

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Farm and Cold Storage Comm. Dec 13

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 13

1913

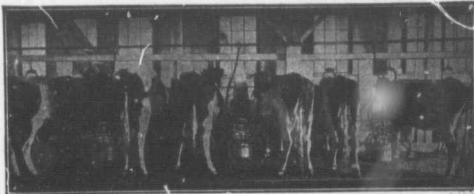


A SPRING TIME RUSH THAT MAY BE AVOIDED BY GOOD WINTER MANAGEMENT

Readers of Farm and Dairy who take the manure directly from the stable to the field and spread it give many good reasons for their practice. They tell us that the fertilizing value of the manure is thereby most thoroughly conserved; and scientific investigators agree. They tell us that the farm horses need the daily exercise that drawing the manure involves; and again they are right. But best of all they avoid the rush of getting out all the manure in the spring when much other work is pressing. These forehanded ones are never caught, as was the farmer in the illustration last spring, with a mountain of manure to remove.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



Large, Clean Milk Yields Mean Higher Prices

And a constant demand. Every farmer who properly uses the B-L-K Milker can easily produce milk of a cleanliness that will command a higher price than the milk of his competitors who are not using the machine.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., has made exhaustive tests showing the cleanliness of the B-L-K Milkers over hand milking. Bulletin No. 317 says in regard to the tests:

The surprisingly low germ contents recorded in connection with these studies under ordinary barn conditions indicate that when its operation is fully understood the milking machine may become an important factor in the production of "Certified" milk, where great stress is laid upon producing milk with a low germ content.

Careful records have been kept of yields in a large number of dairies where the machines have been operated continuously for long periods, and the results prove that the yields with machine milking are equal to those obtained by the best hand milkers. The owner of a very valuable herd of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle wrote us recently giving some remarkable records of large yields obtained after 7 years' milking with the machines.

We cannot tell you everything that we would like in one announcement regarding other features of our milkers, but we will gladly send you literature upon receipt of a card.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works . . . BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THIS REMINDS YOU

THAT THE BIG

Breeders' and Xmas Volume

Farm and Dairy will be issued Dec. 4

Our big issue of this year will reflect the prosperity of "Our People." It will be replete with live, spicy articles from our big successful fellows out on the farms. No efforts will be spared on illustrations to make it our "best yet."

Advertisers will find it pays to speak to our 17,000 live, prosperous dairymen through the columns of this issue.

Reserve your space to-day. Copy received up to Nov. 27.

Advert. Dept.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

MY AUTO-MO-HAY—A REMINISCENCE

H. Percy Blanchard, Hunts Co., N.S.

THIS fall I bought a "Massey-Harris" reaper. As I am going to neither praise nor condemn it no one will be offended at such specific description.

As the parts were being assembled the big power wheel with its wide tire, its diagonal facing strips to grip the soil, the sprocket wheels, and the metal frame that surrounds it, the general make-up available for another purpose, took my eye. A remembrance of some years ago came to mind. It reminded me of before I moved to Ellershouse to farm; of my garden and small orchard under a P.-d. deck, in another part of the province.

A NECESSITY POORLY SUPPLIED

There was not enough work on the place to justify a horse or man in steady employment, and so the plowing and cultivating of the orchard required a man to be hired for each occasion. It is hardly necessary to say that a village truck horse, or a team

The clutch was out, and it took a hurry call back to the throttle, to check the reaper. And now the rest. Climbing to the top of the easy, quickly-gathered small boys, the clutch was thrown in, and slowly the ponderous chariot moved along.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE START

Things went all right on the level road, with a speed a little above a fast walk. But alas, when the first hill was struck, and at the same time a slough of clayey ooze, the whole thing stopped dead. Another start, and again a stop. But I need not detail the humiliating experience. Finally, and with a sigh of relief, I got back to an old shed which must serve as the stable or garage for the outfit. I was glad to get to it, but I was "stalled" too often that afternoon with that old Buckeye flyer to even whisper "stall!"

It is easy to philosophise now that time and distance have lent them ad-

"The Chief Business of a Commonwealth is Education"

The civilization and culture of a people may well be judged by the interest that they take in education. Education is the most important function of government. City people are always awake to the value of public schools are among the best of the public buildings of any city. Can we say the same for the country school?

Perhaps one reason that the country school has lagged behind its city contemporary is that the heads of our educational departments have been, for the most part, born and bred in the city. They are not in touch with country life, and are not in a position to deal effectively with the problem of country education. More light on the subject is needed.

Farm and Dairy proposes to bring this light to bear on our rural educational problems. In a series of four articles, the first one of which will appear next week, we will review the condition of rural schools, point out the deficiencies and the causes of these deficiencies, and make a few comprehensive and practical suggestions as to how conditions may be made right. To write these articles County of Peterboro, Mr. Lees has devoted the best part of his life to rural school work, and is deeply conscious of the room that there is for improvement. It has condensed ideas developed through many years of educational work into these four articles.

All of "Our Folks" will agree there is nothing too good for the country child. Education in educational work in the country boy and girl are not getting the educational opportunities they deserve. Our articles will show the way.

We invite "Our Folks" to read these articles and then write us their opinion of the suggestions that we make. Any of "Our Folks" who have constructive ideas for the improvement of our rural schools should write us and help along the good work. Remember, this first article appears on page three of Farm and Dairy next week. Other articles will appear at intervals of a month, thus giving "Our Folks" ample opportunity to discuss the ideas and suggest a plan whereby the burden of the expense will be lifted from the rural tax payer, thus making possible the improvements that we will suggest.

from a small farm where perhaps not more than five acres would be the total annual plowing, would not supply expert work; and as a result my trees would often get woefully bark-eaten, or in the alternative, have their main roots ripped up in a very regardless fashion.

You cannot expect a professional man to be much of an expert either at farming or mechanics; but necessity takes no excuse. Why not then a small gasoline tractor and do my own cultivating at odd spells? So first a couple of dollars bought a veteran mowing machine; long time on the retired list. But the old Buckeye had its good points.

THE START OF A TRACTOR

First, all the "motor" gear was removed, the pole shortened, and a sort of platform built in triangular shape, and at the front a steering wheel, made from another mowing machine rigged up. This made a very convenient, stable rather than berserk tricycle, stable rather than reversed, so that the ratchets "clicked" backward instead of forward. A motor boat, was then carded from a platform, and with a marine reverse gear, connected direct to the little pitman wheel. All was now ready for the race track; and one muddv afternoon (we are all so impatient) the steed was brought forth.

After considerable cranking, the motor took her explosions, and then, with no muffler on, came a whirr,

losing influence to that harrowing experience; or rather to that experience which satisfied me that the machine could never be used for harrowing. All the same, the experiment was of value. The test showed that a 4 H.P. engine was not enough for a five miles an hour clip; but I am satisfied that if we geared down to one and a half miles, the power was sufficient. At the same time I would prefer a two cycle two cylinder 6 H.P. engine, and geared down to not over two miles an hour. Then, instead of two driving wheels on the ground, it would be better with one big wheel, like on the reaper mentioned, and most of the weight centered over it; also a close geared transmission lacks "recuperative power."

JUMPING THE BUMPS

To illustrate this latter expression when the outfit ran against a stone or other obstacle, it was momentarily hard and fast, and the engine was stalled. The mechanism demands a heavy flywheel to help hold the engine speed, and an elastic transmission to gather up and grasp the power for a special effort to jump the bump. With that properly arranged, and it can easily be done, one will have the light farm tractor able to haul the load of three horses for plowing and harrowing.

Think how that will solve the cultivation problem of the small orchard, the man who needs horses for only a couple of months, then only occasionally, and after that not at all. And he

(Continued on page 15)

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Vol. XX

Suggestions

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1913

No. 46

HOW CAN THE SURPLUS ROOT CROP BE STORED?

Suggestions to Those Whose Turnips are Still in the Field and Whose Cellars are Already Full—The Pitting Method Followed by a Successful Dairy Farmer.

WHAT can I do with my turnips? All the available space in my cellar is full to the roof with mangels. Can you suggest a satisfactory method for pitting a couple of acres of turnips outside?"

This letter, recently received from an Ontario reader of Farm and Dairy, voices a problem with which many farmers have to contend at this time of year. If we may judge from our own observations over a limited section, there are many roots still in the field and with no room for them

Having selected his site Mr. Brethen then plows deeply a stretch eight feet wide and long enough to accommodate the roots he has to store. The earth is then cleaned out to the depth of 12 inches by means of the plow and horse scoop, the bottom being left perfectly flat and smooth.

Ventilation is next attended to and this is one of the most important points in pitting roots. As seen in the illustration, Mr. Brethen's method of ensuring ventilation, is to lay five-inch tile along the bottom of pit and directly in centre; an inch of space is allowed between each tile. Every 30 or 25 feet a small stake about five feet long is driven into the soil between two of the five-inch tiles and four inch tile are dropped down around the stake, thus giving a cheap and easily constructed ventilating chimney.



Ventilation for the Root Pit

This illustration shows how Mr. G. A. Brethen ventilates his root pit—five-inch tile at the base and four inch tile for chimneys. A small stake is driven in the ground to support the chimney as noted in the illustration.

planning mill where unlimited quantities of long shavings are to be had without cost. The turnips are first covered with these shavings or with wheat straw or both, to a depth of six or more inches,—that is when packed down. The earth that was removed from the pit in the first place is then replaced, covering the straw to a depth of six or eight inches. The roots are then ready for winter.

The harvesting methods followed by this same farmer are also interesting and represent a minimum of work. The tops of the turnips are first chopped off with a sharp hoe, a good active man being able to cut tops from a row almost as fast as he can walk down it. The turnips are then pulled by means of a drag harrow minus the teeth.



A Method of Pitting Roots that has Proven Itself Satisfactory

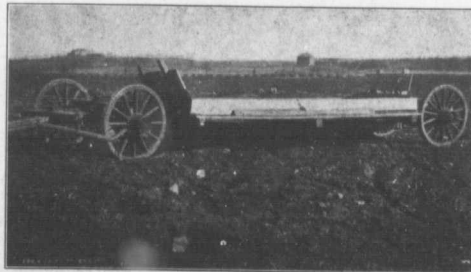
This illustration gives an idea of the way in which Mr. G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont., is storing the surplus of his root crop for the coming winter. Notice the ventilating flues and the straw and earth covering. Mr. Brethen finds this method more satisfactory than storing in the cellar. A detailed description of this method of pitting is described in the adjoining article.

under cover. These roots can be very satisfactorily stored in outdoor pits. We cannot do better than give the pitting method being followed by Mr. G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont., when he was visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy last week. Our editor had his camera along, and the illustrations herewith will enable our folks to get a clear idea of Mr. Brethen's method.

"I have been pitting my turnips for some years now," remarked Mr. Brethen, "and I find it a most satisfactory method of storing. In fact I prefer to pit the roots, particularly the turnips, as they keep better in pits than they do in the cellar. In the fall I only store a small portion of my turnip crop in the basement of my barn and when these are about used up I take advantage of a fine day to open up my root pit and cart a supply to the stable. This supply will be all used before the turnips have a chance to get soft and spoil and we then again have recourse to the pit."

An important point in pitting roots is the selection of the site. The ground must be well drained, somewhat higher than the surrounding levels and preferably on a light or loamy soil. Mr. Brethen's pit is located on the side hill and on a knoll where the soil is light. If so situated that the water stands on the ground, pitting would be entirely unsatisfactory.

commences to fill in the turnips at one end of the pit, piling them up in an "A" shape to an angle of about 40 degrees making the sides as level as possible. In covering the roots Mr. Brethen has an advantage in that he is right near a large



Why Waste Energy Throwing Turnips into a High Wagon?

The same reason that makes a low-down wagon preferable for hauling corn sheaves applies when hauling roots. This corn wagon, which carries 50 bushels of turnips, is being used by Mr. Brethen, of Peterboro county, for root harvest.

—All photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy

The next step in the process is one of Mr. Brethen's own invention. Lying in his barnyard was a snow-plov consisting of two planks nailed together at the point and with a spread of about six feet. An idea occurred to its owner. "Why not," he thought, "use this old snowplov to run the turnips into rows?" No sooner thought of than done, and the snow plov is now working most successfully as a turnip plov. The plov leaves a clear path for

(Continued on page 10)

Rock Phosphate as a Fertilizer

T. O. Clark, B.S.A., York Co., Ont.

In Farm and Dairy of October 30, there appears an article on the application of phosphates which might cause confusion to many farmers not familiar with artificial fertilizers. The article emphasizes the cheapness of ground rock phosphate. This cheapness is essentially due to its non-availability. We are told by authorities that the value of a fertilizer is judged by its "degree of availability," that is to say, its value lies in its power to give up the plant food contained in a comparatively short space of time.

Under present conditions in this country we demand quick returns on money invested. If a farmer does not get profitable returns from an application of artificial fertilizers from the first crop, he invariably speaks of his investment as being a failure.

Ground rock phosphate contains from 20 to 40 per cent. of phosphoric acid in the form of tri-calcium phosphate, practically an insoluble compound. To become available this substance must undergo two changes in the soil before it is available; the available form being mono-calcic phosphate. An average soil contains an excess of phosphoric acid for any crop in the tri-calcic form, yet these soils in many cases do not yield a maximum crop owing to the insolubility of the phosphates. For this reason, why should we apply more of that of which we already have an abundance? Even allowing for its cheapness it would be false economy.

RENDERING PHOSPHATE AVAILABLE

By treating with sulphuric acid the phosphates in this insoluble rock form are made available and the phosphoric acid is easily assimilated by plants. By applying phosphates in the form of acid phosphate we get immediate returns, whereas an application of ground rock phosphate will show no beneficial results for three or four years.

These few facts naturally bring up the question of the proper time to make application. Obviously when using the "ground rock" form the time to apply rests entirely upon the point of convenience, as moisture alone has no effect on the availability. If the soil is very rich in humus, small quantities of the phosphates will become available, due to the action of the acids therein.

In applying the more soluble forms, acid phosphate and basic slag, climatic conditions will influence to a large extent the time for applying; basic slag being very slowly soluble may be applied in the fall under most conditions. Acid phosphates is usually applied in the spring, the prevailing tendency being to leave the applications until very late; thus the crop does not get full benefit from the application. Owing to rush of work in the spring, late fall application may be recommended, as there is little, if any, loss caused by rain.

Fertilizers are applied to supplement the amount of available plant food already present in the soil. Thus, when applying phosphoric acid, it is advisable to use nitrogen and potash, mixing the three ingredients in the proportion required by the crop to be grown. If any one of the three is deficient in the soil the crop cannot utilize to the fullest extent those elements which are present in sufficient quantities.

Milking Machine Experience

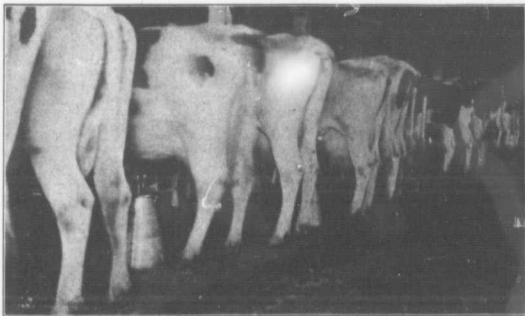
Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont.

