing stone improved ceiling \$120. It will be noted that the high wind of last spring carved in the upper portion of the silo.

ing it over the post so it will come custom size up about one foot from the floor, will protect the seed corn very nicely from mice.

One of the best places for storing corn is an attic over a kitchen, especially if the attic is provided with a couple of windows, so that good air circulation may be secured. The heat from the stove helps to circulate the air and helps dry out the corn. Further, it helps to keep the corn from freezing later in the fall.

Corn that is thoroughly dry is not injured by freezing, but it is very difficult to get corn thoroughly dry, and it is better to protect it from freezing if possible. The basement in which a furnace is used is also a good place for storing seed corn. After the weather gets a little cool and a fire is started; but earlier in the season, when there is no fire, seed corn will be better hung up in a shed or other open building, unless the basement is unusually well ventilated.

#### Silo Filling Queries

Which is the best way to put corn into silos, by elevator or blower? It is better to blow the corn to the top of the silo in the short time after harvest, before the line and putting in silo, or is it better to haul it in directly as cut? If it is blown long should it remain out in the sun or does it hurt it? J. D. L. Equally satisfactory results may be secured whether corn is put into silos by means of the elevator or blower, provided always that it is put into very short lengths. The blower usually makes a better mixture inasmuch as it rips the kernels from the ears and disinte-

editor of Farm and Dairy some points in his stable management. "It is cheap and effective. Not half enough of it is used throughout the country. I use lots of it, — in the stable, in the hog pens and in the hen house."

"How do I make it? Well, every second person who uses whitewash has some little wrinkle of his own for making it, but I'll give you mine. To a bushel of 'live' lime I add half a bushel or more of salt. Then I add just enough water to make a thin paste. I allow this to stand in an month or two. In fact I always plan to have some of this 'mother' on hand. When I want to do a bit of whitewashing I simply take some of this paste and dilute it. This makes a whitewash that will 'hang on' longer than the ordinary lime wash. Live lime gives better results than lime which has become air slaked."

"What do you prefer as a disinfectant about the stables?" we asked. "The same old whitewash," was a reply. "I just add five per cent carbolic acid. The acid makes the whitewash a little yellow in appearance but that is only a minor point. Whitewash will 'cover a multitude of sins.'"

Owing to a typographical error, A. E. Hulst, Norwich, Ont., was credited with winning only 15 first prizes in the Holstein classes at Toronto in addition to the three championships and the two grand championships. When it should have been 15 first prizes in addition to championships.

Please send old address when requesting a change of address on Farm and Dairy.

## How To Paint for Less Money

The cheapest paint for you to use is the paint that takes the least quantity for the job, even though it costs more per gallon. For just so certain as this paint will cover a greater surface than a lower priced paint, so it will also wear better and give more satisfaction.

ONE QUART OF MARTIN SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT WILL COVER 112 1/2 SQ. FEET TWO COATS

ONE QUART OF HAND MIXED - LEAD & OIL PAINT WILL COVER 76 SQ FEET - 2 COATS -

Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paint is absolutely the cheapest paint to use because less paint is required to do the job.

In fact, it's an extravagance to use cheaper or hand mixed paint for they not only take more for the job IT PAYS TO USE but do not wear as well.



"The Paint For Wear and Weather"

There is a dealer in your neighborhood who carries the complete line of Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes. Write for his name and a "Farmer's Color Set", which will assist you in choosing just the right Paint and Colors for your every requirement. This set is free for the asking. Write for it today.

### Martin-Senour Co., Limited

295 MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

### It is Most Desirable

that you say, "I saw your adv. in Farm and Dairy." Do this when you write ad-vertorers and take full advantage of Our Absolute Guarantee!

\$700 in Cash Prizes can be won with a load of 15 Steers

### AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

SATURDAY AND MONDAY, DEC. 6-8, 1913

THERE ARE OTHER LIBERAL PRIZES OFFERED

ENTRIES CLOSE, NOVEMBER 25th, 1913

For all information address  
C. F. TOPPING, Secretary  
Union Stock Yards, TORONTO  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Robert Miller J. H. Ashcraft, Jr. J. W. Wheaton Martin Gardhouse





CULTURE

POULTRY YARD

Preparation for Winter  
Anas Hovves, York Co., Ont.

If my observations serve me right I should say that not one farmer's flock in five is properly supplied with green feed, particularly on the farms where green feed can be had so cheaply and so abundantly. Green feed of some kind is necessary to the health of the birds. Many of them do not make the best winter of their kind of food and according to the tests conducted at Guelph, birds in whose ration green feed has been lacking during the winter, do not produce as high a percentage of fertile eggs as do birds plentifully supplied with food of a succulent nature.

A few of the commonly grown farm crops that may be used for green feed are, mangels, turnips and cabbage. I favor the latter. Now is the time to lay by a store of these feeds for the winter.

Charcoal is something like green feed. We do not prize it so much for its nutritive value as for its value as a condiment and an inducement to fertile egg production. Charcoal can be purchased quite cheaply in commercial forms. It can be manufactured even more cheaply by starting a fire of old boards, corn cobs, etc., and then smothering with wet hay or straw. This is the way in which I prepare my charcoal. I always have it where the hens can get at it.

The dust bath is another essential to hen comfort in winter. We can not get rid of the snow in the yard, so I can be had by the barrel-full on any country road just now. I have already put up a couple of barrels for my small flock.

My suggestion that their poultry houses this fall, is along the line of some improvements I made myself two years ago. I took out the double glass windows in the front, boarded up a portion of the top of the window and left an open space two and one-half feet wide, the full length of the house. I took precautions to see that every crack was thoroughly covered on the sides, back, eaves and roof. This gives a house that is not draughty, but is nevertheless light, airy and dry.

Most of the hen houses that are renovated around here in the fall are packed up with earth, the wire netting that has been on the front during the summer substituted with double glass shades and every effort made to get warmth even at the expense of good ventilation. The efficiency of an open front house is too well proved to be longer questioned.

What Disease is This?

During the past winter and summer we have lost a large number of hens from a large flock. The incapacity of your legs naturally caused the first symptom. Gradually the legs became entirely useless. Occasionally both legs are affected, and sometimes the toes are affected. It attacks the feet of the legs around in this manner—death follows. It attacks the feet of the smaller flocks as well as some of the smaller ones. The hens are well housed, and we have no doubt of the cause. Would you kindly advise us? Kindly give drink containing diarrhoea in turkeys.—D. P. E. Co., Ont.

Replying to the enclosed questions would say that some of the symptoms described by your correspondent would indicate that the birds have tuberculosis, although I could not be sure of this without seeing them. It would be more satisfactory if one or two of the sick birds were shipped to the Bacteriological Dept., of the College here where an examination could

be made and a report given. Do not ship the birds so that they will arrive here on Saturday or Sunday. A post-mortem and the way of treating until the disease is checked I would suggest that lime be used freely under the roosts, etc.

The method of preventing diarrhoea in turkeys is to use a teaspoonful of Muriatic Acid in a gallon of drinking water. Also feed the small curds dried off with middlings.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Reuse Water Glass

By H. M. West

Water glass may be used in the preservation of eggs more than one year if properly handled. It loses its value if exposed too long to a free circulation of air, which contains carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide causes the appearance of a decided milkiness in the water glass, then a thick, heavy sediment settles around the eggs until it becomes difficult to remove them without some breakage. When this deposit is completed, only a no value of soda is left, which is a satisfactory method of keeping water glass fresh so that it may be used year after year is the exclusion of air by means of covers that fit tightly or are sealed with paraffin.

Jars may be sealed with paraffin by winding paper around the top, leaving the upper edge to extend a little above the cover. The paper may be held in place by means of a cord or rubber band, while melted paraffin is poured into the groove between the paper and the edge of the cover. It is often convenient to put the eggs in small vessels which do not have to stand open to the air very long until all the eggs in them have been used, then they may be resealed and the water glass poured into bottles and corked up until time to store eggs again.

If sealed vessels cannot be used, the deterioration of the water glass will be slower in a well ventilated room than in a cellar, where the air contains more carbon dioxide.

Alfalfa as a Poultry Food

"Feed your hens alfalfa meal and make them lay. Six pence for 25 cents." This was the rather startling advertisement that greeted us in the window of a certain grocery store.

While the grocer greatly over-estimated the egg producing properties of alfalfa, yet he must have had some idea of its value as a poultry food. And while we sympathize with the city poultry farmer who has the credulity to pay this price for alfalfa, yet we believe that many farmers do not fully realize its real worth.

We know a farmer who makes it a practice to gather up the alfalfa refuse about the barn and save it for the poultry. The leaves and small stems which become broken off are the very richest part of the plant. Save the alfalfa refuse. It can be fed dry and placed where the hens can pick at it when they require it. A convenient method of feeding alfalfa hay to poultry is to place it in hoppers made of fine mesh poultry netting.

ANOTHER PLEASED  
Only Farm and Dairy Gives Hens that Lay Two Eggs a Day

Dunsford, July 8, 1913.  
Dear Sirs,—I received in good condition my pair of pure bred White Wyandottes, and I am pleased with them. The hen has been laying ever since I got her. I am sure that one day she laid two eggs. Everyone that sees them thinks that they are a pair of dandies. Yours truly,  
Martin Thurston.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

All under cultivation and in good condition, yielding 1,000 bus. of grain this year. Farm situated on railway, school and church, and rural phone passes door. House is small.  
Will rent on shares at \$25 per acre, or good stock. Write for particulars  
Box 1812, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AGENTS We will pay you well to write subscriptions to this practical Journal.  
FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.



"Hello, Tommy! Chores done already?"  
"Yep! Aint you seen our new Litter Carrier?"  
It's a cinch—You should write to Dillon's for their book—same as Dad did."

You can if you work hard enough, and if you have the time and patience, keep stables perfectly clean with the help of fork, broom and wheel barrow.

But those were ways of twenty years ago—before labor was so high and hard to get.

Stable Cleaning by the Dillon Method can be cut down to less than half the time, and a quarter the labor formerly required,

Your man's time is valuable—then cut down the time he spends cleaning the stables.

Your stock is valuable—then give them cleaner and healthier surroundings.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

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

R. DILLON & SON  
130 Mill St. South, - Oshawa, Ont.

Breeder's Directory

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 35¢ insertions during twelve months.

FOR SALE—2 Sons of King Rayne Regis Clothide, from R.O.P. owns. Also three by the Pillen and 8 Stallions, Yearlings.—R. M. Heiby, Manchester, Ont.

SPACE right here costs you only \$4 a reading line a year. Take you weekly to 15,000 possible buyers. Can you afford to be out? Then come in! Write Farm and Dairy to-day about it.



# MOLASSES MEAL FOR SHOW ANIMALS

Exhibitors at our big Fall Fairs and Fat Stock Shows find that their greatest problem in fitting their animals is to get them just in the pink of condition. They may be good, or even excellent, yet lack that "primesness" or "bloom" that will enable them to carry away the red ribbon. Time and time again we find in the ring animals that cannot do justice to themselves or to their owners, through being "just a little out of condition"—or, in other words, "not quite prime."

The prize awarded at Guelph Winter Fair in December last for the best conditioned animals went to J. E. Brethour, Burford, on best pen of hogs, to Hoag & Son, Queensville, on the horse, J. D. Cameron, Woodville, on sheep, and Jno. Lewis, Elora, on the best conditioned beef animal.



WHO WILL BE THE WINNERS THIS YEAR?

The above photo taken at the Toronto Exhibition, shows the Silver Cups being again presented this year by the Caldwell Feed Company, of Dundas, Ont., for the best conditioned horse, beef animal, sheep and pen of hogs, to be shown at the Guelph Fat Stock Show in December.

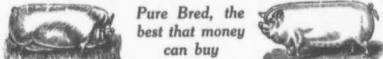
In putting a premium on excellence of condition the Caldwell Feed Company are stimulating breeders to the climax in feeding possibility.

