

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 17, 1914

D. J. Galt, Editor
C. G. Galt, Business Manager
Vol. 11, No. 11
Sept. 17, 1914



A SELECT SEED EAR

ISSUED EACH WEEK

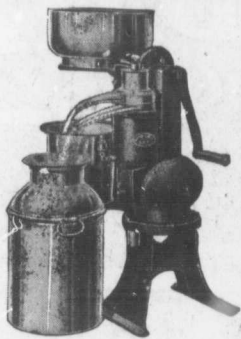
Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

We Can't Tell You All

Of the good points about a "SIMPLEX" in a single advertisement, but here are a few of the reasons that make it a favorite everywhere it goes—

So Simple
So Easy to Turn
So Easy to Clean
So Perfect in Skimming
So Quick in Separating



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low "win. hand" supply can only 31 ft. fr. — the floor.

So Pleasing in Appearance
Self-Balancing
Seldom Out of Repair
Soon Pays for Itself
Lasts a Life Time

With war prices prevailing for all dairy products, it's up to you to take advantage of the best that is going. Cut your cost of production, save time and labor, and at the same time make extra money.

Let us send you full particulars about the "SIMPLEX." Bear in mind, we allow you to prove all we claim for the "SIMPLEX."

"Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.-Q.
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Choicest Bulbs that ever came from Europe

All European markets being destroyed, our experts in the bulb fields of Holland were able to obtain their choice of the finest varieties grown. Shipments have now reached us and are ready for immediate delivery. Write at once for the Canadian Edition of our handsome catalog of

Carter's Bulbs

CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS, Inc.
133Q King Street, East Toronto.

The Apple Crop Market Not Encouraging

Fruit Growers Have a Good Crop but Buyers are Wary

WAR always effects markets in the same way. It increases the demand for staples and hence the price. It decreases the demand for luxuries. Apples come as near being a staple as any fruit. They are a staple to many in times of peace. To a great part of our population, however, they are always a semi-luxury and in times such as these when many working men are out of a job, and many others do not feel secure in their positions, fruit is something to be done without.

Europe has taken our surplus apple crop in the past and next to Great Britain Germany has been our best customer. From the latter country we are debarré entirely. The home rich wouldn't, so he says there won't be much call for fruit. However, he owns an evaporator, and I fear he is posing somewhat as an alarmist. Prices will likely be low, as the world's crop (Canada and the United States), as far as we are concerned, is above average. Speculators are keeping very quiet—a few lots have been picked up at \$1.25 tree run, which is low, \$0.75 to \$1.00 per bushel. With conditions prevailing over night as it were, there will probably be very little buying until the fruit is ready. Practically nothing is picked up.

We are selling our fruit through the Cooperative this year, having gone in with the Falmouth Association, one of the United Fruit Company branches. The U.F.C. has already placed orders for 100 cars of Gravenstein. How's that for cooperation? At 30 bbls. to a car that is 30,000 bbls. more or less.

I imagine the local market for apples will be low as the speculation will not likely pick up so many of the small lots and ship them out, so they will be unloaded in Halifax and Sydney. As cooperation has spread the speculators have been obliged to pick up more and more the small lots.

THE POTATO SITUATION
The U.F.C. handles more potatoes than most people realize. The West Indies, particularly Cuba, is our market. Some hold that the general thinness of the market will force prices down. Others believe that because the Cubans are getting more for their sugar they will pay well for potatoes. I don't think that the majority of the people here are worrying about potatoes as compared to apples.

WATERLOO COUNTY
"We do not produce apples in large quantities in this vicinity, although there is an apple association at New Dundee having a radius of 30 to 30 miles. They have not quoted a price yet."—G. C. SYLVE.

WELLINGTON COUNTY
"There have been no apple buyers in this section yet. Most varieties of winter apples are a light crop, but there is a good crop of fall apples, such as Wealthy, Fameuse, Dundee and Talman Sweet. Apples are selling on the local market at 30 to 30 cts. a basket."—C. S. NICHOLSON.

MONMOUTH COUNTY
"The apple crop is a good one, but the outlook for the market is not bright. We have heard of no buyers of winter fruit. Some evaporator men are doubtful as to whether they will run their evaporators or not."—E. M. Husband.

"I have heard of no buyers enquiring for apples. The unsettled state of trade makes the buying of apples somewhat precarious and uncertain in the best, and it is one of the first businesses to be demoralized. Apples are an average crop."—Jas. E. Orr.

"There are no buyers here yet. Scarcely any demand from towns near by. Our Glencoe Fruit Growers' Association has made many enquiries without receiving an order. Buyers may take advantage of apples to slaughter prices. Early apples are a good crop; late apples medium to poor."—Chas. M. Macfie.

LAMBTON COUNTY
"The war seems to be affecting the price of apples in a downward direction. The one buyer who has been

around, Mr. Laing, of Winnipeg, says he is not going to buy this year, as all of the apples of Ontario, and of the Maritime Provinces will come West. We have an extra crop of apples on almost every tree. Luckless sold well at \$2.25 a barrel early in the season. Our association thinks they will get \$2 to \$2.50 for ones and twos. Others will do little business."—D. N. Anderson.

The Nova Scotia Situation

B. H. C. Blanchard, Ellerslie, N.S.

Orchards, Hants Co., N.S.
The apple market is in rather poor shape. One man wrote from England that the poor couldn't buy, and the rich wouldn't, so he says there won't be much call for fruit. However, he owns an evaporator, and I fear he is posing somewhat as an alarmist. Prices will likely be low, as the world's crop (Canada and the United States), as far as we are concerned, is above average. Speculators are keeping very quiet—a few lots have been picked up at \$1.25 tree run, which is low, \$0.75 to \$1.00 per bushel. With conditions prevailing over night as it were, there will probably be very little buying until the fruit is ready. Practically nothing is picked up.

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Items of Interest

The efforts of the Ontario Department of Agriculture to economize during war times has resulted in the cancelling of agreements with fall fairs to supply extra judges and local men will have to be secured or representatives provided by the local societies. Farmers' Institute work also has been practically closed for the winter, although Women's Institutes will be carried on as usual.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has completed arrangements with the United States manufacturers by which the company will sell implements direct to the farmers throughout Western Canada. Mr. C. H. Simpson is in charge of the Implements Department.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. William Saunders, C.M.G., at his home in London, Ont. Dr. Saunders in his life occupied many important positions in the agriculture of this country, being connected with the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the Entomological Society of Ontario, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and the Society for the Promoting Agricultural Science. He received the C.M.G. from King Edward.



W. Welcome

Trade Increases

Vol. XXXIII

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Plowing and Manuring Observations

Alfred Hutchinson, Wellington Co., Ont.

HERE was practically no spring plowing this season, as the long open fall enabled everyone to complete this work before the winter set in. The only exception was where land was intended for corn. We usually find spring-plowed sod gives the best results. This year, however, there is little apparent difference between spring and fall plowing; in fact, I rather think fall plowing has it, or might be expected to have an advantage owing to the severe and protracted drought through which we have passed this summer. One thing is quite evident, however, it is by no means safe to say this or that is the "best" way. The kind of soil and the climatic conditions of different seasons will often give diametrically different results from the same kind of treatment.

This year I have two opportunities of observing the difference between manuring in the fall and in the spring for corn. My next neighbor hauled and spread several loads in the late fall on stubble land. He commenced plowing it under, but was stopped when about half done. The manure not plowed in, lay exposed to the sun and rain until after seeding was all through. The balance of the field was covered with manure that had been piled in the field during the winter. At time of preparing the land for sowing, all was worked alike. The fall-spread portion is distinctly superior to the rest of the field, but no difference can be noticed between the fall-plowed and the spring-plowed pieces.

In my own corn field about three-quarters of an acre was manured on the first snowfall of the season. The field was sod; all the rest was covered just before plowing in early summer. All was plowed at the same time and treated in every way exactly alike, but the winter-spread piece is tons to the acre ahead of the rest, and fully one week earlier. This is decidedly upsetting to some commonly-accepted theories and ideas. Many farmers object strongly to spreading during the winter, saying it is "no good," while others make a regular practice of it, believing it to be "just as good." This, however, is the first case that I have noticed in which it is distinctly better, with the exception, perhaps, of land intended for mangels, which is always better manured in the fall and turned under if possible.

Cultivation to Kill the Weeds

Jno. Fitzer, Ottawa, Ont.

ONE of the best methods of eradicating weeds—a source of enormous loss to farmers—is as follows: Immediately after the hay or grain harvest, plow the land very shallowly with a gang plow, turning a furrow two or three inches deep. Then put on a heavy land roller which will pack the sod and thereby hasten its decay; next use the disk and follow with the smoothing harrows. Should any weed growth appear, keep the disk and harrows going at short intervals until the soil is well decayed. A cultivator with broad points may then be used. The object is to destroy all weed growth until autumn, when the soil should be plowed thoroughly and well set up to the winter's frost.

