

FARM AND DAIRY

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Dec 17

RURAL HOME



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BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 15, 1914



THE FALLING OF THE LEAVES

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 23 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 1/2 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."

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Some Cow Testing Records for August, 1914

No. of Herds.	No. of Cows Tested.	Cow Testing Association.	AVERAGE YIELD PER COW		
			Milk	Test	Fat
11	200	Martintown, Ont.	623	3.3	20.9
8	81	Woodstock	850	3.1	26.7
8	108	Finch	541	3.1	19.2
9	77	Guelph	597	3.3	20.0
5	47	Black Creek	814	3.2	25.8
612	6,328	at 15 Ontario Dairy Record Centres	660	3.5	23.3
126	744	at 2 P. E. Island Dairy Record Centres	752	3.6	27.3
447	4,294	at 10 Quebec Dairy Record Centres	557	3.9	21.7

The Dairy Division recorded upwards of sixteen thousand cows in August—C. F. W.

Why is Britain at War?

D. W. Bole, President, of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments tell us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the gulf between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Serbia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilities to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the Empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

Her Moral Obligation

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free Government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military straggle of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capital as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-sabotage are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

Honor Demands It. In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the question of the necessity of war for the protection of our material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one-third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European

trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treaty with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British Empire.

The Price of Honor

But the Kaiser reckoned without his host. Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the Empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of any rash dishonor, or that it should be suffered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger Provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose Government is as free and democratic as her Republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world must still not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

Market Fruit Carefully

W. G. Brierty

Only a little extra time and skill are required to market plums and apples properly. If they reach the market poorly graded, and bruised, or in dirty broken packages, they cannot command good prices. Every farm paper advertises the clean, neat packages necessary to show fruits advantageously.

Pick with care. Don't wait to plums to soften or apples to become mealy. They should be well colored and large, but still firm. A soft plum will not stay up in the market as well as a firm one. Fall apples may be picked when full size is reached without regard to color, or the color may be allowed to develop if desired, but the fruit must not be allowed to soften or drop if it is to be handled profitably.

Discard all bruised, stung, or misshapen plums and grade as No. 1 those of good color, and as No. 2 those inferior in coloring. Sort according to size so that every package is uniform throughout in size of plums which it contains. The same suggestions apply to apples, especial care being taken to discard those that are wormy, stung, bruised or stung. Uniformity in size and size of fruit and size of material combine with neatness and cleanliness of package, will add greatly to the market price of the fruit.



We Welcome

Trade increases

Vol. XXXIII

EASTERN Ontario last season; On farm after farm failure." Occasional found those crops tonate ones was Part feet high and the lent. On nearby worth cutting. Mr the explanation of "It's tile drains

"Funny, isn't it, that signed to carry water when it is necessary

There are many grow more vigorous on land of a similar ability, but undrain

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Care of the Fall Calf

C. P. Ingram, Elgin Co., Ont.

WE like to have our cows fresh in the fall. The condensory pays us more for milk in the winter months, we get more milk from each cow in the course of the whole lactation period, and last, but by no means least, we can raise better calves. No spring calf is big enough or strong enough to thrive on grass the first summer. The best place for it by all means is in the stable. And we know by experience that it is precious little attention the calves generally get when there is a rush on with other work. In the winter, however, we have lots of time for chores, and the fall calves get the best of care.

At one time we raised a great many calves, and our greatest trouble was always with scours, and these in turn we attributed to the difficulty in keeping the milk pails sweet and fresh. If neglected in the last they get sour, and scours in the calf pen is the result. It is easier to keep a calf from having scours than it is to cure it once it is scoured. The easiest way to avoid scours during the milk feeding days is to have fall calves, as we all know that keeping pails sweet in cold weather is an easy matter.

Milk Feeding Rules

We make a practice of feeding whole milk for the first 10 days. Then we gradually begin feeding skim milk, and at three weeks the whole milk has been entirely displaced. The amount of milk fed ranges from three quarts to six quarts a day for the first two weeks, and the amount is increased according to the demands of the animal. At first we feed the milk three times a day, and so important do we consider it that the temperature be uniform at all feedings, that we use a thermometer, always heating the midday feeding exactly up to blood heat. Nothing will upset a calf more quickly than to feed it warm milk morning and night and cold milk in the middle of the day. The milk feeding is continued right up to six months of age, but of course before that time the calf is strong enough to take cold milk. My plan, however, is to feed the milk warm directly from the separator right to the end.

The great trouble where milk is shipped to the condensory, as in our case, is the temptation to sterve the calves for the benefit of the condensory. We are getting into pure bred Holsteins, however, and are looking forward to the day when our calves will be more important financially than even the milk. Accordingly, we skim enough milk, making the cream into butter, to feed the calves liberally for the first six months. We substitute to some extent with Blatchford's calf meal, and find it good.

Teaching to Eat Grain

When the calves are a couple of weeks old, we begin to drop a little grain into the bottom of the milk pails and we soon have them eating grain. The grain feeding consists of a little oil meal and a good large proportion of crushed oats. In fact, oats are our standby for all growing stock.