And the prizes they are offering are worthy of breeders' best efforts. These cups which were on exhibit at their tent in Toronto attracted much attention. There are 2 ft. high and valued at \$50 each. While there are no feeding restrictions for the competition as to the use of any kind of feed, it is a striking fact that the three former winners used molasses meal in fitting their animals. It is even more remarkable that it was all secured from the same manufacturers, The Caldwell Feed Company of Dundas. Such uniform results from this class of feed indicate that it must very shortly supplement, to a great extent, the feeding of grain and oil meals in the bringing of show animals to an excellent condition.

The virtue of this feed seems to lie in the fact that only pure cane molasses is used in its manufacture, with just enough eddicema to give it the proper body. It is both tasty and palatable. The feeding results secured from it by many of our big breeders is a recommendation that should be sufficient to prove its value in fitting stock for show purposes.

## The Caldwell Feed Company, Dundas, Ont.

# PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!



Pure Bred, the best that money can buy

## GET ONE FREE

None New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy DOES THE TRICK

Our premium offer of pure bred pigs has always been exceedingly popular, and now that the harvest rush is over a great many are working for a pig.

START NOW, DON'T WASTE A MINUTE

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

### The Grain Growers' Challenge

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association last week in session at Halifax, received the following telegram from the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, on behalf of the farmers of the prairie provinces:

"After one year's consideration, is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association now willing to join hands with the Western grain growers in urging the Government to reduce the tariff upon British imports to one-half that charge on foreign imports, to be followed by free trade with Great Britain in four years? By such an action the manufacturers of Canada will show that their patriotism is deep and abiding. Nothing would do more to strengthen the ties between Canada and Great Britain. Please bring this message before your association and wire if your members are preparing to join the grain growers in this great patriotic scheme."

"(Signed) 'The Grain Growers' Guide.'"

Last year, when the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its annual convention in Ottawa the Grain Growers' Guide, on behalf of the grain growers of the west, wired the President of the association asking the same question, but the manufacturers answered that the wire was reported to late to consider such an important move.

The reply of the Manufacturers this year was as follows:

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, through its accredited representatives, is always willing to confer with the Western Grain Growers or any other organization, on matters of mutual concern. Three years ago we made advances in this direction to the Western Grain Growers, who sent one of our secretaries, Winnipeg, to extend the invitation personally to them. At that time there were in our opinion, broad issues before the public regarding which a better understanding as between ourselves of the west and manufacturers generally were desirable. The Grain Growers did not find it convenient to meet us then, and should they desire to do so now, no doubt we will hear from them through the proper channel."

"(Signed) R. S. Gourlay, Pres."

### Some Plain Talk to Breeders of Dairy Cattle

(Continued from page 4.)

True, very often we get business with it in the Ayrshire, but frequently we go to the extreme and we don't get business, and when the decision lies between the two I am afraid we too often let the aesthetic predominate. I shoulder my part of the guilt in this regard, but I honestly do not believe we are doing best for the Ayrshire cow in our ambition for this quality. Every Ayrshire man knows that too much finish, too much neatness in either cow or heifer does not spell business, yet we all admire it to a marked degree.

This is made all the more difficult to properly rate in showing work on account of the heavy fitting. Here again, I think, is something that should merit the serious attention of every Ayrshire man, especially judges and exhibitors. The really good one don't require such fitting to win, and it affords too effective a disguise for defects.

It applies even more to our friends in Scotland. As breeders we frequently would not buy the highly-fitted stock. The best goes to the show, they are treated in this way, and a premium is put upon it. Very often the breeders who are members of its show members each year through the show bring factor and a certain amount of stock that never should see the show ring is clothed

and sold with a false reputation. All breeders are at a loss or lose in this among dairy cattle in my opinion. The Ayrshire will stand most correcting. STANDARD SHOULD RECEIVE MORE ON SUBSIDIZATION.

Personally I should like to see a judges and breeders brought together. I think such a move should mean much to Ayrshires. I expect to do some judging myself this year, but I can see how it might profit much and do much intelligent and uniform work with other men were we judges and exhibitors. I think we should have breeders or any who were interested for that matter, brought together before the judging work began with a view to discussing and analyzing the standard.

### FIRST CLASS AYRSHIRES CAN BE BRED AT HOME

In conclusion let me drop a word of encouragement to the Canadian breeders. Imported stock is scarce and the old country is a splendid source for the best for foundation stock, but there is no earthly reason why we cannot produce Ayrshires of the best quality on our own farms. We want more intelligence of the breed, we need to know it better, but we must do more selecting. The best is tolerating too much, we should need to do better by the good ones.

All this is quite within easy reach of every Canadian Ayrshire man as the prospects for dairy cattle never were so good in this country as they are to-day. The Ayrshire merits fair chance and a prominent part among the breeds.

### The Peterborough Fair

The new interest that is being taken in a higher grade of dairy cattle is in evidence at almost every county fair held in Ontario. For instance, the Peterboro Fair held recently in Ontario could hardly have done credit to a much larger fair and yet so much in advance of the exhibition any previous year as to attract general comment.

At one end of the show in point of numbers, there being 22 entries and only half a dozen heifers represented. McCormick of Morewood, Ont., had a difficult task, there being as many as nine single entries. G. A. Brethen, Norwood, captured every first placing on a bunch of fair stock, splendidly fitted. It was this latter point particularly that the Brethen excelled. Several of the heifers, however, were made on such points, as Messrs. Morrow of Bolton, Anderson of Ottonab, Oke of Ennismore, and J. K. Moore of Central Smith, latter three from Peterboro county, had an exceptionally good individuals. A cow for instance in a Jersey section had been first in a strong district of Toronto.

The dairy department of Ontario this year conducted a public contest at the Peterboro fair with dairy pure bred and grade stock. A notable winner in the grade class was J. K. Moore & Son, of Central Smith, they winning first in both sections for grades and a second and third as well.

### Sore Eyes of Cattle

(Continued from page 5.) on cooling, laxative foods. Give physic of a pound of Epsom salt with two quarts of water to an animal weighing 1,000 pounds. Add 10 lbs. of zinc solution and 10 lbs. of boric acid to an ounce of Epsom water. Use a medicine dropper to give a few drops of this mixture in the several times a day.

We prefer feeding twice a day three times. It means less labor. The cows have a quiet time in the middle of the day when they can be fed and be undisturbed.—J. H. G.

### Gasoline

'Come out by a lion,' called W. Co., Ont., over ed Mr. Cox's in I found a splendid Clyde horse last farm power most was the stable where of his inside farm aided by a gas power windmill. Mr. Cox had portable gasoline side of the basement. This used to this combination and paid no ever. Running the ment was a shaft pulleys that conveyed pieces of man shaft can be combined and cith used to do the work.



Another Here is W. G. Anderson and Dairy from one 'Doc' has been over general favorite with being to build up ally improve the read new subscription the

At one end of the show the root house, stood which was run by pot it was the grindstone. ed me that the w sufficient power to run but to prefer to un grinding in that it it was the grindstone. through the floor str the straw cutter driveway. Mr. Cox he for horses and as was the next machine- tion; and it was by a grain grinder. "I have the slickest cream separator," our cream separator. We a buzz saw. We can power and cut all hay. Anyone who has hand-power will un appreciate this part- bers." "Do you consider this treatment?" I asked. "Well rather," answer I don't know whether without it. Take engine, for instance. We right up to its capacity quite a gallon of gas and not anything like

# FARM AND DAIRY

## Gasoline, Wind, or Both?

By F. E. Ellis.

"Come out and see my new station," called W. J. Cox, of Peterboro, Co. Ont., over the phone. I accepted Mr. Cox's invitation. On the farm I found a splendid bunch of registered Clydesdale horses; certainly most efficient farm power. But what attracted me most was the arrangements inside the stable whereby Mr. Cox does most of his inside farm work by power furnished by a gasoline engine and a pump windmill.

Mr. Cox had his eight horse power portable gasoline engine sitting to the side of the basement and directly in line with the stable. The engine was used to this somewhat noisy companion and paid no attention to it whatsoever. Running the length of the basement was a shaft on which were the pulleys that connected with the various pieces of machinery. This same shaft can be connected with the power windmill and either one or the other made to do the work as conditions suit.

of gasoline when running the separator, the root pulper, or doing some other easy work. I wouldn't give my lot more than I paid for it, providing I couldn't get another, or for all the windmills between here and where they are made."

### CHEAPEST POWER OF ALL

I started in to express my wonder that he kept the windmill in repair at all if he had such a poor opinion of it as a farm power when Mr. Cox hastened to add: "Mind you, I think the windmill is a fine power in its place. It is certainly the cheapest power we have and the best power we have for pumping water. There is hardly a day here but what there is enough wind to pump all the water we need for the stock and I value my 13 foot windmill highly for that purpose."

"How much would it cost a farmer to install an outfit similar to yours?" I asked Mr. Cox. He figured a while and at last gave the following estimate:



Another Added to the Already Long List of "Our Folks"

Here is W. O. Andrews, commonly known as "Doc," taking a subscription to Farm and Dairy from one of the many visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition. "Doc" has added over 1,000 names to Farm and Dairy subscription list, and is a general favorite with all who meet him. "Doc" is only one of many who are helping to build up Farm and Dairy circulation and enable the editor to continually improve the reading pages. If everyone of "Our Folks" would send us one new subscription they would be surprised to see what the publisher could do for them.

At one end of the shaft and right next to the root house, stood the root pulper, which was run by power. Right near it was the grindstone. Mr. Cox informed me that the windmill furnished sufficient power to run the grindstone, but he prefers to use gasoline for grinding in that it is steadier. The shaft of the next pulley ran up through the floor and connected with the straw cutter standing on the driveway. Mr. Cox believes in rolled coxa for horses and a small roll roller was the next machine to take my attention; and it was followed in turn by a grain grinder.

"I have the slickest way out to run our cream separator," remarked Mr. Cox. "You will note that the last pulley on the shaft connects with a chain belt running to the separator room. We get a few cows milked ahead, then start the gasoline engine connected with the separator and the job is completed without the usual backache."

"Note this pulley too," continued Mr. Cox. "Outside the window there is a buzz saw. We connect it up with our power and cut all our wood that way. Anyone who has bucked wood by hand-power will understand why we appreciate this part of our machinery."

"Do you consider this outfit a good investment?" I asked.

"Well, rather," answered Mr. Cox. "I don't know whether I could farm without it now. Take that gasoline engine, for instance. When we work right up to its capacity it does not get quite a gallon of gasoline an hour and not anything like this quantity

Windmill complete, \$275.

Gasoline engine, \$500.

Shafting, pulleys, etc., \$50.

Total, \$825.

"You will note," said Mr. Cox, "that I have only wooden boxings for the shafts to run in. This would not be strong enough for continuous heavy work, but on the farm the engine is not in continuous requisition and the boxings are quite strong enough for any work that I, or almost any other farmer, would require to be done. I installed this whole outfit myself and hence my bill of expenses was reduced in that proportion."

## Our Legal Adviser

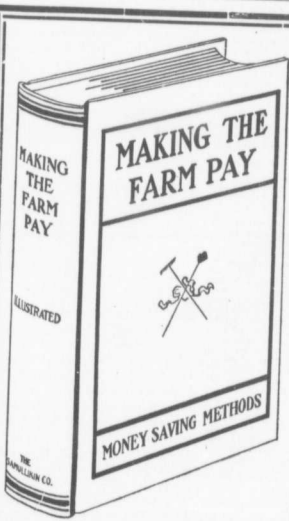
**POISONED WITH PAINT.**—A large sign board on my farm for which I receive \$2 a year was recently painted, unknown to me, until I found a better dead head had been used for mixing the paint near by the cattle. Some of the stiles were chewed by the cattle. Another has since died. Have a distasteful company for damages.—J. D. Chassey, Deser, Que.