On such land it is best to sow some kind of hoed crop, such as roots, corn or potatoes, that

require constant hoeing and cultivating during the growing season. If this method of cultivation is adhered to closely, it will be found to be one of the best means of eradicating noxious weeds and also of preparing the soil for future crops.

Actual experiments have demonstrated that a much greater yield may be expected from land cultivated in the foregoing manner, as compared with that secured from fields which have been left in sod and plowed in late autumn. In one instance, two four-acre plots were cropped with oats, for purposes of comparison, and the plot which had been thoroughly cultivated during the autumn yielded 60 bushels more than was secured

in the other. It is to be noted that in the latter case, both ways very little hoeing is necessary. This corn was never cultivated deeper than two inches. Shallow and flat cultivation, I find, gives the best results. We had very dry and hot weather for six weeks, but the corn kept growing all the time. There can be no success in growing corn unless the ground is thoroughly prepared, early planted, well cultivated, and, above all, good seed.

In the Root Field

Paul A. Boving, Macdonald College, Que.

YOU have got some splendid roots, John, and they certainly are big for this time of the year. Man, but you must have a mascot to help you, or else you must have been born with all kinds of good luck."

"Oh, I don't know about that. To be sure, Bill, if due allowance is only made for their requirements in regard to cultivation, plant food, and time of seeding, the roots very seldom fail. In fact I count them as being one of my most reliable crops."

"You don't say. As for me, I have found them to be just about as unreliable as everything else under the sun. This year, at home, the seed not even germinated, at least not in time. Most of it never came up until after the last rain, and under such conditions neither cultivation nor manure help very much. I got started rather late with the seeding, and, do you believe me—the drills were just as dry as dust a couple of days after seeding, and much of the seed actually blew away in that terrific wind we had the first days of June."

"Say, Bill, but you are a regular old-timer. Now I begin to understand why you call the roots unreliable. You hauled the manure out this spring?"

"Well, yes, I didn't have time in the winter."

"And you never harrowed the land, I suppose?"

"Of course I did. Do you think I would seed without harrowing, as some farmers do? No, sir, not for me. I don't believe in that method. I plowed down the manure, disked my land twice, and harrowed and rolled it before drilling, and rolled it again before I started to seed."

"Yes, but did you never touch it at all until close upon seeding time? Did you not put on a light harrow as soon as the land could carry the horses?"

"Of course not. You can't jump over the whole farm at once. You have to do everything in turn. But say, John, what are you driving at?"

"It is only this, Bill, and excuse me for saying so, that you have sinned against the first commandment in soil management to wit: 'Thou shalt not dry out thy land.' In the first place you omitted to give your land a stroke with a peg-tooth harrow early in spring, and consequently did not prevent the capillary and evaporative pumps from working at full speed from the very beginning of the season. Secondly, you plowed down manure in the spring which, you may be as careful as you like, always means a loss of moisture. And, finally, you laid up the land in drills, increased the soil surface, and consequently gave the evaporative pump an excellent lubrication. I will admit that it is advisable to use drills in exceptional cases, but as a rule the flat land method is better under our dry summer conditions. It at least saved my roots this year. By

(Concluded on page 6)



A Result of Good Seed and Thorough, but Shallow, Cultivation

This corn will yield well over 20 tons to the acre. The variety is Wisconsin No. 7. It was grown on the farm of Geo. A. Bean, Oxford Co., Ont., this year. In an adjoining article Mr. Bean tells of the cultural methods that gave him such an excellent crop.

from the land not so cultivated. The net increase in revenue, after making due allowance for cost of cultivation, amounted to \$14.

A similar experiment was conducted with sugar beets on two plots—one cultivated after harvest, the other spring-plowed. In this case the difference in yield was even more noticeable than with oats. It was found that the land cultivated occasionally during the autumn produced beets at the rate of 11½ tons an acre, while the yield from spring-plowed land was only 8.45 tons per acre. Stated in dollars and cents, this difference is very convincing; figured at the prevailing price for beets, it showed a greater revenue from cultivated land of \$16.03 an acre.

How the Corn Was Grown

Geo. A. Bean, Oxford Co., Ont.

I AM sending you a photo of my corn field. This photo was taken 70 days after planting, when the corn measured 13 feet. The man seen is six feet high. The land is sand loam, with clay subsoil. The rankness of the growth is due to good cultivation and good seed. The variety is Wisconsin No. 7 and the seed was kiln-dried, costing \$3 a bushel, bought from J. A. Duke, of Ruthven. I would rather give \$5 a bushel for kiln-dried seed than \$1 for the ordinary kind. Every kernel grew and had the vitality to make it go after being up.

The crop is planted in hills three feet eight inches apart, with three and four stalks in a hill. The cultivator was started the next day after planting, following the planter marks, and kept going every week until the horse began breaking off ears. If the cultivator is set right and culti-

THE box pack in favor of few years because package only that it will cover percentage of are marketed in competition with together with the best fruit are great package it is co use, or continu It would seem pean War is lon the most attracti this season at I already going up many people wh considerable fruit Fruit must be re have it while th must go down i borne in mind th many is a large If this market is ly, there will be of on the home m conditions, it is make every effor clean, honest, at or barrels.

Of the three o straight, the diagon al has much th used far more th the straight pack one below it, and ger of bruising, apple rests direct between the appl any chance of b lends itself to a m er variety of s shapes of apples. easier to make a mercial pack with more weight is s the box as the a more into the making less waste The third system ing—the off-set—lly considered inf the diagonal. Ho is sometimes des use it with inex and unscrupulous as any defect in easily detected. A diagonal system it easier to vary the fruit in the bot centre layers with tially spoiling the ance on top. Agrai off-set pack the sp at the sides giving an unfilled ap whereas in the o only small apooe o these at the ends Another point ag off-set is that it from four to twel less than the d

Packing Fruit for Exhibition and Market

E. F. PALMER, ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURIST, TORONTO, ONT.

THE box package has been rapidly gaining in favor throughout Ontario during the past few years because of its superiority as an apple package only. It is reasonable to expect, too, that it will continue to gain in favor until a large percentage of Ontario's No. 1 apples, at least, are marketed in this way. And in the face of competition with western box packed fruit together with the fact that the markets for our best fruit are gradually coming to prefer the box package it is certainly no mistake to begin to use, or continue using, the box.

It would seem also that if the present European War is long continued, only the best fruit, the most attractive, will find a ready sale for this season at least. Prices on necessities are already going up rapidly, and this will mean that many people who under normal conditions buy considerable fruit will be unable to afford any. Fruit must be regarded as a luxury not a necessity and while the price of one goes up the other must go down in proportion. It must also be borne in mind that Europe and particularly Germany is a large consumer of American apples. If this market is cut off this year, as seems likely, there will be much more fruit to be disposed of on the home markets. In the face of these last conditions, it is evident that fruit growers should make every effort this year to put out only a clean, honest, attractive pack, whether in boxes or barrels.

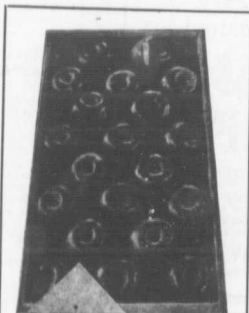
STYLES OF PACKS

Of the three common styles of packs, the straight, the diagonal, and the offset, the diagonal has much the most to recommend it and is used far more than either of the others. With the straight pack each apple rests directly on the one below it, and there is, therefore, great danger of bruising. With the diamond pack, no one apple rests directly on another, but cushions in between the apple below, thus greatly reducing any chance of bruising. The diagonal pack lends itself to a much greater variety of sizes and shapes of apples. It is far easier to make a good commercial pack with it and more weight is secured to the box as the apples fit more into the crevices, making less waste space.

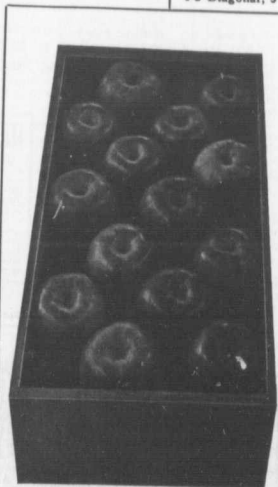
The third system of packing—the off-set—is generally considered inferior to the diagonal. However, it is sometimes desirable to use it with inexperienced and unscrupulous packers, as any defect in the pack is easily detected. With the diagonal system it is much easier to vary the size of the fruit in the bottom and centre layers without materially spoiling the appearance on top. Again, in the off-set pack the spaces show at the sides giving the box an unfiled appearance, whereas in the diagonal only small spaces occur, and these at the ends of the box. Another point against the off-set is that it contains from four to twelve apples less than the diagonal,

making the box light in weight.