We have used the milking machine since June of last year, and I am glad that we purchased one. I cannot say that it works first-class on all of my herd, but it certainly saves a lot of time and work. We are not all tied to milking every chore time, as we were when we had to milk altogether by hand.

I don't believe there is any decrease in the amount of milk when using the machine, if the stripping is done well. A person starting to use a machine should be careful for a time that he is getting all the milk from each cow.

I would not advise a person to install a machine for immediate use at this season of the year, unless he has a number of new milkers. I think one would get more satisfaction by starting when cows are giving a better flow of milk.

We did not have much trouble in getting the cows accustomed to mechanical milking. A person must not, however, get discouraged with the machine the first few days that he uses it. We have not noticed any bad effects on the cows'



Machine Milking in the Stable of a Good Farms Competition Winner

Those of our folks who have read Farm and Dairy for the last three years will be well acquainted with the success of Mr. Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont., as a farmer and as a competitor in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition. The illustration herewith shows Mr. Holland's latest venture—a milking machine Mr. Holland tells of his experience with mechanical milking in the article adjoining.

udders or teats through the use of the machine.

Our machine has never been out of working order a day since we have had it. With what experience I have had with the machine I would not hesitate in purchasing another, in case I did not have one.

Why are Sheep Decreasing?

J. H. Griadale, Supt. Dominion Experimental Farms
Why are sheep decreasing and so many farmers opposed to raising them?

Sheep are decreasing in my opinion for the reason that farmers keep so few that they do not know how to handle them, and since they form such a small part of the farming operations, farmers are tempted to get rid of them if everything does not go just right.

As a further reason for farmers getting rid of the small flocks, as has been the case for many years in Quebec, is the peculiar kind of fencing necessary to restrain or keep sheep in bonds. A fence that will turn cows or horses is quite useless for sheep. Hence the farmer feels as though he has to fence his farm twice if he wishes to keep a few sheep. As woven fences gradually supersede barbed wire fences, sheep farming, I believe, will begin to pick up again to a certain extent. This seems a very insignificant reason for the abandonment or the falling off in an industry, but it is in my opinion one of the most potent influences affecting the sheep population in the province of Quebec to-day.

The Tariff and P.E.I.

Joseph Reid, Prince Co., P. E. I.

How will agriculture be effected in this province and Eastern Canada by the Underwood American Tariff? Briefly stated, agriculture will be affected very favorably all over Canada, and more especially in this province and the Maritime Provinces generally.

Owing to climatic conditions the farm products of these provinces will, at certain seasons of the year, find a ready market in the United States—indeed, not only a ready market, but so extensive a market that our people will double their output inside of a very short time. The great drawback to the development of agriculture in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick heretofore was the proximity of Prince Edward Island with its self-drained, fertile, easily-tilled soil, void of stones, which would produce in such abundance and at so little cost all kinds of farm produce grown in this latitude that the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farmers were at the mercy of the Islanders, who could undersell them and make money where the Mainlanders, to compete on even terms as to selling price, would lose money.

NEAR MARKETS RELIEVED

Prince Edward Island is placed alongside of the great United States open markets by her water communications and her surplus products will find a market along the Atlantic seaboard, thus relieving the downward pressure on the markets of the industrial centres of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which provinces agriculturally will now be pressed into supplying foodstuffs for local wants without fear of being invaded by cheap Island products.

The discouragement of agriculture in this and our near sister provinces was only partly due to low prices. It was due more to the need of a wider market—a market that would avoid gluts. The new tariff gives us this new condition and the farmers here may now produce what Nature encourages them to produce in any quantity and as Nature has endowed this section of Canada with splendid conditions for feeding an immense population. We may expect a great impetus to agricultural development.

TRANSPORTATION BENEFITS

Agriculture will also reap a great benefit indirectly by the tariff changes through the economic element involved in the transportation problems; it is not generally realized that we are nearer the United States markets in point of freight rates, which is the real measure of distance between producers and consumers, than even the competing producers of the United States themselves. For instance, the freight rate on potatoes from Aristook, Me., to Boston is higher than it will be from either Charlottetown, Summerside, Halifax, or St. John by water-borne freight, and we can get there quicker also in point of time.

This benefit will be accentuated when our Government takes the duty off potatoes, as it will be forced to do, no matter which party is in power, not because of the countervailing duty, but because the Canadian consumers' demand will be imperative—this means reciprocity in trade in potatoes which, though it will lack the protective features of the Fielding-Knox agreement, will yet give the economic value of an exchange of mar-

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When Records are Made

James Carey, Wentworth Co., Ont.

I thoroughly believe that every milk and b.t. record is half made before the cow even freshens. The way in which the cow is handled during her dry months is, therefore, of first importance. And the importance of proper handling

the cow is due to freshen in a few months. My grain ration is made up as follows: Two parts ground oats, two parts bran and one part of cottonseed meal. Last year corn was so cheap that I added one part of corn meal with good results, but I do not expect to feed any corn meal this winter, owing to the shortage of the United States crop and the high prices that prevail. I feed this mixture one pound to every three and one-half pounds milk, but make five pounds of meal a day my minimum for a medium-sized cow and a cow weighing a thousand pounds or more, never gets less than seven pounds of meal a day. I continue this right up to the day they calve, most of them coming in in March.

As a result of this winter feeding, I have good strong calves, and cows ready to make good milk records.

Endorse Power Wind Mill

J. J. McGregor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

We have used a 13 foot power wind mill for 13 years. It is certainly the cheapest of all powers and our mill has cost us very little in all the years we have used it.

Among the operations performed by our mill

Are We Farmers Thrifty?

J. McGillivray, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Over 2,000 years ago Virgil wrote very entertainingly of agriculture in Italy. At a much earlier date than that again, we hear of agriculture as it was practised in Egypt. In both countries, according to these ancient narratives, good years were followed by bad and vice versa. In fact, the bad years were so numerous in the narrative of the earlier writer that Joseph, through his foresight, was enabled to "corner" the wheat market of the then known world.

Ever since that ancient "corner in wheat," we have been having a succession of good and bad years. And we haven't learned our lesson yet. In good years we sell our large crop at low prices and then proceed to buy extravagantly. Every paper in the land talks big crops and prosperity. They blazen it out in big full page-wide headlines. The spirit gradually infects all the people, be their home in the town or on the farm. There is a great demand for all kinds of manufactured goods. We have what we call a boom, all because crops are good.

WHEN DOOMS COLLAPSE

The next year conditions may be the same as existed in many parts of Ontario this year—a wet, cold, backward spring, followed by a dry summer. We have not looked ahead to this. Business gets dull and we have somewhat of a depression, with business failures in the city and hard times on the farm. What we Canadians need as a nation, I believe, is a little more thrift. We should plan to make the good years piece out the bad ones. We may be sure of the bad ones. The history of 4,000 years proves that they have always come and gone.

I believe that that farmer who saves over some of his large crop against a bad year will be ahead in the long run. A few years ago I remember that crops were exceptionally good in Middlesex county. As conditions were the same all over the country, prices were correspondingly low. There was a big demand for live stock to consume this cheap roughage, and prices in that line went up, particularly for stockers and feeders. Everyone was feeling good and spending freely.

The next year was just as bad from the crop point of view as the previous one had been good. Every farmer in this neighborhood was short of feed. Everyone had to dispose of part of their stock. Conditions must have been similar to other sections of the province, for I remember distinctly that the Toronto market was continually glutted with live stock and much stock was sold away below what it cost the farmer.

HAD WE BEEN WISE

Suppose that we had been wise enough to hold some of the crop of the previous year in our own barns instead of marketing it at the low prices that then prevailed. We would have been able to hold on to our live stock and carry it over to a time when we could have disposed of it more profitably.

Likewise, we would not have been under the necessity of restricting again at long prices.

It is the same with grain. In a good year there is more grain to be marketed than people can possibly consume. We sell it all, however, accepting any price we can get for it, and specu-

(Continued on page 14)



A Small Portion of the Apiary of One of Ontario's Best Bee Men

Warrington Scott, Northumberland Co., Ont., is well-known to Ontario bee men as one of the most successful of their num or. The hives seen in the illustration form a small portion of Mr. Scott's large apiary.

during this period increases in proportion to the producing ability of the cow. I am not here referring to big world famous milk records, but to the smaller records that each farmer is making from his own herd, say 4,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk a year.

The too common practice in this country is to milk the cows during the summer and starve them during the winter. Right in my own section, and I don't believe there are many better, I can name herd after herd that are milked only in summer, dried off as soon as winter arrives, and taken through the winter on straw, mixed hay, corn ensilage, and perhaps a few roots. If feed happens to be scarce, oat straw is the biggest item in a daily ration.

WHY COWS FRESHEN WEAK

These dairymen seem to entirely forget that there is a big strain on the cow during her dry period in growing her calf. Consequently she freshens in a weakened condition, her offspring is apt to be proportionately weak and she is not in condition to start out to a good lactation period.

I have no quarrel with the man who has his cows freshening in the spring and depends on the summer milk flow to give him the best part of his income. I do it myself. I don't believe, however, in drying the cows off as soon as winter arrives. I feed well enough to keep the cows milking up to within two months of the time they freshen again. As soon as the pastures fail, the cows are fed corn ensilage and a little grain, generally a mixture of chopped oats, bran, and cottonseed meal. When permanently on winter feed the cows get for a ration a small feeding of clover hay, an equal feeding of straw, and as much ensilage as they will eat up clean.

During this period I am a great believer in the efficiency of oats and bran, particularly when



Picking the Luscious Gravenstein, an Apple Most Popular in Nova Scotia

The Gravenstein is probably more extensively grown in Nova Scotia than in any other part of the continent, area being considered. The same illustrated herewith, in the orchard of Joseph Kingsman, of Kings Co., N.S., might be duplicated in many other orchards near by. Notice the birch hooped barrels, a style of barrel seldom seen in other parts of Canada.

are grinding grain, pumping water, turning the grind stone, pulping roots and sawing wood. The wind is not always reliable, but it has done the work for us. We find that when we use the wind when we have it we are not apt to get left. And then the fact that it is the cheapest of all powers is a big point in its favor.



Black Knight Stove Polish
MAKES HOME BRIGHTER AND LABOR LIGHTER.
 A PASTE [THE F. F. DALLEY Co.] NO DUST
 NO WASTE | HAMILTON, CANADA | NO RUST

NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Fall Fairs in Nova Scotia

W. A. MacKay, Provincial Dairy Superintendent for Nova Scotia. Now that all the fall fairs in the province are over for another year, perhaps it would be interesting to some of the readers of Farm and Dairy to know something about how the fairs in Nova Scotia are conducted. Although we haven't got the Township Show, nor proportionately as many fairs as some of the other provinces, we had, this fall, in our province 12 county or district exhibitions having a total attendance of over 100,000 people (not including the exhibition at Halifax) from all parts of the province.

The amount of good these exhibitions have done cannot be estimated; they impart practical demonstration to the people of the best in agricultural and horticultural lines, and of other goods and merchandise that were exhibited. The sites of the fairs cannot be overlooked. The fact of so many people coming together, meeting other people, the interchange of ideas, the local discussion of different animals, roots, and vegetables, discussing these things with the judges and among themselves has brought out many useful and helpful suggestions that will have practical effect. The writer, having attended most of these exhibitions, was in a position to see on the spot what was going on and what the people were taking the most interest in.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS
 The Provincial Exhibition, which has been an annual affair for a great many years at Halifax, have grounds well fitted for such an affair; the size, architecture, construction, and general lay-out is equal to anything in this line in Eastern Canada, and although it is known as a Provincial Exhibition, it is more of a Maritime Province Exhibition, for here all the best herds from the different provinces meet yearly to compete for the prizes and premiums offered.

This year the live stock entries were the largest for many years. Many people of a more or less pessimistic mind say that it is the same thing over and over again every year. This is perhaps because they do not realize that live stock do not change in conformation very much from year to year. But to those of a more observant disposition, it is noticeable that there is a gradual development from year to year in nearly all the classes of farm produce, and that there is a great improvement in nearly all classes as compared with a few years ago. The dairy cow of the same type that would win the red ribbons 10 or 15 years ago would not be in it to-day. The development there has been along producing lines, a deeper conformation, stronger heart and lung power, more prominent milk veins, a stronger, better balanced udder of larger and more uniform size, are some of the things that go to show an improvement. And other classes the same.

GOVERNMENT ACTUALITIES
 Then there was the Agricultural College Booth, the Domestic Science Demonstration Booth, the Dairy Booth in connection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the exhibits of grains, roots, vegetables, apiary produce, etc., from the Dominion Fairs at Nappan. The at-

tendance was larger than for several years, being about 60,000 for the eight days.

This exhibition is run on a different scheme from most Provincial Exhibitions in that it gets no grant from the Government before opening, consequently there is an annual deficit which is met, half by the Provincial Government and half by the city of Halifax. This is a question that receives much discussion and much of a criticizing character, and the management many times receives perhaps unjust criticism for not putting the fair nearer a paying basis, and very many reasons are given for the cause. The one thing that would make it nearer a paying proposition would be larger attendance, and to whom is it due that there is not? No doubt one of the main causes is in the Halifax people themselves. It is noticeable to the outsider that the people there do not give their Exhibition the whole-hearted support that the other cities in the different provinces give theirs, and that the people in nearly all the county towns give the county exhibitions. There is a very small proportion of the Halifax people that ever go near the grounds.

HALIFAX COMPARED WITH TORONTO.
 In comparison, at the Toronto Exhibition on Labor Day, where there is practically no special excursion people outside, there is an attendance at the Exhibition of a number equal to one-half the population of the city, and it is reasonable to suppose that 80 to 90 per cent of the attendance are Toronto people. In Halifax one-half of the population do not see the Exhibitions at all each year. Then the business men do not occupy the spare with their exhibits that set apart for their use, and in many cases the outsider coming to the city is told by some of the people that "it is no use going out there; it is the same old thing."

As long as conditions such as these exist, then the attendance or exhibition will never be what it might be, but when the people in Halifax get enthusiastic over it, place their wares on exhibition, go out to the exhibitions in larger numbers, especially on the first day, and roll up the attendance from 15,000 to 50,000 on the opening day, then the enthusiasm will spread and the outside people will come in in larger numbers daily, and the end sought will be attained. * * *

The County Exhibitions are becoming more popular year by year. The first was at Antigonish in the eastern part of the province. The people here are mostly of Scottish descent and the Gaelic language is still heard quite often. It was the first annual, and the possibilities of the county were shown by a marked extent. Splendid produce of the farm in roots, grains, vegetables, some good horses, and a marked improvement in the dairy cow were shown. Sheep and hogs were about the same as former years. It was a two-day show. The first day was rained out by a steady rain all day, but the second day the town and country people turned out in good numbers.

Some features of the smaller fairs I will deal with in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

Free! Free! Free! Free!

To Farmers and Farmers' Sons SHORT WINTER COURSES AT THE Ontario Agricultural College Guelph

(The only expense to you is board at reasonable rates while in Guelph and reduced railway fare)

STOCK AND SEED JUDGING

January 13th to January 24th, 1914.

Judging Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Swine; Slaughter Tests; Lectures on Breeding, Feeding, etc. Judging grains and seeds of other farm crops; selection, germination, purity, etc.

FRUIT GROWING

January 27th to February 7th, 1914.

Varieties; nursery stock; spraying; fertilizers; pruning; marketing, etc.

POULTRY RAISING

January 12th to February 7th.

