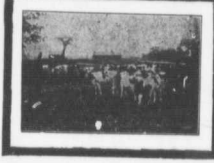


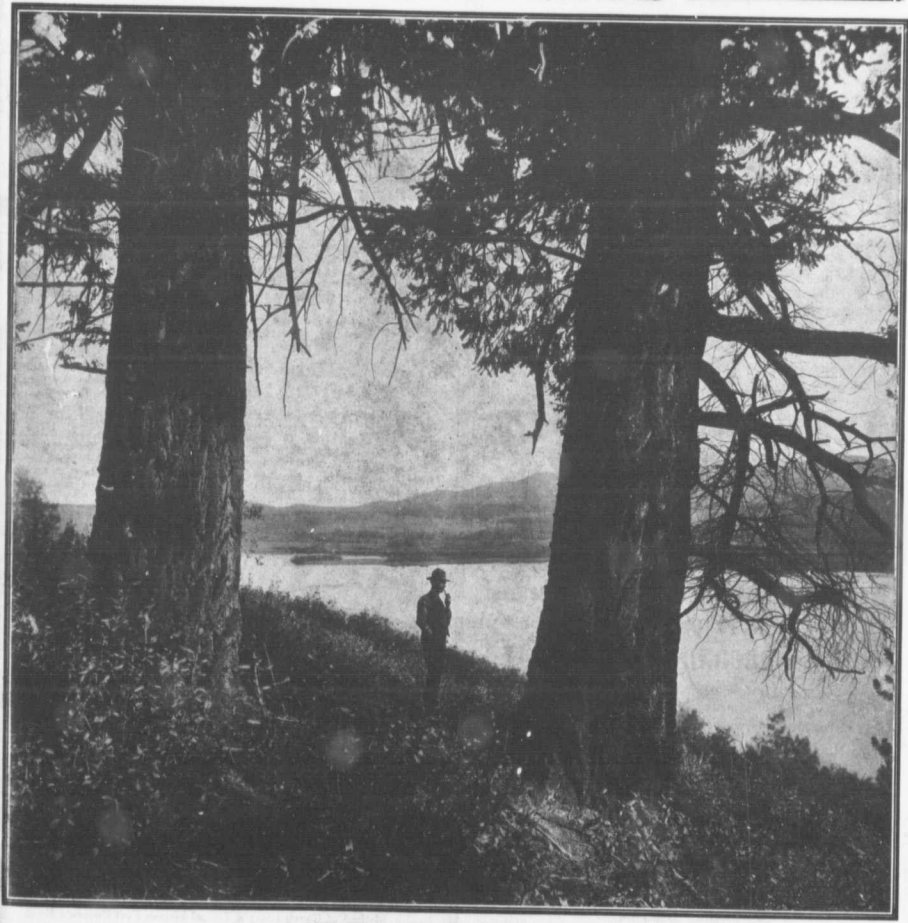
FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Storage
Dec 14
Dairy & Cattle
Commiss.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 29, 1914.



A SETTLER IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

To The Women Folks

Is it your lot every morning and evening to have to milk eight, ten, twelve or fifteen cows, and then to separate the milk with a low capacity, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine?

Yes, ———, well, then, we have something to say to you.

OUR

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

Our B-L-K Mechanical Milker eliminates the drudgery connected with hand milking, and as for the cost of operation: It costs one of Ontario's progressive dairymen but 15c to milk 22 cows twice a day. Would you do it by hand for that?—Hardly. This dairymen further states that the machine is easy to operate, and takes but a few minutes a day to wash it.

A "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

"has it on them all." The low down supply can, only 3 1/4 feet from the floor, does away with all back-breaking lifts. It is easy to clean. The link blades do not come apart, and for cleaning are held by standard for convenience in handling. The 1100-lb. size when at speed and skimming takes no more power than the 500-lb. hand separator of other makes.

Now we don't ask you to take our word regarding the B-L-K or Simplex. What they have done and are now doing for others, they will also do for you.

Our proposition is one that we know will appeal to you. Write us to night for full information and literature. Remember that—

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

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

Has YOUR BEST COW ever appeared
in print?

Has her RECORD been published?

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

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

SIXTH ANNUAL
Breeders' and Xmas Number

OF DECEMBER 3rd

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

Advertising Department

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



A Type of Road That is Being Widely Adopted Where Traffic is Heavy

This 12-foot concrete road has been giving good service in the State of Maryland, and while its first cost was heavy, maintenance charges have been practically nil. Essex county, Ontario, has been considering the construction of roads of the same material. Were it not for motor cars (traveling through country districts, such as expensive roads would be neither necessary nor advisable. Question—What proportion of the cost, therefore, should be borne by motorists?

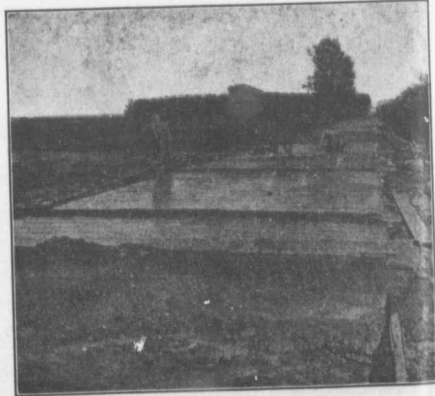
Can We Afford to Build Concrete Roads?

ESSEX county, Ontario, considered expending a great sum of money on concrete highways that would connect all parts of the county. Concrete roads are expensive. Was Essex county wise in the choice of materials for construction? No one questions the wisdom of its decision for good roads. We will have to go to the United States to determine just how the concrete road is meeting the demand for a durable highway in actual practice. In Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania, both state and local communities are turning to the concrete road as the solution of their problem and with excellent results.

Taking a 16-foot concrete road as a basis, highways of this character have cost on the average about \$12,000 a mile, while maintenance costs have been practically nothing. For example, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, a concrete road put down 20 years ago has cost less than \$25 a mile a year for maintenance, while the average maintenance cost of macadam roads in five eastern states in 1912 exceeded \$500 a mile a year. The farmer, in adopting concrete, has figured the matter in this way:

A road is an investment. The most conservative estimate of maintenance cost on macadam a mile a year would be certain to reach \$300 if the road is subject to motor-driven traffic and kept passable at all seasons. An equally conservative estimate for construction is 38,000 per mile. The \$300 maintenance cost represents interest on \$6,000 at five per cent, thus making the real investment \$12,000 a mile, or the cost of a mile of indestructible concrete road. As a matter of fact, taking New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania costs, the investment would be some \$25,000 a mile.

From considering a single mile of roadway it became interesting to figure costs on many miles to see what would happen in the case of macadam as compared with concrete. For example, let it be assumed that 500 miles are to be built during a period of five years at the rate of 100 miles a year, and that repairs will not be required on either type of road for two years. Beginning, then, at the third year, and estimating maintenance costs for concrete at \$25 a mile a year, the Bellefontaine figure, the total maintenance costs on 500 (Included on page 6)



Method of Constructing a Typical Sixteen-Foot Concrete Road

The template used to strike the crown is shown against the concrete in the foreground. Back of this are the installing devices for expansion joints. They are holding steel protecting plates in position and are removed before the concrete hardens. Beyond, men are trowelling the surface.



It's Welcome Practical

Trade Increases the value

Vol. XXXIII.

Ontario Farmers Many

THIS fall and the son promises to be several hundred local federations of Ontario. months' hard work the for most, if not all, of to become united in the organizations that were namely, The United Farmers' Cooperative.

Last march, it will be Last two days' discussion cooperated in the organizations with the interests of the various throughout the province farmers generally. It as the farmer's of west tended that The United E. C. Drury of Barrie occupy the same position Ontario as the Grain in the prairie province Farmers' Cooperative of W. C. Good of Paris at the same position as the Company does for the capable set of officers organizations.

Valuable Work During the seven months since their organization heard of them, the officers have been active. They good work. The found the campaign which it throughout the province ing up the various local two central associations.

The first few weeks central associations has completing details of preparation and issuing Many negotiations were ness firms with the under which local as their supplies at the investigations have been marketing of many kinds of this has taken time appointments, which progress has been made the accomplishment of ing the next few months

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1914

No. 14

Ontario Farmers' Organizations Have Begun Active Operations

Many Initial Difficulties Have Been Overcome—A Report of Progress.

THIS fall and the approaching winter season promises to be a busy period for the several hundred local farmers' clubs and associations of Ontario. As a result of several months' hard work the way has been prepared for most, if not all, of these local organizations to become united in the two strong provincial organizations that were launched last March, namely, The United Farmers of Ontario and The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd.

Last march, it will be remembered, an enthusiastic meeting was held in Toronto of about two hundred representatives of various farmers' organizations scattered throughout Ontario. After two days' discussion these delegates unanimously cooperated in forming two provincial organizations with the object of promoting the interests of the various local organizations throughout the province, and through them of farmers generally. It was then decided to organize the farmers of Ontario on the same lines as the farmers of western Canada. It was intended that The United Farmers of Ontario, with E. C. Drury of Barrie as its president, should occupy the same position among the farmers of Ontario as the Grain Growers' Associations fill in the prairie provinces, and that The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., with Mr. W. C. Good of Paris as its president, should fill the same position as the Grain Growers' Grain Company does for the farmers of the west. A capable set of officers was appointed for both organizations.

Valuable Work Accomplished

During the seven months that have elapsed since their organization, while little has been heard of them, the officers of both organizations have been active. They have accomplished much good work. The foundations have been laid for the campaign which it is now intended to launch throughout the province with the object of linking up the various local organizations with the two central associations.

The first few weeks after the formation of the central associations last March were devoted to completing details of organization and the preparation and issuing of the official literature. Many negotiations were undertaken with business firms with the object of obtaining terms under which local associations could purchase their supplies at the best possible prices. Investigations have been made also as to the direct marketing of many kinds of farm produce. All of this has taken time. In spite of some disappointments, which were inevitable, gratifying progress has been made, and the prospects for the accomplishment of much valuable work during the next few months are bright.