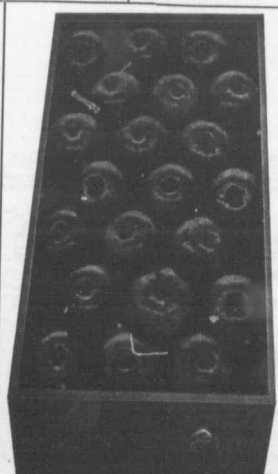
The term diagonal comes from the fact that the rows do not run straight across the box but go at an angle. It includes the commonly called 2-1, 2-2, and 3-2 pack. In beginning the 2-2 pack, an apple is placed in the left-hand lower corner of the box and another midway between the cheek of the first apple and the right hand side of the box. Two spaces of equal size will then be left. Into these spaces two apples are placed, it being understood that the apples are too large to fit across the box. The spaces left by the last two apples placed are then filled, and so on, until the layer is completed. The second layer is packed in the same manner, except that it is started in the lower right hand corner for the four-tier packs. This throws the apples of the second tier into the pockets formed by the first layer. When completed the third layer will be directly over the first layer and the fourth over the second.



3-2 Diagonal; 5 Layers—100 Apples



2-2 Diagonal Pack; 4 Layers—56 Apples



Offset Pack; 4 Layers—84 Apples

In the straight pack the rows run straight across the box and parallel to the sides. It is very neat in appearance, but as stated above, it is rather severe on the fruit, as each apple presses directly against surrounding apples rather than into the crevices. As the straight pack should be discouraged on account of its several faults, no description of how to pack will be given here. It is necessary to remember only one thing—the apples must fit snugly across the box lengthwise and in height. It is quite apparent then that a comparatively small per cent. of an orchard row of apples will be of right size to pack properly in the straight pack. If the accompanying illustrations are studied, the idea of the different packs can be seen and understood far better than from any descriptions that can be given of them.

The off-set pack, with ordinary sized apples, is started by placing three apples firmly together cheek to cheek in the lower end of the box with the first of the three in this row against the left hand side. The space then left is all on one side of the box. In this space the first apple of the three constituting the second row is placed. When the remaining two are in, the space will be on the left hand side. The layer is thus completed, the space alternating from side to side of the box. The second layer is started in the right hand lower corner by placing the apples into the crevices formed by the apples of the first layer. In the completed box the alternate layers will then be directly over one another. For this pack, as in the diagonal 2-2, it is necessary to have apples too large to fit four across the box. Similarly the 3-2 diagonal requires apples too large to go five across.

In the straight pack, before the lid is nailed on, the apples at either end of the box should come up a little better than flush with the top. With the diagonal the ends should be a little higher—about one-quarter of an inch to three-eighths of an inch in all. Then from either end

there should be a gradual bulge, amounting at the middle of the box to about one and one-half inches. Thus, when the lid is nailed on thoroughly, there will be a bulge of practically three-fourths of an inch each on top and bottom. Less bulge is desirable with the straight packs on account of their unyielding nature. There is no settling of the apples into the crevices as in the diagonal.

The proper bulge is obtained, in the straight pack especially, by selecting apples that are a trifle smaller for the ends. With apples that are being packed on the cheek, it sometimes becomes necessary to turn the end rows flat to ensure the desired bulge, and at the same time have the ends low enough.

In the diagonal pack the small spaces left at the ends of each layer aid materially in securing the proper bulge. This, and

(Concluded on page 6)

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18 COMPLETE TOOLS IN ONE

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Per Roll

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Ltd.

Factory Distributors HAMILTON CANADA

In the Root Field

(Continued from page 4)

harrowing early in spring I prevented evaporation to a very great extent, and there was sufficient moisture in the ground at seeding time to ensure perfect germination of the seed. The roots got a good start, and after seeding I created good surface mulch with the aid of a harrow."

"Do you mean to say that you actually harrowed the roots after seeding?"

"Why, certainly. I not only harrowed them immediately after seeding, but I also gave them two strokes of the harrow across the rows before thinning. You can see the result on the swedes which have not yet been singled out to their proper distance. I use plenty of seed in order to get a good catch, and under favorable conditions there are, of course, far too many plants. However, the harrows have done their work thinning is mere play."

"Well, judging from the results there must be something in your method. And I almost believe that I will try it next year."

"All right, Bill, but don't forget to prepare and clean your land this fall by double plowing and repeated working between the two plowings."

—Journal of Agriculture.

Packing Fruit for Exhibition and Market

(Continued from page 5)

pulling the apples tighter towards the centre of each layer, is sufficient to give the necessary bulge in wrapped fruit. By packing close in the centre you close the pockets between the apples more, and the next layer will not go so deep down in, and therefore builds up the centre. The ends being left a little looser, the pockets will be opened a little more and the apples drop in further, and therefore do not build up so high. Practice alone will give the knowledge of just how tight to pack the centre or how loose to pack the ends.

Then unwrapped, of course, this difference in firmness cannot be made and the packer has therefore to take advantage of the small irregularities and differences in the sizes of the apples. The difference in size must not be so great as to attract attention. It is essential to bring the bulges of the first layer of fruit and to pack each layer with the same end in view, placing the slightly larger or higher apple in the centre rows of each layer.

The bulge should form an unbroken arch when the box is finished, so that the pressure of the lid will be equally distributed over the fruit. A bulge high in the centre and the rapping off to the sides will not be held firmly in place by the cover, causing the whole pack to become loose.

GRADING

Without good grading, rapid box-packing is impossible. To do good work and to do it rapidly, the packer must have before him an even run of apples in point of size and quality. In fact, packing, simplified, is simply grading and grading, then placing the fruit in the box so that it fits systematically and snugly. Unless the fruit is sized properly, it cannot be made to fit systematically.

STEMMING

To prevent the stem of the apple being bent over by the top and bottom of the box and puncturing the fruit, stemming is practised to some extent. Part of the stem is simply removed by small pinners especially made for the purpose. It is questionable whether stemming is practical in commercial box packing. In barrel packing, where the small percentage of the apples have to be stemmed, namely, the face layer, it is an economic operation. With boxes, however, two layers, the top end and the bottom end or half the apples in the box, are stemmed. For exhibition fruit

this may be permissible, but there seems to be a fairly general impression in Ontario that all such packed fruit should be stemmed. It would be far more economical to pack those varieties of apples that require stemming, calyx end up or on their side, for stemming must add considerably to the cost of packing. A wood packer will pack half a box in the time required to stem the fruit. This means an increase of practically one-third in the cost of packing, which is far too big an expense to overlook.

Farmers Make Money by Careful Watering

Careful watering will make money for you by saving veterinary bills and feed, by increasing milk yields and by enabling you to fatten your stock quicker.

Cattle should never be driven out to a spring or trough on a bitter cold winter's day because they will not drink enough of the icy water to slake their thirst. It is hard on cattle to force them to take cold water just after feeding. Before digestion can commence the stomach must reach a temperature of 90 degrees. Cold water chills the stomach so much that digestion is set back over an hour.

"Careless watering makes money for me," says a well known Vet. of Wellington County, "and I know it. I try to advise farmers. I think water bowls are a good thing and I'd put them in if I had dairy cows or fat stock or if I was carrying young stockers over the winter."

"You see, to get the most milk from a cow, or to fatten a beast, you have to keep it in good condition. If you have the water bowls in the stable, the cattle can take a few sips when they want it. They get all they need, and it doesn't hurt them because it's at the right temperature. There is no body heat wasted, so less feed is required."

Send for illustrated booklet, "Your Money Back in 30 Days," which tells how one farmer made a water bowl outfit pay back its cost in less than three months. Also shows best methods of installing water bowls and gives some facts about the big BT Bowl. This booklet is free, if you direct and selling how many cows you have. Address Beatty Bros., Limited, 1463 Hill St., Ferguson, Ont.

Next time you are in any town ask Beatty Bros.' agent to show you the big BT Bowl!

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE

If you have a good herd of cattle we will give you one term. A splendid farm of 200 acres, nearly all cultivated, including 1000 head of improved stock. Silo will be filled and fall wheat put in. Also fall ploughing done. Very low price. Good roads. School opposite. Milk selling at two dollars per hundred. Short haul to city level convenient. Located in the Niagara District. Would consider pure bred Holstein cattle in part exchange. Abundance of hay, oats and straw will be left on 'app'y

Box 243, Farm and Dairy, Fergus, Ont.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements Thickened, Swollen, Tissues Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain Stops Spavin Lameness. Always put Does not Blister, remove the hair by use of horse \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Book I free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-septic treatment for manking. For Synovitis, Strain, Conty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle a dealers or delivered. Manufactured by W. E. Young, P. O. 121, Kansas City, Missouri.