The general principle governing these cases prohibits people from leaving poisonous material within reach of animals where they have a right to graze. In this case the poisonous material happened to be paint which was left within reach of your cattle, and those who have been guilty of this negligence are responsible to you for the damage sustained by you in the death and illness of your cattle.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING  
TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Pure-Bred White Wyandotte Cockerels, brood-lay strain, \$2 each. Selected Birds, \$3 each.—J. J. Brickley, Marysville, Ont.

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Up to the minute this book deals with farming as no other ever has done.

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Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

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**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 our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
Requests shall not put 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.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### BREEDING, BUYING OR BORROWING

The live stock exhibitor who is most surely deserving of credit is he who wins honors on animals of his own breeding.

Credit is due also to the man who proves his knowledge of his breed and of desirable type by such discriminative buying that the purchased animals stand up high in showyard competition.

But the man who merely borrows his neighbor's stock and shows it as his own is guilty of a practice that is reprehensible anyway you look at it. The fact that the stock has been officially transferred to the exhibitor does not make his case any better if it is the intention to transfer it back to the real owner when a "safe" period has elapsed. It makes it worse as it reveals a deliberate intention to deceive. It gives the deceitful exhibitor unearned honors. It is discouraging to other exhibitors or

would be exhibitors, who feel that they will be forced to compete against the pick of several herds.

It is persistently rumored that this practice is not unknown in the judging rings of Canada, and that this year the evil has appeared in an aggravated form. We hope that the well-known sense of justice and fair play that characterizes the membership of breeders' organizations, and which has been shown in connection with recent auction sales of stock, will lead them to take strong action against the continuance of this practice. The appointment of a committee to investigate and deal with these rumors might well be considered by the members of the associations concerned.

### RURAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Within the last day or two a neat, well illustrated pamphlet came to our desk. It was the prize list of the South Hope Rural School Fair. All of the rural schools working under the direction of the Department of Agriculture send in their exhibits to this fair, where prizes are competed for. On the first page inside the cover we read the following paragraph which is so good and so true that we pass it along:

"The Rural School Fall Fair has come to stay. It has come to stay because it prepares the boy and girl for the farm. It makes them more efficient workers, more practical thinkers, more intelligent citizens. It does this by taking them into the fields; by making them think in terms of the farm and by teaching the value of labor skillfully applied. The School Fair is more than a new study. It is an advancement in country life."

Competition as a means of stimulating boys and girls to new endeavor and of giving them a new and higher conception of the dignity of farming and household tasks is just beginning to be appreciated to the full. This rural school fair idea fostered by the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, is spreading all over Ontario. And it is well that it should. The rural school fair is doing the same work among the children that the county fair is supposed to do among the grown-ups, and it is doing it more thoroughly. The movement is tending to give the boys and girls a new interest in the profession of their fathers and mothers and a new conception of the dignity of agriculture.

### A PLEA FOR PEACE

In the course of his annual address to the Congress of Canadian Clubs at Hamilton recently, President W. M. McClemont made a strong plea for international peace. The small extract from that address given on the upper right hand corner of this page will give an idea of the decided attitude taken by Mr. McClemont. He said that the great mass of the people who paid the bill for military "glory" are opposed to such expenditure, and that such expenditure is therefore undemocratic. But he said more. In cutting sentences Mr. McClemont showed the folly of international

rival in armaments. He denounced the politicians who foster such sentiment and pictured the financial ruin to which it inevitably leads.

This address is but one indication of the tide of public opinion in this country, which is all towards peace. We have many others. For instance, when Hon. W. A. Carleton, at the last session of the Dominion house, had the courage to oppose the naval policy of both parties, his courage and his sentiments were acclaimed from one end of Canada to the other. At military camps this summer regiments frequently numbered only the strength of a single company. Without exception every farmers' organization in the land has denounced militarism.

We in Canada have adopted people from every country of the world. We have lived beside them. We have found them human as we are. Closer acquaintance has overcome old prejudices. For instance, it is difficult to inspire hatred of Germany in a man whose next neighbor and best friend hails from the Fatherland.

Canada's greatest destiny is to teach anew to the world the lesson of international peace and good will. We have made a good start. For 160 years we have lived at peace with a neighbor whose boundaries adjoin ours for over three thousand miles. In continuing to live up to the great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," we are doing more to create peace and national security than we would by spending millions on armaments.

### THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION

We are so accustomed to think of Canada as a country expanding in every line with unprecedented rapidity that many of us do not care to hear anything else. We prefer to be "boosters." In our desire to "boost," however, let us not be blind to conditions as they actually are. We will be doing our country but poor service by talking of growth where really there is decadence. In the last issue of The Census and Statistics Monthly, issued at Ottawa, are some figures calculated to startle the most sincere booster. These figures concern the number of live stock on Canadian farms in 1913 as compared with 1909. Here they are:

|              | 1913      | 1909      |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Horses       | 2,535,500 | 2,132,400 |
| Milch cows   | 2,648,800 | 2,849,300 |
| Other cattle | 4,189,000 | 4,384,779 |
| Sheep        | 2,141,000 | 2,705,300 |
| Pigs         | 3,072,600 | 2,912,500 |

In other words, during a five-year period marked by unprecedented growth in population and by great industrial expansion, the number of cattle and sheep on Canadian farms has been steadily on the decrease, while the small increases in horses and swine are not anything like proportionate to comparative increases in other lines of industry.

The condition indicated by these figures is a serious one. Dr. G. C. Creelman is our authority for the statement that eighty per cent. of the raw products grown on Canadian

### What Democracies Desire

"The average Britisher or German in his social relations, and when consulted on the street, seems more favorably disposed to peace than war. The large number of representative Socialist leaders to be found in the German Reichstag, who speak for an ever-growing section of the German people utterly opposed to the German war effort and taxation for militarism, and the Labor representatives who have of recent years gained admittance to the Reichstag, would seem to maintain the same ideas as to the waste and folly of war, would seem to maintain that this constant preparation for war is not the universal desire of the great democracy of both of these nations. The Canadian farmer, city industrial worker, and average individual who make the sacrifice in time of war and assume its financial burden, when properly consulted, may share their views as well."

"The Canadian politician has more than once failed to arrange matters in the most judicious and sound sense of the Canadian democracy with regard to great national issues."—The Declaration, President of Canadian Clubs.

farms are fed to live stock on the farm. We all know that the maintenance of soil fertility depends on the keeping of an increasing number of live stock. Instead of increasing, however, these statistics show that live stock is decreasing, that our best market for the raw products of the farm is decreasing and that the fertility of our soils, instead of being conserved, will be more and more depleted.

Our folks will agree that the immediate cause of this decrease in live stock is scarcity of labor. But why cannot we farmers hold out to the laborer equal inducements with the city employer whose supply of labor is ample? It would seem that the decrease in number of live stock on Canadian farms is but another indication of the fact that farming is comparatively profitable.

The additional fact that the rural population everywhere is declining tends to strengthen us in our belief that what is needed to regenerate agriculture is not the importation of laborers, the inauguration of cooperative credit or cooperative marketing, but just a square deal. The ever increasing number of enormous fortunes gotten by the monopolization of natural resources through some special privilege such as the protective tariff, all go to the plain why the farmer's share of the wealth he produces is smaller than should be. Remove the conditions that lead to the centralization of wealth in the hands of a few and we will have an expanding agriculture and the live stock situation will right itself. Anything short of this will inevitably end in failure.

### "Preferred Stock"

(Breeder's Gazette)

Industrial corporations quite commonly issue two classes of stock, the "common" which may or may not carry dividends, and a special kind of stock called "preferred" which receives dividends first out of funds. That is, in the distribution of profits the preferred stock receives their dividends. If they

anything left they gets its dividend.

Farms pay, or is no known such will every year a profit from its come and drought and die, there is with, and the grass is sometimes bo cheaply. Farming precarious business" stock divi-

### Tell What You

'HILL-CREST O

"Have you come before? If you breeder no doubt it as one of the Y for sale in Farm spring by Mr. C. Norwood.

Mr. Brethen is breeders of Ontario letting all his felling when he has some for sale. And mo there has a way of breeders that is co Simply by plain, co fully illustrated. I his ad. in our issue If you have the old well to look it up.

But only the m goods to offer come an ad. Hill Crest is a son of 92 lb. gave 20,000 lbs. months. In fact, records on both his sire's side.

Mr. Brethen young bull as one breeding and conform recognized also that receive value for people know these vertising. And so ance of his dairy 17,000 dairymen y sell.

Naturally he wen that reached these breeders who app afford to pay for su animal. Readers are always prospec for high-class, pu mals. They unders of pure bred stock, to pay good prices, individuals.

To-day Hill Crest is in the stable of loughly of Smith's a herd of 21 selecte bull netted Mr. Br ably over \$500.00.

Did it pay Mr. I verise? Did it pay out for this wider n his opportunity to g good value. He through that recog of dairying in Cana Dairy!

It is these people to talk to, and to opportunity of receive when you advertise Dairy—

"A Paper Farmer

anything left the "common" stock gets its dividend.

Farms pay, or they do not. There is no known scheme of things that will every year make a farm show a profit from its earnings. Floods come and droughts, animals sicken and die, there is hail to be reckoned with, and the grasshopper. Animals are sometimes bought dear and sold cheaply. Farming is in a sense a precarious business and its "common" stock dividends, even upon

well managed and well located farms, are an uncertain quantity.

However, there are sources of profit from the farm other than pecuniary ones. There is the home acre, with its lawn, its trees, shrubs, and flowers. There is the garden whence should come steady streams of fresh vegetables, melons, and small fruits to delight and restore the inner man. There is the orchard with its bloom and bees and birds, bearing cherries like rubies in June, apples in July, and peaches in August. There is the home stable with its gentle family mare, perhaps its saddle pony for the lads, and the cows with their daily gits of creamy milk. These represent the "preferred" stock of the farm, and this dividend will never fail.

**Tell What You Will Sell**

**'HILL-CREST ORMSBY COUNT'**

Have you come across that name before? If you are a Holstein breeder no doubt you will recognize it as one of the young bulls offered for sale in Farm and Dairy last spring by Mr. G. A. Brethen of Norwood.

Mr. Brethen is one of the big breeders of Ontario who believes in letting all his fellow breeders know when he has something extra good for sale. And moreover, Mr. Brethen has a way of telling his fellow breeders that is convincing. How? Simply by plain, cold facts impressively illustrated. Do you remember his ad. in our issue of April 5 last? If you have the old copy you will do well to look it up.

But only the man who has the goods to offer could put out such an ad. Hill Crest Ormsby Count is a son of 92 lb. cow—a cow that gave 20,000 lbs. of milk in 11 months. In fact, he has world's records on both his dam's and his sire's side.

Mr. Brethen recognized this young bull as one of exceptional breeding and conformation. He recognized also that he could only receive value for him by letting people know these facts—by advertising. And so with the assistance of his dairy paper he told 17,000 dairymen what he had to sell.

Naturally he went to the medium that reached these live up-to-date breeders who appreciate and can afford to pay for such a high-class animal. Readers of dairy papers are always prospective customers for high-class, pure bred animals. They understand the value of pure bred stock, and are willing to pay good prices for high quality individuals.

To-day Hill Crest Ormsby Count is in the stable of Mr. John Willoughby of Smith's Falls, heading a herd of 21 selected females. This bull netted Mr. Brethen considerably over \$500.00.

Did it pay Mr. Brethen to advertise? Did it pay him to reach out for this wider market. It was his opportunity to get and to give good value. He accepted it through that recognized exponent of dairying in Canada—Farm and Dairy!

It is these people we invite you to talk to, and to give them the opportunity of receiving your goods when you advertise in Farm and Dairy—

**"A Paper Farmers Swear By"**

**Fix the Responsibility**

By C. F. Whitley

When a disastrous railway accident occurs the whole trend of the enquiry is to ascertain the cause, so that measures may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the wreck. If a fault is noticed in any workshop, is not the particular delinquent sought out? Every traveller on a steamer pays passage money. The several branches in a department store are all expected to show a profit on the year's business.