Poultry houses; breeding and mating; judging; feeding; winter eggs; fattening; dressing; marketing, etc.

DAIRYING

Three months course in factory and farm dairying.

January 2nd to March 20th, 1914.

Summer course in butter and cheese making. Courses of one week for Cow Testers.

BEE-KEEPING

January 13th to January 24th, 1914.

Care and management; swarming; queen rearing; diseases and treatment; quality of honey; marketing, etc.

For full particulars write for our Short Course Calendar, which will be mailed on request.

G. C. CREELMAN

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Saves Paint Bills

YOU never see anybody painting an Amalite house. It has a mineral surface that needs no painting.

Roofs that need painting are out of date. A few years ago everybody painted their roofs with a material of course.

Then came Amalite with its real mineral surface—practically a pitch concrete. This mineral surface is durable and permanent.

It comes in rolls ready to lay, with liquid cement for the laps and large-headed nails packed in the center of each roll, so that there is nothing else to buy. Anybody can lay it.

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Everet Elastic Paint
Low in price. Good in quality. Invaluable about the farm for prolonging the life of "rubber," "wood," "fences, iron work, machinery, tanks, etc."

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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 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, home-land regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to
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Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario

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Send your trappers' raw skins to their Fur Buyer. They pay for them. They pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money by day goods received. Millions of dollars are paid traps each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game laws revised up date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the fur industry, also our "Litterateurs" for quotations, send ABSOLUTE-
LY FREE for the asking. Write to-day—address **JOHN HALLAM, Limited**
Mail Dept. 30, East
TORONTO

Will Steel Replace Wood?

In these days when practically every large building erected in our cities is of steel construction frame work, we are not surprised when someone comes along with the suggestion that our farm buildings should also be of steel construction. This idea has already been put into practice, and to-day we have both in Western and Eastern Canada quite a number of farm buildings built on this new plan.

There are a number of features about a steel constructed barn that appeals to most of us. It is practically fireproof, and is in itself a lightning rod, as everything about it is of metal—sides, roof, and ends.

The entire steel work is constructed to rest on a stone or cement wall just the same as our wooden barns. Even in the interior of the building the old style cross beams and heavy square posts are done away with, and in place we have light steel trusses, which are just as strong and occupy much less space. The absence of cross beams sends up the storage capacity and convenience of the barn. The time required for erecting is only a fraction of that for the ordinary barn. The cost is also less.

Barns of steel construction should be particularly attractive to farmers in the Prairie Provinces, where timber is both scarce and costly.

This idea of a combination steel and wood barn originated in Canada at a Preston, Ont., firm. These people, the only makers of these barns, have placed permanent buildings as exhibits at our large exhibition grounds in different parts of the Dominion, and during the past season they have attracted no small amount of interest.

Jerseys at Victoria.—In the report of the Victoria Exhibition, in Farm and Dairy, October 1913, the Bull & Son, Grimmer Bros., and Bevan were named as Jersey breeders. Our British Columbia correspondent overlooked A. H. Menzies & Son, whose Jerseys were well represented at the fair by 10 head. Mr. Menzies won three 1sts, four 2nds, and one 3rd in the single classes, and one 1st and three 2nds in the herds. Here again our report was at fault in that we credited Grimmer Bros. with 1st on herds, bred and owned in British Columbia, whereas the Holsteins won 1st and 3rd and Menzies 2nd with his Jerseys. We are pleased to make this correction as a matter of courtesy to Mr. Menzies, who is an old and valued friend of Farm and Dairy.

Stable Work Made Easy

In our climate there are four to six months of winter when the feed the stock has to be kept indoors in the stable. The animals must be fed and if the condition of the stable is not to become bad indeed the dirty bedding and manure must be cleaned out.

As every farmer knows it is a task to do the strongest wheeling the manure out of the stable across a snow-filled, slippery, slushy barnyard. As a result it is hard to get men to do the work, and if it is done the manure is piled far too near the buildings for their good and for the health of the stock in them.

There has just come to hand from the publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a bright little booklet entitled "A Book On Cleaner Barns and Bigger Profits," and we can heartily recommend any farmer who is tired of the task of doing the chores in the winter to write for it. It shows clearly how labor can be saved—how barns may be kept cleaner and the stock in consequence free from risk of disease—and how the dreaded winter time may be robbed of half its terrors. (Adv't.)

Johnny-on-the-Spot

If I drive on hard work—just "send it up"—and it costs but a trifle to keep my 1 1/2 H.P. "Humble" running on gasoline. I will give you perfect service because I am one of the famous

GILSON "Power-Drive-Way"

Engines—the line that exactly suits every farm need with a high quality engine in a low price. It will run on kerosene or gas. Write for full particulars of Gilson "Goes Like a Bullet" Engines. 1 1/2 to 10 H.P.

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OIL CAKE, MEAL
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\$51.00 PER TON
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6 ton lots, 50 cents a ton less
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Farmers Sons Wanted with know-
sage and fair education for work in our office. \$20 a month and advancement. Steady employment, meals to board and travel. Branch offices of the association are being organized in all sections of the Dominion. Give your name to the Voluntary Science Association, Dept. 1, London, Ontario.

Standard Gasoline Engine

Everyone sold on a strong guarantee. Ask for our catalogue.

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Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

Breeder's Directory

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$5.00 a line per year. No insertions during winter months, or for less than six months, or 36 insertions during twelve months.

FOR SALE—3 Sons of King Payne Segin Clothier, from R. O. F. cows. Also three Clyde Pillies and 3 Stallions, Yearlings.
—R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

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WHEN GETTING TWO COPIES

Sometimes a renewal subscription is sent us but the initials are given differently. In this way sometimes two copies are being forwarded to the same person.

Sometimes a subscription is re-ordered at a new address and the former address not mentioned. In this case we would send copies to both addresses and bills to the old address.

If you are getting a copy, or bills when you have paid up, there is some mistake. In this case please send us a card giving as much information as possible, so we can locate the error. Labels from the two copies will often help us. Many Thanks for This!

FARM AND DAIRY

WILLY not sell your Surplus Stock now! Write out your Ad. for Farms and Dairy tonight. Tell our 17,000 readers what you have for sale

THIRTIETH ANNUAL

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

WILL BE HELD AT
Guelph, December 9th to 12th, 1913

Classification for Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry

ENTRIES CLOSE—
Seeds, Nov. 15th; Poultry, Nov. 20th; Live Stock, Nov. 22nd

Reduced Freight Rates on All Exhibits

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Choose Good Stanchions

What's YOUR idea of a GOOD Stanchion?
Isn't it one that will never bulge or sag, one that will last you a lifetime, one that will lock and unlock as easily a year from now or ten years from now as on the day you bought it—and one that holds the cattle sure?
The O. K. Canadian Stanchion comes up to all these requirements—because we've been making Stanchions so long that we're on to every wrinkle in the business and we know just how to make every part last and what to make it of.

Frames of the best O. K. of channel-section steel—no strong and being long times instead of at the bottom—so they will always be easy to lock and unlock—and fast so that they cannot fall to the floor when open, to be used on and on.

A box that's so simple that it's not got out of the box in years of use, may work, and proof against the "stinkiest" cow.

The same that's so simple that it's not got out of the box in years of use, may work, and proof against the "stinkiest" cow.

The same that's so simple that it's not got out of the box in years of use, may work, and proof against the "stinkiest" cow.

We have a sample of booklets that are checked out of interest to dairy farmers and they'll show you how to figure out what the "O. K. Canadian" equipment will cost you and they'll show you whether you want the Standard or whether you want to go in complete metal stalls. They're printed in plain English. Department B

CAVANAUGH POTATO MACHINERY CO.
GALT, ONTARIO

POULTRY YARD

Poultry Pointers

A dirty hen house and good profits seldom go together

When trying to catch water fowl, endeavour to get them by the neck; never by the legs.

Laying hens like variety in their grain ration quite as well as we like a variety of food on our own tables.

"The Farmer" says that "every hen house must have ventilation enough to keep it comparatively dry and free from frost on the walls." Quite right; and this condition is best obtained in the open front house.

A visit to any produce house and a glimpse at the unfinished poultry that are there is enough to convince anyone that the producers are losing thousands of dollars that might have been saved by a little extra feeding.

Fight the vermin. A little liquid lice killer on the roosts and on all wood work in connection therewith, will do away entirely with the little mites that feed on the hens during the night and hide on the wood working during the day.

himself as he has, in many cases, going to waste on the farms just the very product which produces the poultry that the markets demand. The American market offers to the Canadian producers of poultry products unlimited outlet, but unless the quality is there the American market will prove a closed door.

The Tariff and P. E. I.

(Continued from page 3)

kets which obviates excessive freight rates; for instance, the nearby American consumer will use the Canadian nearby producer's brood-root and the nearby Canadian consumer will buy the nearby American potato.

When the tariff was up very often the diversion of trade East and West caused by it entailed a loss to both Canadian producer and consumer equal to, in some cases, twice the cost of production. In my own business, for instance, I have shipped potatoes to British Columbia at 60 cents a bushel freight. At the same time, Washington State farmers were paying 63 cents a bushel freight to New York, i.e., \$1.26 freight on two bushels of potatoes; with the tariff wall down and a reciprocal exchange of customers, the freight on these two

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

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



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ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for manning, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful Knots, Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 113 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

DISTRICT DAIRY MEETINGS, 1913

County.	Place for meeting.	Date.
Benfrew—Rearville	Nov. 25, 2.30 p.m.	
Carlton—Stittville	Nov. 26, 2.30 p.m.	
Husse—Hammond	Nov. 27, 2.30 p.m.	
Prescott—Vankleek Hill	Nov. 28, 2.30 p.m.	
Giles—Alexandria	Nov. 29, 2.30 p.m.	
Stromont—Wales	Dec. 1, 2.30 p.m.	
Greenville—Kempville	Dec. 2, 2.30 p.m.	
Jundae—Mountain	Dec. 3, 2.30 p.m.	
Lanark—Smith's Falls	Dec. 4, 2.30 p.m.	
Leeds—Elgin	Dec. 5, 2.30 p.m.	
Lennox—Wapanosau	Dec. 6, 2.30 p.m.	
Frontenac—Hartington	Dec. 7, 2.30 p.m.	
Hastings, S.—Belleville	Dec. 8, 2.30 p.m.	
Prince Edward—Picton	Dec. 10, 2.30 p.m.	
Hastings, N.—Striving	Dec. 11, 2.30 p.m.	
Northum.—Campford	Dec. 12, 2.30 p.m.	
Peterboro—Norwood	Dec. 15, 2.30 p.m.	
Victoria—Lindsay	Dec. 17, 2.30 p.m.	

Why Is a Hen

which is healthy and well fed a better all-round proposition than the half-starved wackler?

Because she not only lays more eggs, but her eggs are more fertile.

When you notice any of your hens getting lary, sluggish and indolent to lay, remember that a hen is subject to the same stomach misery that all fash is heir to.

If a hen isn't laying, it's because she isn't feeling just right.

And the only way to keep every part of her internal machinery working as it ought to work is to give her

Pratts' Poultry Regulator

the original Poultry Regulator of America, composed of imported tonic, herbs and bark, so blended as to make a perfect tonic, and gentle regulator of the organs of digestion and egg production.

This is the one preparation which has stood the test of forty years of continuous use, always bringing satisfactory results and never injuring the bird.

At a cost of but one cent a month per hen, you can get the biggest egg yield this winter you ever had, and make the big profits to which you are entitled.

Isn't it worth while to test this at our risk?

"Your Money, Back If It Fails."

25-lb. Pak. \$3.50; 100-lb. Bar. \$9.00; also in Packages at 50c. and \$1.00. At your dealer's.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited
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Fill in and mail the coupon below, together with 10c. in stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will send you a copy of "The Poultryman's Handbook," 160 pages, profusely illustrated.

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Send me your 160-page Poultry Book. Enclosed find 10c. in stamps.

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Pratts' Poultry Remedies

- Pratts' Poultry Regulator, 25 to 50
- Pratts' White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c.
- Pratts' Poultry Disinfectant, 50c.
- Pratts' Cholera Remedy, 25c.
- Pratts' Head Lice Remedy, 50c.
- Pratts' Gape Remedy, 25c.
- Pratts' Bronchitis Remedy, 25c.
- Pratts' Condition Tablets, 25c.
- Pratts' Sore Head Remedy, 25c.
- Pratts' Scaly Leg Remedy, 25c.



Hens Are Anything but Tropical in Their Requirements

The open front house here illustrated as a part of the equipment of the Storrs and Arundel Golden Coues, where the great International Laying Contest was recently conducted. Notice that the ground is covered with snow; further, that light, fresh air and dryness are more important than warmth in the poultry house.

If you have a mongrel flock why not select the best of the females and purchase a strong, vigorous, pure-bred male to mate with them. It will increase the value of next year's flock 25 per cent.

Unlimited Demand for Poultry Products

Jno. Gunn, District Dealer, Montreal
Farm and Dairy has asked us to express an opinion of what effect we think the new United States tariff regulations are going to have on the poultry industry in Canada.

The change should help the producers, although at the present time it is not sufficient high-class poultry and eggs produced in Canada to take care of the Canadian requirements. It is a crying shame to think that the Canadian farmers have right at their own doors a market that would take care of a largely increased quantity of high-class new-laid eggs and millions of pounds of high-class, well-finished poultry, but they do not seem to have enough interest in their own and of the business to produce the stuff.

We think that it would be time well spent for some of the representatives of Farm and Dairy to visit the receiving centres, such as Toronto and Montreal, and see the class of unfinished poultry which at the present time is coming on the market. A little bit of attention on the part of the farmer towards finishing and feeding his poultry would net him from three to five cents a pound more money at practically no cost to

bushels of potatoes will only be 20 cents, or a saving of 50 cents a bushel—three times the cost of production, and yet the same two producers and the same two consumers will be served. The economic saving will result from the removal of the tariff wall, and cannot but be an immense advantage to agriculture.

WILL DEVELOP ALONG NATURAL LINES

Still another element advantageous to our agriculturists will accrue; he will not be trying to raise grapes on thorns and figs on thistles, but will find a ready market for that which he can produce better than any competitor. Our people will cease to try to grow Indian corn, but will produce more vegetables, eggs, sheep, geese, oats, cattle and hogs. For the moment we are not going to reap the full benefit of this great change. The countervailing duty on potatoes, for instance, allows the great steamship lines from Rotterdam, Ghent, Antwerp, etc., to bring immense quantities of European potatoes to New York (which they are now doing), where they go in free of duty, while we have to pay 10 per cent. ad valorem. Then, too, we have not had time to get our trade connections made and transportation routes established.

Next year our farmers will learn of the immense benefits this widening of the market will be to them. Farm property will be enhanced in value, a new pace will be set, increased production, and better prices resulting, as pointed out above, by the economics of distribution rather than the increased cost of living.

**A Great Boon To
Dairymen Will Be The**

**National Live Stock
Horticultural and Dairy Show**
EXHIBITION PARK, TORONTO
NOVEMBER 17 to 22

The greatest combined exhibition of horses, beef cattle and other live stock, fruit, flowers, vegetables, etc., ever brought together in Canada.

A big show with a big purpose that has a special appeal to every progressive farmer in the country.

Large entries, competent judges, handsome prizes and splendid opportunities for the sale and purchase of stock.