Over flour im for flour bag since very firm in prices, we cannot yond a fe

is our ven pride of o blended fl To get thin a big thin

Flour Cream of the Queen City Flour Monarch Flour Cereal Cream of the Norwegian Row Family Corn

Feeds "Bullrush" B "Bullrush" M Extra White M "Towel" Fee Whole Manitoba "Bullrush" C Chopped Oats Manitoba Feed Barley Meal Outmaline . . . Oil Cake Meal Imported America Whole Corn . . . Cracked Corn . . . Feed Corn Meal Geneva Feed (c)

OUR "WAR TIME" FLOUR OFFER

Expires September 25th

Over a month ago we advised people to buy flour immediately. Those who did so saved money, for flour has advanced over 50 cents per 98-lb. bag since then. To-day the flour market appears very firm, with indications of a gradual advance in prices. Indeed, so strong are the markets that we cannot see any possibility of continuing, beyond a few days, our "War Time Offer" of 10 cents

a bag reduction on orders for 5 bags or more of flour. This offer will expire on September 25th, and our only reason for prolonging it to that date is to give all the readers of this paper a chance to purchase flour at a saving. No order calling for a reduction of 10 cents a bag will be accepted after September 25th. Be sure your order reaches us in time. Post it right away.

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

is our very highest grade of hard wheat flour—the pride of our mills. Queen City is our very best blended flour. Monarch, our famous pastry flour. To get these flours at less than market prices is a big thing for you.

Please note that this 10 cents a bag reduction applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals. The prices from which you may deduct 10 cents a bag on 5 bag flour orders or larger are shown below. They are the market prices at time of going to press.

Flours

	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.50
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) ..	3.50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.50

Cereals

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) ..	35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.20
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag).....	2.90

Feeds

	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.60
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.80
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.25
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.30
Chopped Oats	2.30
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.95
Barley Meal	2.00
Oatmeal	2.35
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.90
Imported American Fall Wheat	2.45
Whole Corn	2.10
Cracked Corn	2.15
Feed Corn Meal	2.10
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley) ..	2.25

Premiums

In addition to our War Time offer of 10 cents a bag reduction on 5 bag orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. On orders of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly "Dominion Cook Book"). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Foreigner"; Marion Keith's "Duncan Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Labeth of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest" If you buy six bags of flour you can get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage. Terms are given on Book.

Terms:

Cash with orders. Orders may be accepted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and North Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.



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LIMITED
12 Monarch Road, Toronto, Canada

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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ADVERTISING RATES, 15 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varied from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
Forms detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Make Improvements Now

THE business depression that is hanging over our cities makes this a good time to effect improvements. Labor is more plentiful than it has been for several years. Probably, too, it can be gotten much cheaper. The income of the farmer has not been reduced by war but rather increased. All things combine to make this an ideal construction period.

When the war is over and trade revives there will be much building with increasing demand for both labor and materials. The cost of construction will go up. To do our building now when the labor market is depressed, would not only be good business but a patriotic action as well. Why not provide work for the unemployed of our cities in erecting the new fences, laying the tile drains, or completing some of the more extensive building operations that we have long had in prospect?

A Proved Lie

"THE only insurance of peace is preparedness for war." We all know that maxim. It has been a favorite one on the lips of jingoistic politicians and with editors of a perforce yellow press. In the past it has impressed some of us as being good logic. We now know that it was molded in the hell of international jealousies and that it has resulted in the letting loose of that hell in the most terrible and bloodiest struggle the world has ever seen. The lie has been nailed. The evidence against it is written large in the blood of our soldiers. Ravished women and burning cities attest its falsity.

"In times of peace prepare for war as an insurance for continued peace," we have been advised. We have done it. Perfect organization has made quick mobilization possible. It is so

easy to start an international conflict when military machinery moves like clock work that an incident, which otherwise would have been peaceably settled, has resulted in almost a world war. "In times of peace prepare for more peace," was the good but unheeded advice of the pacifists. When the bright day of peace again comes and we will be more ready to take their advice, and we will not do it as in the past by building greater navies and training greater armies, but by spreading abroad the spirit of the Man of Galilee, who expounded the grand doctrine of brotherhood, in these simple words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Logic of International Trade

IF our export trade were to be brought to a standstill by the Canadian people insisting on Canadian made goods only, the country would of course in time adjust itself to changed conditions, and factories would start again. Industries, and factories would begin again. But would such a readjustment be a profitable one? An illustration will answer the question.

Let us suppose that a community has an output of one hundred million dollars, fifty millions of which is clothing and fifty million agricultural implements. The people of this community find that another community can produce sixty million dollars worth of clothing as cheaply as they can produce fifty million dollars worth. In the case of implements the situation is reversed; the first community can produce sixty million dollars worth of implements as easily as the foreigner can produce fifty million dollars worth. Were competition allowed absolutely free play trade would so adjust itself that in a short time the first community would be manufacturing agricultural implements only and importing all of their clothing, and the second community would be manufacturing clothing only. Suppose that the first community requires one-half of its implement output for its own use. The result of a year's trading would leave its people with fifty million dollars worth of implements and sixty million dollars worth of clothing in exchange for their export of fifty million dollars worth of implements, or a total of one hundred and ten million dollars worth of goods. The foreigner would also gain ten million dollars by the transaction. There would be twenty million dollars more wealth in the world than had each insisted on producing both implements and clothes. There would be just as many men working in both countries. The pay envelope would be heavier because the same amount of money would buy more goods.

This is the reason for international trade. Nations trade together because it is profitable to do so. Obviously anything that stands in the way of this trade reduces profits; hence, the protective tariff, hampering international trade as it does, stands directly in the way of the best industrial development. It leads to the establishment of exotic industries and retards the development of industries to which the country is admirably adapted. The organized farmers of Canada in standing for free trade as they do, have shown a truer appreciation of sound economics than many who hold college degrees and preach protection.

Trade within the Empire

MANY who will grant the sound logic of the free trade argument urge that it is the duty of all Canadians to demand goods of Canadian or British manufacture at the present time, and thus keep the wheels of industry moving. Such a course, it is urged, will provide work for our unemployed and help to solve one of the most difficult problems confronting the country. It

will also help Old England to market some of its goods that, in times of peace, went to Germany.

To follow such a course absolutely would involve a considerable sacrifice on the part of our people. We trade with foreign countries because it is profitable to do so. To stop such trade entirely would inevitably result in an increased cost of living. Is it, then, too much to ask that the Canadian manufacturers agree to run their plants on a no-profit basis until the close of the war? They have not hesitated to ask us to make sacrifices on their account. Should they hesitate to make equal sacrifices on our behalf?

Even were the Canadian people and Canadian manufacturers to agree to work together for the solution of the unemployment problem it is unthinkable that imports of manufactured goods would entirely cease. Canada is a large exporter of agricultural produce and we are being urged to redouble our efforts to produce more for export. It is a rule of international trade that goods must be paid for in goods. Imports represent our pay for exports. It is just a question of where those imports will come from. Heretofore they have come in greatest quantities from the United States. It is now desirable that they come from Great Britain, and thus keep the factories going there. This trade could be augmented greatly by an increase of the British Preference. The throwing down of tariff walls to Great Britain would result in an immediate increase of trade between Canada and the Motherland, with marked advantage to both. With such cooperation—the people demanding Canadian and British goods, the manufacturers supplying these goods at cost price, and the government removing the barriers to trade within the Empire—we would go a long way towards solving the problem of unemployment for our working men. But the people cannot be expected to make all the sacrifices.

Farming with Brains

THE paragraph in an article in a recent issue of our United States contemporary, Successful Farming, attracted our attention. The writer, in speaking of a locality in which are many educated farmers, not a few being university graduates, says:

"It is particularly noteworthy that all of these educated countrymen are making a success of farming. They are up-to-date; they pursue improved methods of agriculture; they feed their soil and increase its yield; they apply factory methods and business system to their farming operations; they keep in touch with the markets and their requirements. In a word they are farming with brains instead of brainless operating farms."

The application of brains to farming is bound to bring results. Some time ago Farm and Dairy published on this page the result of investigation conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in three states of the American Union. Almost without exception, it was found that college educated farmers were the best farmers, their labor incomes being larger than those of their neighbors who had equal opportunities but less education. The ridicule with which the suggestion of book farming was once received is now a thing of the past. The value of education in its relation to farming is being placed in its proper place. We now recognize that while education will not make a good farmer of a man not naturally adapted to the business, that it will make a better farmer of the man whose inclinations lie in the direction of agriculture. The educated man on the farm has "made good."

Silo filling is the rush order of the day. It is a rushing, more farmers this year than ever before. You can't stop a good thing.