So the dairy farmer will do well to enquire as to whether he has any delinquents in his present herd of cows. Perhaps one or two are in a fair way to wreck his fortunes. Their passage money may be paid by some better producers, for often two or three out of every herd of 20 cows show no profit at all on the year's production of fat.

Plenty of cows in June and July gave over 1,000 pounds of milk—and over 35 pounds of butter of cows. What dairyman would voluntarily keep the kind of cow that yielded only 24 pounds of fat, or those that gave only 400 pounds of milk during that month? Yet some men get only that much from a great many cows in Ontario and Quebec.

**A Seed Corn House**

A few people who are contemplating selecting seed corn for sale will be interested in seed corn houses. A seed corn house may be built like any other well constructed building, the chief requirement being dryness and ability to secure thorough circulation of air. It is desirable to have arrangements in a seed house for artificial heat when the weather gets cooler in the fall, and the heat should be provided so that the corn is thoroughly dry, whenever there is any danger of its freezing.

The most economical way of putting corn in a seed corn house is in racks made of 2 by 4 and covered on both sides with wire, so that the ears of corn may be stuck through and will rest on the wire on either side; lath nailed on either side just far enough apart so that ears of corn may be laid in rows between the lath. These frames may be stood up in the building by fastening to the wall or bracing in any other way desired. By starting at the back, filling one frame, then setting in another to be filled, the frames can be placed not to exceed one foot apart. In this way a large amount of seed corn can be stored in a comparatively small space and stored in such a way that absolutely free circulation of air is provided. A room 16 by 20 and 8 feet high will store in this way between 200 and 300 bushels of corn.

When artificial heat is used, the stove should be enclosed in a jacket to cause a circulation of air throughout the room and to prevent the overheating of any corn that may be close to the stove.



**With butter at the present high price every ounce of cream counts**

Cream is more than ever a very valuable commodity these days, and it is doubly important that not a drop be wasted or lost. If you are still using the "gravity" setting method you are losing a pound of butter-fat in the skim-milk for every four or five pounds you get.

The advantages of the DE LAVAL over inferior cream separators at all times are greatest at the season when milk is often cool and cows are old in lactation.

**A DE LAVAL Will Save Its Cost By Spring**

Then why put off any longer the purchase of this great money saving machine. Put it in now and let it save its own cost during the Fall and Winter and by next Spring you will be just so much ahead.

Even if you have only a few cows in milk you can buy a DE LAVAL now and save its cost by Spring, and you can buy a DE LAVAL machine for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**A NEW Corn Cutter and Blower**

Combining all the latest ideas and improvements in this class of machinery. If you are going to buy a Silo Filler this year, be sure and see this splendid new machine. We also manufacture all kinds of Corn and Feed Cutters.

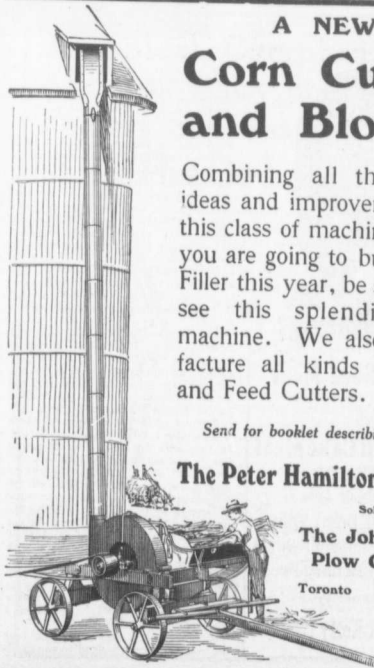
Send for booklet describing them

**The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.**

Sold by

**The John Deere Plow C**

Toronto





**Less Work  
Cleaner Barns  
and Bigger Profits**

Free book gives 111 (give name) Read how to feed  
and clean your dairy—water them in stall—line floors  
etc. etc. so no more dirty in gutter—no more mud  
etc. etc. on floor of low

**Sanitary Barn Equipment**  
Prevents ruined calves, wasted feed, abortion,  
and protects health of cows so they are  
contented—give more milk—better milk.  
Stall Book tells all about Stalls and Stanch-  
ions—Carrier Book about Litters and Feed  
Carriers. Both free for your name, and  
address on postal. Also, state if building  
or remodeling. Address now  
**BEATTY BROS. LTD., 733 HILL ST., FERRIS, ONT.**

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**  
TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipes, Pulleys, Belting,  
Nails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts,  
etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list,  
which you want—The Imperial  
Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen  
Street, Montreal.

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles,  
Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula,  
Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness,  
and always pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,  
Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an  
**ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the  
hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use.  
\$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case  
for special instructions and Book S K Free  
**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for man and  
beast. Free trial, enclosed. Specimen Vials, Milk Log  
Cost, Concentrator—write a few drops required for use and  
name of dealer or address of dealer or delivered.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P. O. B. 1123 LYMAN ST., MONTREAL, CAN.**



**"WE NEVER SLEEP"**

**Cotton Seed Meal**  
(OWL BRAND)

AND  
**Linseed Oil Cake Meal**  
(OLD PROCESS)

Car Lots or Less  
We also sell Bran, Shorts,  
Feed, Flour and all kinds  
of Stock and Poultry Feeds

Write for our Prices  
**Crampsey & Kelly** Toronto, Ont.

**Creamery Department**

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

**Grading of Cream Pays**

G. L. Martin, Prof. of Dairying,  
N.P.A.C.

The old question of grading cream  
to secure a high grade of butter comes  
around every spring as regularly as  
the woodpecker. It is a matter of  
justice to every farmer, creamery man  
and butter buyer, yet it takes a lot of  
hammering, rasping and tempering  
on this "old saw" to make it scratch  
the hardened bark on a good deal of  
timber in every dairy section.

The only just and honest way is to  
grade the cream; then the farmer gets  
more for his cream, the butter maker  
can produce a higher grade of butter  
and the consumer is able to get value  
received for his money.

HOW IT WORKS  
The flavor of the cream determines  
the flavor of the butter because the

ing plan with excellent success. The  
usual rules are to make two grades  
of cream and pay a premium of from  
two cents to three cents a pound of  
butter-fat on all cream grading first.

First Grade. All sweet cream hav-  
ing a clean, pleasant odor and flavor  
with a smooth, even consistency.  
Second Grade. All sour cream  
reasonably clean and pleasant in odor  
and flavor and free from dirt and  
lumps.

In some places, it is necessary for  
the cream to test 35 per cent or above  
and be delivered at the creamery at  
least twice a week in winter and three  
times a week in summer, in order to  
grade first. Other creameries pay an  
additional premium of one cent a  
pound to have the cream delivered on  
certain days. This plan works out  
very satisfactorily at certain seasons  
as it cuts down the running expenses  
of the creamery.

Any man who takes a pride in do-  
ing things well, who keeps his cream  
clean, cool and sweet, is helping to  
uphold his local creamery. He is  
adding to the wealth, credit and con-  
tentment of all his neighbors. That  
is true cooperation which makes it a  
better place to work, to live and be  
a good citizen.



**LIES OF Prosperous Creamery in the Land of Salt Sea Breezes**  
The Yarmouth creamery, here illustrated, was started in April, 1912, and under  
the efficient management of E. Porter and D. Chipman has, during the first year  
of operation, become the second largest creamery in Nova Scotia. It now has the  
confidence of the entire farming population of Yarmouth county, and this year  
promises to show a very marked improvement over the year. It now receives the  
cream from over 250 farms.

—Cut courtesy W. A. McKay.

butter-fat in the cream very readily  
absorbs any flavor that may be in  
the milk or the cream and will appear  
in the butter after it is churned. It  
takes only about one day in hot weath-  
er to sour the cream to a point at  
which the bacteria begin to break up  
the casein. At this point the bad  
flavors begin and the cream needs to  
be churned. It takes good cooling  
vats and a plenty of cold water to keep  
the cream more than two days in the  
summer time. The best way is to deliver  
it to the creamery at least three times  
a week.

The regular size of a creamery vat  
is 400 gallons. If a five-gallon can of  
old rotten cream is put into a 400-  
gallon vat of cream it will lower the  
value of the whole churning and the  
butter will sell at least two cents a  
pound less on the market. In a 400-  
gallon vat of 31 per cent cream there  
will be about 1,170 pounds of butter.  
If this sells for two cents a pound  
less on the market it will make a dif-  
ference of \$23.52 on the one vat of  
cream. A can of poor cream will of-  
ten make even four cents or six cents  
difference in the selling price of the  
butter. A five-gallon can of 30 per  
cent cream will be worth about \$3.50  
at the creamery but when mixed with  
the good cream it will reduce the  
value of the churning \$23.50. From  
this it is seen that it will pay to  
dump the poor cream in the gutter,  
rather than to lower the grade of a  
whole churning of butter.

A great many creameries all over  
the country have changed to the grad-

**Picking and Packing**

(Continued from page 8)  
has its place. I think we are making  
a little mistake in trying to follow  
the example of our Western friends  
in using boxes—not that I would ad-  
vise against the use of the box, for it  
is right, if you have fruit good  
enough to go into it, and the box  
we are, in a way, advertising the  
good fruit of the Westerner, and it  
seems to me that he should have a  
distinctive package, and put it on  
the label if you please, and put it on  
the fruit when it goes into the market.

We can grow fruit that looks just  
as well as the Western fruit and  
tastes 100 per cent better; and if we  
put some distinctive mark on the  
package the customer will come back  
and call for the same brand of fruit  
again. If we will do this we will  
build up a reputation for ourselves  
and not be bolstering up the reputa-  
tion of the Western fruit grower.  
It needs it; but charity begins at home.  
Build up a reputation for your own  
and let the other fellow take care of  
himself.—Address, before Ohio State  
Horticultural Society.

Another important point in favor of  
paying according to quality is the in-  
fluence the difference of price has in  
getting a better grade of cream. For  
when you touch a man's pocketbook,  
he invariably touch him where he  
lives. And I am fully convinced that  
there is no better method of improv-  
ing the quality of cream than paying  
according to its real value.—F. E.

**Thirtieth Annual  
ONTARIO  
Provincial Winter Fair**  
To be held at  
**GUELPH, Dec. 9th to 12th, 1913**  
Liberal Classification  
**\$18,000.00 IN PRIZES**  
This is  
**CANADA'S OLDEST WINTER FAIR**  
Get a Prize List from the Secretary,  
Wm. McNeil, President R. W. Wade, Secretary  
Parliament Buildings  
Toronto

**Wanted—Cream**  
Delivered at nearest express office.  
Highest prices paid  
Remittance Monthly—Write  
**PETERBORO CREAMERY**  
Peterboro, Ont.

**Standard  
Gasoline  
Engine**  
Everyone sold  
with a 30 day  
guarantee. All  
parts made in  
Canada.  
**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.**  
LONDON, ONT.  
Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

**CREAM WANTED**  
We pay the highest city prices for cream  
delivered sweet or sour at any express  
office. We supply cans and remit prompt-  
ly with an accurate record of each ship-  
ment. If 15 years experience counts, ship  
your cream to the Toronto Creamery  
IT PAYS.  
If interested you should write us.  
**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
TORONTO

**Milk Wanted**  
During Exhibition  
If you can ship two cans or  
more of sweet milk per day  
(Sunday excepted) write us.  
We furnish cans. No ship-  
ping points outside of 80 miles  
considered.