Excursion rates on all railways

R. J. FLEMING, President A. P. WESTERVELT, Manager
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**THE ANNUAL
Fruit Growers' Convention**

Dairy Amphitheatre, Exhibition Grounds

Toronto, November 19th, 20th and 21st

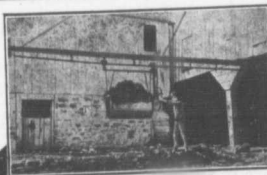
Speakers from British Columbia, United States and Ontario. Don't fail to hear U. Grant Border, Baltimore, on "Advertising the Apple."

Fruit Show in the Transportation Building
SINGLE FARE ON ALL RAILWAYS

MONEY

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

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory in one of the best sections of Western Ontario. Make 1912 was 181 tons. 1913 will exceed 110 tons. Apply to Clarence J. Donnelly, Scottsville, Ont.



KEEP THE MANURE FAR AWAY FROM YOUR BARN

It corrodes the sides of your barn. It corrodes the valuable implements stored inside. The strong ammonia fumes from the manure pile crack the harness leather and eat the paint off buggy and sleigh. The strong ammonia fumes from the manure pile are injurious to the health of the stock, too. For the manure pile is injurious to the health of the stock. Cows it is a veritable breeding place for flies and disease germs. Cows cannot be expected to do well when exposed to these dangers by having to wade through piles of litter every day to reach their stalls. The damage done by a manure pile in these ways in a single year will pay the cost of a

BT Manure Carrier

It takes the manure rods away from the barn. Can be run out in a jiffy no matter how much snow or mud is in the yard, for the BT Carrier runs on an overhead track and is not affected by any condition of weather. Water-tight bucket takes all liquid, as well as solid manure, and prevents dripping in the passageways or out in the yard. Keeps barn and yard cleaner, and stock healthier. Abolishes all droppings in stable cleaning too, for it takes out half-ton of manure at a time and a boy can handle the biggest loads. We have just published a new, illustrated book, telling many more interesting facts about manure carriers. Write for a copy to-day. We'll send it free, for your name and address in the coupon.



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Please send me the free illustrated book on Manure Carriers.
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The Taxation Question

Valuing Farm Land in Saskatchewan

"Commencing with 1914 all the rural municipalities in the province of Saskatchewan will raise their revenue by a tax on land values only. According to the official monthly bulletin, published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, "Saskatchewan stands opposed to making a man pay a penalty by way of taxation on account of his thrift and enterprise, as evidenced by his buildings and by the improvements on his land. In other words, no tax will be levied on the house, his barns, flocks, herds, or personal property of any kind."

The value of the land alone will bear the taxes. The valuation is being carried out by the various municipalities; each municipality appointing its own assessors—in many cases the secretary-treasurer of the municipality is able to perform the work—responsible to the Council Board.

As a check on the assessor's work, two members of the Council are appointed to form a committee with the assessor, and, before assessment notices are sent out, the roll is checked over and such corrections are made as the majority of the committee may decide. Appeal against the assessment may be made to the Council Board, acting as a Court of Revision, to revise the assessment roll. In various communities the work of assessing is in full swing. The Public Service monthly says:

"Among other benefits to be derived from the new scheme is the fact that more revenue will be secured for the municipality, but it will not be extracted from the unfortunate owner of poor land, nor will it be taken from the struggling homesteader miles from a railway station, but from the fortunate owner, who is more advantageously placed."

The Department of Municipal Affairs has issued a circular to the secretary-treasurers and Reeves of rural municipalities, drawing attention to the law enacted last January, which provides that

"land shall be assessed at its actual cash value exclusive of any increase in such value caused by the erection of any building thereon or by any other expenditure of labor or capital."

The circular does not attempt to give any special instructions, other than those contained in the law, regarding the method of valuation. The local authorities are left, wisely, to determine the actual cash value of the lands in their respective communities.

"The residents in the municipality are naturally better-residents."

The Departmental circular states, however, that arriving at the cash value of the land regard may be had to:

- (a) The quality of the soil;
- (b) Its location in respect to main highways, railroads and market places;
- (c) The prevailing market price for land in the community at which it can be bought and sold.

"It is likewise submitted that in arriving at an assessment value it might be possible for the assessor to take an average quarter section as a standard, then lowering or raising the value of other quarter sections as they are respectively below or above that standard."—Ottawa Citizen.

A School Teacher's Enterprise

Chas. F. Whitley, in Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa

One of the most interesting letters recently received by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, is from a school teacher in Alberta, who asks for milk record forms and literature on the subject of Cow Testing, because—now listen: Some of the boys in the school are starting a contest in recording the production of individual cows to last one year.

This opens up a most promising field for every school teacher and for thousands of boys in our country schools. In this we would be following somewhat slowly in the wake of many schools in the United States and New Zealand where the use of the Babcock milk tester has been taught for some time. In a dairy country like this, we should be out blazing trails for other teachers and boys to follow.

No better work could be taken up by such lads, for any record work of that kind must infallibly lead to better results.



Making Quick Work of Them

Did you read "The Development of Jack and Tom" in the Dairy Number of Farm and Dairy last spring? This is "Tom" making a quick job of topping turnips with a hoe on the farm of his employer, Mr. G. A. Brethlen, Peterboro Co., Ont. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ter, vastly better, conditions on dairy farms. Probably these Alberta lads will soon be excellent dairymen, obtaining \$75 to \$100 a cow.

How Can the Surplus Root Crop be Stored

(Continued from page 3)

the team and while it rounds up the turnips in good shape does not scoop away the earth to any appreciable extent.

Another point that we noted when at Mr. Brethlen's was the low-down cart that he uses for hauling the roots. It is the same cart that he uses soil filling time for hauling the corn silage. Being run down and long sheaves. Being piled on at maximum speed. It takes a good load too, fully 50 bushels to each trip.

These ideas we trust may be of value to those of our folks who have been puzzled to know what to do with surplus roots this fall.—F.E.E.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association will hold their annual convention Nov. 19, 20 and 21, in Victoria Hill, Queen St. E., Toronto. The program is extended to be of special interest to advanced beekeepers, but beginners will receive benefit by joining in the discussion. Ladies welcome.

Farm

Clipping

There are many ways to do clipping the horse in winter, and horse men with various views on the matter. Some favor the use of agricultural paper for clipping. It is said to be of great use in the severity of C. tend to neutralize the winter weather. Following is a clipping work "The benefit used for clipping the winter weather. The general experience is so overwhelming that clipping the winter is and not open practice has come to be large cart horses even in the towns, results. It is, season, become vogue to clip the horse's hair.

"The prima from shortening in the fact that led to the horse tends to promote skin, which is by a heavy coat excessive pressure on the horse's back. A slight provocation of the relief which is given by working greater and reacts most condition and

"Another point associated with it is the task and keeping it a factor in making. To groom a winter coat is and laborious and the sequence of the which, in subject, its cost with the stress of work impossible to do. And it has sweated many hours, and throughout the also a great list of fresh seedlings has partially dried say, involves many horse, besides effect upon its

Worms

Horses have worms in their intestines and different treatments are specific on worms. It is a mixture of sifted hardwood shavings for the winter. For the worms living in the soil, give mild pills to a quart of or no hay

Farm Horses and their Management



Clipping the Work Horse

There are many pros and cons when we come to discuss the advisability of clipping the work horse in the fall or winter, and many of our best horse men will express directly contrary views. A writer in an English agricultural paper recently expressed himself as altogether in favor of clipping. It may be that the greater severity of Canadian winters would tend to neutralize his argument as applied on this side of the water. Following is a portion of his plea for clipping work horses:

"The benefits accruing to horses used for work at fast paces from having the winter coat clipped have by general experience been proved to be so overwhelming that the expediency of clipping this class of horse for the winter is universally recognized, and not open to dispute, while the practice has in modern years also come to be largely extended to heavy cart horses employed in slow draught in the towns, with highly beneficial results. It is, in consequence, every season becoming increasingly the vogue to clip horses in town studs.

ITS ADVANTAGES

"The primary advantage derived from shortening the winter coat lies in the fact that it affords immense relief to the horse, while it furthermore tends to promote the action of the skin, which is considerably impeded by a heavy coat, and also prevents excessive perspiration. Unclipped horses will sweat profusely on the slightest provocation. As a result of the relief which it thus confers, clipping both greatly enhances a horse's working capacity and staying powers, and reacts most beneficially upon its condition and general wellbeing.

"Another prominent advantage associated with clipping is that it facilitates the task of grooming a horse and keeping its skin clean. This is a factor in maintaining robust health. To groom a horse carrying a thick winter coat is, indeed, a thankless and laborious task, while in consequence of the copious sweating to which an unclipped horse is subject, its coat becomes so saturated with perspiration under the stress of work that it is practically impossible to dry it on return to the stable. And the animal will, if it has sweated much, remain wet for hours, and very often, in fact, throughout the night, while there is also a great liability to break out into a fresh sweat again after the coat has partially dried. This, needless to say, involves much discomfort for the horse, besides having an adverse effect upon its condition."

Worms in Horses

Horses have different kinds of worms inhabiting different parts of the intestines and requiring somewhat different treatments. There is no one specific or best treatment for worms. It is a good plan to keep a mixture of equal parts of salt and sifted hardwood ashes constantly before horses.

For the white worms, six to 12 inches long, and other common worms living free in the intestines, by the following treatment: First give a mild physic, such as a pint to a quart of raw linseed oil. Feed little or no hay for three days. On

the fourth day give two to three ounces, that is, from five to seven tablespoonsful, of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat the same dose of turpentine and linseed oil on the fifth day, and repeat the whole process beginning on the fifteenth day from the start.

This dose is for a thousand-pound horse and should be given about in proportion to weight. Judgment should be used concerning the condition and strength of the horse and how easily any particular horse is affected by cathartic medicines. Never give a severe physic to any horse that is thin and weak.—M. H. Reynolds.

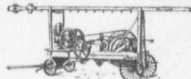
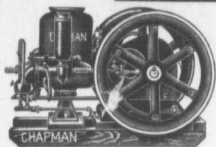
The Price of Provisions

"The tariff will not affect the price of provisions to any great extent," said a representative of Matthews-Laing & Co., of Montreal, to a representative of Farm and Dairy recently. "There may be some alteration in the price of bacon and hams, but Canada has as much as she can do to supply her own needs, and will never be able to export much. If she does, it means the importation of still larger supplies than are already being made, and prices might vary a little, but not much. Beef will be the only thing that will be much dearer; you will find that all the coarse cattle will go out of the country, and people will pay a better price for good quality meat. The dealers are over here, and making things lively in the market, and prices have already advanced a little.

"Their sheep markets are higher than ours, and that might bring our price up. It is now \$6.25 a cwt. live, while America is as high as \$7.25. Pigs will be affected a little later on in the winter time, when there is a shortage. In fact, all live stock is liable to increase in price, as the breeders will deal with the American dealers who are on the lookout for stock of any kind, and as they pay better prices the Canadian men will have to do the same. This means that the butcher will have to pay more and the general public more."

A farmers' club may be of vital importance to a community, socially, educationally, and financially.

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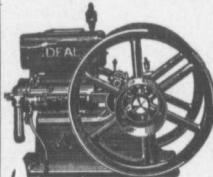
Dr. J. M. Kendall of St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with the most successful results."
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is the next best thing to whole milk for weaning up calves or raising them to replenish your dairy herd. Actual analysis shows that it contains the same nutriment as whole milk and as such it is guaranteed to the Government. Its analysis is printed on a tag attached to every bag we sell—look for it!

So—you may keep on selling your whole milk for the best prices you can get and at the same time eliminate the tremendous waste the slaughter of young calves involves—by feeding our Cream-Substitute.

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The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited Dundas, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

1204 (12)
FARM AND DAIRY
 AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Eastern and Western Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Except Canada and Great Britain, subscriptions are sent to all subscribers who send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCE should be made by Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all orders add 30 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and copies, various from 12,000 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully guarded to protect our readers. We turn no advertisement without a guarantee. 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 reasonable time. If we find that we are liable for its occurrence, we will return the facts to be stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Rogues shall not pry their pockets at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust settling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of such bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY
 PETERBORO, ONT.

DAIRY TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

In "Our Markets Special," Farm and Dairy predicted that a large international trade in milk, cream and dairy cows would soon develop because of the new United States tariff regulations. The correctness of our predictions are already being verified. Milk and cream are crossing the line in unprecedented quantities. All along the border townships in Quebec province and so far back from the St. Lawrence river front in Ontario as to encroach upon the milk supplies of Ottawa, farmers are making contracts and shipping their milk to United States cities. Dairy cattle, too, are going across the line in car load lots almost every day. This situation carries with it a menace as well as a benefit.

Dairymen are getting so much better prices for their milk that already

three cheese factories in Eastern Ontario that we have heard from, are going out of the making of cheese, and will ship all of their milk across the line. These high prices being received for dairy products are an advantage.

But such a desirable market will tend to increase the number of dairy farmers who will buy their cows and kill their calves, believing that they cannot afford to raise calves on expensive milk. This practice, as followed by the dairymen who have been supplying milk to our own cities, has been already a serious enough drain on the dairy stock of our country. When the demand for dairy cows is still further increased by the demand from the farmers who from now on will be shipping their milk to the United States, and from United States dairy farmers as well, there is a danger that the cow stock of the country may not be sufficient to meet demands. Dairy farmers will be well advised to consider carefully the advantages of rearing their best heifer calves to replenish their milking herds rather than to depend on the cows that they can buy, which are becoming a scarce commodity.

MR. DUFF ON RURAL DEPOPULATION

In several public addresses recently in the Jan. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has called into question the correctness of Farm and Dairy's contention that rural Ontario has lost 100,000 in population in the past ten years. Mr. Duff has been telling his audiences that the clear evidence of the census is that the loss in rural population amounts to only 52,184. Some of our subscribers have been asking as to who is correct, the Minister of Agriculture or Farm and Dairy.

The census returns for all Ontario show, as Mr. Duff claims, a rural loss in population of 52,184; but this does not tell the whole story. The five New Ontario districts with their free homesteads have attracted an increase in rural population of 44,490. Therefore, the rural loss in Old Ontario was 97,124. These figures, however, include all towns and villages of 2,000 people or under. With few exceptions the small towns are either holding their own or actually increasing in population. We feel quite justified, therefore, in our estimate that the rural loss in Old Ontario totals 100,000 people.

But again, we have not told the whole story. Ten of the census districts in Old Ontario show a rural gain of 12,845. Therefore, the rural loss in the 60 waning census districts is 109,069. Moreover, Mr. MacDougall, whose book, "Rural Life in Canada," was reviewed in the last two issues of Farm and Dairy, estimated that the number of immigrants who, at the port of entry, gave farming as their occupation and Ontario as their destination number 120,000. Mr. MacDougall's figures further show that the excess of births over deaths should have added a further natural increase to Ontario's rural population of 200,183. It is evident, therefore, that

Old Ontario's rural loss is not 52,184, but 373,567. Surely a situation calling for the most careful consideration of all who have the best interests of Ontario agriculture at heart.

ALBERTA'S LAND TAX

Hon A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, believes that the increasing value of farm and city lands in his province belongs by right to the people as a whole, and he proposes to take a share of that increase for the benefit of the people's use. "The Unearned Increment Tax Act," passed recently by the Alberta Legislature, provides that there shall be payable upon the registration of any transfer of land a tax of five per cent. on the increased value of that land. That is, if a property owner in Alberta sells a lot next year for \$700, for which he paid \$500 this year, he will be taxed five per cent. on \$200, or \$10. The act further provides that no tax will be imposed on farm land, 10 per cent. of which is under cultivation, and is valued at \$50 an acre or less.