Pruning—A R

John Buchanan

I note an article in Farming in which the writer is Scott. He says: "You argue with you either increase him. The Scotsmen. My own notes men of the Lauder to Alex. Scudder; and his severance and places at one time in my family. However (anyway) were I long for a fight let me proceed Smith's statement. He says that men are overpruned. Now, first and foremost brands of an export 10 years in the speaking trumpet for the position. It isn't truth—it is a business quality. It needs to demolish him by knowledge. "Why these dear ask?" Well, an takes off yearly d always (doubt) take off more more than he pl started to prune? Then he goes not improve on can't. You can stopping and allowing the not unchecked—by injured except by vation which come when you c lubricating oil. The engine efficiently.

"But if you don't thicket." Suppose apples and as W. the little we see competition and thing, though stu folk use their eye knows trees which grow compact w outlines. "This like sheep in the wilder bor asking him (he aren't in the past he. "I never looker Last of all, you I. S. Nargeson nee -haziness and ge were set:

- 1902 1 1/2 ac.
 - 1901 8 ac.
 - 1904 8 ac.
 - 1905 7 ac.
 - 1906 8 ac.
 - Crop 1908
 - Crop 1909
 - Crop 1910 (first)
 - Crop 1911
 - Crop 1912
 - Crop 1913 (first)
- I have three acres pruned with 160 St. and 215 Wagner. pruned until the s cept to take out a start on the trunk branches about 18
- "In a recent issue of Farming and Dairy, the writer is John Buchanan, the editor.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Pruning—A Reply to W. Smith*

John Buchanan, Kings Co., N.S.

I note an article on pruning apple trees in Farm and Dairy. Before going any farther, I'll see whether the writer is Scottish or English. It is no use to argue with an Englishman. You either increase his salary or sack him. The Scots—but everyone knows them. My own fancy is that all the very old and wise men Harry Lauder to Alexander the Great were Scottish; and judging from his perseverance and presence in so many places at one time, the devil belongs to the very old established Scottish family. However, as all Scots (in any way) were Irish originally, and long for a fight with a moral in it, let me proceed to flatten out W. Smith's statements on pruning.

He says, "Many young orchards are overpruned, say some experts." Now, first and foremost, what are the brains of an expert? I expect about 10 years in the wilderness with no compact trumpet would qualify a man for the position. It isn't brains and it isn't truth—it's noise plus advertising capacity. Then Mr. Smith proceeds to demolish the "expert" opinion by knocking over a sub-factor. "Why these dead branches, may I ask?" Well, isn't the branches he takes off yearly dead, and doesn't he always (doubly and trebly, always) take off more branches and head in more than he planned to when he started to prune?

Then he goes on to ask, "Why not improve on nature?" Well, he can't. You can control nature by stopping or lessening one function and allowing the rest to keep on, or not unchecked—but not intentionally injured except by that kind of starvation which comes to a gasoline engine when you diminish either the lubricating oil or the gasoline, or the air. The engine runs, but not so efficiently.

"But if you don't prune you get a thicker." Suppose you do. You get apples, and as W. Smith says, lots of the little we twigs succumb to the competition and the tree is a shapely thing, though stubbly. Why can't you look up their eyes? Every farmer knows trees which grow in the fields grow compact with nicely rounded outlines. 'Tis like a man seeking 90 sheep in the wilderness and his neighbor asking him if he is sure they aren't in the pasture. "Sure," says he, "I never looked."

Last of all, you get apples quickly. I. S. Nargesson next me never pruned—laziness and genius. His trees were set:

1902	1 1/2 ac.	about 100 trees
1903	9 "	about 900 trees
1904	8 "	about 800 trees
1906	7 "	about 700 trees
1906	6 "	about 600 trees
Crop 1908	11 barrels	
Crop 1909	15 barrels	
Crop 1910 (frost)	135 barrels	
Crop 1911	600 barrels	
Crop 1912	1750 barrels	
Crop 1913 (frost)	750 barrels	

I have three acres of trees set in 1907, 1908, 1909, 33 Bleasim, and 25 Wagner. They were never pruned until the spring of 1913, except to take out a few suckers which start on the trunk below the main branches about 18 inches from the

*In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy with emphasis on the value of quite heavy pruning in the young orchard, Mr. Buchanan, evidently, has a different idea.

ground. The crops since 1910 have run as follows: 1910, frost and no apples to speak of; 1911, six and one-half barrels of Wagner and one and one-half barrel of Stark; 1912, 46 barrels of Wagner, 41 7/8 barrels of Stark and a few Bleasim, which is a worthless variety; 1913, frost, 16 1/4 barrels Wagner, five and one-quarter barrels Stark; 1914, frost, about 50 barrels mostly Wagner, all young Nova Scotian Stark are hit this year.

The people who advocate pruning in young trees have two or three ideas which are like the air in a half-inflated air cushion. You cover one end of the cushion—no one at home. You jump for the other end. He retires to the middle. What you have to do is to puncture him. The biggest bubble in the pruning of young trees is the ultimate loss of branches which might have gone into the frame of the tree. Let Mr. Smith, especially if he is English, read the painstaking results at Woburn, Eng., on the comparative effects of light and heavy pruning compared with no pruning at all, both on fruit yield and on quality of fruit and on size of tree.

You see W. Smith, being a Canadian or an Englishman, rarely experiments. Your politics don't make for enthusiasm, except enthusiastic brick bats, and an Englishman has so long been the grandest thing on earth that he is quite content in these days of aeroplanes to stay there.

P.S.—Now for any sake don't believe every word I write. When you start to remove a mountain, you have to use dynamite at first; and secondly, don't tell my son, he is half English and one and one-half years old, and already just about the amount of three average "not" Scots natives.



The Middleman's Profits

"Let's get after the middlemen." This is a favorite cry with those who are anxious about the high cost of living. At the conclusion reached by R. W. Joyce, a cold storage investigator, in the employ of the New York State Government, are correct, this cry is a shallow one as according to Mr. Joyce the spread between the 16 cents that the farmer receives and the 33 cents that the consumer pays is all made up of legitimate and normal expenses and profits. Here is the way in which Mr. Joyce figures the increase:

Hucksters or freight cost, 1/2 cent; cases and fillers, 1/2 cent; repacking, loss in breakage and overhead charges, 1/2 cent; freight and cartage, 2 cents; carrying charges, cold storage (including interest and insurance, six to eight months), 2 cents; jobbers, labor, loss in repacking and overhead charges, 2 1/2 cents, making the eggs cost, without profit to the Western packer and to the Eastern receiver or jobber, 24 1/2 cents a dozen. To this amount Mr. Joyce added 1 cent for profit to the packer, 1 cent for the receiver and 3 cents for the jobber. These figures make the price, with normal profits to the wholesaler, 29 1/2 cents a dozen. After giving these figures Mr. Joyce said:

"The retailer must average 15 per cent profit to exist. In the flush season of March, April, May and June he scarcely averages five per cent. In the winter months he must get from 25 to 30 per cent to strike his average. He makes that on his high priced sales. On the low priced, even in winter, he makes a very meagre profit. The well-to-do pay him well—if they do pay him at all. The poor or the sensible buyers can get good values at moderate prices if they are not too proud to be satisfied with something that is not called "the best." Really new laid eggs are always short and bring high prices for almost all eggs are new laid, as in the flush of April and May.

"We have now the country cost, 10 cents to the farmer, and the city retail price, 33 cents, with normal profits to the handlers. If the retail price is less than the normal profits have to be cut to that extent. If the demand and supply do not sustain these values prices go down and dealers' profits disappear or become losses and the consumer benefits. If the demand outruns the supply the dealers' profits increase and the consumer pays the increase. The farmer's net result remains fixed from the start, as does the profit of the case manufacturer, the huckster, the railroads and all the labor engaged in the transaction."

Loose Pen Fattening

C. E. Brown

The loosened method of fattening market chickens might be properly described as the practice of feeding the birds in small yards or pens, in lots of from 25 to 50. We prefer this method for broilers or cockers of the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, as they are very active and are likely to be restless in the crate. Our plan is to have a small coop or shelter for roosting, with a small yard attached; the whole structure being portable.

Each morning at feeding time the coop is moved a distance equal to its length, to give a clean floor for the chicks. Where the coop is placed in an orchard or grove, it serves a double purpose, for, besides accommodating the chickens, it enriches the soil. A coop large enough for thirty broilers should be three feet wide, six feet long, two feet high at the back, and three feet high at the front; with three roots running across the yard should be made of three hurdles; two 12 feet long and 18 inches high, one six feet wide, and a large hurdle to cover the top to keep the chicks from flying over.

Cholera in Poultry

Bert Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.
Cholera in poultry is due to many causes and when a flock once becomes affected it is difficult to check the disease. Owing to this fact when a fowl is observed to be suffering from cholera it should be immediately killed and the carcass destroyed.

When cholera attacks several of the flock it is well to remove all birds affected to a comfortable room, well lighted and warm. The floor should be covered to a depth of three or four inches with straw or dry feed waste. Give the birds very little to drink and feed three times a day with the following in the form of a pill a little larger than a pea: Two ounces capsicum, two ounces pulverized alfalfa, four ounces carbonate of iron, one ounce pulverized rhubarb, six ounces Spanish brown and two ounces sulphur.