**City Dairy Co., Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT.

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WARRIORS  
STANCHION**  
Prof. F. G. Hoyal, of  
Mts. Herman School, St.  
Herman, Mass., writes:  
"We could not get along  
without Warriors Stanch-  
ions."  
Send address for book-  
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All correspondence should be addressed to the booklet  
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Automobiles (Shopwork and  
Driving lessons) Motor Boats.  
Write today for illustrated  
Booklet and full particulars.  
Educational Department

**Y.M.C.A. TORONTO**

**Cheese**

Makers are in-  
tentions to in-  
stitutions on  
cheese-making  
jects for ques-  
The Cheese

**Eastern D**

An attractive p-  
Dairy Exhibi-  
connection with  
Dairyman's Assoc-  
Ontario, has just  
Convention and  
will be held at  
and 9. The pri-  
Classes are pre-  
made from Sept-  
Oct. 15 to 30. T-  
class provide  
cheese. Seven pri-  
of \$25, \$20, \$12,  
There is one  
Sutton cheese  
15 to 30. Secto-  
dian fair cheese  
40 lbs., either col-  
four prizes of \$  
tion two has a  
exhibit of three  
cheese either col-  
In the cream-  
sections for cream  
from Oct. 15 to  
box and the oth-  
er points. Prizes  
and \$4. In addi-  
prizes there are n-  
value from \$15

Exhibitors of  
may ship their  
White Packing Co.  
Brookville. All  
also send ship-  
ment will be bor-  
tion.  
All butter to be  
must be shipped  
Packing Co. 215  
ville, on or before  
November, and all  
for the November  
shipped to the sa-  
before the fifth day  
storage charges  
will be borne by  
All entries must  
of the secretary  
December. All  
members of the A  
year 1914.

**Clean**

No one knows  
cheesemaker the eff-  
hly cleaned contain-  
and flavor, and no  
than he has the rap-  
chances of a job n-  
done on the average  
the labor involved  
crease, the being  
the cause of small cr-  
ance of which is ve-  
derated.  
If we can find a w-  
of washing milk con-  
conveniently witho-  
necessarily of much  
any individual case,  
far better chance  
of doing the job  
hand out a lot of  
with the facilities p-  
farms, would appear  
not worth the effort

**GET PATRONS**

A good way to start  
can washing busi-  
discussion on how be-  
the patrons themsel-  
ing such a dissen-  
operator might give  
the annual meet-  
newspapers on wh-  
clean milk can, and  
for suggestions as to  
in a quick, conven-

**Cheese Department**

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

**Eastern Dairy Exhibit**

An attractive prize list for the Winter Dairy Exhibition to be held in connection with the meeting of the Dairyman's Association of Eastern Ontario, has just been received. The Convention and Exhibition this year will be held at Cornwall, Jan. 7, 8, and 9. The prize list is as follows:

Classes are provided for cheese made from Sept. 15 to 30, and from Oct. 15 to 30. Two sections in each class provide for white and colored cheese. Seven prizes will be awarded of \$25, \$20, \$12, \$10, \$6, \$4, and \$2.

There is one class for flat and Stilton cheese made from September 15 to 30. Section one for two Canadian flat cheese weighing from 30 to 40 lbs., either colored or white, has four prizes of \$10, \$8, \$6 and \$4. Section two has similar prizes for an exhibit of three Canadian Stilton cheese either colored or white.

In the creamery classes are two sections for creamery butter made from Oct. 15 to 31, one for a 56 lb. box and the other for 30 one pound prints. Prizes are \$30, \$15, \$10, \$6 and \$4. In addition to the regular prizes there are nine specials varying in value from \$15 to \$25.

Exhibitors of cheese so desiring, may ship their exhibits to "The White Packing Cold Storage Co." of Brockville. All storage charges and also transshipping to place of convention will be borne by the Association.

All butter to be exhibited in class 4 must be shipped to "The White Packing Cold Storage Co.," Brockville, on or before the fifth day of November, and all butter competing for the November prizes must be shipped to the said company on or before the fifth day of December. All storage charges and transshipping will be borne by the Association.

All entries must be in the hands of the secretary by the fifteenth of December. All exhibitors must be members of the Association for the year 1914.

**Clean Cans**

No one knows better than the cheesemaker the effect of dirty, or half-cleaned containers on milk quality at the factory, and no one knows better than he the rapidity with which the chances of a job not being properly done on the average farm increase as the labor involved to do the job increases, this being especially true in the case of small cheese, the importance of which is very likely to be underrated.

If we can find a way to do the work of washing milk containers easily and conveniently without incurring the necessity of much of a cash outlay in any individual case, we will stand a far better chance of having the patrons do the job well than if we hand out a lot of instructions which, with the facilities provided on many farms, would appear impracticable or not worth the effort.

**GET PATRONS TALKING**

A good way to start interest in this can washing business is to start a discussion on how best to do it among the patrons themselves. Before starting such a discussion the factory operator might give a little talk at the annual meeting in the local newspapers on what constitutes a clean milk can, and then let him ask for suggestions as to doing the work in a quick, convenient and thorough

manner with the facilities present on the average farm. What we need to do is plenty of hot water, some washing powder and cans in which no residue is dried or baked on. Then it is merely a question of arranging for the provision of these, and working out by the details of when, where and by whom the cans are to be cleaned and the necessary equipment to do the work most conveniently. Brushes we must recommend rather than those over-worked rags.

**WHEN WHEY IS CARRIED**

When whey is returned in the patron's cans we must of course urge that the cans be emptied and washed shortly after their arrival at the farms—this means a saving in cans as well as in milk quality, though if they are returned hot at the factory and returned hot, prompt emptying is possibly so important as where whey is of doubtful quality.

The ideal method of course is to wash and sterilize all cans at the factory, and this is advisable wherever it can be arranged to return cans empty, either by providing other containers for the whey when returned to farms, or by providing whey to hogs kept near the factory.

And whatever detailed method of washing cans on the farms is recommended it is well to urge the importance of sterilizing in boiling water just before the new milk is emptied in.—N. Y. Produce Review.

**Flies Make Criminals**

"Mr. Riesch and Mr. Schneider, cheesemakers at the St. Augustine and South Star factories in Washington county, Wis., were arrested and convicted on complaints charging them with 'failing to protect the cheese from flies.' They paid fines of \$25 each, with costs."

This news item is from an American exchange. It shows how vigorously our American cousins are prosecuting the "Swat the fly" campaign. It is fortunate indeed for many cheese makers that such a law is not enforced in Canada. We have seen in many cheese factories where the vats were swarming with flies. In fact, the factory that is not more or less a fly centre for the community, is almost the exception.

Conditions in too many factories are ideal for both the feeding and the breeding of flies. The muddy spot beside the whey tank, and the horse stable where the maker keeps his driver and the factory drain, all constitute an ideal breeding place. From these filthy sources the flies breed dirt, and many cases disease, which is right directly to the cheese which is human food. We have seen these things and we know that they are true.

Many Canadian cheese makers are making an honest endeavor to produce a clean article, and the fly is as unpopular with them as is the grumbling patron. These makers do not find their task an easy one. It involves screen windows, screen doors, and the attention necessary to keep the latter shut, as well as lots of sticky paper and fly pads. They feel it their duty, however, to keep a good thing which the people must eat, clean. Whether laws against the fly are enforced or not, cheese makers owe it to humanity to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the fly.

What we need in the cheese industry is a greater feeling of cooperation between the makers and the patrons.—G. G. Puhlow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Eastern Ontario.

Over-ripe milk makes a drier cheese than sound milk. Increased salting has the same result; therefore, with over-ripe milk use less salt.—G. G. Puhlow.

## Where do we hide our brains?



**SAID** a dairyman: "Where do you hide the brains of that machine?" "Why what do you mean?" asked our surprised agent. "Well," said the dairyman, "that Standard cream separator of yours is such a really wonderful machine; it seems to know just what to do and how best to do it; and it does some things so much better than any other separator I ever saw; that it really seems as if it must have brains of its own."

When you come to think of it, it does seem, as that dairyman said, that the

*Standard*

cream separator must have brains of its own. For instance, think about setting it up. You never have to think about setting it up. The Standard attends to the oiling of every gear and bearing itself. It also keeps the discs clean by automatically depositing the foreign matter from the milk in the space between the bowl and the disc edges. And it also automatically brings all the gears to a stop from the milk, only allowing one-tenth of a pound of butter fat to best money-making brains in the land. See this "brainless" money-making separator at our agents, or write direct for catalog and easy-money offer.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited**  
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, RENFREW, ONT.  
Sales Branches at Sussex, N.B., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta.  
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

**WANTED**  
Position to take care of first-class herd of Holstein cattle. Experienced in testing and showing. Apply  
Box 42, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES**—3½ and 6 H.P. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition. Just like new before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request.—The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## The Most Complete Line of Farm, Dairy and Cheese Factory Supplies in Canada "The De Laval Line"



of dairy, creamery, cheese factory and farm supplies is by far the largest and most complete in Canada. Only equipment and supplies of the highest grade are handled.

Milk dealers, creamerymen, cheesemakers and dairy farmers must have modern equipment of the very best grade in order to secure the largest margin of profit and to maintain and hold the confidence of their customers.

Users of De Laval supplies and equipment are offered a higher grade product, insuring economical operation and better prices for their product.

We have just issued new and complete catalogs covering our various lines and we shall be pleased to mail you a catalog covering whatever supplies you may require. We have also issued a new cream separator catalog, illustrating and describing all the latest De Laval improvements. This is by far the most attractive cream separator catalog ever printed and copy will gladly be mailed to any cow owner upon request.

**De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
MONTREAL      PETERBORO  
WINNIPEG      VANCOUVER

annual  
RIO  
inter Fair  
at  
to 12th, 1913  
location  
PRIZES  
WINTER FAIR  
the Secretary,  
V. Wade, Secretary  
Agent Building  
Toronto  
Cream  
paid office.  
express  
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CHEESEMAKERS  
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Everyone asks  
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De Laval, U.S.A.  
an Engine,  
an English  
French or other  
ment



THINK beautiful thoughts, and you become a beautiful character, and such a character is so extremely attractive that it attracts on every hand without trying to do so.—Larson.

## In Defence of Babe

Farm and Home.

By ELIZABETH JEWETT BROWN

It was very pleasant and homelike in Miss Catherine Mason's big, sunny kitchen. The sun, when it shone at all, poured into the big south and east windows and kissed the blooming plants that the year through sat on the window sills or else grew luxuriantly in the deep window boxes outside. It shone lovingly on plump fair Miss Catherine herself, bringing out the gold in her still luxuriant chestnut hair, and finding the peachy bloom of the soft cheeks that time did not seem able to frown or wrinkle. It lay in golden bars across her spotless white floor, silvered the nickel on her highly polished range, and bestowed a benison of warmth on the grooved tawny cat, Babe, which always lay on the cushion of the big rocker under the southeast window.

"What do you keep that cat for?" growled her neighbor, Seth Winslow, coming in one bright June morning and trying to dislodge the cat by energetically shaking the chair. "I never come in this house but that cat is in this chair."

"That is Babe's own chair," said Miss Catherine, cheerily. "You have your choice of two others, so why disturb him?"

"But I want this one," he responded gruffly. "I don't believe in pampering animals that way. I don't believe the cat ever goes out doors or does anything but sleep. Come, aren't you going to get out?" he continued, as the cat ciling angrily to the cushion, its back raised in protest, lashing its tail and growling ominously. "Well, if you won't I'll sit down on you," he threatened, turning to plant his spare, bony frame on the beligerent animal.

Miss Catherine's eyes sparkled dangerously. She forgot that Seth Winslow was her landlord and a dangerous man to cross. She had lived for the past fifteen years in that house, and for five of it Babe had occupied that chair, as his mother and grandmother had done before him, as the rest of the time, but as Mr. Winslow deliberately sat himself on the indignant Babe, she cried out angrily that he ought to be ashamed of himself; even as the cat, with a heart-throbbed yawn, accompanied by a violent twisting and squirming, freed himself from the weight upon him, but not before he had bestowed a terrible scratch on one of Mr. Winslow's thinly protected knees. Then he fled under the stove and glared angrily and growled profanely at the intruder.