"The objects of our new act," said Premier Sifton recently, "are mainly two-fold. First, we hope to bring about a more widespread cultivation of agricultural lands which are now being held in large tracts for speculation; secondly, we shall secure for our people in the form of additional revenue for our province, a share of the increase in land values, which will be created as a result of great future development in Alberta."

Premier Sifton has taken what appears to be a very effective method of dealing with one of the greatest drawbacks to the settlement of his province—the great areas of unoccupied land that surround every city, town, and railway station, these areas being held by speculators for a rise in price. The genuine settler, therefore, has to move far back into the country and a long distance from his shipping point before he can find cheap land, and still further to find free land. The men holding these unoccupied areas are doing nothing to increase the wealth or prosperity of the province, but expect to reap fortunes from its development. Premier Sifton's new tax, combined with the tax that the land already bears, for there are no taxes on improvements in Alberta, will tend to bring this unoccupied land into use and at the same time add to the revenues of the province. A similar tax on the increase of city land values is quite as desirable in the Eastern provinces of Canada as is the same tax in Alberta.

FARMERS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED

No class of the community has a more vital interest in matters dealing with railroad transportation than have we farmers. What is the bulk of a railway company's business, except the carrying of our produce to market and carrying of the city's products back to the farm? Both ways the financial profits of the farming industry are affected by the good or bad service and the moderate or exorbitant charges of the transporta-

A False Logic

I am told, however, that the only guarantee of peace between Great Britain and her colonies is the constant preparation of readiness for war. If such a policy is followed, that mode of reasoning, one fails to see the true logic of it all. It is the same logic which would succeed in keeping its hands off the other. If the Canadian people are to be kept in the question with her is, because she enters upon the ground of the world's affairs, and she is not all going to end, and what will be the ultimate result of the largest financial issues with which the Canadian people has been confronted up to date, and can we afford the luxury of never-ending preparation for war with Germany by the British Empire, involving Canada, means an important signature of this country's wealth and the final commitment of the Canadian people to a permanent military and naval policy.

If peace is the ultimate end sought by all this military and naval rivalry between Germany and Great Britain, one would think that the saner method to adopt by two such highly civilized nations would be to refer the matter to arbitration—W. M. C. Clement, President of Canadian Clubs.

tion company as the case may be. Consequently it is only fair that we should have our own representative on the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Dr. James Mills, of the Dominion Railway Commission, has always been regarded as the farmers' representative, and he has done good work for us, and for the colony as a whole. Dr. Mills is retiring next January. There is a rumor that he will be succeeded by Mr. Samuel Price, K. C., of St. Thomas, law partner of the Minister of Labor. If this rumor is correct, it means that after January next we farmers will not be represented on the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Mr. Price may be an able man. Farm and Dairy believes, however, that it is quite possible within the length and breadth of the Dominion to find a man equally qualified with Mr. Price for a position on the Railway Commission and one who is more closely in touch with our requirements, and whom we may look to as our special representative on the Board. The intelligent and well-directed fight that many farmers' organizations have made against unjust practices and discriminations of railway companies is sufficient proof of this. By all means let us have a farmer representative on the Railway Board.

A farmers' club is an informal association of a group of people in a community for the improvement of themselves and their homes in particular and the community in general.

A farmers' club affords opportunity for community discussion and community action on any question that arises regarding anything in which the community as a whole is interested. Had there been more farmers' clubs, fewer \$400 stallions would have been sold for \$2,000, and fewer creameries would have been started before the communities were able to support them.

Mr. Rayno

T. G. Raynor, During the 1 something of prevailing this Port Arthur, trick and the as a centre.

In all this came in due time amount of goods whole were good better, perhaps Ontario. This bumper crop, was nearly condition. They very well at

The hoe or promised well, got a little success which occurred just 10th. It is the tops of poplars near the low areas.

Advertising

Has it faced dispose of your fitable prices? yourself solidly your overflowed market? This is in the breeding great obstacle at no time in industry has the demand for both—north from a west to be further cattle—than right. Moreover, so are solving the fully. Of our First, by being particular breed booster. demand for yourself progressively better.

Then you cut. How ever, consisting in ever not to get such good dairy cattle is always by those with. When it comes counting—the first thing is to have mails must have date booster. This stock blood lines you other fellows I of advertising directly in the solves itself with as wide. This is past good advertising whose readers steins you rain most favourable progressive but. Thus you will host of inquiries to sales. You mind that the desire to reach directly interested. While this is most exacting yet they alone and will pay the whole of the. You can spend \$17,000 of Canada—through the dissemination of the dairying—F. A Paper F.

Mr. Raynor in New Ontario

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa. During the last summer I have seen something of the farming conditions prevailing this year at Fort William, Port Arthur, the Rainy River district, and the locality having Dryden as a centre.

In all this region the latter rains came in due time and did an immense amount of good. The crops on the whole were good. They averaged better, perhaps, this year than in Old Ontario. The hay crop, while not a bumper crop, was a good one, and was nearly all housed in very good condition. The grain crops looked very well at the time of my visit.

The hoe crops, mostly potatoes, promised well, but in some parts they got a little set back from a frost which occurred on the night of August 10th. It scoured the corn leaves, the tops of potatoes and beans, especially near the uncleaned bush and in low areas. The higher lands and open areas were not injured so much.

AD. TALK

CXV

Advertising for**Permanent Results**

Has it faced you, too—of how to dispose of your surplus stock at profitable prices? Of how to establish yourself solidly with the trade that your overflow may always be in demand? This is the biggest problem in the breeding industry.

Is it the lack of demand that is the great obstacle? Certainly not—for at no time in the history of the industry has there been such a live demand for both grade and pure breeds—from north and south and east and west to be furnished with good dairy cattle—than right at the present.

Moreover, scores of our big fellows are solving the sales problem successfully. Of course you ask, "How"? First, by being an enthusiast for that particular breed—a real, live, up-to-date booster. This helps to create demand for your animals—makes yourself progressive as well as financially bettered.

Then you can always pave your future successful advertising by assisting in every way the new beginner to get successfully started with good dairy cattle. This way of advertising is always keenly appreciated by those with whom you are dealing.

When it comes to individual advertising—the first and most requisite thing is to have the goods—your animals must have both the qualities—and production. If you have this stock from well recognized blood lines you will find that the other fellows have done a whole lot of advertising for you. Your problem then in the sale of surplus stock resolves itself into getting in touch with as wide a market as possible.

This is possible through seeking a good advertising medium—that paper whose readers desire the class of Holsteins you raise. You must consider most favourably that publication whose readers are amongst the most progressive breeders of Holsteins. This you will avoid answering a host of inquiries that will never lead to sales. You must always bear in mind that the prospective buyer you desire to reach is the man who is directly interested in select animals.

While this class of purchasers are most exacting in their requirements, they alone recognize, appreciate, and will pay you your price if you have what they desire.

You can speak to this class of buyers—17,000 of them scattered all over Canada—through a neat little advertisement in that recognized exponent of dairying—Farm and Dairy—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

The potatoes will be able to recover, but the corn and beans will be badly injured. A frost like this is unusually early, even for this district.

The pastures and aftermath looked green and flourishing. The most pleasing aspect to me was to see how well the clover plant flourished throughout the district. Alsike appeared to be just suited to the clay soil and gave promise of a good seed crop.

CLOVER GLADDENS THE HEART

It was in the Dryden and Oxdrift region that I saw the sights that gladdened my eyes, for there they are devoting a considerable area to producing red clover and alsike seed. They were just cutting the alsike, which was well filled, and was a very fine sample of seed. The red clover would be ready to cut in a week's time, and it, too, seemed to be well filled with seed. It was the first crop that had been kept for this purpose.

The mixtures were discovered to be taking some toll. If this past gets very bad, clipping the clover early may check its ravages. As growth is rather backward in the early spring, however, it might not be wise to do this. Judging from the growth the clover had made this year, there should be no danger on good soil in clipping it back slightly; though it should be done early. Some alsike and red clover pieces were 18 to 24 inches high, while other patches were quite short, and clipping, even this year, would have been a mistake.

MONEY IN CLOVER SEED.

Two years ago one farmer near Dryden got \$108 an acre growing alsike for seed. Such a result has opened the eyes of the farmers to the money making possibilities of their land, so that this year they had their field crop competition in clover instead of in oats. I was in some of the prize winning fields and they were fine.

One thing to be noticed was that those fields were comparatively free from those noxious weeds, which would produce weed seed impurities in the crop. I saw only one catchfly plant, but they have some which they pull out, and wisely so. In this respect they are most fortunate. If they are careful to sow their own seed and keep it pure they should get the highest prices going.

I was informed that the humberbees also bees that look like Indian honey bees. Mr. P. Stewart, the district representative in agriculture, who is there for the summer months, is going to try to organize the producers of clover seed into a Seed Growers' Centre, to cooperate with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. In this venture he should succeed, as it is a power mill for cleaning the seed properly, and the securing of the best markets for their seed crop.

AGRICULTURAL DOCTORS.

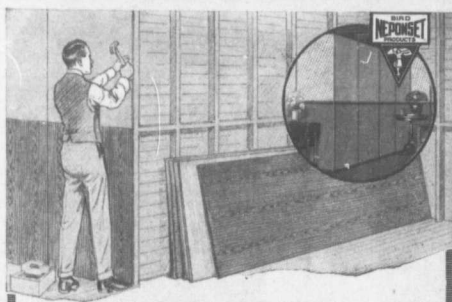
Fort William district has a representative in the person of Mr. Collins, who happened to be away when I called. The Rainy River has Mr. McEvoy as their district representative. These young men have great opportunities for directing the farmers along lines of cooperation, and in the production of those crops that will prove to be the best money makers for their localities. In the Rainy River district, they have a Potato Growers' Association formed. It is confining its attention to growing two varieties of potatoes this year. This is right, and they will build a big seed in securing markets. It is to be hoped that Mr. McEvoy will be able to get this association to cooperate with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

What New Ontario needs is more actual settlers, less investors, and less land for speculative purposes.



Everything comes to him who waits—except success. Fords are chosen by men who "get there"—by men who demand a dependable car that's always "on the job." They choose the Ford because of its splendid record for consistent service.

Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f. o. b. Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville post office), complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario.

**Why Use Lath and Plaster?**

NEPONSET Wall Board costs less than lath and plaster and does away with the dirt, nuisance and delay of plastering. Just nail to studding and cover the joints with battens of same material, which we furnish.

NEPONSET Wall Board is a waterproofed fibre board which comes all ready decorated in three beautiful finishes—plain oak, cream white, and burnt leather. Makes an ideal living room—an attractive dining-room—a modern, sanitary, paneled kitchen. Requires no painting.

NEPONSET

Waterproof Building Products

Roofings	Building Papers	Wall Board
NEPONSET Roofings are a fire protection, leakproof and long lived. Anyone can lay them. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is for general use. NEPONSET Private Roofing is an ornamental roofing for dwellings. Attractive colors.	If NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers are built into walls and floors, the building will be warmer, will cost less to heat and will last years longer. Recommended by architects, engineers and building owners everywhere.	NEPONSET Wall Board is a scientific product which takes the place of lath and plaster; comes in sheets 12 inches wide. Remember, it is the only wall board with waterproof surface that requires no further decoration. Anyone can put it up.

Are you going to build? Write for more facts about the products in which you are interested. Send for samples, free booklet and name of nearest NEPONSET dealer.

BIRD & SON Est. 1875 **896 Heintzman Building, Hamilton, Ont.**
 (F. W. BIRD & SON) Montreal St. John, N. S. Winnipeg Vancouver

OWL BRAND
COTTON SEED MEAL
 11 per cent Protein
\$5.00 PER TON
 O.B. Toronto
 5 ton lots, 50 cents a ton less
 Crampsey & Kelly, Dovercourt Rd., Toronto

Cream Wanted
 Highest prices - unlimited markets
 Toronto commences daily the milk and
 cream from over 14,000 cows and the but-
 ter from over 7,000 cows. We want your
 cream and your neighbor's. Write
Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
 TORONTO

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

Cream or Whole Milk.
 Not long ago it was suggested, in
 all seriousness, by a Canadian pro-
 duce dealer, that we return to the
 whole milk creamery. This dealer
 contended that Canadian butter is
 deteriorating in quality just in pro-
 portion as the number of hand separa-
 tors is increasing. Apparently dairy-
 men are experiencing the same diffi-
 culty in Wisconsin, if we may judge
 from some recent remarks by Prof.
 C. E. Lee of that state. Prof. Lee
 says:

"The difference between butter
 made from cream skimmed at the
 creamery and that made from farm
 skimmed cream is far greater than it
 should be. In the monthly scoring
 contests carried on at the College of
 Agriculture last year the butter made
 in the factories receiving only whole
 milk scored two points higher than
 that made in the factories to which
 farm skimmed cream was delivered.
 It was a necessary evil."

"Despite many notions to the con-
 trary," continues Prof. Lee, "every
 farmer in Wisconsin can produce
 cream from his own milk. It is not
 cream from a small tank for holding
 the cream cans could be so construct-
 ed and so located that all the water
 pumped for the stock will pass
 through it. It is not advisable to
 store the cream in a large stock
 watering tank nor in the cellar. Nor
 should the cream obtained from one
 skimming be poured with the supply
 from previous milkings until after it
 has stood in the water tank for sev-
 eral hours. The cream in the large
 delivery cans should be stirred after
 each new lot is added and once dur-
 ing the day."

"Delivery to the creamery should
 be made three or four times each
 week, and a clean can, free from
 rust spots should be used."

The Local Market

By Prof. W. H. Cooper
 We find but few creameries that
 pay any great attention to the de-
 velopment of the local market for
 their product. Nearly all depend up-
 on the market to which they ship.

In one way this has its advantages.
 There is no need of handling small
 or broken packages. Bookkeeping
 is reduced and simplified. All ship-
 ping is done at one time each week,
 and there is no need of having spe-
 cial or smaller orders sent at various
 times.

There is also apt to be less
 criticism with but the one purchaser
 instead of many. It often costs less
 in labor and packages to prepare but-
 ter for the shipping market than for
 the local or home market.
 Somehow that a local market is, of
 course, created in supplying the needs
 of the patrons. As a rule these de-
 mands are not great, and too many
 little profit resulting. There is
 creameries, however, do not pay
 enough attention to supplying their
 patrons. They are considered a ne-
 cessary bother, instead of being the
 foundation of a successful and profit-
 able creamery. The patrons above all
 others should receive only the best
 of the product.

BETTER FEELING

Another advantage of supplying the
 local market is that it will often de-
 velop a better community feeling. If
 the people are using the products
 from the creamery, they will take a
 greater interest in the work of the

plant. This, of course, applies more
 especially to the smaller towns and
 cities. Many consumers will also de-
 mand home products, provided they
 can be obtained of equal quality and
 at equal price. The more interest
 taken in the creamery, not only by
 the patrons, the most successful will
 be and the more reaching will be
 its influence.