To prevent this disease from spreading in the flock, after having removed the affected birds, disinfect the house and run, and drench the droppings with sulphuric acid water to destroy germs. Cook corn or wheat in coal oil and feed three times a week to the birds as a preventative.

"Waste not want not"

This motto is of vital importance to every cream producer.

If you are selling cream or making butter and have no separator, or are using an inferior machine, or you are waiting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

It is easy to find out how much you are losing in either case; just ask the local De Laval agent to set up a machine for you in your place and see for yourself how much more cream you will get with a De Laval.

With present prices for cream it is too valuable to waste.

Save ALL your cream with a

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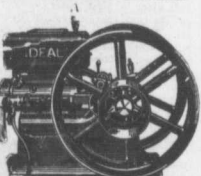
Ploughs—Wilkinson

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboard, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean any soil. Steel beams, steel linkages and high carbon steel coulters. Clevises can be used either still or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock, limb and heavy and thoroughly made. The long body makes it a very steady running plough. Shows all advantages—open for deep and shallow work. Shows tests a beautiful frame, with minimum draft and narrow front.

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The Ransoming of Mother

By MELVA IONA GREGORY
(Successful Farming)

"SOMETHING has just got to be done—you can see that for yourself. Mother has aged ten years in the last twelve months."

Eleanor's eyes filled with tears. "I know. She's simply worrying herself to death, and that's telling on dad. He feels that he is to blame for it all. There's no question but that he did get pretty badly trimmed in the trade. What do that would mend matters though, I cannot see. Of course, I believe, in time, the old farm can be made to produce surprisingly, and—"

"But, Phil," Eleanor broke in, "what about mother in the meantime?"

Phil sighed. "That's the trouble. I don't know."

The Hallows had moved to the farm the spring before. For several years Mr. Hallow had dreamed of buying a farm and turning farmer. He pictured the ease and quiet of a country home surrounded by green fields in which cattle grazed and fat hogs lay in lazy luxury. So one day when a stranger offered to trade an improved farm of 120 acres for his property and business, it seemed his chance had come at last. Mrs. Hallow had not been enthusiastic, but he had enough enthusiasm for both.

He went to see the farm, and although it was mostly hills the scenery was picturesque and appealed to him so strongly that he closed the deal at once. Never having farmed, it did not occur to him that to bring a living from the poor, worn-out soil would be a difficult undertaking. When Mrs. Hallow reached the farm she saw the things her husband had not seen, and she despaired of ever making the farm pay. She broke down and cried.

To Phil and Eleanor it seemed like a glimpse of another world compared with the dirt and grime of the city, but after a time their mother's dissatisfaction cast a shadow over them all. To see her face taking on lines when it should have been young looking, was a trial, indeed. At first their father had tried to be gay and prove to her that the trade was for the best; but even he had come to see that unless the farm was run differently it would be hard to make both ends meet. Gradually his cheerfulness vanished. This was why the young people felt that there must be a change.

Next evening after supper Phil called to Eleanor, "Come, let's watch the sunset."

She caught up a scarf and hurried after him. The March air was sharp with frost. It never ceased to fascinate

them to see the large red disc drop suddenly behind the wall of trees. This evening the flame of the afterglow as it lit up the wintry sky was glorious. They waited until it died out, then turned to descend the hill.

"I have a plan, Phil, if it will only work—and I believe it will. I've racked my brain and it just came to me how we can make the old farm pay well until we get a chance to sell out and go back. You know that's what mother wants to do. Good old dad is too honest to unload it on anyone else like it was unloaded on him."

"What's your plan?" Phil asked listlessly. They had discussed so many and rejected all as so useless that he felt no particular interest in

we can. We have different regulations here, but we're in first zone of Indianapolis. The rate will not be prohibitive."

They planned to raise all kinds of garden stuff, and flowers suitable for cutting. Fruits were plentiful on the old farm, and with a little extra care would be quite a factor in their proposed business. Owing to their mother's belief that nothing could make the farm pay, they decided to only tell her that they intended to market the surplus vegetables and fruits.

Through the next two months they worked industriously, using plenty of fertilizer and spraying according to approved methods. They did not go at it blindly, but studied and profited by what others know. By June they felt they were ready to try it out. Phil wrote a catchy little advertisement offering to furnish country dinners complete, including the floral decorations, by parcel post. This they sent to each of the daily papers in Indianapolis. They purchased containers such as the law required, and got ready to fill orders when they came.

"I'm glad we took dad in on this. He's as excited as we are—though that's saying a great deal," Eleanor laughed nervously.

"If we shouldn't get any orders we're out considerable for those containers and the advertisements. Mother would be worried to death if she knew. But we're bound to get them. City people are anxious to do away with the middleman." Phil was so pessimist. "It's only just time to get orders. We may get one to-day when

Hallow called from the kitchen. "I believe they will succeed."

"We're to send in a dinner for four people, to-morrow, to a Mrs. Gray of North Meridian Street. She left it to us to send what we thought best. Said she was curious to see it tried and if it was a success we could count on her taking two dinners a week, at least. She wants a pound of butter. Now we could send fifty forty-cent. What shall we send?"

Mrs. Hallow grew interested in spite of her age and was soon helping plan the dinner. "There are these young chickens that were hatched early; why wouldn't one of them make a nice broiler? They would weigh about a pound and a half when dressed." "Who said mother couldn't beat us all planning?" Phil queried. "That would be dandy. There's two pounds and a half. Next."

"Some shelled pease with a few of those early potatoes would be fine. Smearcase and a bottle of strawberry jam to go over it and season the peas. Eleanor enumerated rapidly.

"Some of those cherries would look good." Mr. Hallow suggested. "A few of those strawberry preserves we carried so many of, might add a dainty touch."

Eleanor smiled in delight at her mother's display of interest. "Indeed they would—and flowers, there's the old thousand-leaf roses, wouldn't they be splendid as decorations for the table? I can almost see our dinner. Now is that all? A pound of butter, a quart of shelled peas, a few young potatoes, one broiler, a pint of smearing, a bottle of strawberry jam, a pint of cream, a quart of cherries and a lot of roses."

"We could send a load of my flowers if you think it would please," Mrs. Hallow suggested half doubtfully.

Eleanor clapped her hands. "And some of the angel-food cake I baked! Won't it be a splendid dinner? Mrs. Gray cannot help but be much pleased."

"And it's only the beginning!" Phil exclaimed. "Still there's more to follow. We'll all help and it won't be hard on anyone."

Containers were brought out and inspected. "We didn't tell you, mother, and we were sure," Phil explained apologetically.

"I thought I would worry—and I disgust I would. Though someone does seem like you might succeed."

The family felt cheered for that was quite an admission from mother. The careful planning they had made at city markets enabled them to price each article intelligently. Next morning amid much excitement the dinner was neatly and tastefully prepared and mailed. After it was finished, Mr. Hallow sat herself on the back porch to rest, for it had been rather an exciting morning. Eleanor dropped in the hammock beside her. "Wasn't it fine, mother?" she asked with shining eyes.

Her mother looked at her proudly. "My little girl has a business head am tempted to believe," she said.

Soon other orders came, for the novelty of their business appealed to a great many people. In a short while Mrs. Hallow's first check arrived and she let a letter of appreciation from Mrs. Gray. She gave her order for the dinners each week.

"A pleased customer means so much," Eleanor called. "She's right, tell them and they will give us a



Stately Elms Overhang the Homes of Many Farmers in the Chateaugay Districts of Quebec

The most attractive feature of the fine farm of W. Templeton, Chateaugay Co., Que., are the splendid elm trees that surround the buildings. This is one of the pleasing characteristics of the country. Many of the farm homes are located in groves such as this. Hence a rather fast country is rendered attractive.

the mail comes. "There goes our ring on the telephone. Mother's answering. Listen! It's long distance! It may be an order!" Eleanor dashed up the steps, with Phil a close second, and landed by her astonished mother's side.

"Here, you take the receiver—I dislike answering toll calls," Mrs. Hallow said in a tone of relief. "Hello!—Yes, this is Breezy Heights.—Yes. For four you say?—Leave it to us?—Very well. You shall not be disappointed.—To-morrow morning in time for your delivery.—That will be quite satisfactory.—We hope to have you for a regular customer and will certainly try to please you.—Yes.—Good-bye."

Mrs. Hallow was completely mystified. "What in the world were you talking about, Eleanor? Who was it any way?" she asked as Eleanor turned excited from the telephone.

"An order," she cried, then snatching Mrs. Hallow up she whirled her gaily round the room. "We're going to ransom you, little mother."

Explanations came thick and fast. Mrs. Hallow said her head. "I don't like to discourage you, children; but it is not practical—you cannot do it. If my ransom has to come that way, it will never come."