He is Doing a Good Work

When the history of the cooperative movement in Ontario is written, W. C. Good, of Brant county, will be given an honorable and enviable place. As president of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., he has done much to get this purely farmers' movement off to a good start. In the adjoining article we tell something of the work already accomplished by Mr. Good and his enthusiastic assistants. This review of progress to date will interest every Ontario farmer.

The headquarters, for the present at least, of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., are located at 100 Church Street, Toronto. Recently an editor of Farm and Dairy visited the offices and had an interesting chat with Pres. W. C. Good, who had run down to the city for the day, with Sec. J. J. Morrison and with Asst. Sec. C. E. Birkett, all of whom were hard at work looking after important details of office work, which have already assumed considerable proportions.

"We are now in a position," said Mr. W. C. Good, "to furnish a great variety of farmers' supplies under the special terms of our trade contracts. In some lines, where virtual monopoly has existed in the past, our arrangements enable the farmers to save 25 or 30 per cent. on the cost of their supplies; in some other lines the margin of saving is small. But the greater economy which is now possible under this cooperative system is but a faint foreshadowing of what is possible in the future, if the farmers will

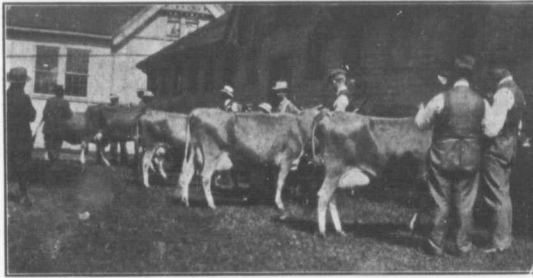
support heartily their own central organization and develop the system of which it is the expression. Not only have the local secretaries been seriously handicapped in their commercial operations through lack of accurate and up-to-date information; they have also labored under the disadvantage of dealing with firms which could afford to ignore them. But the union of all the local organizations puts things in a new light. Such a combination of farmers, loyally supported by the units out of which it is composed, cannot be ignored. Like the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England, it can obtain its supplies at cost or manufacture for itself. Moreover, it can in time market practically every kind of farm produce directly to the consumer.

"With respect to our trade contracts, I may say that everything is guaranteed. In many cases the officers have made very careful personal investigations as to quality before completing any arrangements with manufacturers. This has taken a great deal of time, but it has been time well spent."

Difficulties Encountered

"There are wheels within wheels in the business world," said Secy. Morrison, "as I soon found out when I began to call on different business firms with the object of entering into business relations with them. I have met with all kinds of receptions. Some firms have been anxious to do business with us and have quoted us prices which will save thousands of dollars to the farmers of the province who purchase these goods through us. Other firms have refused to give us any better prices than they give to the local dealers throughout the province or to local farmers' clubs. In such cases it is likely that if we send them a large enough volume of business they will yet give us better terms. Other firms have looked askance at our entrance into the business field and have intimated pretty plainly that they do not intend to assist us. These firms for the most part are those that have a virtual monopoly in the lines they handle, and who feel that they can, therefore, afford to ignore us.

"Some wholesale firms have been willing to deal with us, but they have insisted on our keeping the fact quiet. These firms have intimated that if the dealers or the other wholesale firms in their line found that they were selling to us, they might combine to put them out of business, and thus prevent them dealing with us. One firm from whom we have bought considerable goods already have been shipping their goods without putting their label on in any way, but have been putting our label on instead so that it would not be possible for anyone to find



For Uniformity of Type and Dairy Conformation it is Hard to Excel a Jersey Cow Class
A photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy, during the course of the judging at the Western Fair, London, holding the first cow in the C. G. Hall, and the first two animals belong to the Bull Herds of Jerseys. Further down the line some of Our Folks will recognize Mr. Geo. Laitwaite, of Goderich, a Farm and Dairy contributor.

out that they had been dealing with. This simply illustrates the control some lines of business have over prices of supplies and helps to explain the increased cost of living, and why farmers aren't able to make more out of their farms.

Dealers an Important Factor

"Many manufacturing and wholesale concerns," continued Mr. Morrison, "appear to be largely under the control of the local dealers throughout the province. After years of work and the expenditure in some cases of large sums of money these firms have built up a connection with local dealers in all parts of the province and rely on them to find an outlet for their goods. Naturally enough these local dealers view the farmers' movement with serious misgivings. The consequence is that some manufacturers and wholesalers are afraid to sell to us, and are not likely to do so until we have grown strong enough to make it worth their while to do so. In some other lines where goods are sold direct to farmers through advertising and no local agents are employed, the prices quoted are already very low, and a very small margin of saving can be effected. Even in these cases, however, the system promises good results in the future.

New Concerns Ready For Business

"In several lines where new concerns have recently entered the field and as yet have not built up their trade connections, we have found them ready and willing to trade with us and on a basis that should prove satisfactory. We have felt it necessary in these cases to examine the quality of their product carefully, as we realize that it would not do for us to handle their goods unless we are convinced that the quality of their goods is satisfactory. We have satisfied ourselves on this point in regard to a number of concerns, and we expect this fall to find an outlet for many of their goods through our local organizations. When this becomes the case and other firms which now refuse to deal with us find that we are becoming a factor that they will have to recognize, we expect to be able to get prices from these firms also that will be of advantage to farmers generally."

Price Lists Prepared

"What lines do you expect to be able to handle this fall?" asked our editor. "Practically all the staple lines," replied Mr. Birkett. Right here it might be stated that in securing the assistance of Mr. Birkett, The United Farmers seem to have been very fortunate. Mr. Birkett has had several years' business experience in Ontario. In addition to this he has farmed both in Ontario and in the Canadian west, where he became a member of one of the western farmers'

organizations and had a chance to become familiar with the methods of work that have proved so successful out there. His assistance in this respect promises to be valuable to the farmers of Ontario. "We have completed," said Mr. Birkett, "a preliminary price list, and are mailing it out this week to various local farmers' organizations, inviting them to purchase these goods through us. We are now able to quote prices on root and grass seeds, corn, feed grain, mill feeds, such as bran, oilcake meal, cottonseed meal, etc., dried brewers' grains, with or without molasses, corn and horse feed, groceries, poultry supplies, metal roofing, wire fencing, fertilizers, paints, farm implements and machinery, harness, coal and many other similar articles. To compensate the secretaries of local organizations or other commercial agents which the locals may appoint for work undertaken, we have decided to offer them a small commission on orders they send us or, if the local organizations prefer, this commission will be granted to the association instead of to the secretary. We have already sold considerable quantities in some of these lines, and believe that the prospects of building up a satisfactory trade are bright.

One Danger

"On all sides," said Mr. Goud, "we find the farmers who are keeping in touch with our work are most anxious to see us succeed. Just the other day a couple of farmers in my own neighborhood bought stock in our company in order to help it along."

"A few days ago a farmer from York county," interjected Mr. Birkett, "called in here at the office, asked us a lot of questions as to the

(Concluded on page 9)

Universal Peace

IT is the man who goes armed that is most likely to get into a shooting scrape. So it is with nations. Nothing is more clearly taught by the great war in Europe than that preparation for war gets nations into trouble instead of keeping them out of it. Preparation for war breeds suspicions among nations, and creates a military class anxious to try its strategy and engines of destruction. The big lesson of the war is that universal peace can come only through disarmament, and not through thorough preparation.

The lesson of the present conflict, but one not so obvious, is that world-wide free trade is a necessary forerunner of universal peace. Desires to gain new territory in order to secure trade outlets and an increased volume of trade, with accompanying international jealousies, were really the cause of the present confederation. Under free trade there would be no occasion to seek trade outlets, and nothing in the way of trade would be gained by annexing new territory.

The type of national selfishness embodied in tariff walls must disappear before we can have universal peace. And when we learn thus to be useful, we shall find that it pays handsomely for free trade gives international division of labor and leads to the largest supply of goods—which means the lowest cost of living.—Nebraska Farmer.

Patronizing Home Markets

T. McClelland, Gtengurry Co., Ont.

IN our family we buy a good proportion of our goods from mail order houses, particularly Eaton's and Simpson's in Toronto. So do most of our neighbors. A few days ago I was buying an order for a considerable sum at our local post office, which is also the general store. The order was in favor of the T. Eaton Company. The postmaster, who is also the storekeeper, expressed himself strongly on this mail order practice. "It is this mail order business that is ruining our small villages," said he. "The farmers do not seem to have any community spirit. The villagers have not much more. They send all the money out of the country to the mail order houses instead of building up home industry and giving us storekeepers a chance to live."

We had this subject of "Mail Order vs. Home Buying" up for debate at our Farmers' Club last winter. I was surprised to find how many actually believed that we should trade at home under all considerations. There is only one consideration that would lead me or any of my family to buy from our local storekeeper—we buy from him when we can get just as good goods at as low a price as we can get them elsewhere. I believe it is an insult to the farmers' intelligence to buy in his own community when he can buy better goods elsewhere at less money. It is asking him to put his business on a basis that is altogether unbusiness like. It is asking him to buy everything at the highest retail price, while he must sell everything at wholesale. What other business could stand on such a basis?

In His Pocket or Mine

Here is another point in reference to mail order buying. Last spring my wife announced that she must have a coal oil stove for the hot weather. Eaton's priced the stove at \$5, the local storekeeper at \$7. We bought at Eaton's. Here is the result of the transaction: I had a \$5 stove and \$2 cash. Had I bought from the merchant I would have had a \$5 stove and he would have had the \$2 cash in the form of profits. The total amount of wealth in the community is the same in either case—\$7. The only difference is that the \$2 is in my pocket instead of the storekeeper's. Isn't it as good for the community that I should have that \$2 as he?

The merchants do not live up to their own preaching. When they are buying their supplies I notice that they buy where they can buy the cheapest. They buy clothing from Britain, fruit from the Western States, and hardware from the Eastern States. Why don't they buy nearer home? Because they can invest their money elsewhere. And they are right in doing as they do. But why ask us farmers to do otherwise? There is a place for the country merchant in our economic life, and he will succeed in so far as he adapts himself to that place. He will never succeed by attempting to compete with a system that is more economical—the departmental store.