QUALITY FIRST

In building up a local market for
 creamery products, quality is one
 of the chief considerations. Only the
 highest quality of products should
 ever be allowed to be supplied. Many
 plants make a practice of trying to
 work off some of their poorer material
 on the home market, and as a result
 have but little of the local support
 which should be theirs. One or two
 lots of poor butter can quickly unmake
 the reputation slowly built up pre-
 viously.

The writer spent one summer in a
 creamery located in a city of about
 3,000. Special care was exercised in
 putting up the butter for the differ-
 ent stores, and orders were occasionally
 refused or delayed rather than to
 allow inferior butter to be sent out.
 As a result of this policy the butter
 had a secure reputation, not only in
 the home city, but in nearby towns
 and villages as well.

Effort should be made to have
 enough material on hand at all times
 to fill orders. A safe margin should
 be allowed for unexpected or for rush
 orders. Promptness in filling orders
 is a valuable asset. If unable to se-
 cure butter when needed, the buyer
 will soon learn to look elsewhere for
 his supply. He is also likely to in-
 fluence others to do the same, whe-
 ther intentionally or not.—Dairy Re-
 cord.

Canada's Dairying Industry

"The ice-cream trade in Canada
 and the home consumption of milk is
 valued at over \$20,000,000 a year,
 making it rank next in importance to
 butter making and greatly surpassing
 in value the output of cheese. The
 dairying output in Canada represents
 over \$100,000,000 each year," writes
 Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canada's Dairy
 Commissioner, in last week's issue of
 the Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

"There are now 3,700 cheese fac-
 tories and creameries in the Domini-
 on and 12 condensed milk and milk
 powder factories. The value of the
 dairy output increased from \$66,000,
 000 in 1900 to over \$100,000,000 in
 1910.

The dairying industry is one of the
 most important in the Dominion, and
 in the words of Mr. Ruddick, "There
 is every inducement for its farmers of
 Canada to continue in the business
 of milk production and to increase
 that production very largely."

Are We Farmers Thrifty

(Continued from page 5)

lators usually see to it that that
 price is low enough. Speculators
 are becoming millionaires by carry-
 ing the surplus of good years over to
 bad ones. Why can't we farmers do
 it ourselves?

Any farmer who has been in the
 business for 10 years or more should
 know just about what the average
 production of his farm over all years
 of good and bad is. He should then plan
 to carry over from good years to bad
 years and have a steady output of his
 farm year after year. The world
 would be less of bankruptcy in the
 towns and hardship on the farm.
 We farmers could put the speculators
 right out of business to our own ad-
 vantage if we only be wise
 enough to strike an average. At
 least, that is my view of it.

Cheese
 Makers are in-
 tending to in-
 crease their
 cheese making
 plants for dis-
 cussing the
 following:

The Yield

A recent bul-
 letin by the
 Cornell Ex-
 periment Sta-
 tions con-
 clusions re-
 sulting from
 who con-
 ducted as
 follows:

1. Cutting the
 larger loss of
 curing the curd
 and increases the
 of cured cheese
 moisture content
 great care is not
 of cure are bro-
 ken the same as

2. Setting the
 temperature re-
 duce the whey more
 at a low temper-
 high temper-
 of the green at
 This increase is
 increased moist-
 cheese.

3. A low acid
 moving the whey
 of the green at
 The low acid a-
 centage of mois-
 If a high acid
 only reduces the
 centage of mois-
 but also injure
 cheese.

4. Stirring the
 as the last of
 reduces the per-
 in the green a
 Stirring reduces
 a larger loss of
 5. Pressing the
 the yield becau-
 ed out of the
 makes the che-
 pear to contain

6. If the curd
 more moisture
 green and the
 the curds deep
 cheese.

7. An increase
 results in the
 in the cheese.

8. Holding the
 perature after
 increases the p-
 in the green a
 and increases the

9. An increase
 gain point in-
 of cheese. It
 greater coagu-
 same effect as
 perature or cut-
 10. Cutting the
 the percentage
 yield of the g-
 increases the lo-
 Cutting soft h-
 setting at a low
 small amount of

Tariff Effect

A. A. A.
 I feel optimi-
 prospects of ev-
 will get right
 and take advan-
 tages. It is in
 milk and cream
 States to raise
 to the level o-
 allowing the U.
 This will in-
 consumers to
 milk, cream an
 which generally
 will receive a g-
 lbs. for their
 been accustomed



Saw Your Neighbors' Wood

IN that way you can make the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine pay for itself. You can readily get from \$7.50 to \$12.00 per day for your engine and your own services. Your expenses would not exceed \$1.50 per day for gasoline and oil. That gives you a net \$6.00 to \$10.00 profit for a day's sawing. One of our customers made \$350.00 in six weeks, and another customer, with a small-sized engine, made \$175.00 in thirty days. You can do the same.

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

The Renfrew Standard Portable Sawing Outfit shown above is the simplest, most efficient sawing outfit on the market. Besides being handsomely unequalled for sawing cut wood, fence posts, poles, etc., it can also be used for any other purpose that a regular portable engine can be used for.

Like all other Renfrew Standard engines it starts without cranking in cold or warm, rainy or snowy, weather. It can be regulated to any desired speed without stopping the engine. Has a governor of the fly-ball steam-engine type, a remarkably simple carburetor, and large bearings. Built throughout of the best materials and with absolute accuracy. No finer engine on the market—and none so simple or so easy to run.

Write for booklet giving complete description.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.
 Branches at Sussex, N.B., Saskatoon, Sask., and Calgary, Alta.
 Agencies Everywhere in Canada

Cheese Department

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

The Yield of Cheese

A recent bulletin, No. 334, from the Cornell Experiment Station, discusses factors affecting the yield and moisture content of cheese. The conclusions reached by W. W. Fisk, who conducted the experiments, are as follows:

1. Cutting the curd fine causes a larger loss of fat in the whey than cutting the curd coarse. Coarse-cut curd increases the yield of green and of cured cheese and increases the moisture content of the cheese. If great care is not taken and the pieces of curd are broken, the result will be the same as a fine curd.

2. Setting the milk at a high temperature reduces the loss of fat in the whey more than setting the milk at a low temperature. Setting at a high temperature increases the yield of the green and the cured cheese. This increase is probably due to the increased moisture content of the cheese.

3. A low acid at the time of removing the whey increases the yield of the green and the cured cheese. The low acid also increases the percentage of moisture in the cheese. If a high acid is developed, it not only reduces the yield and the percentage of moisture in the cheese, but also injures the quality of the cheese.

4. Stirring the curd with the hand as the last of the whey is removed reduces the percentage of moisture in the green and the cured cheese. Stirring reduces the yield and causes a larger loss of fat in the whey.

5. Pressing the curd fast reduces the yield because more fat is squeezed out of the curd. This loss of fat makes the cheese pressed fast appear contain more moisture.

6. If the curds are piled deep more moisture is retained in the green and the cured cheese. Piling the curds deep increases the yield of cheese.

7. An increase of salt in the curd results in the reduction of moisture in the cheese.

8. Holding the curd at a low temperature after the whey is removed increases the percentage of moisture in the green and the cured cheese and increases the yield.

9. An increase of rennet to a certain point increases the moisture content of the curd. This is due to greater coagulation, and has the same effect as setting at a high temperature or cutting the curd hard.

10. Cutting the curd fine reduces the percentage of moisture and the yield of the green cheese, and also increases the loss of fat in the whey. Cutting soft has the same effect as setting at a low temperature, or as a small amount of rennet.

Tariff Effects on the Dairy

A. A. Ayer, Montreal

I feel optimistic about the future prospects of every dairy farmer who will get right on to his job quickly and take advantage of present conditions. It is evident that sufficient milk and cream will go to the United States to raise the price in Canada to the level of their market, after allowing the difference in freight. This will inevitably force the city consumers to pay higher prices for milk, cream and butter, the result of which generally will be that farmers will receive a good deal more per 100 lbs. for their milk than they have been accustomed to.

Let me suggest to the dairy farmer, "Do you kill any of your calves? Raise them all. Study up the question of how to raise calves without feeding milk more than five or six weeks, afterwards feeding on skim milk or whey with a mixture of milk and feed specially prepared. Any kind of decent calves seven or eight months old, if they have been properly fed, are worth \$30 to-day, and extra calves from this upwards. The result of raising all the calves will be: First, that the farmers can select the best milkers easier as age advances, and that they can get a big price for baby beef."

I do not need to say anything about farmers improving the milking qualities of their herds. Any farmer with common sense is doing that now.

POTABLE CROP PRODUCTION

There are so many proofs during the last five or six years of farmers doubling the production of their farm by proper plowing, harrowing, using any abundance of manure and fertilizers, and thus doubling and trebling their crops, that one would think it was hardly necessary to say another word on this subject. But, when one travels through the country and sees so many farms in the same state that they were years ago, the question arises as to whether the majority of farmers are not asleep.

I know of a farm, that six years ago was obtaining 30 bushels of oats to the acre, that this year obtained over 80 bushels to the acre from 10 acres. This same farm is keeping more than twice the number of cattle on the same number of acres, and, of course, has more than doubled the productiveness of the farm in order to do so.

SELLING COWS

I cannot understand why farmers are selling their cows either to go to the United States or elsewhere in view of the splendid outlook at present. Never was there a time in my memory when there was a better chance of farmers making money than there is at present. I think Farm and Dairy should start the slogan: "Don't sell your good milking cows, and go in for increasing your herds."

Step Sales of "Hoop Cheese"

The shipping of immature cheese was considered by the Ottawa Cheese Board at its closing meeting on Friday, Nov. 1st. It was the concerted opinion of the board that cattlemen would support any legislation that might be put forward to prevent shipment of immature cheese. The shipment of such cheese was detrimental to the trade. It also injures those who wished to get a good name for their own goods as well as those of Canada as a whole.

Such was the consensus of the views of the meeting. The president of the Ottawa Board had the proud satisfaction to state that during the year, except in a very few cases, the board had received the best price of the week for their cheese. Mr. Sanderson, one of the buyers, spoke strongly against the shipment of cheese from the "hoop." They appeared to be perfect unanimity on the question.—J.A.M.

My Auto-mo-hay

(Continued from page 2)

outfit should not cost more than \$150. The vehicle part would be no more expensive than a choice sulky plow, say fifty dollars, and the engine can be got anywhere for \$100. A belt pulley applied to the motor fits it for starting work. A pretty handy rig it would be, wouldn't it?

A wash-rag is unnecessary around the dairy. Use lots of hot water and brushes.

CREAM WANTED

Ottawa is one of the best markets for butter in Ontario. That is why we are able to offer such attractive prices for cream.

Cheese factory patrons who have a supply of cream at this season of the year should write us.

We supply cans, pay express charges, remit for cream twice monthly. Cream taken from any express office within 150 miles of Ottawa.

For particulars write to

Ottawa Creamery Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
319 SPARIS ST.

FOR SALE

A First-Class Creamery Business in town of Perth—one of the best dairy centres in Ontario. Address

J. W. LEAVER - PERTH

FOR SALE

A First-Class Creamery Business in Western Ontario. Modern equipment. Splendid territory. Conveniently situated. Price reasonable. Apply BOX 49 - FARM AND DAIRY.

Wanted---Cream

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

WANTED

Assistant to work in Creamery during the winter months. Steady employment if proven satisfactory. Will hire for a year. Address BOX 648 Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont

SITUATION WANTED

A young man, single, is open for an appointment as assistant herdsman, or would take charge of a small herd of Holsteins or Jerseys. Thoroughly competent in the handling, feeding and care of high-class registered stock and all general work on a modern dairy farm. Life abstainer. References: State salary. Apply BOX 106, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.

Established 1856 TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory in good repair in Western Ontario. Three delivery milk. Make 70 tons. Apply Box 168, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

STOP—THINK—200 Acres—in good cultivation; no waste land; two gas and six rental therefrom; good buildings; school and post office adjoining farm; telephone; plenty of water; at \$46 per acre. Apply to Box 62, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Halls, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F-2, Queen Street, Montreal.

FARMERS' ATTENTION

We want a man in every locality in Eastern Canada to sell our big line of Household necessities, Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, etc.,—direct to farmers. Every one a household necessity, sold on Rawleigh's "Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied Plan."

YOU CAN MAKE

\$100 CLEAR PROFIT
PER MONTH

over and above all expenses. If you can furnish team, write at once for our matchless offer.

NO DUTY TO PAY. Good freight service. Practically no competition. We are the only Company who owns and operates its own factory in Canada. Hundreds of our salesmen are making big money here in the West. Now is the time to secure good Eastern territory.

EVERY RAWLEIGH SALESMAN is backed by the service of one of the oldest Buying Manufacturing and Distributing Organizations in North America. Established 18 years. Capital and Surplus over \$2,000,000. References: Cattle, Strathmore, or any bank in Winnipeg. Write today for full particulars.

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY

65 GUNNELL ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



SHIP US YOUR CREAM

WE Supply Cans and Pay All Express Charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a Statement of Each Shipment. Pay Every Two Weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.
BERLIN, CANADA



It is impossible to estimate the power for good of a bright, glad, shining face. Of all the lights you carry on your face, joy shines farthest out to sea.

The End of the Road

By ALICE A. CLARK

LET'S have an adventure," said Kate, as we drove away from the store at the corners. "I'm with you," said I; "and what shall we do."

"Let's drive down this road and see where it goes. We've lived within four miles of it all our lives and never travelled it, so let's explore." We often enjoy most the unplanned events, and we certainly enjoyed that drive. Here, a marsh of blue iris; there, a row of sentinal pines. "Evergreen Farm," "Hillview," and "Cloverdale" were new pictures of the moving-show kind, and we tried to see every detail.

"I wonder where this road goes to?" I said, as I reined Dobbin to a stop at a quiet corner.

"There's only one way to discover," replied Kate. "Go on, Dobbin!"

The narrow wheel tracks were choked with grass. There was not room to pass another vehicle without driving into the ditch.

"At least, the autos distress not man nor beast, and the motor cycles cease from troubling, thank heaven!" breathed Kate.

We passed a sleepy-looking old house where an old man was hoeing in the garden—and such a garden!

"Doesn't it make your mouth water?" I said.

A little boy in blue overalls and a pink sunbonnet was swinging on the gate before the next house. He eyed us not boldly, but with the frank curiosity of the country child. The way grew boggiest, stonier, and the grass waved above the horse's knees in the road.

"I don't believe this is a road," said Kate. "Stop a minute and I'll run back and ask pink sunbonnet."

"Yes," she said, as she climbed into the carriage, "he said 'it goes to Foster's.'"

"There are no mail boxes," I discovered, as we went by a cottage where four puppies practised barking at us.

"Nor telephones," added Kate. "Ah, there is a house!"—as we crossed a rickety bridge.

Nestled in the edge of a hospitable piece of woods, stood a low, red farmhouse with a long sloping roof in the style of a century ago. Chickens wandered about.

"An ideal place to keep fowls, anyhow," I said.

Old-fashioned flowers looked up everywhere—morning-glories, hollyhocks, sunflowers, poppies. "It is the end of the road," whispered Kate as the little family party appeared in the barn door.

"We're exploring," she said pleasantly to the young couple as I turned Dobbin around.

"Guess you won't see much on this road," said the man as he handed the baby over to the pretty little mother.

"We have enjoyed it," I assured him.

"We're going to name it 'Shut Away Farm,'" put in the little woman. "But we like it," she added with an air of real contentment.

"May I ask your name?" ventured Kate as we started to drive away.