"Oh, mother, let them try," Mr.

"It's parcel post dinners," Eleanor exclaimed excitedly. "I'm sure it would be a success."

"Parcel post dinners?" Phil looked blank. "I don't understand."

"It's this way. We raise everything 'most to eat and there's always a surplus as it is, but we will raise lots and lots more this year. Then there's the cows and chickens and flowers—and all. I just know we can make a go of it."

"We might—if I had the least idea in the world what you were talking about. What connection cows and flowers have I cannot see. Of course with chickens it's easier. They are often closely related when scorching up the beds."

"You never do see! It's like this. We have all these extra things that should bring in something. There's no market in the village, and to ship small amounts would not pay. My idea is to furnish meals complete in every detail—even to the flowers for the table. In the city there are plenty of people who would buy, I'm sure."

Phil was interested. It sounded feasible. "By parcel post, you mean?"

"You're on!" Eleanor dropped into slang. "I read of a woman in England, who had her dinners sent in from her country place. If she could,

trial. I see vision trade and of a little happy back in a city. Mrs. Hallow's plans in their own had all the orders more. They made send out anything class, and kept the half of fare. Owing to the table gave then again wild dashed took a bread the tired city asked. The business was accustomed to their gave way and she as any of them in. Even with the exte stronger and the ing out. Phil shivered.

"It's because she of getting away from going to be all ransomed," Eleanor said. "It's sure of it. I earn penn. There a it to be filled to-ment about her work."

The summer passed uneventfully. Eleanor, Paul and health, came farms filled with it asset. "See what for decorations this lot it lovely?"

"It is, indeed," Eleanor said. "I'll do an spray with its only."

Eleanor glanced "What's the matter. Nothing—that gunnison has come soed."

"What do you mean?" Eleanor asked. "You know that O here in my business for business looks p her has made no me the farm."

The bitter sweet unshed.

"And you accepted of breathlessly."

"Provided the rest. I have told Phil tell mother."

Eleanor gathered news and she saw the fields had never seen and as she balanced the fence and looked village lay in the clear. There was a catch in the law. Phil was waiting for her.

"Father told it will how happy it will you've seen happiness next morning."

"I feel like a end," Eleanor said. "I can't wait to be really started, and I love every foot of this Ottawa. The intelligence up at the mention."

"He would be miser town with no stock his business, you know. Oh, God, Eleanor, meet you go with a tear dropped on to Phil. I'm going this time."

Faring herself to be to her mother.

"Herrah!" she also ransomed at last, most understand that As Eleanor explain-look changed to one o

"And so," Eleanor is just waiting for the to accept his offer."

trial. I see visions of ever increasing trade and of a little mother well and happy back in a city home."

The Hallows family was busy and happy in their novel business. They had all the orders they could fill and more. They made it a point never to send out anything that was not first class, and kept constantly changing the color of fabric. Old fashioned flowers for the table gave a pleasing touch, then again wild daisies and their kindred took a breath of sweet fields to the tired city dwellers.

The businessness they had grown accustomed to in their mother gradually gave way and she became as interested as any of them in filling the orders. Even with the extra work she seemed stronger and the lines were smoothing out. Phil and Eleanor talked it over.

"It's because she sees some chance of getting away from the farm. She is going to be all right when she's ransomed," Phil declared hopefully.

"I'm sure of it. I must go so that even one. There are four orders for it to be filled to-morrow," Eleanor went about her work humming a tune.

The summer passed swiftly and autumn with her flaming colors arrived. Eleanor, radiant with youth and health, came from the woods, her arms filled with his glorious bitterness. "See what I'm going to send for decorations this morning, daddy! Isn't it lovely?"

"It is, indeed," Mr. Hallows lifted a spray with his bright berries absently.

Eleanor glanced at him sharply. "What's the matter, dad?"

"Nothing—that is—mother's ransom has come sooner than we expected."

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

"You know that German, who came up here in August? Well, he says our business looks good to him, and he has made me an excellent offer for the farm."

The bitter sweet fell to the ground unheeded.

"And you accepted?" Eleanor asked breathlessly.

"Provided the rest of you are willing. I have told Phil, but you are to tell mother."

Eleanor gathered up the bitter sweet and started to the house. The fields had never seemed so attractive, and as she balanced for a moment on the fence and looked down where the village lay in the clear morning light there was a catch in her throat.

On the lawn Phil and the colts stood waiting for her.

"Father told you?" Phil asked. "How happy it will make mother."

"I've seen happier people than yourself," Eleanor hated herself the next moment.

"I feel like a cad," Phil said miserably. "I can't want to quit just as we are really started, and the old farm—I love every foot of it. Then here's Otis!" The intelligent animal looked up at the mention of his name.

"He would be miserable shut up in town with no stock to care—that's his business, you know."

"Otis!" Eleanor cursed him, "must you get with everything else?"

A tear dropped on the colts' silky coat. "We must think of mother. Phil, I'm going this minute to tell her."

Forcing herself to be gay she hurried to her mother.

"Hurrah!" she shouted. "You're ransomed at last, mother mine."

Mrs. Hallows looked helpless. "I don't understand."

As Eleanor explained, the helpless look changed to one of dismay.

"And so," Eleanor finished, "daddy is just waiting for the word from you to accept his offer."

Mrs. Hallows' expression changed again to one of relief.

"And that he will not get," she declared.

It was Eleanor's and Phil's turn to look hopeless. "Don't you think the other a good one," they wanted to know.

"Yes, if anyone cared to sell."

"They were beginning to see light."

"I don't. Do you? I—I don't want to be ransomed. I've grown to love it all," she explained excitedly.

Phil and Eleanor could scarcely believe they heard aright. Mother loved it too. From the window they could see their father lay a carousing cot on the colts and call Mrs. Hallows saw and understood that he was hiding them good-bye already. She slipped out at the door and sped down the shady path like a girl.

The Upward Look

Christ's Humanity
"Looking up to heaven, he sighed."
—Mark 7: 34

This is one of the most precious verses in the Bible, because it emphasizes to us to understand more clearly the human side of our Saviour's character.

This was at one of the most triumphant moments of His life, when the multitude "were beyond measure astonished." They why did He sigh? Was it because He was physically exhausted? Did He lose in strength, as His wonderful reviving power was used in the cure in His deaf-mute patient?

This thought strikes a deep, responsive chord of sympathy between our lives and His. It seems to make all His miracles more precious, more wonderful, more inspiring.

It rouses up to put our very best into whatever work we have to do, though this effort may result in weariness, fatigue, or suffering. We cannot help others to the best of our ability, unless we put ourselves into whatever work for the Master we may undertake. The more we give out to others, the more it takes out of us.

We may know that unless we have that sense of having given out a part of ourselves that comes after all real self-sacrifice, we have not done all we could.

Christ's sigh is not only an incentive but also a comforting thought, when we return tired and discouraged, as by it we know that He, too, suffered in His ministry for others.

Whether the suffering was mental or physical, that human sigh is a blessed link between Him and us.—I. H. N.

A Christmas Gift Suggestion

It seems exceedingly early to talk of preparing Christmas gifts, but we have recently come across a unique idea on which we may spend a few moments at intervals from now until Christmas. This idea applies to the kodak owner, and it should therefore interest many of our readers, for the kodak is ever gaining in popularity on the farm and is a source of untold pleasure to the farm family.

Why not extend this pleasure to some far-away friends who have left the old home, by preparing books of kodak views and presenting them as Christmas gifts? We cannot think of any gift that would be more appreciated. It is a gift that we can have fully completed and out of the way before the Christmas rush begins, and it is also one from which we should derive a great deal of pleasure while preparing. Why not prepare such a gift for the friend who has left the old home place? We believe it would prove to be one of their most treasured possessions.

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will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We will send you such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET THIS FREE. We want one user in each household to whom we can refer customers. To that person we will send a beautiful, unsolicited offer to supply, quick for our 100th Anniversary. Write at once and learn how to get one free.

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HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

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.

Be Observant

E. A. Reddick, Stormont Co., Ont. Nearly all cheese makers feel when we reach this time of year, that the heaviest part of the season is over, and the danger line past, which often gets us into trouble.

Why? For the simple reason that the nights are getting longer and the weather cooler, which should give a sounder milk to manufacture.

But we get a time every year, and it is not far away now, when if we get much rain, we get an abundant supply of aftergrass, which gives us altogether different milk from what we have had to deal with, and if we are not very observant each day, will give us a weak, salty, open cheese. I do not think there is any maker that has not had these conditions to contend with in the early fall, and many old makers have paid well for their experience.

These conditions often come very suddenly, and we must be watching for it each day, as our curds will not firm so easily, which will require requiring a little sweeter and cooking longer and a little higher, and firming up when taking off the whey.