Our advertising in our agricultural press, such as Farm and Dairy, is limited to seed grain. We do not grow much grain, as our farms are small, but what we do grow is of the best selected strains. All of this we sell for seed and buy grain for feeding. Were it not for advertising, such a course would be impossible. And just one more point. In connection with our seed grain trade, we correspond extensively with farmers. Not one in 100 uses stationery with a nicely printed letter head. This is a mistake. A letter head gives the receiver the impression that his correspondent is a business man and can be depended on to do business in a business-like way.—H. I. W., York Co., Ont.

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Do Basement Stables Afford Healthy Quarters for Live Stock

The Average Stable Does Not. Improvements That are Desirable and Necessary.

WE were gathered around the dining table under the grand stand of the Western Fair at London. In the group were many of Canada's best known authorities on dairy cattle. They had come together as exhibitors and judges. Many topics of interest were discussed, and I, a comparatively new beginner at the business of making dairy cows pay their board and keep me, was glad of an opportunity to sit and listen. Finally the conversation veered around to stable accommodation, and the pros and cons of the basement stable were discussed in the light of both theory and experience.

"I have a basement stable myself," remarked one of Canada's best known breeders of black and whites, an Oxford county man, "but if I were building again it would be all above ground construction, and the stable would be of frame. I have come to the conclusion that the basement stable is not the proper kind of a stable for highly bred and hard working dairy cows."

Verdict Favours Frame Stables
Practically all agreed with the decision of the Oxford county man.

One or two had changed from the basement to the frame stable, and were well satisfied. Even those who were inclined to defend the basement

stable—and there were a couple—agreed that it had its drawbacks. The basement barn with its solid-looking foundations and standing high up from the ground is an imposing looking structure, but when it comes down to making dollars and cents, appearances must "go by the board." Such was the verdict.

The man from Quebec laughed. "You Ontario fellows," said he, "have always considered Quebec 50 years behind the times with our frame stables and barns, that look small in consequence. I am glad to see that you are coming around to our point of view. We do not deserve any special credit, however, for having frame stables. We just happened to start building them that way, but to hear you fellows cry down the basement stable makes me all the better satisfied that we have been on the right track from the first."

The case against the basement stable as made out around the table was that it is damp, too often dark, and frequently poorly ventilated. Unless buried in a bank on three sides, it is not so warm as one of frame construction where the work is well done and a dead air space in the walls provided for. The point that was emphasized most strongly was the dampness, which all breeders believe to be provocative of tuberculosis.

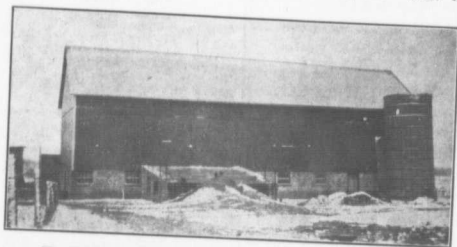
My Model Stable, But—

I am prepared to admit that the model stable is the one all above ground, with cement floors and foundations, with double frame walls and a dead air space and light and ventilation all well provided for. All of these, however, can be had in the basement stable, although the dampness is hard to get around. It may be

M. C. G., MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

wise for Western Ontario men to change their methods of stable construction in regard to new buildings, but what of those of us who already have basement stables and no money with which to build different? In my own case all of my spare cash must go into more pure bred stock, more machinery for the working of my farm, and a dozen and one other improvements that are planned for but still in the distant future. There are thousands in the same position that I am.

I have solved the stable problem to my own



The Bank Barn with its Basement Stable Has Many Champions

Perhaps the majority of Ontario barns are built on the plan of the one shown herewith. There is a growing conviction, however, that the average basement stable, from a sanitary standpoint, has its drawbacks. In an adjoining article a Middlesex county reader tells how he has overcome the undesirable features and retained all the good points of his basement stable.

satisfaction at least. The stable as I found it, when I purchased the farm some six years ago, was deficient in both light and ventilation. One side is fairly deep in a bank, the other sides open out on the level. I have got more light into the stable by making one-half of the wall length on the open side of window glass. I would not have given such a large proportion of the wall to glass had it not been that the stable is exceedingly wide and much glass is needed to light it all the way through. The original windows were small and located right at the top

make the window spaces without damaging the strength of the wall.

In a stable of 50 feet width one must have light coming in on all sides. In the ends I have windows every 10 feet. On the bank side the windows could only be two feet deep, but I made them five feet wide with five feet of solid wall between each window. All of the windows are hinged and swing in at the top, thus providing extra ventilation when necessary.

Overcoming the Dampness

The problem of dampness was harder to get over. I saw that I could never have a dry stable and have the stone walls openly exposed. Stone is a good conductor of heat, and therefore of cold, and with a stable full of stock moisture is bound to condense on the walls and keep the stables damp. I erected 2 by 4 inch studding along the walls, laying them flatwise against the stone. Over these I tacked heavy building paper, a couple of layers thick, and on top of that matched lumber. This matched lumber was sealed in nicely around the window casings to make a nice job and to preserve a proper dead air space. Three inches at the bottom, and above the old cement floor, was filled in with concrete to prevent rotting of the frame construction.

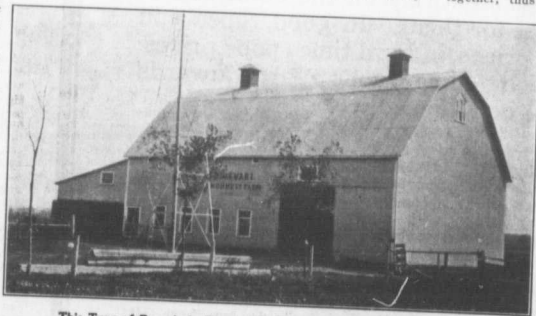
Good ventilation, I knew, was as necessary to dryness as was the covered wall. Before even the stud-wall was erected I drilled holes through the wall near the floor, and the studs on either side were cemented around to make an air-tight flue from floor to ceiling. Thus the cold air entered through the drilled hole at the bottom, followed up inside the studding, and was admitted into the stable near the ceiling. Thus I had inlets as specified by the King system of ventilation. I had three of these on the outside of the 50-foot stable.

On the bank side of the stable I thought that the inlets outside and in might be too close together, thus giving too much draught, and there I sunk three holes to a depth of three feet close to the wall and drilled through at the bottom of the wall. The diagram on page seven will make my plan more understandable. I provided for three outlets, which ran right up to the ridge of the barn. These outlets were 12 inches square inside measurement, and were made good and tight so as to give a proper draught.

Ventilating the Horse Stable

The ventilation of the horse stable, which extends along one end of the basement, was easier. The old horse stable had a door unnecessarily wide. We simply cut it down one foot and put a ventilating shaft inside the casing, with the cold air entering outside following up the shaft and into the stable at the ceiling. At the far end of the casing, we dug a pit and put in the same kind of shafting as in the cow stable.

(Concluded on page 7)



This Type of Barn is in Favor in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

The well built frame stable may be just as warm as the basement stable, usually it is better lighted and almost always it is drier. Hence its growing popularity in many sections of Canada. This neat barn is the property of J. D. Stewart, Chateaufort, Que. —Photos by editors of Farm and Dairy.

of the wall. These I cut down to a depth of three feet the stable next the bank we dug a pit and put in the same kind of shafting as in the cow stable.

THE FAMOUS Anker-Holth Cream Separator

Ten Reasons why you should own an
Anker-Holth Cream Separator



- 1—Because the bowl is absolutely self-balancing.
- 2—Because all bearings are self-oiling.
- 3—Because the discs do not have to be put in numerical order.
- 4—Because it is the easiest to clean.
- 5—Because a woman or child can run it.
- 6—Because all parts of the bowl are interchangeable.
- 7—Because it contains a less number of different parts than any other.
- 8—Because it can skim colder milk than any other.
- 9—Because it is self-draining. No danger of freezing.
- 10—Because the bowl is located above the oil chamber, therefore no possible chance of the oil mixing with milk.

Write for descriptive Catalogue

Write also for catalogues and prices of the Perkins Gasoline Engine especially designed for farm use, also Pump Jacks, Feed Grinders and Buzz Saws. Pneumatic Water Systems.

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**HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

\$14,100.50 in prize money was divided amongst 225 breeders of purebred registered Holstein cattle during last year. This is a part of our system of Advanced Registration of milk records. The prizes, 673 in number, range from \$40 to \$5. Breeders are limited to three prizes in each of our four age over those of limited means. Here is an additional reason for purchasing purebred registered Holstein cattle.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets
Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y
Box 193, Brattleboro, Vt.

Prof. Van Pelt's Opinion
Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, of Iowa, judged the Jerseys at Toronto Fair this year as he has done for several years past. On his return to Iowa he gave the readers of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, of which paper he is editor, the benefit of his observations of Canadian stockmen, and their stock. His opinion is given in the form of a compliment that Canadians will appreciate. He writes in part as follows:

"Canadians are noted for being excellent stock men. One is compelled to realize that they live up to their reputation when he visits the stock barns and pens of this great national show. All classes are well filled both with numbers and quality of exhibit. The Canadian farmer is an excellent breeder of live stock and he feeds and fits his animals well. When he brings them to his annual show he takes much pleasure in showing each animal to the best advantage and winning as well up in the prize list as possible. Rivalry is keen. The Canadian, although disappointed if he does not win, does not become disgruntled. 'He beat me this year, but I will be back next year and beat him,' is the boast of the losing exhibitor. More than this he lives up to his contention. Immediately following one show he begins fitting up for the next and looks forward to the day when he can meet his rival in the show-yard again. This spirit of rivalry, friendly though keen, insures great shows and much interest."

Distribution of Seed Grain

J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion
Experimental Farms

A distribution of superior sorts of grains and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers, in three to five pound packages. The samples for general distribution will consist of

spring wheat, white oats, barley, and field peas. These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with the kinds of grain or potatoes as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate, and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals and Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other provinces should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

Can We Afford to Build Concrete Roads?

(Continued from page 2)
miles of concrete road would, at the expiration of seven years, be only \$37,500. In the case of macadam, basing costs on New York and New Jersey figures for 1913 repair costs would reach the one-quarter total of \$1,350,000. Where concrete roads are very narrow, say nine feet wide, and have a dirt road at the sides, they could be built for \$7,500 a mile. Maryland has built excellent concrete roads of standard width for a little less than \$12,000 a mile.