Mr. Winslow did not swear, but his face took on a deep purple hue, as the blood showed through his summer pants. "It serves you right, remarked Miss Catherine, coldly. "You had no business to sit on my cat. It's a wonder that you did not break his back."

"I wish I had," he said, angrily. "And what's more, I'll kill him, if I ever get a chance."

"You will!" All the softness had gone from Miss Catherine's pretty face. She bent down under the stove which put his white paws gently on her shoulder. "Why would you kill my pet?" she demanded, sternly. "He did nothing but defend himself. I wish he had scratched you ten times deeper than he did."

"We'll see about it," Mr. Winslow picked up his hat and started for the



The "Reaky," a Critical Point in a Fine Country Game  
Around the home of H. R. Nixon, Brant Co., Ont., is a spacious and attractive lawn. Mr. Nixon's daughter Laura and a friend, Miss Netta Saxen, may be here seen making good use of the lawn in a jolly game of croquet.

door. When he reached it he turned around and faced the angry woman, who was stroking the soft yellow fur. "Let me see," he said, with a forced calmness; "I think you have lived on this piece about fifteen years."

"Yes," she returned, crisply. "Well, I am thinking of making a change. The fact is I want to get rid of it; I give you a month's notice, which I think is legal. And furthermore, if I ever catch that critter out of my doorway, I'll kill him. Do you understand?" He banged the screen door after him and stalked down the path, bordered with blooming roses and fragrant with the sweet smell of things growing in Miss Catherine's wonderful flower garden. But she was unheeded as he strode across the road and entered his home, in which he had as Probate Judge and Riches Man, ruled supreme.

Miss Catherine followed his retreating figure with angry eyes. Then, when she had seen the last of him, she sat down by one of her front windows, with the cat in her arms, and indulged in a flow of angry tears.

For she was very angry. Never before in her placid life of forty years had she been so stirred. Not that she regretted her defense of the cat. Of course, she might have sympathized with him and punished the cat, and so have avoided the trouble, but she

was glad she had not done so. The cat had rights the same as he, and she only wished that the scratch had been deeper than it was. Let him kill Babe if he dared; she would have the law on him if he did. And then thoughts of the law led her to thinking of the one lawyer she knew, John Allen, who lived in West Fenway, a town some five miles from Fenway, where she lived.

Twenty years before Miss Catherine had been a school teacher; a Normal graduate, full of ideas for teaching the young idea the best way to shoot. Her first school had been the grammar department of the West Fenway school, where she had had a very unruly seventh grade. After two years of struggling with it, she resigned abruptly, on account of trouble which, as now, had its beginning in a cat—the maternal ancestor of Babe. Billy Allen was the cause. He was the worst boy in her room. Aside from being mischievous and lazy, he delighted in cruelty to defenseless animals; not malicious cruelty, but in teasing and tormenting, such as tugging cats to dog's tails, pinching and pulling kittens around by their ears, and such little acts of petty meanness, that nearly drove his teacher distracted.

One noon she caught him teasing a little yellow kitten; evidently a gutter stray, that with ragged fur and sore eyes had drifted into the school-

small, unused closet, and turning the key, told him that she would give him plenty of time to do this over his misconduct by himself, and would meet him free when she chose and not before.

The school, awed by her disciplining of Billy, instantly became well-mannered, and the afternoon work progressed smoothly. After the first few moments of violent kicking at the student into silence, and after the session was ended, Miss Catherine had forgotten him. Her work kept her until nearly five. Then, as her mind was out of a social for the evening, she went to her boarding place, with no thought of either the kitten or the boy.

The clock was striking two when she awoke with a start; for her subconsciousness at work had aroused her wary brain with the thought of the prisoner in the closet at school. She sprang from the bed and dressed with lightning speed. The night was dark, with heavy scudding clouds and occasional bursts of rain, but that did not stop her. Leaving the house noiselessly, she hurried, without a lantern, along the dark street to the little town. The few electric lights, however, and there, only made the shadows deeper, but with fear clutching her heart for the boy, she did not think of either the dark or the sound of herself at all, as she hurried to the big, ghostly-looking schoolhouse, which silent as a tomb, loomed before her.

When she turned the key in the lock she was frightened by a man's voice. Out of the gloom of the night appeared a tall young man with a lantern in his hand which he flashed directly in her face. "Miss Mason," he asked harshly. She gasped that she knew her name, as she tried to turn the key in the lock.

She could never remember exactly what followed. She knew that he pushed her aside rudely, unlocked the door and swung it open, before he spoke. Then he demanded that she lead the way to the place where she had imprisoned his brother and left him to die.

With the fear of a tragedy on her soul, she had sped up the shadowy stairs into her own room, and then into the small roomy closet, the man following with heavy tramping feet. Then, as his lantern illumined the room, she caught sight of the boy curled up on the floor and sleeping soundly. And then the reaction was so great that she sank down on a chair in a fit of weeping, which he cut short in a rush of angry words:

"You call yourself a woman," he said, "and yet you let him here to die of fright; it is he should wake up and find himself alone in the dark. I've heard all about it," he stormed in mighty wrath, as she vainly tried to speak. "You have had spite against him, for some damned reason. He has told, at home, how you have always blamed him for what the rest have done. To-night, when he did not come home, we were not alarmed, as he had asked permission to stay all night with one of his friends, and I should not have known anything about this, except by next accident."

"Coming in on the midnight train I met the father of his boy friend, and as I had a book Billy wanted, I gave it to Mr. Jones to give to him. He said he had not been at his house at all. Still I wasn't uneasy, but when I reached home and found he hadn't been there, we began to get frightened. I didn't like to scare mother about it, so I went right to his chamber and found that you had locked him in and probably got off and left him. And let me tell you, if he is injured by this experience, you shall suffer for it."

(Continued next week)

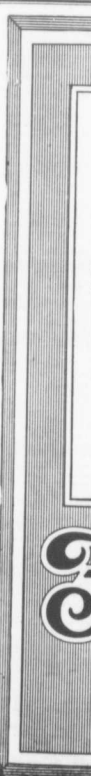
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# The Upward Look

## The Cause of Poverty

"Thy will be done."  
 So Jesus prayed. And so He lived. And so He tried to induce others to live. As we read the wonderful story of the life of our Saviour on earth we see that ever and always His great aim was to teach the world that true happiness and prosperity came only from obeying God's will and that all unhappiness (and consequently all poverty, for poverty is the greatest cause of unhappiness) came from disobeying the Father's will. And 2,000 years after Christ taught the secret of human happiness there is still the most intense poverty in the world. We have not yet learned to interpret God's will aright.

Over half a century ago a man named Henry George, touched by the sufferings of humanity, started to study social conditions to see wherein we are disobedient. He saw how bountifully the Father in Heaven had endowed the earth. And strangely enough, right near the great unused resources of nature he saw the direct want. He put the two together and discovered the secret of poverty,—that the land that God had intended for all was being monopolized by the few.

When in the older lands he saw

farmers working hard all their lives, producing abundance of wealth, and giving such a large part of it to their landlord as rent that they themselves had to live in poverty. Why, he asked himself, should these people have to give of the products of their labor to another man for the use of land that a kind Father had provided for all?

In the cities he found the same condition,—men toiling from year to year and a rent eating up the surplus earnings that would have kept them in comfort instead of poverty. He saw that every improvement in means of production, which should have bettered the condition of the working man, was accompanied by a rise in land values and accordingly in rent, thus leaving the people as poor as ever. Why should a few men become millionaires out of land valuations, while the men who really produce the wealth live in poverty, Henry George asked himself.

And then the truth flashed on him. The cause of poverty was just this—the value of land, created by all the people and given to them by God, was in the hands of a few. And believing that the duty of every true Christian is to strive to have God's will supreme on earth, Henry George spent all the rest of his life advocating his remedy, the Single Tax, which will discuss next week.

L. H. N.

## How They Clean House

Mrs. L. Carson, Wentworth Co., Ont. "Well, house-cleaning starts next week! Herbert, will you call up the agency and see on what day we can have the vacuum cleaner?"

I was visiting my daughter in town when she began to talk about house-cleaning. I understood perfectly what it meant,—back breaking work, house in confusion, irregular meals, men taken from the fields to beat carpets, etc. When she mentioned the vacuum cleaner I had a hazy idea of what she meant, but did not know just what it would do. However, the vacuum cleaner arrived the first of the next week and I had the privilege of seeing a sane and orderly house-cleaning.

The rugs were never moved from the floor. The cleaner was hitched on to an electric light bulb as a source of power. Then my daughter simply moved the cleaner over the rugs and everything was left fresh and clean with very little labor and no confusion. A second device was then fitted to the rod of the cleaner and the furniture was cleaned. This too without noise or hard work. Mattresses and pillows were cleaned in the same dustless manner.

We now have one ourselves. It does not work by electricity because we have not got electric power in this section. It is one of the \$20 hand machines that we would not sell for \$10 if we could not get another. It pays for itself not only at house-cleaning time but all through the year.

We hardly ever use a broom. It is so much cleaner and healthier to use our vacuum machine that does not raise any dust. Really cleaning is now a pleasure.

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## Demonstration Lectures

During the winter of 1912-13 courses consisting of 10 Demonstration Lectures in Domestic Science, Sewing and Home Nursing, were given under the direction of the Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. These courses proved most successful and a liberal appropriation from the Federal Grant has been set apart for an extension of the work during the season of 1913-14.

The Institutes desiring to take advantage of this offer should write to the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Toronto for application forms and upon receiving same forward either to the superintendent, or to the district secretary of the riding in which the branch is located. The district and branch officers will be expected to confer in planning for the courses and if possible send applications from groups of institutes conveniently located, so that the instructor may readily travel from place to place, holding a course at a different point each day, from Monday to Friday inclusive, covering the same route from week to week.



Why don't some flours behave?  
 Why don't they keep good?

Because they contain too much of the branny particles, too much of the inferior portions of the wheat—may be little pieces of the oily germ.

Which act on one another—that's why some flours "work" in the sack.

FIVE ROSES is the purest extract of Manitoba spring wheat berries.

Free from branny particles and such like. It will keep sound, and sweet longer than necessary.

Keep it in a dry place, and when needed you find it even healthier, sounder, fresher, drier than the day you bought it. Buy lots of FIVE ROSES. It keeps.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

**Buy from the Factory**

Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each model clearly, and we guarantee our price to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.

**Dominion Pride Range**



Polished steel body—unbreakable doors and castings—beautifully nickelled

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**WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00** to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days work. Experience not required. Men or women. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time plan will be made. International Bible Press, 152 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Any little girl can do the churning with

**MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.**

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 14 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washers.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.



Takes the hard work out of SCRUB WORK

**Old Dutch Cleanser**



Many other uses and full directions on large silver can

**GIRLS An Opening For You**

A High-Class Temperance Hotel in an urban centre in Eastern Ontario, conducted under Christian management, to promote the cause of temperance, desires the assistance of some young woman to wait on table. Girls accepting those positions will be under the best of surroundings. Wages, \$15 a month, with room and board. Satisfactory references on request. This advertisement is sanctioned by the management of Farm and Dairy. Apply

BOX 112, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

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**The Best Ever**

issued: Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want

**Every Man** who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment

You save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. Boyd & Son, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal



**1 INCH POLISH 10¢**

The Modern Shine!

Easier to Use Better for the Shoes

**Politeness in the Home**

"John's Wife," Durham Co., Ont.

Any one who has visited our public schools or taken notice of groups of children has surely been surprised at the general lack of politeness displayed. This failing is not true of all, but I believe it is the general rule. As a teacher in our country schools I had ample chance to observe conditions and found that four out of every five rude children are so through ignorance, not choice. How have these conditions been brought about? Why do not our little ones know what are the requirements of politeness? I fear the trouble lies largely in the home training.

**Our farmers' wives are busy people.** We can find employment for every minute of every hour of the day. Sometimes it seems as if we had all our time employed in getting our children clean and well fed, and we are quite too busy to give elaborate social instruction. But are we doing right? Will our children in after years look back and feel that we have done our duty? Let us be mothers and housekeepers before housekeepers. Our homes will survive a little neglect, but our children will always bear its mark.