These curds should not come from the mill in a flaky condition, which indicates improper cooking, excessive moisture and acidity, but should be firm enough to stay in the shape in which they come from the mill for some little time, with a bright color, and a smooth, velvety feel, and very little free whey running from them.

Eastern Ontario Dairy Matters

A meeting of the members of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association was held in Toronto, September 8. Those present were: President Jas. Sanderson, Oxford Station; Henry Glendinning, G. G. Gibson, Peterboro; Jos. McGrath, Mount Chesney; Geo. Leggatt, Newboro; N. E. Frazer, Vankeel Hill; W. H. Homestead, Peterboro. Secretary T. A. Tompkins, Almonte; Treasurer, Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View. Chief Dairy Instructor, G. G. Publow, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. Jones, representing an insurance committee to Hamilton, suggested to the association the advisability of forming a mutual insurance company with the object of decreasing the cost of insurance to the owners of cheese factories. The general idea was approved. It was decided to give the matter further consideration at the annual convention to be held in January. In the meantime information as to the cost of the insurance and the number of factories that might be expected to take out insurance will be gathered.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, Toronto, stated that the government in view of the fact that the situation was curtailing expenditures in every way possible. The curds to fall fairs were being reduced, the sending out of expert judges was being discontinued for the year, farmers' institute meetings were to be dispensed with, and other economies made. He pointed out that the E. O. D. A. had a surplus on hand at the time of their last convention, and wanted to know if the association would use to curtail its expenditures during the coming year without injury to the work of the association? It was decided to hold the annual convention and district dairy meetings as usual,

but to reduce expenditures in connection therewith in every way possible, and to discontinue the dairy show in connection with the annual convention.

Ald. A. H. Stratton, of Peterboro, invited the association to hold its annual convention in Peterboro. Renfrew also applied for the convention, and the merchants of Montreal extended an invitation to hold the gathering there. Peterboro was selected as the convention city on January 6, 7 and 8.

Butter with Woody Flavor

I have had a lot of butter in wrapped prints and packed in wooden boxes in a cool cellar during the summer. This butter now has a flavor of the wood, some of it quite strong. Is there any process by which the woody flavor may be removed, or how can it be made most saleable?—E. Hastings Co.

Woody butter cannot be improved very much except by a process of re-fermentation and re-clarifying, but this is contrary to the Dairy Industry Act of 1914. See Section 5, Clause (c), which states that no person shall "melt, clarify, refine, re-clarify or otherwise treat butter to produce what is generally known as 'process' or 'renovated' butter, nor add any milk or cream to butter." This law therefore prohibits any process which we might employ to improve the butter under discussion.—L. A. Zufeit, Supt., Kingston Dairy School.

The Golden Rule Pay Method

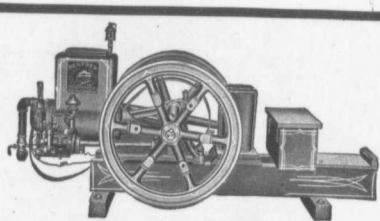
L. T. Potter, Jacksonville, Illinois.

John Jones brings cream to a creamery about once a week. Judging from the odor and the looks of it he probably keeps it in the cow barn or else in the summer kitchen behind the stove. He has a tie to the lid on with heavy baling wire to keep the lid from popping off and the five-gallon can weighs 15 pounds. He probably carries it as good as his neighbor's and the butter fat is worth just as much per pound, for didn't he ship a rotten can to Chicago the other day to get the price for first quality cream? He says, "I can get as much for old, sour, foamy stuff as I can for first quality cream. Now, why should I go to a lot of trouble caring for it?"

Here is Bill Smith who handles his cream like he was going to eat the butter made from it himself. He gets the milk as clean as possible from the cow, separates it at once, and immediately cools the cream. Then he sees to it that the separator, cans, and milk pans are all washed and sterilized before they are used again. He delivers a first-class article to the creamery for 10 cents. He is paid the same price as is paid John Jones for the fourth grade article. When he sets his cheque and compares notes with neighbor Jones he isn't encouraged any to continue turning out a good product. Time is money and labor is very expensive, and he naturally thinks, "Why should I worry about what kind of cream I sell, for the rotten stuff brings just as much as the best we can produce and it isn't near the trouble."

Should we not, as creamerymen, pay more attention to the quality of the cream we receive; and either give the producer of good cream more money for it, or else cut the price we pay for the inferior grades.—Extract from address.

A meeting of the directors of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association was held in Toronto, September 8. It was decided to hold the annual convention and exhibition at St. Thomas on January 13 and 14. A dairy herd contest will be held as usual. The judges of the cheese and butter exhibits will be the same as last year. Secretary Hems reported that there had been three prosecutions this year for the adulteration of milk by patrons.



How's This For Economy?

Mr. S. J. McDonald of Avonmore, Ont., is glad he bought a Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine. Read what he says:—

"Regarding the 6 H.P. Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine sold to me some six months ago, I have used it for cutting wood and have cut about 2,000 cords and start even on the coldest days. It never gave me any trouble whatever, and only consumed an average of 4 gallons of gasoline per 10 hour day. I am pleased to recommend it to anyone intending to buy a gasoline engine."

Mr. McDonald's letter is only one of scores received this year from buyers of the

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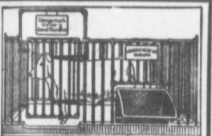


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Correspondence invited
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MONTAGUE, Sept. 5.—Harvest is now on and a good crop is being out. Weather is bad, which will mean less in grain. Turnips and other roots look well. There is plenty of stock. Hogs, calves and cows are milking well. Prices have gone up since the war started. Apples will be a small crop.—G. A.

NOVA SCOTIA
HANTS CO., N.S.

ELLERSHOUSE, Sept. 2.—A Windsor dealer tells me that mill feeds are climbing and corn is going up fast. Most of all kinds will hold high. Lamb is 5c a lb. in carcass; small demand for mutton at 10c; pork, 12c carcass, which is high; beef is dropping a bit. Farmers are beginning to bring in the stock off the pastures. Butter is climbing, 25c to 35c in the market. Eggs are 15c in Halifax. P. E. I. creameries are holding out at 25c.—B. H. C. B.

ONTARIO
HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, Sept. 11.—The recent showery weather has delayed the oat harvest and stacking however wheat, both are good crops. Pastures are good and cows milking well. Corn and potatoes are above the average. Root crops are good. Apples are a heavy crop. Most of the 1500 head of calves. A number of horses have been sold for from \$100 to \$200. \$60 yearlings; 10c a pair, 4c a pair. Four Lamb: 6c; pigs, 4 weeks, 4c a pair. Four enormous jump; also corn. Butter, 25c; eggs, 20c; live chickens 14c; dressed, 10c; mutton, 20c a pair.—J. S. T.

OXFORD CO., ONT.
WOODSTOCK, Sept. 12.—We have had a great crop of wheat. Harvest is well advanced. It is a thing of the past in this section, but further north there is a great deal of oats out yet. Cows are doing very well. Pastures are good and cows doing well. Milk is up to \$1.00 a cwt. in Woodstock for this month. Most of all kinds are very high, hogs selling at 10c a lb.; beef, 5c; sheep, 4c. Everyone is busy preparing for fall wheat. A great use of fertilizer with the manure. This is generally a very busy season of the year. The apples, peaches and plowing and it is very hard to get good hired help.—A. M. McE.

HIRON CO., ONT.
BLITH, Sept. 7.—The harvest is practically all in and in one of the best for quite a number of years, barley and oats are proving especially good. The hood crops—corn, mangold turnips, sugar beets, etc.—never looked better. The fruit crop is also good; no fungus or the quality is exceptionally fine. The market is very quiet so far, owing to the war, as many buyers are afraid of the transportation problem to Great Britain. The war ought not to interfere very much with prices if transport to Britain is not shut off, as everybody wants some apple, and at present the apple is one of the cheapest foods on the market.—B. S. B.

GREY CO., ONT.
THORNHURST, Sept. 12.—Hogs have had several heavy rains which have improved the pasture land as well as the late crops. Grain crops are excellent, far better than expected on account of the drought in the "cornet" of the summer. Corn appears to be a fine crop all through this section. The root crop is fairly good, all well on potatoes. Prices are soaring high for almost everything. There is a good crop of 87 a cwt. Butter is 25c on Collingwood market and 25c in Thornhurst. Hogs in Collingwood and 25c in Thornhurst; hogs have also raised a few cents; beef still goes high.—Mrs.

SASKATCHEWAN
SASKATOON CO., SASK.

BLUCHER, Aug. 25.—Threshing is the order of the day and when the yield is much lower than usual, the higher prices realized will partly make up for the shortage. Prices for all grades of hogs are higher and cattle scarce. The potato crop is a failure owing to the extreme drought.—H. S.

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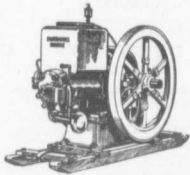
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