"Our name is Foster, but this is the old Brooks' place."

"Who's that?" said promptly. "Not the Leonard Brooks' place?"



A Few of the Officers of a Progressive Grange of Ontario

Forest Rose Grange in Elgin county, is solving the problem of providing social enjoyment in the country and at the same time is enabling its members to educate themselves in all economic subjects. In the illustration are a few of the officers of the Grange. In the top row are Mr. P. E. Leonard, Secretary; Mr. Munro, Steward; sitting are Mr. Chapman, Gatekeeper; Mr. Munro, Lecturer; Mr. Saywell, Chairman; and Miss McNamee, Clerk. It will be a glad day for rural Ontario when branches of such organizations as the Grange are found in every rural community.

"Yes, Old Leonard Brooks came and brought for a time forgetfulness out here last week, and stood around and cried over everything like a baby."

"Is he preaching now?" asked Kate.

"Yes, almost eighty years old; and he has two sons who are preachers."

"Let me see," I mused. "The other boys taught school?"

"Yes. The one who is dead was school commissioner for more than thirty years, and Tom is president of a normal school now."

"The girls married pretty well, too?"

"Yes, he told us about the whole family. He said they would be snowed in here for weeks at a time and couldn't get to school, and in summer truer; was too much work, so they used to read and study evenings, and practised teaching each other; and when they couldn't go to church, they played meeting and he preached."

"You ought to be proud of the place!" cried Kate.

"We've bought it," smiled the little mother.

"Shut Away Farm!" That's a splendid name, and I hope you'll have their luck," I said.

"We're going to educate the children, anyway," answered the father, glancing at the tiny infant. "And we're happy," he finished, with a proud look at his pretty wife.

Dear sisters on the shut-away farms, are you living a life in your farm homes, or are you staying a lifetime and giving your children memories of discontented, unsuccessful parents? Are you giving them the essentials of a broad life, whatever their lot, or are you teaching them to value transient and worthless pleasures?

Does your family library consist of books which, once read, will never amuse again? Cast them aside. They were not meant for those who can have only a few. Select a dozen rare books which may be read aloud again and again in the long winters, books that father will love as well as the children, books that will give you pleasurable thoughts as you go about your morning tasks—books that will inspire no dreams but pure dreams, and leave you glad that you are as good as you are, and make you long to be better, nobler, truer.

Here are the names of a few books that have comforted many, purified old and young with higher thoughts,

GRANGE NOTES

A Grange of Long Standing

The accompanying photographs show some of the officers of Forest Rose Grange, No. 77. This grange owns a fine hall built on the McBain estate (grandfather of the lady in the picture), about four miles north of the city of St. Thomas, on the Yarmouth side of the townline between it and Southwell. In all sections where a grange has stood and prospered, the surrounding country and the intelligent farmer give evidence of it, and this grange is no exception, for the beautiful farm homes and well-cultivated fields show what industry and forethought can do.

Forest Rose was organized in the spring of 1875 by Mr. Little of Lambeth, and its first master, James Glenn, attended the second meeting of the Dominion Grange held in Toronto in October of the same year. Mr. Glenn is one of the few charter members living, and as lately as 1908 was elected an officer of the Dominion Grange. Mr. J. F. Davis was the first secretary.

This grange was the second in the county, the first being Elgin Pioneer, No. 19, whose master, Stephen Wade, attended the committee meeting in London that gave the Dominion Grange to the world.

Thus for years this grange has met regularly Monday night on or before the full of the moon, and the present chairman, Charles Saywell, has in all that time rarely missed a meeting, held many offices, and is still one of the most active and devoted patrons of husbandry to be found in Canada.

Forest Rose is a boast of what probably no other grange in the Dominion can say. That is, that at one time their master and secretary were both ladies, and it has been said that at no period of their existence were they more successful." One of these worthy women, Mrs. William Lindsey, passed by her reward this autumn, greatly regretted by all.

The present master, William Fraulign, is also master of Elgin County Grange, and its secretary, Frank Bainard, was elected gatekeeper of the Dominion Grange at its last session.

The granges of Elgin suffered a great disappointment owing to the inclement weather of Thanksgiving Day and the days preceding it. Dufferin Grange, near Aylmer, had invited the county grange to meet in their hall, and great preparations were under way for entertaining their visitors. Apple Grove Grange orchestra of eight instruments was to furnish the music. The members from that grange and Forest Rose had arranged to go in autos from St. Thomas, as the train accommodations did not suit their requirements. The rain, however, interfered with the plans, so, by means of the rural telephone, the meeting was postponed till November. ***

A little city girl while visiting at the home of a prominent member of an Elgin County grange, whose wife and daughter all belong to the order, noticed a grange pin in the pocket of a family member wearing, bearing the letters "P. of H."

"What pin is that?" inquired the visitor. "Oh, a grange pin," was the reply; "we are all going there to-night."

"But P. of H. doesn't stand for grange," persisted the young lady. On being informed that P. of H. stood for Patrons of Husbandry, she remarked: "Well, so that is what he goes to the grange for, to get his bands! I often wondered where the came from."

Importance

Mrs. Jean V. F.

It's well to know what a man says to "star," and some it is wholesome to the old grey isn't they? Well to have as well, remember as well, we will be the worst thing are but low aim ally is this tr our children.

We are com more that our lasting and ce children if our Those who have say that the c give the first hie than in all How vastly imp early education

A PARTLY

Freebel, that tends that for and society at when school at the school a Germany has l the educational ous claim that cause German nized the valu long before sch These few sc the most

Importance of Early Home Training

Mrs. Jean V. Follitt, York Co., Ont.
 "It's well to have a high ideal. Emerson says to "Hitch your wagon to a star," and someone else has said that it is wholesome philosophy to hitch it to the old grey horse if the star isn't handy. So in all our work, it's well to have a high standard before us, remembering if things don't go as well as we wish, that failure is not the worst thing in the world; not failure but low aim is the crime. Especially is this true in the training of our children.

We are coming to realize more and more that our schools can do little of lasting and certain benefit to our children if home training is lacking. Those who have studied the question say that the child learns more during the first five or six years of his life than in all the subsequent years. How vastly important it is that—this early education of our children.

A PARTLY EDUCATED CHILD

Froebel, that great educator, contends that for the good of his child and society at large, the parent must when school age arrives, deliver to the school a partly educated child. Germany has long held the palm in the educational world and investigators claim that this is so chiefly because German parents have recognized the value of home education long before school education begins.

These few thoughts go to show that the most modern and scientific

methods of education agree that the fundamental important education of the child begins within the walls of the home and not those of the school. One of the principal requisites for a wholesome home education is that there be a bond of mutual trust and friendship uniting parents and children and before school age is the time to cement this bond. But perhaps this is getting away from the subject slightly.

The first point I will deal with is "What should a child be taught of

THE only way to get satisfaction out of life is not to yearn for what others have, but to take what we already have, make the most of it, and be thankful for it. Men have roamed the world to find at last their greatest pleasures and keenest happiness consisted in the very things that seemed irksome and from which they tried to get away. Let the experience of others be a guide to our own way of life.—Orin Edison Crooker.

the physical before going to school?" By school age I take it we mean up to six or seven years, as we have to do with country conditions.

SIMPLE AND INTERESTING
 What should a child of six or seven years be taught concerning its own physical welfare? First of all, teach it the effect that cleanliness, exercise, diet, fresh air and sunshine has upon the health and incidentally that health, generally speaking, means efficiency and happiness. Do this in as simple language and as interesting

a way as possible and the doctor bills of the next generation will be considerably lessened.

Froebel arranged one of his songs to teach the child that his food was not "all gone," but changed to good blood in rosy cheeks.

I have heard of one mother whose son of five disinclined to eat meat, reason with him somewhat after this fashion: "Harry, do you know what the little stomach does when it gets hold of some nice meat? You know it has to change the food you send

down into blood and bone and muscle. So when it gets pie and cake and things that taste nice to you, it twists and turns them, but it cannot make good blood with them, but the good meat it grinds up and makes into fine red blood, which is sent into your arms and legs and muscles, so you can climb trees and run fast and not get tired." Harry understood and rejected meat no more.

HOW TO BREATHE PROPERLY

Then teach the child a few simple exercises of breathing, etc., and you

will have helped him form habits for which he will thank you in after years.

A plan I have found very helpful in our own home is to teach the children to come and tell me when their bowels are not right. I explained as simply as I could the use of the bowel and the normal character of the excrement, and now I do not have to trouble about it, for if they are constipated or otherwise, I know it.

Before leaving the physical, we must make mention of the sex relation. I believe the child before entering school should be told as much concerning this relation of the sexes as is consistent. By doing this the child's natural curiosity is satisfied, and he is safeguarded to a certain extent, for heard from mother's lips the story is more apt to be considered sacred, while heard under the average school conditions it partakes of vulgarity, to say the least. The method of telling must depend upon the child and the circumstances. For myself I haven't quite completed my plan. I want to get more help on the subject of method first.

Note.—Mrs. Follitt will take up this subject of "What a Child Should Learn Before Going to School" under several headings. The remainder of these articles will appear in future issues of Farm and Dairy. Watch for them! ***

When baking cakes try adding the baking powder in the whites of eggs instead of the flour; this will make it much lighter.



**Note the Color of your flour—
 And the Bread it makes for you.
 Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
 Because it is not bleached, don't you see.
 Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
 A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.
 And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.
 And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is creamy.
 Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."
 The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.
 And your bread is most appetizing, is usually attractive in appearance.
 Looks good.
 And is good.
 Bake this purest unbleached flour.**

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



PERFECTION
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The new model has improvements making it the best heater ever made. New flat font with patent-locking flame-spreader insures clear, odorless heat all the time. Wick and carrier in one—makes rewicking easy and clean. Finished with blue enamel or plain steel drums. Stock at all chief points.

For best results use *Royalite Oil*

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THE CHOICEST SUGAR

No choicer or purer sugar can be produced than St. Lawrence Granulated White Pure Cane Sugar.

Made from choice selected cane sugar, by the most modern and perfect machinery, it is now offered in three different sizes of grain—each one the choicest quality.

St. Lawrence Sugar is packed in 100 lb., 25 lb., and 20 lb. sealed bags, and also in 5 lb. and 2 1/2 lb. cartons, and may be had at all first class dealers. Buy it by the bag.

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Buy
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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 point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

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Polished steel body—unbreakable doors and castings—beautifully nickelled



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11

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. Give age for children and give age for adults, give bust measure for waists and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

GATHERED BLOUSE, 7500



What prettier blouse than this one could be found for autumn use? The tiny little revers and the collar make a pretty neck finish. As shown here, the front edges are finished with cords but these can be used in their stead, although cords are unquestionably smart.

For the medium size the waist will require 25 yards of material 27, 25 yards 36, 2 yards 36, 2 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

TUCKED BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7510



Girls always find a pin or a sharp blouse. This one is charmingly attractive and reversible. It is made with collar and revers and revers of embroidery, which means that, while it is very attractive in effect, there is little labor required. The sleeves are plain and the shoulders but gathered at the lower.

For the 16 year size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27, 25 yards 36, 2 inches wide, with 2 1/2 yards of embroidery 27 inches wide for 2, 1/2 yard 27 to collar, cuffs and revers or, for girls of 16 and 18 years.

GIRL'S FOUR-GORED PETTICOAT, 7511



This petticoat is made very simply with gathers at the waist and edge. It can be sewed to under body or it can be finished with a panel and button-holes. If the frill is not liked, the lower edge can be simply hemmed, or a very prettily effect can be obtained by 1/2 in. scalloping. Never represents any great labor.

For the 10 year size the petticoat will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36, 2 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide for 2 yards of insertion and 4/8 yards of edging.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN, 7585



They little waist-coats are to be found in the newest and smartest gowns. This one shows a panel in the skirt that can be used advantageously for revers or stripes, as in this instance, for contrasting material. Blue serge would be the prettiest with the panel and vest of charmeuse satin.

For the medium size the gown will require 7 yards of material 27, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the waistcoat. For the width of the skirt, the over edge is 1 yard and 25 inches. This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

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AND ALL ABOUT GAS ENGINES

We give thorough and practical instruction in all kinds of Gas and Gasoline Engines—Motor, Stationary and Portable—for Farms or Factory—used for automobiles, Motor Boats, (Course of 16 Shopwork Lessons and 8 Driving Lessons.)

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What Every Dairyman Needs

A Clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milkers many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full instructions as to how to use them, upon receipt of 50c (in 5c postal). Address:

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83 BAYSWATER AVE., OTTAWA, ONT.



“ARLINGTON COLLARS” are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

is making money for thousands of Butter Makers

It is always the same in quality, dissolves evenly, gives a delicious flavor—and makes the butter keep.

PRIZE BY ALL.

PRIZE WINNERS.

115

THE ADVANTAGE of a closed verandah is great that know just where off in enunciation a photo of my v-

The enclosed around my house (facing dimensions) frontage, over 50 sides, 25 feet each feet. This makes square feet of to the ceiling is of roof, 12 feet. I used to enclose size of glass, 1/2 ber of panes, 128

Mr and Mrs. J. A. in the last two years glass houses about their home in the h-

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HOLSTEINS

15,345 lbs. in 1 Year

For a 1/2 year-old milked twice per day...

LADLAW BROS. - AYLMER, ONT.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America In the place to buy Holsteins of quality...

R. J. KELLY, SECVY., HILLSONBURG, ONT.

Lyndale Offering

One Yearling Bull-tuberculin tested...

BROWN BROS. - LYN, ONT.

Holstein Herd Books

Wanted Volumes 1 to 12, anyone having these volumes for sale write giving price and condition to...

JOHN J. TANNAHILL, White's Station, Quebec

Lyndenwood Holsteins

Among the Young Bulls we are now offering is a full brother to Netherland...

W. J. BAILEY, Hagerstone Station, Nober P.O., Ont.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS

15 Heifers, rising 2 years, 10 Heifer Calves, from 1 month to 9 months...

WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

9 Young Bulls, from 9 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker...

R. O. M. and R. O. P. dams. P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Haverford Payne...

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Bulls from High Record Dams

Sired by Canada's Greatest PONTIAC BULL. One 6 months old out of a 29-lb. three-year-old daughter of King Segis...

Some ready for service.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO. P. E. I.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11.—Never before in the history of this province has so much grain been cut at this date...

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

TWEED, Oct. 16.—Shorthorns, Jerseys, Ayrshires were all represented by herds worthy to be shown...

KINGMOUNT, Nov. 1.—The weather has been our best for the last two weeks...

PETERBORO CO. ONT.

NORWICH, Nov. 4.—Our fair has been past and gone for some time, but we still look back on it as a record breaker...

A Brethen won \$320, J. H. Scott \$19 and Homer Ross \$15. Brethen won 1st on two-year-old bull...

PRIZES FOR SEEDS AT THE WINTER FAIR

The seed section at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair has grown steadily over since its inception...

COARSE

The export trade in wheat has brightened up since the total 1,560,000 bushels...

A new departure has been made in the shape of a competition for work done in school gardens or children's home plots...

The same liberal classification is offered for seed from the field crop competitions...

There is no change in the United States buyers' market for Ontario grades of hay...

Receipts of dressed local merchants are at the following: No. 1, \$2.12; No. 2, \$1.85; red clover, \$1.87...

DAIRY POULTRY FROM New Brunswick to the United States. Never, that owing to the United States entered in that...