It is upon the above economic basis that farmers are beginning to look at the road question.

But aside from moderate first cost and practically negligible maintenance costs, the popularity of the concrete road is rapidly growing in rural communities due to the experience of those who have used it. For the farmer it is the ideal highway. Described briefly, the building of a concrete road consists of putting a wet and mushy mass of Portland cement and stone in the centre of a highway, where it hardens into an imperishable rock. The accompanying illustrations give a very good idea of the building of a road and its appearance when finished. The first picture shows the construction of a concrete road near Mason City, Iowa. The concrete has been placed between rigidly staked side forms. The road is then troweled with wooden floats.

The view of the finished road in Maryland shows its admirable surface. This type of road appeals especially to the farmer and his family, because it provides them at all seasons with an excellent place to walk as well as a fact that in Wayne county, Michigan, children go to and from school on roller skates over the wonderful concrete roads of that locality. Horses never slip or fall upon these roads and will draw twice or three times their accustomed load. It is needless to say torrential rains can't wash through these roads.

Are you going to buy...

Are You Planning...

If so, our twenty-five years' experience with building materials for your disposal for the amount of work there is may prove a way, whether or not you plan, whether or not you are a contractor. Our Building Book will probably show you the way.



Nepomest Paroid Roofing Falls

All we ask in return for our samples of Nepomest Paroid Roofing, Shingles, and Floor Coverings is that you tell us how you plan to use them.

Remember—a "down" is the only kind that is sloped. Every foot of slope is a "down" and we make-it" principle, to insure a roof's being water-proof.

"Hurry up" roofing much, and what's good for a constant nuisance and what you want is roofed to give a service of years. We believe better than any other that our roofs are not made than

NEED A ROOF?

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And the line of Nepomest Paroid Roofing, Shingles and millboards are shingles—park-pur splitting and non-curling. Nepomest Paroid is the best for banglows, etc. It is light for most conditions. It is hard—three finishes—of choice of lath, plaster and any of these we will send.



Building and Roofing

If you don't know thousands of

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For \$3.00 we will send a sample of Nepomest Paroid Roofing. Equal in quality to the best, but at a price that is possible because of our perfectly efficient machinery. Our shingles are 18 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches

Purely Selfish

You know that the value of your crops is dependent entirely on the condition of the market for them. In good times you get good prices, in hard times poor prices. Are you doing your part towards creating good times?

While it is true that prices are inflated, for the time being, by the war, it is the city folk, those who are engaged in manufacturing and trade, who regularly consume your produce. The better you support them the better they will support you.

By buying goods "Made in Canada" you are creating a permanent prosperity that will insure good prices for you after the war is over.

Ask to see goods "Made in Canada" every time you make a purchase. Compare them with those imported. Wherever they offer equal value, and you will find that they usually do, buy them. It is to your own interest to

SAY "MADE IN CANADA"

Are you going to build?

Are You Planning Repairs?

If so, our twenty-five years' experience with building materials and methods is at your disposal for the asking. For every sort of work there is a right way—and many wrong ways. Tell us the sort of work you plan, whether house, barn, garage or factory. Our Building Council Committee's advice will probably save you money, whether you use our products or not.



Neponset Paroid Roofing for all Farm Buildings

All we ask in return is permission to submit samples of Neponset Roofings, Spark-proof Shingles, Wall Board, Building Papers and Floor Covering, in the hope that they may prove to be exactly what you need.

Remember—a "slowly made" roofing is the only kind that is slow to wear out. Every foot of Neponset Roofing is "slowly made" in our "slow-good-as-we-make-it" principle. It's the only way to insure a roof's being 100% weather- and water-proof.

"Hurry up" roofing costs you almost as much, and what's also you get? Half a roof, a constant nuisance and source of expense.

What you want is roofing "slowly made" to give a service of years.

We believe better dollar-for-dollar roofings are not made than

NEPONSET ROOFINGS

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Neponset Paroidite is the colored ready roofing for bungalows, etc. There are other roofings for other conditions. Also Neponset Wall Board—three finishes—waterproof—takes the place of lath, plaster and wall paper. On all or any of these we will send



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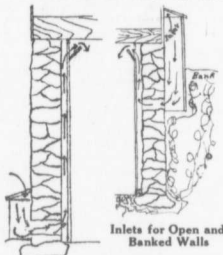
For \$3.50 we will send prepaid this pretty Neponset Doll House. Equal to houses toy stores sell for \$5.00. If you don't think so, return it at our expense and get your money back. This price is possible because it shows you so perfectly several of our products. (Size 19 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches long. Shipped flat.)



Do Basement Stables Afford Healthy Quarters for Stock

(Continued from page 5)

One blue runs from the ceiling to the ridge right at the end of the barn. I cannot see but that my basement which I have now used for a couple of years is as good as the best stable erected all above ground and of frame. Certainly it is more permanent. It is light, well ventilated, and dry, and in strong contrast to the stable as I first found it. Often before I remodelled my stable, when I would go down to the barn in the morning, I would be greeted with the rank smell of used up air; everything would seem dark and clammy, and indeed such was the case. In time



Inlets for Open and Banked Walls

the joists and planking above would have rotted out. Such stables are not proper for the housing of pure bred stock, although many herds are so housed.

Some Dairy Records for July

Chas. F. Whitney, Dairy Division, Ottawa

Cow		Average Yield.	
No. of Herds	No. of Testing Assoc. Lbs.	Test Fat	Lbs.
7	104	Newboro	716 3.3 24.1
11	192	Martintown	754 3.3 24.5
9	75	Onuph	716 3.3 24.4
3	32	Onuph	559 3.1 30.2
3	32	Navan	703 3.1 25.8
4	48	Plant Grove	682 3.3 25.7
6	25	Silver Water	575 3.5 29.5
633	6509	Dairy Record Centres	765 3.3 25.7

The Dairy Division made tests of over 17,000 individual cows for the month of July.

The average test of 4,565 cows in Quebec was 3.7 per cent. of fat.

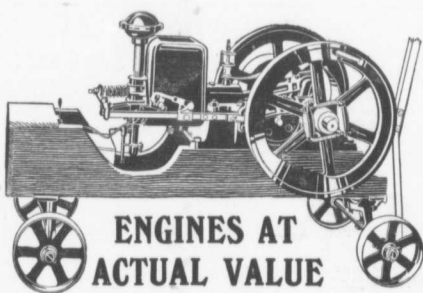
In one district in Ontario the average test of 154 cows was only 3 per cent.

Canadian Jerseys at Waterloo

The chief interest of Canadians in the dairy cattle show at Waterloo, Iowa, lay in the Jersey classes, where R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, was a competitor for honors. His most notable win was in the class for aged bulls, where Fairies Noble Jolly, the champion at Toronto, got first, and later the senior championship. His championship Toronto cow, Meadow Grass, had to be content with second place.

Other wins were: Fourth in yearling bulls, third on four-year-old cows, second in three-year-old cows, fifth in two-year-old heifers, fifth on graded herd, second on dairy herd. In the classes in which these Canadian Jerseys competed, there were six States represented, and in one class of 10 every animal save one had won one first prize at least during the season.

Mr. Basil Gardom, Holstein breeder of Dewdney, B. C., calls the attention of Farm and Dairy to an error in our report of the Vancouver Fair. His name is there down for one prize in the Holstein section. Mr. Gardom informs us that none of his herd has been off the farm this year. In 1913 Mr. Gardom's herd was one of the largest winners.



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

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

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

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading column, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein 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 is reported to us within a week of its occurrence; and we will refund 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."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

When Denmark Lapsed

THE dairy cow made Denmark. The conclusion of a disastrous war with Germany many years ago found that small nation with only the smallest and the poorest of her provinces left. The best of the land had been appropriated by Germany. The Danes did not lose heart. They got right into dairying. They started cow testing associations and bred for milk production. In a comparatively few years they had doubled the average production of the herds throughout the entire kingdom. Only once have they lapsed in their progress towards higher and higher production. J. J. Dunne tells about that one lapse in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman:

"Towards the end of the sixties," writes Mr. Dunne, "the unwise practice of cross-breeding to Shorthorn bulls swept over Denmark; and continued here and there during the seventies and along to the beginning of the eighties. But the majority of Danish dairymen quickly noted the destructive effect of the dual-purpose animal, and reverted again to the pure-bred dairy cow."

Canadians started in with cows largely of beef breeding and hardly capable of producing three thousand pounds of milk a year. In fact, the average for a long time was not over two thousand seven hundred pounds of milk a year. Through the activity of the agricultural departments and the dairy press, aided and abetted by many far-seeing farmers, the average production of the whole country has been brought up to three thousand five hundred pounds at least, and in some dairy sections five thousand pounds. Many individual herds have been built up from three thousand pound standard to eight and ten thousand pound standards. Now, having made this progress, many are seeking to advise

us to make the same mistake that the Danes made when they were well started on the upward grade. We are advised to use dual purpose sires. It may be advisable to use dual purpose sires in beef regions to improve the milking qualities of their cattle, but for dairymen who have been breeding for milk to adopt the dual purpose standard would be little short of a calamity. We can do Denmark one better. We can avoid the error into which she fell by learning from her experience.

Off to a Good Start

THE United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, is off to a good start. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently spent several hours in the office of the company in Toronto making an investigation of progress to date. Our report is published on page three of Farm and Dairy this week. We found that the executive have done their work well. Although this cooperative company was organized only a few months ago, arrangements have already been made with many manufacturing concerns and wholesale dealers, whereby a long list of staple supplies can be offered to local cooperative associations at greatly reduced rates. The company has already saved Ontario farmers hundreds of dollars, but they can just as easily save our farmers thousands of dollars when the volume of business becomes sufficiently large.

The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, has the same potential power for good in Ontario that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is already exerting in the prairie provinces. With the splendid foundation work already done, only one thing can thwart its power to do us good—the indifference of farmers themselves. The greatest enemy of any good movement is the man or society who holds back his support until it is certain that the movement is on the high road to success. The Grain Growers' Grain Company in the west succeeded because the farmers of the west supported it loyally when support was most needed. Will Ontario farmers give the same wholehearted support to their organization? We believe they will. It is now up to them.