The question arises, how can we teach our little ones to treat strangers politely? We cannot always be with them. The secret lies, I believe, in our insisting upon every member of our family treating every other member with consideration. What, in comparison with our home relations, is our intercourse with strangers? Truly the root of the matter is to have our family kind and considerate at home. Then and then only will we be polite abroad.

**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., given answered up on request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Green Tomato Soup.**—Four green tomatoes and one large onion sliced. Cover with salted water and cook until the tomatoes are done. When ready to serve add one cupful of milk and two cupfuls of sweet cream. Serve with crackers or bread slices.

**Pear Chips.**—Wipe eight pounds of pears, remove stems, quarter and core. Then cut in small pieces. Put in stew pan, add four pounds of sugar and one-fourth pound of Canton ginger, cover and let stand over night. In the morning add four lemons cut in small pieces. Bring to boiling point and let simmer three hours.

**Green Tomato Pickles.**—Slice one peck of tomatoes into a jar, sprinkle a little salt over each layer; let them stand 24 hours, drain off the liquor; put tomatoes into a kettle with a teaspoonful of each of the following spices: Ground ginger, allspice, cloves, mace, cinnamon, a teaspoon of scraped horse radish, 12 small or three large red peppers, three onions, a cupful of brown sugar. Cover all with vinegar and boil slowly four hours.

**Mayonnaise Dressing.**—One cup of vinegar, two scant teaspoonfuls mustard, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls butter, four tablespoonfuls water, yolk of four eggs well beaten. Stir all together with egg beater, then put on the stove and cook a few minutes, stirring until thick. Put away in a jar until ready to use. When ready to use, thin with sour or sweet cream and pour over salad.

**Equip Your Old Lamps with a Radia Lamp Burner**



POWERFUL WHITE incandescent light. No candle power. No common coal oil. No dirt, no smoke, no odor, no heat. The lamp may burn upon a common burner, gives better light than gas or electricity or six ordinary lamps at one-sixth the cost of your old lamps. Each burner has a rating lever for lighting UNEQUALED FOR THE READING. Cost only one cent for four hours. I will send you a sample to handle my RADIA burners. Samples can be sent by mail anywhere in Canada. Write today for descriptive circular.

AGENTS WANTED

Aug. Gamaech, Manufacturer, Sawyerville, P.Q.

**Capable Old Country Domestic**

Parties arriving about September 2nd, and weekly thereafter.

Apply Now

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

**The Call of the North**

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world? For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

**SUGAR AS YOU LIKE IT**

**FINE Grain Sugar**

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

**MEDIUM Grain**

In the bags of St. Lawrence "Medium Grain" is a fine extra every grain (isoleft) granulated sugar, about size of a seed pearl, every one pure cane sugar.

**COARSE Grain**

Many people prefer the coarser grain. The St. Lawrence "Coarse Grain" assures every grain a distinct size, each about the size of a small diamond, and almost as bright, but quickly melted into pure sweetness.

Your grocer's wholesaler has the exact style you want—grain quality and quantity all guaranteed by

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

**St. Lawrence Sugar**

**SPECIAL**

We realize a full 25% off retail price to give you a real low price. Should you wish to write work in patterns kind of. Price 10c. each.

LOOSE



requires 6 yards of 36 or 3 yards 44 inches 27 inches wide for this. This pattern is cut 44 inches but measure

ROUND YOKE NEIG



threading with ribbon. For the medium size, require 4 yards of material. For the large size, require 4 yards of material. The pattern is cut in 44 inch full measure.

SEMI-PRINCESS



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SPECIAL PATTERN SERVICE

We realize the great interest that all of our readers take in the new fall styles and have therefore made arrangements whereby we will be able to give many more patterns in Farm and Dairy than usual during the next few weeks. These will illustrate to many of the attractive fall styles. To work write us and we'll do our best to get them for you. When ordering patterns kindly give name and address, size and number of patterns desired. Price 10c each. Address: Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

LOOSE COAT, 7911



The loose or "sport" coat is in great demand this season and is so practical and so useful as well as attractive that it has secured popularity. In one view, the fronts are cutaway and there is a belt and, in the other, the fronts are straight and the belt is omitted. The two treatments are equally good. There are just front and back portions and there are darts from the shoulder edges of the fronts that achieve all necessary fitting. The sleeves are the regulation two-piece sort with rolled-over cuffs. For the medium size, the coat will require 6 yards of material 27, 4 1/2, yards 36 or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 32 inches wide for the collar and cuffs. This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

ROUND YORE NIGHT GOWN, 7927



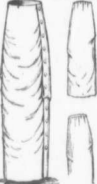
The night gown made with round neck that slips over the head is the undoubted favorite. This one is extremely pretty and is made quite novel by the little fitted yoke. It is made in pieces and with the sleeves sewed to the armholes and these sleeves can be made straight or curved either straight or they can be made longer and gathered into bands. In the small view, the gown is shown with the Empire treatment and many women find that satisfactory. The Empire effect is obtained by applying banding and shirring with ribbon. For the medium size, the gown will require 4 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 3/4 yards of banding, 1 1/2 yards of banding for Empire effect. This pattern is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure.

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 7928



Everything that has a pleated effect is especially fashionable just now. This skirt consists of just two pieces and front portions are mightily draped. The side seams can be left open for a few inches or closed for the entire length as liked. The back is gathered at the upper edge and the skirt is joined to a belt while the blouse and petticoat are joined one to the other by means of a second belt. For the medium size, the gown will require 6 yards of material 27, 5 1/2, yards 36 or 38, yards 41 or 43, yards 41 or 43 inches wide, with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the waistcoat and collar. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

TWO-PIECE DRAPED SKIRT, 7900



This skirt takes two pieces and is adapted to the soft materials that weigh so beautifully. As will be seen in the sketch, the edge is finished and lapped onto the front and, as the skirt is held in place by buttons, but the buttons are arranged in groups or treated in any way that may suit the material and please the fancy. This pattern is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

ONE-PIECE CORSET COVER FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7910



The corset cover with a straight front and a decorative waistline is a simple, practical one and is easy to make that girls always like it. This one can be finished with banding at the waist line or with a prominent bow as may be liked. It is pretty made from home-made but it also makes a good model for plain material to be embroidered by hand. There is only one piece here and only under-arm seams are to be sewed. For the 36 year size, 1 1/2 yards of flannel, 14 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 36 inches and 1/2 yard 36 inches and 1/2 yard of edging. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years.

FOUR-PIECE SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7912



The skirt that sticks a just a few inches and already a favorite of many young girls and small women like this model for its perfect straight, slender lines and, at the same time, gives ample freedom. As the finish can be made at either the high or the natural or waist line, it is suited to all figures. For the 16 year size, the skirt will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years.

When this skirt is made as two pieces, it means two pieces, it means only and these seams can be placed for the entire length or they can be closed with buttons and button-holes for a part and one or two buttons and one or two button-holes for the rest, not as liked. The three-piece skirt is closed right down the centre front and the side edges can be slightly curved if that effect is wanted.

For the 16 year size, the two-piece skirt will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide; the three-piece skirt 3 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide; 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years.

Place peaches in a wire basket, dip in water a few moments, and then rub off the skins. By this method none of the fruit is wasted.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE AT Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ont. (18 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railway, C.P.R. Stn. on Farm; G.T.R., 1 mile.) On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1913 At 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine. This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering and sixteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted. C.P.R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers. JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

The Farm and Dairy Fifth Annual Household Number Will be Issued October 9

MONEY IN POTATOES Every Bag a DOLLAR Get them all The farmer with a big crop of potatoes has a gold mine at his back door. Every bag is a dollar. Every bag left in the ground is a dollar lost. Every bagful chopped by the plow is a dollar lost. If it costs \$5.00 too much an acre to harvest them it is \$5.00 per acre lost. To handle the whole crop and handle it cheaply is going to make a big difference in the profits. We can help you there. Our book "Money in Potatoes" has ideas that will help you to mine that crop of potatoes to the last dollar. Dollars saved in the potato field are as good as extra bushels to the acre. The "big crop" coupon will entitle you to a free copy of the book "Money in Potatoes." Send it in to-day. There is money in it for you.

BIG CROP COUPON The Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited, Galt, Ontario As a Potato Grower I would like to have a free copy of this book. P. Name Address

ld Lamp  
p Burner  
ERFUL WHITE  
cent light  
power. Burn  
in coal oil. No  
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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Sept. 22.—It is won- derful to find that an influenza report of good throughout the whole country. Whole- sale prices for the week have been... Marketman is inclined to question whether the Western... value that is accorded to them when they have... the wheat crop of the entire West.

82.25. At Montreal, export trade is dull. Receipts are small... sufficient to supply demands. Quota- tions are: No. 1, \$13.20; No. 2, extra, \$12.50; No. 3, \$12.00; clover as to grade, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

HONEY Trade in honey still continues firm. Quo- tations are: Buckwheat, \$1.00 a pound in tins 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; strained clover honey, 15c in 10-pound tins; 12 1/2 to 15c in five-pound tins; 13c per dozen; No. 1, \$1.25 per dozen; extra, \$1.50 per dozen.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES There seems to be an over supply of fruit on this market, particularly of peaches and grapes. Quotations are: Peaches, 1 1/2 to 2; plums, 30c to 40c; watermelons, 30c to 40c; cantaloupes, 30c to 35c; grapes, 60c to 80c; pears, 30c to 50c; apples, 1 1/2 to 2.

POTATOES AND BEANS Supply and demand about equalize each other so far as potatoes are concerned, and new potatoes move steadily at 50c a bushel. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.00 a bushel.

WHEAT Last week we predicted that the prices paid for futures in Canadian wheat were... down before much trading had taken place. It is to be done. In the last few days quo- tations have taken a decided turn and there is every prospect of a further drop...

COARSE GRAINS There is a good normal trade in coarse grains and quotations. Corn has taken another slight drop but otherwise prices are unchanged. Oats, C.W. No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 26c; No. 4, 24c; No. 5, 22c; No. 6, 20c; No. 7, 18c; No. 8, 16c; No. 9, 14c; No. 10, 12c; No. 11, 10c; No. 12, 8c; No. 13, 6c; No. 14, 4c; No. 15, 2c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1/2c; No. 18, 1/4c; No. 19, 1/8c; No. 20, 1/16c; No. 21, 1/32c; No. 22, 1/64c; No. 23, 1/128c; No. 24, 1/256c; No. 25, 1/512c; No. 26, 1/1024c; No. 27, 1/2048c; No. 28, 1/4096c; No. 29, 1/8192c; No. 30, 1/16384c; No. 31, 1/32768c; No. 32, 1/65536c; No. 33, 1/131072c; No. 34, 1/262144c; No. 35, 1/524288c; No. 36, 1/1048576c; No. 37, 1/2097152c; No. 38, 1/4194304c; No. 39, 1/8388608c; No. 40, 1/16777216c; No. 41, 1/33554432c; No. 42, 1/67108864c; No. 43, 1/134217728c; No. 44, 1/268435456c; No. 45, 1/536870912c; No. 46, 1/1073741824c; No. 47, 1/2147483648c; No. 48, 1/4294967296c; No. 49, 1/8589934592c; No. 50, 1/17179869184c; No. 51, 1/34359738368c; No. 52, 1/68719476736c; No. 53, 1/137438953472c; No. 54, 1/274877906944c; No. 55, 1/549755813888c; No. 56, 1/1099511627776c; No. 57, 1/2199023255552c; No. 58, 1/4398046511104c; No. 59, 1/8796093022208c; No. 60, 1/1759218044416c; No. 61, 1/3518436088832c; No. 62, 1/7036872177664c; No. 63, 1/14073744355328c; No. 64, 1/28147488710656c; No. 65, 1/56294977421312c; No. 66, 1/112589954842624c; No. 67, 1/225179909685248c; No. 68, 1/450359819370496c; No. 69, 1/900719638740992c; No. 70, 1/1801439277681984c; No. 71, 1/3602878555363968c; No. 72, 1/7205757110727936c; No. 73, 1/1441151422345472c; No. 74, 1/2882302844690944c; No. 75, 1/5764605689381888c; No. 76, 1/11529211377767776c; No. 77, 1/23058422755535552c; No. 78, 1/4611684551106711104c; No. 79, 1/9223369102133422208c; No. 80, 1/1844673820266844416c; No. 81, 1/3689347640533688832c; No. 82, 1/73786952810673776664c; No. 83, 1/147573905613347553328c; No. 84, 1/295147811226695106656c; No. 85, 1/5902956225333902133312c; No. 86, 1/1180591245066780426624c; No. 87, 1/2361182490133356125248c; No. 88, 1/47223649802667225248c; No. 89, 1/94447299605334450496c; No. 90, 1/188894595210668890192c; No. 91, 1/377789190421337780384c; 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HOLSTEINS OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America In the palace to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 23th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to R. J. KELLY, SECTY., TILSONBURG, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengerveld Faysre De Kol or from his daughters and sired by Dutchland Alcantira Sir Mona. Write for extended pedigree of these bulls, or come to Bronte and see the herd. Visitors always welcome.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Live Stock Wanted