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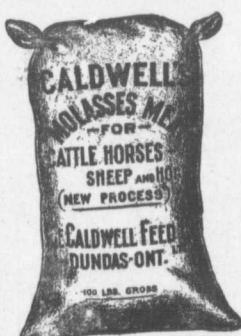
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The Only Guaranteed (Pure Cane) MOLASSES MEAL

Our best salesman is the tag attached to every bag. On that tag we print the ingredients of



Caldwell's Molasses Meal

—print them in plain English because we have nothing to conceal from our customers

A successful business cannot be operated in the dark-to-day. That's our belief at your rate. Some competitors think differently. We believe that the average stockman and farmer is a shrewd business man...

84% pure cane molasses, and 16% edible moss

keep your stock in top-notch condition, its highest market value.

Furthermore—the constant use of Molasses Meal is a big economy. It makes other cereals more palatable and digestible. Sold by all good dealers. Let us know if your dealer should happen to be out of it.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO. LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Poultry Feeds

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Horse Chop, Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Poultry Feeds

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 11.—Wholesale dealers, who spoke very optimistically of trade prospects in Canada a few weeks ago, are now beginning to speak of a most serious situation. Orders are not coming in at a normal rate, and this is said to be a sure indication of a scarcity of money throughout the country. Not a few down business houses are finding it hard enough to finance their undertakings. The big crop of wheat does not seem to encourage trade as was expected. We are beginning to pay for the folly of over-speculation.

Produce markets in the week have been characterized by increased activities in grain and a mild slump in the cattle market. Other quotations remain about the same as in previous weeks.

WHEAT

The wheat situation has changed but little, although there has been a decline of one cent on quotations. It is generally recognized that there is a large surplus in the world's crop. Prices are going up and down according as reports from Argentina are favorable or unfavorable. Many of these cables disappear seem to be made to suit the requirements of the recipients. When we come to Ontario we find that farmers cannot get more than 80c a bushel for their wheat, and that 75% of the quantity considered is more profitable to ship up the wheat and sell it than to market it. Quotations now are: No. 1 Northern, No. 2, 85c; feed wheat, 65c to 70c; Ontario No. 2, 81c to 82c outside; No. 2, 75c to 76c.

COARSE GRAINS

The export trade in oats, flax and barley has brightened up in the past week. It is said that United States points sold 1,600,000 bushels of this season's crop against 1,000,000 bushels at the same time last year. Oats also are selling actively on local markets. Mailing barley is crossing the line in large quantities. Quotations are: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 80c; No. 1, 82c; Ontario No. 1, 81c to 82c outside; No. 2, 78c on track; corn, 65c; rye, 65c to 66c; barley, mailing, 87c to 88c; peas, mailing, 87c to 88c; quotations are: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 28c; local oats, No. 2, 30c; corn, 70c to 71c; barley, mailing, 87c to 88c; feed, 65c to 66c; rye, 72c to 73c.

HAY AND STRAW

There is no change in the situation. United States buyers are operating freely, especially in Ontario provinces. Only the best grades of hay are in demand for foreign or local account. Quotations are: No. 1, baled hay, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$11 to \$14; No. 3, \$8 to \$9; No. 4, \$7 to \$8. Montreal quotations are: No. 1, at last week's level; No. 2, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$12 to \$14.50; No. 3, \$10 to \$11.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Storage eggs are being largely drawn on for local supplies, quotations being the same as last week. At Montreal, however, storage eggs have advanced a fraction of a cent in sympathy with the decline in country receipts. Quotations are: New laid, 32c to 33c; fresh, 30c to 31c; storage, 30c to 31c. Montreal dealers quote: No. 1, select, 25c; select 3, 25c and new laid, 42c.

Quotations of dressed poultry are largely in sympathy with the advance in live stock. Wholesale quotations are: broiled fowl, 15c to 16c; live, 5c to 10c; broiled chickens, 15c to 20c; live, 14c to 15c; see, 10c to 12c and 10c to 12c; ducks, 10c to 12c and 12c to 14c; turkeys, No. 1, 23c to 25c and No. 2, 15c to 20c and No. 3, 10c to 12c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes have scored another advance, due to the United States demand, and are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.10 in use to the west. It is reported that New Brunswick potatoes, on which Toronto depends for a supply, are being shipped freely from the U.S. to the nearer market. At present, the main crop is selling at the rate of Green Mountains being made at 85c. No. 1 bag or track; Quebec grades, 75c.

BEANS

Local merchants are buying from farmers at the following prices: Alaska, No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.35; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.30; No. 3, \$1.10 to \$1.20; red clover, 85c to 87c; timothy, \$1.25; No. 1, 82c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Reports from New Zealand speak of the quality of exports on route to the West Coast. It is just possible, however, that owing to higher quotations in the United States, these supplies may be diverted in that direction. Locally, the butter market is stronger than last week, quotations having advanced a fraction of a cent. Receipts are falling off, and the feature of the trade has been an export of considerable quantities of butter to United States points. Wholesale quotations are: creamery prints at 20c; No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; No. 3, 16c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 14c; No. 6, 13c; No. 7, 12c; No. 8, 11c; No. 9, 10c; No. 10, 9c; No. 11, 8c; No. 12, 7c; No. 13, 6c; No. 14, 5c; No. 15, 4c; No. 16, 3c; No. 17, 2c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock have dropped all along the line, so far as most animals are concerned. Receipts for various types have been enormous. This, combined with the inferior quality of offerings, has tended to weaken the demand and prices will be lower. It will not take long, however, to dispose of supplies. Another feature of the situation is that the best season for the stocker trade is about over as United States farmers have purchased their supplies. Quotations now average about as follows: Export cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$7.90; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; choice butchers, \$7 to \$7.50; com. to good, \$5.25 to \$5.75; heifers \$5.50 to \$7.10; choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; com. to good, \$4 to \$5.75; choice bulls, \$6 to \$7.50; rough to good, \$4 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.25.

Outlet buyers have been on the market this week and dairy cattle have been in strange demand, some of them going to the province. Choice dairy cows bring \$45 to \$50; com. to med., \$40 to \$45; springers, \$40 to \$45. Cows in great condition, good real going at \$50 to \$100; springers, \$40 to \$45.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have not been large enough to take the edge off of the market, water lambs going readily \$4 to \$7; ewes, \$6 to \$6.75; bucks, \$5 to \$6.75; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.50 and \$6.50 and \$6.50.

Hogs have declined a trifle but are still strong at \$8.50 to \$9.00. Foreign United States buyers still feature prominently in the market, but the quality of cattle offerings is poor but United States men are taking up poor stuff quickly, paying for common lots \$3.50 to \$4.00 and canning cows, \$3.15 to \$3.40. A few good steers are going at \$7.25 and \$7.50; that down to \$5; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; com. to good, \$4 to \$5.75. Small meats are selling: Western lambs, \$4 to \$7.25; Eastern, \$6.50 to \$6.75; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; fat calves, 3/4 to 4/5; milk fed, 5c to 6 1/2c.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 8.—A steady feeling prevailed in the market for live hogs this week under a good demand from buyers, and an active trade was done with sales of hogs in straight lots at \$9.50 a cwt., weighed off. In the Toronto market at the beginning of the week there was a stronger feeling and prices advanced 1/2c a cwt., but later in the week they fell 1/2c below than last week. There was no change in the condition of the market for dressed ones here to-day, prices being strong with a fair demand and sales of abattoir fresh-killed in jobbing way were made at \$14 to \$14.25.

EXPORT CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 8.—Market for cheese has continued strong, with prices well maintained in the country, the bulk of the cheese being bought up at 12 1/2c to 13c and at Platon and Vancouver a fraction over 13c was paid for the colored cheese offered there. The cheese sold this week represents the last of the October make and any surplus in the country after this will be November's. The demand which that the demand will be as well maintained as it has been the last two weeks. Receipts are not so plentiful and the milk make is evidently a fairly large one. In spite of the increased demand for milk and cream for local requirements and for export.

Market for butter is very firm and prices are well maintained. There is an active demand for local requirements, and receipts are not so plentiful as they were the trade, and in a few days it will be necessary to draw goods from local storage to meet the needs of the local trade. Finest Eastern Townshipe butter is quoted at 22c, and in some cases a fraction more is asked, and ordinary finest fresh-made at 21c to 22 1/2c.

CHEESE BOARDS

Campbellford Oct. Nov. 4.—All offerings of October cheese sold at 12 1/2c. Stirling, Ont. Nov. 4.—Cheese sold realized 12 1/2c. Peterboro, Nov. 5.—875 boxes of cheese, all colored, were sold at 12 1/2c. Woodstock, Ont. Nov. 5.—Offerings were 435 boxes colored cheese, 100 boxes being first. Only offer made was 13c which was refused. Madoc, Ont. Nov. 5.—250 boxes cheese boarded, all sold at 13c. Brockville, Nov. 6.—White and colored cheese sold at 12 1/2c. Kingston, Nov. 6.—110 boxes white cheese sold at 12 1/2c and 220 colored at 13c. Perth, Nov. 7.—500 boxes white and 400 boxes colored cheese sold at 13c. Niagara Falls, Nov. 7.—Colored cheese boarded, 350 sold at 13 1/2c; 120 sold at 13c. Balance returned. Platon, Nov. 7.—991 boxes sold at 13 1/2c. Victoriaville, Que. Nov. 7.—500 boxes sold at 13 1/2c.

Something A Little Better

PERHAPS JUST WHAT YOU WERE LOOKING FOR

Bull Calf Born September 24th, 1913. Sire—Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. The Sire that Sired the \$100.00 dandy as advertised last week.

Dam—Cairgorn Aggie, 14234 A.R.O. at 4 years. Butter 21.88 made on an average percentage of 4.6 fat, a daughter of Hillioleu Burke De Kol.

He is a grandson of De Kol Burke, whose 60 A.R.O. daughters include Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke 32.29, Oak De Kol 31.54, Winana Pieterje De Kol 31.12, Jessie Maida 31.01—her Dam a cow of exceptional quality but never was officially tested, but now in a herd where she will give a chance to make the record she is capable of.

This bull is a peach,—no two ways about it—a little more white than black.

Hurry or you will lose him for he is bound to go quick at the price \$150.00.

Just Drop a Card for Photo and Pedigree DO IT RIGHT NOW

GORDON S. GOODERMAN MANOR FARM, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

WAIT for the Big

Dispersal Sale

OF REGISTERED HIGH-CLASS

90 Holsteins 90. These are without doubt three of the highest class herds of Holsteins ever assembled at Public Auction in Ontario. Those well-known breeders, Jacob Leussler and Clarence Bollert, have dissolved partnership. Every animal will go under the hammer. In addition the sale will be supplemented by the Graefland Farm herd of Elise Ruby.

Wednesday Dec. 17 Three Select Herds AT WOODSTOCK Wednesday Dec. 17 AUCTIONEERS COL. R. E. HAEGAR, Algonquin, Ill. COL. B. V. KELLEY, Syracuse, N. Y.

At Toronto National Dairy Show we will have a dozen or more of the animals for this sale. Be sure to call on us there. See full particulars of Sale in Farm and Dairy of Dec. 4. Write to-day for Catalogue. It gives all details of the animals you can buy on Dec. 17.

JACOB LEUZLER Secy. of Sale Crescent Ridge Farm ELIAS RUBY Graefland Farm CLARENCE BOLLERT Welcomes Stock Farm TAVISTOCK, ONT.



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WE ARE the wire fence pioneers of Canada. We put wire fence on the market and were the first to make a standardized high-grade reliable fence. Since that time our enormous list of satisfied customers, greater probably than all other fence companies combined, has been built up by honest fence, honest wire, honest weaving, honest galvanizing. Page galvanizing is special and is the best that can be produced.

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TO-DAY we say buy Page fence for cash, at factory prices. Fence will be shipped quickly, freight paid, to your nearest station. Order from the Page warehouse nearest you, at Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, or St. John, N.B. Page fence is easiest to get and has a greater choice of styles, and gives better service than any other fence offered in Canada to-day.

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The Page Company is noted for its fair dealing and liberal guarantees. No matter what your experience has been in buying by mail you can trust this Company implicitly. We always have and we always will guarantee every rod of Page fence to be satisfactory and exactly as represented or we will take back the goods, refund your money and in addition pay you for your time and trouble. That's because we're absolutely sure of Page fence. Every trouble point in ordinary fences has been perfected out of the Page—every wire is the same length as the wire next it, hence, when the fence is stretched, all wires have equal tension—there is no bagging or sagging. The locks absolutely do not injure the wire; in the least and are a most secure fastening. The whole fence is a true, tall wall of steel protecting your crops and stock, putting big money in your pocket every year.

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Wire of the "Page" quality tends to advance. Buy while we can make these prices on this present contract. It is money in your pocket. Get your neighbors to join with you for a carload; we allow one cent a rod off these prices for carload orders. You are sure of our fence—its strength, its perfect weave, its full-size wire, its "high-carbon" steel material, and its full measurement. Buy now, direct or through your local dealer for cash. Don't delay.

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STYLE		PAGE HEAVY FENCE		PRICES	
No. of Rods	Height in Feet	No. 9 Page Wire	Through in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls, Freight Paid	Per Rod	Per 100 Rods
Spacing of Horizontals in Inches					
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	1.16	\$18.80
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	1.18	20 .21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.21	23 .24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	1.23	25 .26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	1.23	25 .26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	1.29	28 .29
8	42	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	1.23	30 .31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.23	28 .29
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.29	31 .32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	1.31	33 .33
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	1.29	31 .31
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.31	33 .33
9	51	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.31	33 .33
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	1.23	28 .29
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7½, 8	1.23	28 .29
10	51	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.33	33 .33
10	51	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.31	33 .33
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	1.33	33 .33

MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE		SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING			
(Maritime Province prices of Medium Weight, also Special Poultry Fences, include painting.)		No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks.			
5	36	16½	8, 8, 10, 10	1.18	19 .22
6	36	16½	6, 7, 8, 8	1.20	21 .24
6	42	16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	1.20	21 .24
7	42	16½	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	1.22	24 .27
7	26	8	3, 4, 5, 5, 6	1.23	25 .28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	1.26	28 .31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6	1.27	29 .32
9	50	16½	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	1.28	30 .33
10	54	16½	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	1.30	32 .35

STAPLES		STRETCHING TOOLS			
25-lb. box, freight paid		Complete labor-saving outfit, ft. pd.			
18	48	8	Close bars	1.42	44 .46
20	60	8	Close bars	1.47	49 .52
BRAVE WIRE		PAGE "RAILROAD" GATES			
25-lb. rolls, freight paid		10-ft. opening		3.80	4.00
12-ft. opening		12-ft. opening		4.25	4.40
13-ft. opening		13-ft. opening		4.40	4.75
14-ft. opening		14-ft. opening		4.50	4.75

HOW TO ORDER Above Cash Prices include freight to your railway station on lots of 20 rod rolls of fence or over or shipments of 200 lbs or over. All this fence is in 20 30 or 40 rod rolls except the two "poultry" fences, which are in 10 rod rolls. Make up your order, including fence, staples, brace wire and gates. If you wanted your fence painted white or green, we will be glad to do it for you at a cost of 2c a rod. Send your order to the nearest Page warehouse. You get the fence at once at your railroad station. We allow your dealer a rod profit, if you prefer to order through him. Remit the money by express or postal order or personal check.

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