A Good Thing Abused

THE Cooperative Union of Canada has found it necessary to issue a warning to the Canadian public. It appears that many of the so-called cooperative concerns now being promoted on this continent are not cooperative at all. Cooperation is a great and a good thing, and fake promoters have been taking advantage of its popularity to line their own pockets. In the city of Chicago alone it is estimated that within the last 10 years the citizens have lost \$50,000,000 because of the false application of the word cooperation. Now an increasing cost of living is turning the attention of people more and more to cooperative enterprise, and unless we are on the look-out, fakers will be among those who profit mostly by the movement.

The desirability of any cooperative scheme, in which we are asked to embark, is easily determined. There are a few simple requirements up to which all must measure. In the first place professional directors must not be self-appointed. They must be elected at a public meeting, adequately advertised. No society is truly cooperative that promises large dividends; cooperative societies pay a fixed dividend of five or six per cent. on the capital stock and divide the profits among the members in proportion to the business that they do through the association. Societies should be locally and not centrally organized, so that every member may conveniently attend and participate in controlling the management and directing the pol-

icy of the institution. This requirement does not, of course, apply to central organizations of local cooperative societies, such as the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. Finally, members must have one vote only irrespective of the amount of capital invested, and the vote must be exercised in person, proxies not being allowed.

If the societies in which any of Our Folks are asked to invest, measure up to these requirements, they are genuinely cooperative and therefore safe.

You and Your Farm

YOU don't want to sell the old place. You don't want to exchange it for a house in town. You want to keep it and make it the finest spot in all the world. You want to make it such a farm that you and your children will be proud to refer to as "our place."

You often get discouraged. You lay your plans for the season. You decide that you will improve upon this and that. The end of the season finds you with your plans incomplete. You have been trying to do too much at once. You would do better to follow the method of a young friend of ours in Peterboro county, Ont., whom we have known intimately for four years. The first time we called on him he had just completed a new ice house and milk room. The next year it was a silo. The next year it was a new driving shed. We visited him a few weeks ago and he asked us to come and see his new summer kitchen.

The world was not made in a day; neither is a fine farm. Lay your plans for the thing you want most and need most this year. Plan to accomplish something definite and within reason each year. And don't forget to take the good wife into your confidence. She will help you and inspire you to accomplish that to which you have set yourself.

Our Holsteins Through U.S. Eyes

W. H. STANDISH of Lyons, Ohio, judged the Holstein classes at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. Toward the close of the judging, when we were chatting with Mr. Standish on the exhibition in general and Holsteins in particular, we asked him for his opinion on the Canadian Holsteins on exhibition at Toronto. "Your showing here," he replied readily, "is fully up to our best shows in the United States. In one point you have us beaten. Your cattle seem stronger and more rugged. I believe they are better constituted than ours. I cannot say too much for Canadian Holstein cattle as I have seen them at this exhibition."

This is high praise coming from such a source; for Mr. W. H. Standish is rated as one of the greatest Holstein breeders and authorities on the American continent. It is an encouragement to us to go on and do better. As well as warm praise, it may also be construed as a warning. Constitution and ruggedness, be it noted, are the points mentioned by Mr. Standish as the ones in which we excel. These are essential in all good dairy cattle, but we have noted a tendency to neglect these points in many herds. The cause of neglect is always the same. Individuality has been neglected in the new blood brought into the herd in an effort to get record stock to breed from. If we would continue to merit such praise as was given us by the judge of the Holsteins at Toronto, we must watch both ends of the business and combine constitution and vigor with ancestry of known producing ability. Better more moderate records and vigor that will enable the individual to transmit his or her good qualities, than the highest records without constitutional vigor and vitality.

Ontario Farm

Begun

(Continued from page 1071)
progress we were making up by buying two shares of the Ontario Farm and Dairy. The interest he felt in the man said he thought it safe to take when we placed \$25. He thought the best \$50 at least, and many shares would be each, thus giving the farmer working capital or money operations. He expected that sufficient taken at the present time to provide the company working capital as was good. "It is quite natural," said the local organizations should compare the prices we prices they can obtain articles. We desire they be so, but in every such like them, if they have they can obtain better than we quote, or references to us. In one that a local organization price list as a means down the prices of the



A Splendid

This grade Clydeville milk was first at the Hamilton Fair and was second at the Erie Fair. Who is the proprietor? Write to the author.—Photo, courtesy

and then buying through. This is the most that could be found in clubs to do so they were the goose that is in golden egg. It is needed local farmers' organizations their business through office in order to reap of union."

Ready to Get
"How soon do you your fall campaign for local associations into your provincial organization and was second Morrison. "Our price mailed to-day in many some ten thousand cities sent out next week to the office was advanced to make it a Birkett to remain in contact with a view of support and conveying them. During the season I expect to be out attending a series of meetings, Grenville, Leeds, Cumberland, and Durham. In these areas I am attending meetings of several clubs are being received from speakers to attend local clubs, and as far

Ontario Farmers' Organizations Have Begun Active Operations

(Continued from page 4)

progress were making, and ended up by buying two shares of stock in order that he might show the practical interest he felt in our work. This man said he thought we made a mistake when we placed the shares at \$25. He thought they should have been \$50 at least, and that quite as many shares would be taken at \$50 each, thus giving the company a larger working capital on which to commence operations. However, it is expected that sufficient stock will be taken at the present price per share to provide the company with as much working capital as may be needed.

"It is quite natural," said Mr. Good, "that the secretaries of our local organizations should desire to compare the prices we quote with the prices they can obtain for the same articles. We desire that they should be so, but in every such case we would like them if they happen to find that they can obtain better prices locally than we quote, to report the circumstances to us. In one case we found that a local organization was using our price list as a means of beating down the prices of the local dealers



A Splendid Type

This grade Clydesdale mare has been four times first at the Huntington, Que. Fall fair, and was second at Ormstown, Ont. She is the property of John E. White, Huntington, Co., Que.

—Photo, courtesy Gilbert McMillan.

and then buying through these dealers. This is the most foolish policy that could be followed. Were many clubs to do so they would be killing the goose that is ready to lay the golden egg. It is necessary that the local farmers' organizations shall turn their business through the central office in order to reap the advantages of union."

Ready to Get Busy

"How soon do you expect to start your fall campaign for bringing the local associations into affiliation with your provincial organization?" was asked. "Right away," replied Mr. Morrison. "Our price lists are being mailed to-day in many cases, and some ten thousand circulars will be sent out next week to farmers in all parts of the province. Hitherto I have been so busy with office work that I have not been able to do much among the local associations, but we are now ready to make a start. We now have the office work sufficiently advanced to make it possible for Mr. Birkett to remain in charge here while I attend meetings of the local organizations with a view of enlisting their support and conveying information to them. During the next three weeks I expect to be out of the office attending a series of meetings in Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Hastings, Northumberland, and Durham counties. In some cases I will address joint meetings of several clubs. Requests are being received from other sections for speakers to attend meetings of local clubs, and as far as we can

are going to furnish speakers for all of them. Several of our directors are willing to address meetings that are held in their sections. The only thing that is handicapping us at present is a lack of ready funds, but we hope and expect that this will be soon overcome, because we believe that the farmers realize that this is their own enterprise, and will see that the necessary support is given to carry on the work."

Our editor spent several hours in the head office of the company, and was favorably impressed with what he saw. It is evident that the officers of the company have been working hard and faithfully and that they have made considerable progress. Now that the company is ready to start its campaign we expect to be able to publish articles regularly as to the progress being made. Farmers' Clubs and local agencies which would like to get in touch with the central office for the purchase of the supplies or to have representatives of their company attend the meetings in order that they may become affiliated with it, are advised to write direct to The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., 100 Church Street, Toronto.

What is Good Plowing?

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

The art of plowing, if not lost, has certainly been much neglected during recent years and very few of the younger generation of farmers have really acquired it. In travelling through the country one sees repeated evidences of the lack of interest in this very important branch of tillage operations. Plowing, as the first and heaviest operation in preparing the soil to receive the seed, should receive particular attention.

Many attribute the present-day lack of interest in plowing to the advent of the two-furrow and machine plow. In using two-furrow or machine plows, it is necessary first to acquaint oneself with the workings and mechanism of the plow, to be thorough familiar with it when in operation; little or no difficulty will then be experienced in obtaining satisfactory results. A plow suitable to the soil should be chosen. If the soil is loamy, and requires to be turned flat, choose a plow with sufficient winged shares, a board with ample turning capacity, a beam high enough to permit the use of the jointer when turning under green or coarse manure, and sufficient length of handles to enable the teamman to control it with ease. If the soil is heavy and inclined to cement, use a narrow plow—one that will set the soil to give a good harrow edge, and have sufficient press to the board to place the furrow over so that it will not fall back.

In using either a single or two-furrow plow, care should be taken to turn over the whole furrow and to leave no part unplowed. Get away from the cut-and-cover plan. Teach the boys that anything worth doing is worth doing well, especially plowing. The old adage that more grain grows on crooked furrows than on straight ones is a poor incentive, and is not helpful in building up a reputation as a model farmer. Plow the back field as carefully as the field adjoining the road, and see that all fields are plowed in such a way as to attract attention by their neatness. It is cheap and efficient advertising. Good plowing pays; if a fair crop can be grown on a field which has been poorly plowed, a better crop can be grown on a well plowed field.

MILITARY OVERCOATS

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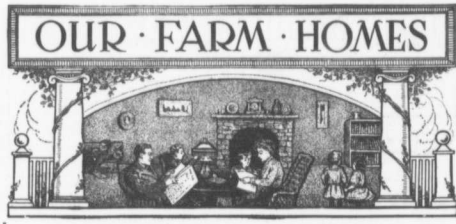
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HAPPINESS grows at our own firesides and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.—*Jerrold.*

The Too Prosperous Overtons

(National Stockman and Farmer)

"NEW neighbors in the old Slade House!" cried Benny and Ethel Forrest bursting into the house to tell the great news. "Guess they'll have two children to come to school! Won't that be fun?" "Who are they?" inquired Mrs. Forrest, looking up from her kettle of peach preserves.