If you have any Thoroughbred farm-mare, Ayrshire or Holstein Heifer Calves-Broad Bows or Sow Pigs for sale - communicate with

R. S. WUDLEY P.O. Box 176 - Westmount, P.Q.

Ridgedale Holsteins

Young Stock for sale, both sexes. Also two or three Young Cows, bred to Imperial Pauline De Kol. Write or communicate with R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R. and Manchester, G.T.R. Bell Phone.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Pasch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcantira (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 2x2-ft. 3 year old. We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

No Heifer Calves for sale at any price

GORDON S. GOODERHAM BEEFORD PARK, ONT.

AYRSHIRES Burnside Ayrshires

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

HOLSTEINS RIVERVIEW HERD

9 Young Bulls, from 6 to 18 months, sired by King Imbala Father, whose sister, 3 years old, officially tested dam, a sister of his dam and two sisters of his sire average for the eight B.M. lbs. from R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams. P. J. HALLIVY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

HOLSTEINS

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

Registered Holsteins For Sale

One Bull, 8 mos. old; one 4 year old Cow to calve September 23th; one Heifer Calf, 4 mos. old. Jesse Looker - Mitchell, Ont.

this week to obtain orders from the other side as a consequence. Buyers reduced their limits this week in the country and prices there are a similar reduction. In the Eastern markets, and finest Quebec sold down to 12 1/2c. Even at the reduction there is no response to cables at the end of this week; and, unless there is a very good market at the ending of next week, prices will show a further reduction at next week's markets. The market continues to show a decline of something like 10 per cent as compared with the year; but it is not so serious a recession as a larger production of cheese in New Zealand this winter, our small market does not seem to worry the English importer to any great extent. They refuse to respond to our advancing on the strength of the small market in Canada. Shipments this week were very light, amounting to barely 5000 boxes.

Market for butter is steadily advancing, owing to the long demand for September make for winter requirements, and finest Eastern Townships is quoted at 24 1/2c to 25c.

DAIRY BOARDS

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 13-300 packages of butter sold at 25 1/2c; 500 boxes cheese sold at 11 1/2c.

Cowansville, Que., Sept. 13-Thirteen factories offered 613 packages of butter. Sold at 26c.

Bellefleur, Que., Sept. 13-150 boxes of white cheese boarded; all sold at 15 1/2c.

London, Ont., Sept. 13-663 boxes offered; 223 sold at 15 1/2c; bidding from 12 1/2c to 15 1/2c.

Cornwall, Sept. 13-1414 cheese boarded; all colored; all sold at 15 1/2c.

Stirling, Ont., Sept. 15-645 boxes of cheese offered; all sold at 15 1/2c.

Dumfries, Ont., Sept. 15-400 boxes of white were offered; all sold at 15 1/2c.

Peterboro, Sept. 17-1785 boxes of cheese were offered and sold at 15 1/2c and 15 1/4c.

Madoc, Sept. 17-375 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day; 270 boxes sold at 15 1/2c and 15 1/4c.

Kingston, Sept. 18-460 boxes colored boarded; 300 boxes sold at 15 1/2c.

Brockville, Sept. 18-2385 boxes colored and 635 boxes white. The highest bid, 13 1/2c, was refused, and no sales were made.

Woodstock, Sept. 18-1400 boxes cheese offered, 270 white, 300 sold at 15 1/2c and 7 1/2c at 12 1/2c.

Brockville, Sept. 18-Offerings were 2385 colored and 635 white. The highest offering, 13 1/2c, was refused and no sales were made.

Cornwall, Sept. 19-1418 boxes, all colored, all sold at 15 1/2c; corresponding date last year, 1583 boxes at 15 1/2c.

Napanee, Sept. 19.-Cheese boarded, 1383 colored; 581 white, 15 1/2c bid for sales.

Mont., Sept. 19-1190 boxes cheese boarded; 935 sold at 13 1/2c and 23 at 15 1/2c; balance unsold.

Two lots sold at 15 1/2c; rest unsold. Ottawa, Sept. 19-300 boxes colored cheese sold at 22 1/2c.

NOVA SCOTIA'S ATTRACTIONS

A. Hector Gutter, Colchester Co., N.S. Nova Scotia has just harvested the first finest hay crops in its history. The weather has been excellent for curing hay, some sections of the province produce a slightly smaller crop than that of 1912, but taking it generally, and especially where the best sections of the province grow the dyked marsh lands, there is no room for complaint.

July opened with the smallest crop of hay in eight or nine years. Up to that time the weather had been cold and backward. About the 6th or 7th the warm wave came, and the growth since then has been phenomenal.

Grains, potatoes, roots and all vegetables are promising a bumper yield. Fruits of all kinds are coming by late frosts. In some sections of the Annapolis Valley more especially under the north and south mountains, the apple crop is almost full. Black rot is prevalent, the season being favorable for its spread.

Pastures are extra good, and stock of all kinds look well. Prices for everything in the live stock line, whether it has a spin hoof or a round one, or is weaned, is good. Pork is worth 12 1/2c; beef, 12c; veal, 8c; mutton, 6c to 8c; lamb, 8c to 10c.

Young chickens, the size of your fat hen, worth their weight in silver, and nearly anyone who has a full chicken coop and a telephone is busy these days answering the phone of phurants of all kinds.

And yet, with good prices prevailing for everything that will grow or can be raised on or in the ground, we find our people going West. Horace Greeley better man, go West, how well his advice would be obeyed.

Here in Nova Scotia we have everything that the heart or mind or brain wants. One of the best climates on the Continent; 22 days above 32 deg., the thermometer goes above 32 deg.; 276 days above 40 deg.; 282 days above 45 deg.; and when it is over 60 deg. over the heart of the Continent here in Nova Scotia, it is about in the same ratio as in the rest of the continent. I recorded more sun last year by over 7000 hours than the most favored spot in Canada.

It is the only place in Canada where offspring of Bag Apple Korymbis can be secured. This famous bull, now heading the herd of E. H. Dolinar, of New York State, was used on our herds last year. He is the highest priced bull ever owned in Canada.

Near Relatives of every one of the above great animals will be open to your bid on Oct. 21.

Sale is being conducted under strictest rules and penalties. Everything is right. Signed transfers for each animal will be in the secretary's hands before sale day. It will be an opportunity which would be difficult to get a price at the breeder's own stables.

OUR FARMER'S Correspondence

PRICE-EDWARD

CARDING KING'S CO. For poorest weather; rain and snow. A lot of grain stock, but very little well filled and well put up. The crop is good, but not growing well.

QUEEN'S CO. CHARLOTTE TOWN, N.S. expected, and was in excess of a large amount of clover seed has not been averaged, the straw of the oat crop is good, but late to earlier expectation.

corn is more failure; potatoes are poor with no sign of damage to most of all kinds will be scarce. No milk supply, supply this last year - C. O.

ONTARIO

HALIBURTON CO. KIMBERLY, Sept. 4-710 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of barley, 2nd, which was 100 bushels of the first straw fresh. The first quantity of wood timber a year ago was the rain had been well in spite of the drought.

and potatoes. Cattle and calves are in good shape. Cattle, 4 to 5c; sheep and hogs, 12c to 14c; live calves, 10c to 12c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, 22c to 23c.

NORFOLK CO. REMO, Sept. 15-The good crop of buckwheat, the mill last Saturday night, was 100 bushels of the good deal. The corn field is very good, 19 1/2c; the very good, 19 1/2c; the very good, 19 1/2c.

APPIN, Sept. 18-1400 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of barley, 2nd, which was 100 bushels of the first straw fresh. The first quantity of wood timber a year ago was the rain had been well in spite of the drought.

and potatoes. Cattle and calves are in good shape. Cattle, 4 to 5c; sheep and hogs, 12c to 14c; live calves, 10c to 12c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, 22c to 23c.

Several of the Best Breeders of Holsteins in this pioneer dairy district, and cattle from the best and most noted herds (including J. W. Stewart, A. C. Hardy, W. C. Stevens, G. A. Gilroy and that well-known Holstein expert, Gordon H. Manhard) will combine to place before the public one of the best consignments of High-Class Holsteins ever assembled at a sale in Canada.

Brockville Dairy District's Best Breeds

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1913 Place Brockville

They Will Go Absolutely at Your Own Price

You Will Want to Attend It Moreover

It is the only place in Canada where offspring of Bag Apple Korymbis can be secured. This famous bull, now heading the herd of E. H. Dolinar, of New York State, was used on our herds last year. He is the highest priced bull ever owned in Canada.

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NEW MILK RECORD - A new record for Jersey cows in the prominent Bess, owned by Mr. H. J. Stewart, of Her Majesty's Agricultural College shows a production of 100 lbs. of milk in 31 days of good weather and considerable out of second year hay. Only a few other cows in the district, which is somewhat small, will be medium and heavy.

AMHERST, Sept. 11-Beautiful weather to have been in the month the farmer. Who's ready now this season? The corn is well prepared. Corn is a fine crop. Many are also cutting and stacking the hay. The new hay is a good crop. The weather is a good crop. The weather is a good crop.

THE WINTER FAIR at the Agricultural College shows a production of 100 lbs. of milk in 31 days of good weather and considerable out of second year hay. Only a few other cows in the district, which is somewhat small, will be medium and heavy.

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100 Select Individuals

Sale Date

Because

Brockville is the pioneer dairy section of Canada. The first official testing of dairy cattle began in this district. Brockville District produced the first Canadian cow to give 100 lbs. milk in a day. The first cow to make 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. The cow holding the record for milk production for three years - Evergreen March, now owned by G. W. Clemons. The highest record cow in Canada.

Look out for details of this sale in coming issues of Farm and Dairy. Write now for your catalogue. It gives you particulars and pedigree. Your Thanking will be a profitable one if you arrange to be a buyer at this Sale

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

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### SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 60 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$300 per acre.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$500 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$2000.

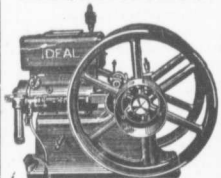
W. W. COBY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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If you are building or re-building this Fall— you need **Louden** the **New Catalogue**

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have attained their enormous popularity out of sheer merit. Years of experience, experiment and constant improvements, have made them perfect to meet present day conditions.

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Cow Stalls and Stanchions  
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and Switches

We are pioneers and inventors of the largest and best line of

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Louden Stalls with Steel Mangers



Louden Bull Pen



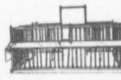
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Louden Acorn Water Bowl



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Louden Calf Pen



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