"I don't know, mamma," said Benny. "Just as we got to the gate a big load of furniture drove up and the house was all open."

"And it was grand furniture, too, mamma," said Ethel. "Some of the things were wrapped up, but the things you could see were perfectly elegant. The loveliest rose-colored sofa you ever saw, and a fine big china closet, and a great big piano, Ours, three times as big as ours."

"City people, I suppose," said Mrs. Forrest, more interested in her preserves than in new neighbors. "Run, children, and do your chores. You know night comes on very soon these late September evenings."

The subject of the new neighbors came up that evening when a number of neighbors, young and old, gathered in the hospitable Forrest farmhouse to plan for the annual church festival which they called Harvest Home Day. The Forrest Home was centrally located and large, so the "big" committee meetings were usually held there rather than at the church.

"You ladies will have to see our new neighbors and see if they want to lend a hand in this enterprise," said Mr. Forrest, gathering his committee in a little group in the sitting-room.

"There are two or three young people in the family," he added, raising his voice a little so the next group could hear. "You members of the decorating committee will no doubt find them very willing to lend a hand."

"I don't suppose they'll want to have anything to do with our little plans," said Rose Graves. "They are from the city and as rich as anything, Joe heard. Their furniture is said to be very elegant and I imagine their friends will be city people."

"They may be glad to come out of curiosity," said Joe Lane with a laugh. "If they are from the city it will all be new to them."

"Well, they may be very nice people even if they are from the city," said Mr. Forrest, "I wish some of our own boys and girls who have come there would come back. It's mighty hard to find help these days."

"I don't think the new people will have so much trouble about help,"

said Jessie Emerson. "They keep two maids and two hired men, we heard this afternoon. At any rate, there was a young woman fitting about the house in a white cap and a white apron this morning."

"Who are these wonderful folks?" inquired a late comer.

"A family named Overton has bought the old Slade farm and intend to make a country residence of it," explained somebody who had been in



The First Prize Decorated Table at the Canadian National Exhibition

For several years in Ontario great interest has been taken in the contests held for the best decorated tables that have been held in connection with the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. This year for the first time a similar contest was held at the Canadian National Exhibition. The winning table, here shown, was arranged by Mr. S. A. Frost, of Toronto. Yet so fresh and freely. Will the coming Horticultural Exhibition in November have anything to excel it?

the village and had seen the unloading of many loads of furniture. "I suppose they must have money, for Jim Smith has been hired to put all the barns and buildings in repair and a heating plant is to be put into the house at once. The old house was fine in its day, but it is run down badly. I think the new owner is very sensible to move out and see to the repairs."

"Oh dear, they'll make all our young folks discontented," sighed a matron in a low tone. "They'll be giving entertainments and receptions and spending so much money that our poor little affairs will be laid in the shade. I wish they had never come into the neighborhood. We'll have to be polite to them, particularly if they come into the church and Sunday School, but they'll spoil everything, I'm afraid."

"I don't believe they will make much trouble, Mrs. Green," said Mrs. Forrest quickly. "This evening when John was saying that I would have to call on them soon and take Lu-

cille, because they have a young lady or two in the family, Lucille said at once that she didn't care to be intimate with them. Of course, we'll be all polite enough, but we need not be too friendly at first."

The new people did appear promptly at the pretty country church, and the two children of the family were sent to the district school as soon as possible after the family settled down. It appeared that there was an aged grandmother in the family, Mr. and Mrs. Overton, a young lady, a son of 19, the two children, two servants, and two hired men. The house was immense and really needed extra helpers, but in that community all the ladies did their own housework, so Mrs. Overton was hardly expected to be very intimate with the people who kept no help while she had two maids. Moreover, the sight of stylish-looking people going and coming to the big house on the hill, apparently city guests, made everybody a little shy of the newcomers. The minister called promptly and urged the others to do so, and they only mean to be formally polite, but one and all dreaded to take the first step.

"I'll go if you will, Mrs. Forrest," said Mrs. Graves when two months had rolled by. "Our new carriage is perfectly clean and we'll get Fred to drive us up there. It would never

be social. She always looks well, but her clothes are as simple as anything. I feel almost ashamed to wear my furs when she comes to church with that little muff and neck piece."

"Now, will you think of it?" cried Mrs. Forrest when her daughter had gone upstairs. "We were all afraid the Overtons would make our children dissatisfied because of their elegant clothes, and here are the girls getting tired of their pretty things because Grace Overton dresses simply. Those furs of Lucille's cost a great deal of money, and they certainly are beautiful, but if she gets a dislike for them all that money will be thrown away."

"You can never tell what girls will do," said Mrs. Graves sagely. "Fred keeps her father and me guessing all the time."

Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Forrest started stiffly into the Overton parlor that afternoon in all the elegance of their best clothes and wearing their most formal expressions imaginable. Mrs. Overton started to open the sitting-room door, but one glance at the attire of her callers led her to conclude that she had been invited to the parlor. They remained exactly ten minutes talking in the most formal manner about the weather and a few items of general interest, and then departed, leaving cards on the table. Those cards had been ordered especially for this occasion and the matrons felt as they laid away their engraved plates and neat boxes of white cards that never again would they need such elegance. In that neighborhood people "dropped in" with their work for visits, but never called. Mrs. Overton was in a white house dress and a beruffled white apron, just the kind of attire worn by other ladies in the neighborhood, but somehow the callers thought there was an air to her dress that made it seem as if she was trying to conform to country ways and was not exactly fitted to the part.

A few weeks after that Grace Overton was driving to town in a stylish sleigh when she overtook Joe Dase on his way after a horse that had escaped the halter, and was running toward the village. "Won't you ride with me?" she asked modestly and politely, drawing in the spirited horse.

"No, thank you," said Joe, touching his cap. "I have got to see my papa and mother."

"So have I," said the young lady with a tinkling laugh. "I slipped this long cloak over my house dress to go to town in my papa and mother. Besides, my horse is very much afraid of horses loose in the road, and I would feel safer if you took the reins."

Joe couldn't refuse, but he was provoked as he stepped into the sleigh and the horse went spinning down the hard white pike. He was indeed angry to think he had been rude to a young girl who had been so stiff with Grace Overton, angry—he could hardly tell what he was provoked at this morning. The young lady chatted lightly and he answered yes and no, thinking that she was not to be taken when she captured the runaway and he could make his escape. He told himself it was because he had on his heavy working clothes, but in his heart he knew that was not the reason for his awkwardness and silence.

(Concluded next week)

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"Hold him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said: 'If you don't like the horse you'll give me \$50.00. If you do like the horse you'll give me \$100.00.'

"Well, I didn't like that. It was a fine horse but I knew a man who would know a man's value about horses. He said to me: 'I know the man very well either.'

"You see I was not thinking of the horse. I was thinking of the man who would know a man's value about horses. He said to me: 'I know the man very well either.'

"I know it will wash a horse in five minutes. I have never invented can do that. Besides, my horse is very much afraid of horses loose in the road, and I would feel safer if you took the reins."

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A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know a yethin' in about horse-bred. And I didn't know the man very well either.



So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month, and he said "All right," but he said, "I'll give you \$100 for the horse for all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not "all right" and that I might have to waste for my money if I once parted with it. I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this sort of thing, you see I make Wash- ing Machines—the "1000 Gravity" Washer.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair now to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1000 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in five minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1000 Gravity" Washer does the work as fast as a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fry the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives your water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1000 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. First, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1000 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after your month's trial, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1000 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save me a whole lot in a few months if I don't wear on the clothes alone. And then I'll save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in after the month's trial. I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents, and I'll pay for it. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money in the same machine I send you the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1000 Gravity" Washer. This washes clothes in 5 to 10 minutes.

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WOMAN'S SOAP

The Upward Look

God's Protecting Care

As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people, from henceforth, even for ever.—Psalm 125:2.

During some days spent in the very heart of the grandly beautiful Green Mountains the verse occurred to the mind again and again.

As there, the mountains are round about on all sides, rising to a great height, hemming one in, sheltering from violent winds, so God's love is round about us, protecting, shielding, guarding from all harm. Much that may seem harm is not so, if we would only understand all God's plan.

There was a wonderful sense of uplift as one gazed up to those great heights. Often the wondering thought came, how could anyone that lived near them, be selfish, mean-spirited or evil-minded?

If ever one felt too much restricted, he had only to seek, and here and there were passes leading one out if he chose. These passes following some turbulent stream, now at the base of the mountains, now up, up, leading at last out into the great world beyond. God's love never confines too closely; true love never does.

As one looked around on the peaks rising on all sides, there came a sense of strength, as if one could tempta- tion with all difficulties, obstacles, temptations. Then the marvellous beauty, particularly just now, clothed as they are in their brilliant autumn colors. They were beautiful at all times; on rainy days, in their blue mistiness; on cloudy days, in their sombre grandeur; at any time, clothed as they are in splendor. This beauty around us at all times, is another sign of His love for us, and of His goodness towards us. Would that we appreciated it more!

Then, the final words: "Henceforth, even for ever." As one gazed at their vast size, one wondered how many ages they had stood there, and for how many to come they would still be there. But whether they still endure or not, God's love will, even for ever.—I.H.N.

A Range for Summer and Winter

Mrs. S. A. M., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Frequently I have noticed articles in Farm and Dairy giving the experiences of women who use coal oil or gasoline ranges. In every case these ranges have been highly recommended for use in summer, and I fully appreciate their usefulness during the hot weather. I would like to tell Farm and Dairy readers, however, of a still further use I make of my coal oil range.

Since cooler weather has set in, our house seems very cool in the mornings, and as we gather round the breakfast table everyone shivers and shakes. It is not cold enough to go to the trouble of starting a fire in the furnace, so I carry the coal oil range into the dining-room and prepare breakfast. The range is very light and easily transported. It serves the double purpose of preparing the meal and throws enough heat to make the room comfortable. If the morning is extra cool I leave the range on for two or three hours. My intention is to use our coal oil range quite often this winter for preparing breakfast and tea at least, as it saves lighting a fire in the kitchen range. It will also come in very handy if I wish to make a cup of tea or cocoa at bedtime.

Our range has three burners and I cook for a family of seven. We purchased it for \$12 (of course the oven

is extra, ours costing \$3.50), but I consider it money well spent, especially when it can be used both summer and winter.



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AMUSEMENTS
 Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Hallow'een Amusements

The origin of Hallow's eve or Hallow'een, with its extravagant and fantastic customs, remains a mystery.

It is the vigili of Hallowmas or All Saints' Day, and for many years it has been consecrated to harmless fun for young and old—a night of tricks and frolics which afford innocent amusement.

Last year requests came from our readers all over the Dominion for ideas for entertaining on Hallow'een. I must confess there is nothing new, but lest we have forgotten the old, we will repeat a few of the old traditions, and games.

To deviate from the old customs on this night of all nights would never do. The charm of Hallow'een consists in the old game, weird decorations and the same old elements of mystery from which originated the belief that Ghosts walked the earth.—
 "Are 'n many lads' an' lassies' fates
 Are at that night decided."

Decorations

To correspond with the idea that it is the night of witches, the more uncanny the decorations the better. Make Jack-o'-lanterns from pumpkins and varied colored paper. If you have a post in the front hall, drape it to represent a ghost. Fasten large black cats, witches, etc. (cut from card board) all over the rooms. The effect will be most startling.

For Amusement
 Fortune hunting is peculiarly appropriate to this night, and a novel way of determining one's future partner is arranged this way. The hostess has collected a number of articles which suggest some profession or business.

There should be as many articles as there are ladies present. These are wrapped in a paper and put in a bag, and each lady draws a package. The one who draws a "toy ship" will marry a sailor; a "toy revolver," a soldier; "a plow" suggests a farmer, and so forth. For the gentlemen a tray is passed with sealed envelopes, containing pictures of girls. In one a bicycle girl, a summer girl, a girl cooking, and all the other prophetic of the kind of wife he will have.

Candle and Looking Glass Test
 Each person in turn walks down stairs backwards, alone, with a looking glass in one hand, and a lighted candle in the other. It is supposed that each will see the face of their life partner in the glass.

Another old, old test, it is said will bring good fortune, is to run three times around the outside of the house with one's mouth full of water.
 "Floating needles" is great fun. Take greased needles and float them in a basin of water. First, lay a piece of tissue paper on the water, and place the needles upon it. Soon the paper sinks, leaving the needles floating. Every one has their own needle, and any two coming together is understood to be prophetic.

Another test is the "yarn test." At the stroke of midnight the girls all go upstairs, the gentlemen remaining behind in the hall. Then each maid in turn drops a ball of yarn over the banister. Of course she holds tightly to one end of the yarn. The gentlemen scramble for the ball, and when the yarn is drawn the maid calls "Who's holding?" He replies by giving his name, if he recognizes her voice. If the yarn breaks the

girl will not marry any of the men present. If she drops the yarn she will remain unmarried. This is one way of pairing the guests for refreshments.

The Fortune Teller

Have one of the girls dress as a gipsy girl, with red skirt, yellow waist and any amount of brass ornaments. Over her head she wears a red scarf. If fortunes are prepared beforehand it will add greatly to the fun. These may be written with milk or lemon juice on paper; when dry the paper appears to be a blank, but if it is applied to the heat it will reveal the fortune.

Carving Contest

To test the artistic skill of the guests have a small pumpkin or squash for each one. Request everyone to carve a face, and award a prize for the best one. Be sure and have good sharp knives for the carving. Place a candle in each one and use them for table decorations.

Swing it Three Times Round Your Head.
 Drop it on the floor behind you. And it will reveal the name.

Of your true love who will find you. After supper, if there is any time left, gather about the grate, and have each one tell a ghost story.

The Western Convention

The Western Ontario Convention of the Women's Institute, covering the counties of Elgin, Essex, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth and Union, will be held in London, November 4th and 5th. Reports from Branches and Districts upon the work of the past year will



Farm Friends
 Miss Anna Brothen, Peterboro Co., Ont., her dog, Jeff and her father's pure bred Holstein calves. All seven to be sold friendly terms.

be given. Some of the interesting subjects slated for this convention are: "The Institute as a Leader in Local Life" by Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill; "Patriotism and Citizenship," by Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane; "The Domestic Help Problem," Dr. Helen MacMurphy, Toronto; "How to Maintain Interest in Institute Meetings," by Mrs. S. Courtne, Wallaceburg, and Miss Florence Thompson, Blenheim. An address on poultry raising by W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, will be illustrated by lantern views, as will also one on "Health Problems," by Dr. W. J. S. McCullough. Hon. Sir Adam Bell will deliver an address on "The Red Cross Society and Local Relief Work." Keep the dates in mind.

To take the odor of fish and onions from cooking utensils boil a little vinegar in them after washing them; then rinse thoroughly.

When making a pie, the juice from the fruit very often soaks through the under crust, and spoils the appearance of it. This can be prevented by brushing the under crust over with the white of an egg.

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 Markets have advanced and paying War Prices for Cream.
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 Creamery in Western Ont. consists of 2 cream vats, one 150 gals., 1 Successor Cook turbine tester, 24 lb. and shafting and quantity Engine, 8 H.P. boiler, 11 pump, double cylinder, 15 hooked cans, 5 ft., 1000 all plant apart from 1000
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 In choosing a litter you should consider the equipment accessories complete outfit: Cans, Hangers, Switches, a Fole fittings. Do no order before learning many distinctive features found in LOUDEM LITTER CAR.

LOUDEM LITTER CAR
 —is simple in construction, easily operated. Carried by heavy galvanized steel wheels with single row heavy motorized steel track in of high carbon easily installed.

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THE STANDARD ARTICLE
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WHY not sell your Surplus Stock now? Write out your Ad. for Farm and Dairy to sell your 10,000 readers what you have for sale

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Creamery in Western Ontario. Plant consists of 2 cream vats, one 200 gal., one 120 gal., 1 Success churn, "Babcock" turbine tester, 24 bottles; pulpers and shafting and quantity of inch pipe. Engine, 8 H.P. boiler, 11 H.P. steam pump, double cylinder, 1 water pump, 2 jacketed cans, 2 ft. lateral cans. Will sell plant apart from business. Apply
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Price only \$1.35 postpaid. Order through
Book Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.



The Carrier For You
In choosing a litter carrier, one should consider all of the equipment necessary for a complete outfit: Carrier, Track, Hangers, Switches, and Swing Pole fittings. Do not place an order before learning of the many distinctive features to be found in Louden Equipment.

LOUDEN Litter Carrier
—is simple in construction, and easily operated. Carrier box is made of heavy galvanized steel, strongly reinforced with angle iron. Worm hoisting gear insures maximum speed and power. Track is of high carbon steel and is easily installed.

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The Makers' Corner

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

The Finch Dairy Station
The Finch Dairy Station has been opened continuously since the sent building was opened on August 23rd, 1912. It is equipped so that both butter and cheese can be manufactured at the same time, or cream separated for shipment to the cities. During the past winter, as most of the output was shipped direct to Montreal in the form of milk and cream, the patrons were required to deliver clean, sweet milk, which meant more work and greater expense, but the returns received warranted the extra labor and trouble.

Until this Station was established the farmers in the Finch district never had an opportunity to dispose of their milk during the winter months, and it is encouraging to note that the quantity received during the past winter was almost double that of the winter before. During the winter months the factory was operated at a small loss to the Department, but it is expected that before very long enough milk will be produced to at least pay operating expenses.

Increased Cow Testing
In 1912 when the Department began to operate the Station at Finch, not a single cow in the neighborhood was under test, whereas last summer samples from 103 cows were tested regularly. Last winter a Cow Testing Club was organized and this summer it is expected that there will be in the neighborhood of 300 cows under test. Several better bred bulls have been brought into the district recently.

Among other experimental work carried on at Finch, a comparison has been made of the relative shrinkage in cheese weighing 7½ lbs., 38 lbs. and 110 lbs., representing "full size," "flats," and "stiltons" respectively. Exactly the same weight of curd was put into several hoops in each lot from the regular factory curds after being salted, and the cheese were paraffined on the 14th day after they were taken from the press. They were kept in a cool curing room, the temperature never going above 62 degrees. At the expiration of 28 days from the date of manufacture the full sized cheese had lost 1.90 per cent., the flats 2.51 per cent., and the stiltons 3.46 per cent.

Insulated Shipping Cans
With so much cream being shipped long distances to the cities, it should be of interest to cream shippers and city dealers to know the difference between the temperatures which can be maintained in the ordinary eight-gallon shipping cans and in the eight-gallon insulated shipping cans costing \$5 each f.o.b. Chicago. In effect the latter is two cans, one inside the other with the space between filled with a heat-resisting material. Several tests were made by placing two cans of each style in a room over the boiler at the Finch Dairy Station. In each can there was put 7½ lbs. of water at exactly the same temperature, and after nine hours had elapsed the temperature of the water in the ordinary cans had increased by 30 degrees as compared with an increase of 7 degrees in the insulated cans.

Current Experimental Work
At both the Finch Dairy Station and the Brome Creamery, experiments are under way for the purpose of ascertaining the relative cost for cheese factories and creameries of coal and wood used as fuel.
At Brome, the following additional

experimental work is being arranged for: first a comparison will be made between two methods of pasteurizing and cooling cream with regard to efficiency, cost, quantity and quality of butter made. In the one case a modern cream ripener will be used and in the other a centrifugal pasteurizer and a tubular cooler; second, the best method of salting so as to get a uniform percentage of salt in butter.

At Finch an effort will be made to determine the variations in the quantity of cheese that can be made under factory conditions from milk containing different percentages of fat and casein so that milk may be paid for according to its cheese-making value.—The Agricultural Gazette.

Cheese versus Butter
The relative claims of cheese and butter on the dairymen is discussed in a recent issue of the New Zealand Dairymen. The views of our brethren on the other side of the world will be of interest to Canadian dairy people. Here they are in part:

The fact remains that the making of butter will always be faced with the need for the greatest care and watchfulness to maintain the lead over the rival, margarine. Now, cheese has no rival of any sort in the markets of the world. More than that, there is only one country outside of Europe which promises to be able to supply cheese at remunerative prices, and that country is New Zealand. This is no theory. It is a fact proclaimed in all the lists of dairy exports, and all the details of the sale returns from the markets. Canada had the premier position, but Canada wants her milk for her people to drink, and cannot afford to make it into cheese. As some figures showed which we published last month, the cheese of New Zealand is rapidly gaining on the Canadian record in the sale market, this, though admittedly there is room for improvement in the manufacture.

While the field is growing large for the cheesemaker, there is no sign of any rival in the shape of a substitute, and there are no probable rival markets of cheese. The United States is falling back on account of its home wants, like Canada, only more so; the cheese of Britain keeps its supremacy of quality and price, but cannot keep pace with the demand; foreign countries are not entering into rivalry, though they make some of the best and most tasty of cheeses. But for work on the great national scale of production there is no country in the field except New Zealand. All New Zealand cheesemakers have to do is to make sure of their quality of good, and then proceed to make as much as ever they can find the means to turn out.

Pasteurization kills the most of the bacteria and injures the rest so the do not become active again for some time. It also cooks the albumen, which gives an undesirable flavor to the milk if heated at too high a temperature or for too long a time. The best way to pasteurize is to heat the milk at 140 degrees F. for 15 minutes, or at 180 degrees F. for a few seconds, will give good results.—Prof. E. L. Martin.

The easiest time to wash dairy vessels is immediately after they are used. The albumen has not then congealed on the surface.



The butter makers who win the first prizes use Windsor Dairy Salt

FOR SALE—Two De Laval Turbine Cream Separators in good condition. Capacity 3,000 lbs. each. Also one 8 H.P. Engine. Address Maxwell Creamery, Maxwell, Ont.

CREAM WISDOM
The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discerning shippers patronize us.
Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
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EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY
Bill your shipments to us by freight, advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.
Eggs Cases and Poultry Cages supplied free.
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CREAM WANTED
Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.
Drop us a card for particulars
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GUELPH, ONT.

CREAM We Say Least and Pay Most MONEY TALKS
Let Ours Talk to You
WRITE NOW
BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, Limited
References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

44 to \$7.25; feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; steers, \$4.75 to \$7.15; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.

Milk cows have been in fair demand. Choice, \$30 to \$35; good to medium, \$20 to \$30; springers, \$50 to \$95. Calves have not been wanted but have sold at \$5 to \$10.

Lambs have suffered a 15c to 20c reduction and now go at \$25 to \$7.45. Light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6; heavy sheep and bucks, to \$5; culls, \$2.50 to \$4.

The hog market has declined even more rapidly than packers expected. The results being directly traceable to excessive receipts and slackening demand through the retail trade. The present quotation is \$13.25.

At Montreal receipts were comparatively small, and the week closed with quotations at that firm. There were no choice steers on the market. Good steers sold at \$7.50 and from that down to \$5.00, \$5.50 to \$5.60 and bulls, \$4.90 to \$5.25.

Butter and Cheese: Brockville, Oct. 25-1275 boxes colored and 1035 white offered. Rates were 550 white and 1225 colored, at 15c.

Quebec, Oct. 25-1275 boxes colored and 1035 white offered. Rates were 550 white and 1225 colored, at 15c.

Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture has summarized crop yields for the province. They report that hay prices and below average in Kings county. Wheat was above average; oats excellent.

Quebec: SHEBROOKE CO. OUE. LENNOXVILLE, Oct. 23-Recent heavy rains has delayed fall work but the work has cleared again and farmers are busy plowing and pulling turnips.

Ontario: HALIBURTON CO. ONT. KINMOUNT, Oct. 14-All the roads led to Minden on Tuesday. Rain threatened during the morning but cleared by noon.

Hastings Co. ONT. TRENTON, Oct. 13-Recent rain has retarded plowing. Fall wheat is looking fine and a good acreage has been put in and a good share of apples will set to \$1 a good share of apples will set to \$1 a good share of apples will set to \$1.

WYOMING, Oct. 13-Every farmer is busy too busy to write. Everything is moving on in good shape. The fruit is getting ripe of his great crop of apples and it is passing very well.

LAMBTON CO. ONT. Oct. 13-Every farmer is busy too busy to write. Everything is moving on in good shape. The fruit is getting ripe of his great crop of apples and it is passing very well.

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are running except Wyoming, the trouble here being lack of feed. This is the best in years. Bill Fleming is the order of the day and is of as much importance here as throughout the rest of the farm. There is a great unrest among the farmers in the line of farms. They are anxious to get out in the country on a small piece of land. Indications point to a bright prospect in the small village, but duller in larger places. Great interest was shown in this county over the Hanna trophy given to the farmer producing the best four acres of corn. The trophy given to the farmer Wark of this township, was seven and one-half points ahead of his closest competitor. He is an old A. C. boy and his family are leaders here. His brother-in-law, W. L. Leaman, is a credit to this part of the county-D. N. C.

SPRINGFIELD CO. MAN.

DUGALD, Oct. 12-Threshing was all done a week ago. What is a fair crop? Potatoes good; mangolds and corn fodder good. All roots are in and growing well advanced. Stock are still feeding in pasture, which is green; very little frost so far. The lot of rain we have had this fall, milk and cream prices have been low. Summer but not improving now-T. F. F. SASKATCHEWAN

QU'APPELE CO. ASK. Oct. 12-Threshing was practically completed three weeks ago, and most of grain has been shipped out. Feed grains are on short side and fodder will be none too plentiful. Straw this year is of poor feeding value. It has been wet for the past week, with traces of snow this last two days. Frost has been extending light this season, and much green stuff is still living. Potato crop good to very poor-R. H. O.

NOTICE TO STALLION OWNERS Inspection of stallions under the Ontario Stallion Law commenced Wednesday, October 14th.

The inspectors meet the stallion owners at a number of inspection points, which inspection points are set forth in a pamphlet furnished to all owners of enrolled horses and to all those applying for same. This is the official inspection of stallions which will enable them to be enrolled for the season of 1915, and prospective buyers to cautioned against purchasing stallions that have not been officially inspected, and are, therefore, not eligible for enrollment in 1915.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SEED GROWERS The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which is held at Guelph early in December each year, has many excellent educational features, one of the most valuable being the seed exhibit. During the past few years this department has grown rapidly, and the interest taken in it is constantly increasing. Its value has been recognized by the management, and this year increased space has been allotted, the prize list has been provided and the more classes have been increased by about 25%.

This offers an excellent opportunity for all farmers who have good seed for sale to advertise and compete for prizes. Those who send creditable entries representing larger lots held for sale will have a good chance to dispose of their seed to advantage-T. G. Raynor, B.S.A.

Gladden Hill Ayrshires
Two choice Bulls for sale from R.O.P. cows, 10 and 20 months old. Sired by Tam O' Shan. Dam of one a 1000-lb. cow. Also Bull Calves from record cows. LAURIE BROS. - MALVERN, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires
Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long Distance Phone in house. R. R. NESS - HOWICK, QUE.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE
One sired by King Pontiac Arts Canada, sired by Prince Hengerveld's Fielde, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as junior 2-year-olds have records of over the butter each for 7 days. We are offering 2 Young R.M. Cows, due in Oct. BROWN BROS. LYNN, ONT.

A SPECIAL OFFER
Of cows due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 heifers and an entire crop of bull and heifer calves of this year's raising. Write to WM. HIGGINSON INKMAN - - - ONT.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS
Set us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 5 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Data with records from 26 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. Write or come and see them. DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.

King Segis, King of the Pontiacs AND THE Great May Echo
I am offering several grandsons of these great animals from my High-Lawn herd. They are fine individuals, 4 to 15 months old, and I am pricing them reasonable. If you are looking for young bulls with the richest of breeding come to High-Lawn. Will meet you at Peterborough by appointment. Trip to my farm can be made in 25 minutes. JOSEPH O'REILLY, ENNISMORE, P.O., ONT.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES
An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, as to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied not skin. Also Rows in pig to a show bar. Write or call on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Long Distance Phone H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal
There is nothing a farmer can turn to money so quickly as a balanced food ration. The most important element is the nitrogenous matter or protein. Oil Cake Meal contains much larger percentage of protein than any other food. Therefore, should be mixed with all other foods to make a properly balanced ration. For instance, a mixture of straw and Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal can be prepared that will have the same nourishment as good hay and at half the cost. Try some "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal (Fine Ground or Nutted) and prove it yourself. Write to-day for our FREE Booklet, "Facts to Feeders." CANADA LINED OIL MILLS LIMITED, TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Selling at Sacrifice
Six months old Bull Calf. Sire, Sir Inka Strain, brother to May Echo B.V. and, by a brother to Pet Poach De Koi, and a sister to Inlu Kerve. Calf's dam a heavy producer is three-quarter sister to Oleana Patronsse. See photo last issue. Write at once. A. THUR GIBSON R.R. NO. 2 - NEWCASTLE, ONT.

LYNDENWOOD HOLSTEINS
Two young Bulls fit for Service, and four Bull Calves from 6 to 9 months old. These are all from officially tested dams, and winners of dairy tests. W. J. BAILEY, Hagersville, R.R. No. 4.

Lakeview Holsteins
Senior herd bull, Count HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL, a SON OF PIETRETT HENGERVELD'S COUNTY DE KOL and GRABO FAYNE END. Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLANTHIA SIRA MONA, a son of COLANTHIA JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL. Write for further information to E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture has summarized crop yields for the province. They report that hay prices and below average in Kings county. Wheat was above average; oats excellent.

QUEBEC

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ONTARIO

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One Pair OF Pure Bred Fowl FREE

To any one sending us FIVE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FARM AND DAIRY.



For the trouble of seeing a few friends and neighbors in your vicinity who do not already take FARM AND DAIRY, and securing Five Subscriptions, we will give you a pair of **Pure Bred Fowl** of any of the standard breeds.

Send us the subscriptions right away while the good fowl are to be had.

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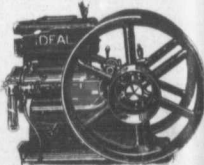
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