An objection that we have frequently heard to fall calves is that warm enough quarters cannot be provided for them on the average farm. Our belief is that the calves do not require as warm quarters as do the men who wait on them. Our calf barn is not as warm as the cow barn but the calves never experience any discomfort

and grow more vigorously than any spring calves of ours ever did. The calf barn has lots of light, lots of clean straw, and wire partitions. With quarters such as these, we are not afraid of the fall calf proposition.

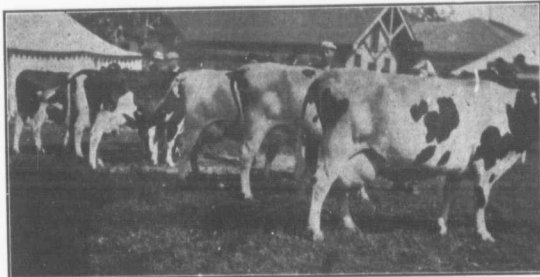
Live Stock vs. Grain Farming

Sidney Johnson, Renfrew Co., Ont.

TWO of the best farms in this county are located only a couple of miles apart on the same road. Both soils are a heavy clay in about the same state of fertility. The farms are the same size. In the handling of their crops both farmers are equally expert. So far as I can see, there is nothing to choose between either the farms or the farmers.

One of these farmers last year, so he tells me, made enough money on his farm to live well and make a good payment on the mortgage—several hundred dollars. The other says that he is making a good living, paying the interest on his mortgage, but that is all. The homestead of the first farmer is assuming a prosperous appearance. All the neighbors agree that he is going ahead of farmer No. 2.

The one farmer is a live stock farmer. He sells a little grain, not much. He sells largely dairy



"Stars in the Milky Way." The Mature Cow Class at London

standing in front (unfortunately minus her head) is Lipoti's Molly of Bayham. Next in order come the entries of Kelly, Wood, Treblecock, Wood and Row. Who would not go into dairying could he secure a herd such as this!

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

produce, feeds a few steers, and always has a bunch of hogs ready for market. The second farmer practices what we hear called "straight farming," that is, he sells grain. Our grain farming friend, with all of his income coming in a lump, frequently finds himself forced to sell his new crop at a sacrifice on a slow market. He needs the money. The farmer with live stock has an income throughout the whole year, and he markets the little grain he has at a better price than his neighbor because he can hold it until the market is up, and his live stock brings in a bigger return on the grain and roughage fed to them than he can get for it on the market.

The live stock farmer employs help to better advantage. He can keep part of his men the year round. During the summer months he requires no more help to look after live stock and run his farm than his neighbor requires to get in his crops and harvest them. He is enabled to make better use of his rough land for pasture. He has a market for rough feed which in the case of the grain farmer must go to waste. When he gets well established with pure bred stock, into which he is now starting, he will be doing better still. The case of these two farmers is to me conclusive proof that in Ontario at least the farmer must keep live stock if he would make progress. I believe that similar examples of live stock efficiency could be found in almost every rural section of Canada.

Is Alfalfa Good for Horses?

HERE is much diversity of opinion as to the feeding value of alfalfa hay and alfalfa pasture for horses, particularly brood mares. In an effort to arrive at a sane, safe conclusion as to the value of alfalfa for horses, the Nebraska Experiment Station recently corresponded with several of the largest horse breeders in Nebraska as to the place of alfalfa in the horse's ration. The replies are interesting in view of the rapid spread of alfalfa in Canada, and we reproduce a few opinions:

"I am a great friend of alfalfa for all stock," writes H. J. McLaughlin, of Hall county. "For horses I want it fed with good oats and plenty of common sense. Feed to brood mares before and after foaling, but with moderation, say one good feed a day. Overfeeding may cause abortion.

"One good feed a day to work horses will save grain and keep them in better condition. I feed it to my stallions once a day with the best of results. Alfalfa fed to brood mares, work horses and stallions should be cut after the bloom has faded and the seed pod is forming. And it should be carefully cured and be free from dust.

For growing colts, I like the softer hay and plenty of it, but well cured and free from dust. I also feed all my horses cut alfalfa mixed with oats and a little bran. I feed no corn to any of my horses except when at hard work, and then it is mixed with oats, bran, and cut alfalfa hay.

"I have used alfalfa pasture for growing horses for the past five years with the best of results. Do not like it for brood mares and work horses until late in the summer when it is a little harder."

A Proper Food for All Horses

W. R. Watt, of Kearney county, is equally decided in his opinions: "I am a firm believer that alfalfa is the proper feed for horses of all ages—for growing colts, for work horses, and for fattening horses," he writes. "I have never had any bad results from overfeeding, but am careful not to feed wet alfalfa hay. For growing colts, I think it best to feed some straw or cornstalks with the alfalfa. For developing horse and mule colts from one to three years old, I find 10 pounds of alfalfa hay a head per day in dry lots with a little corn fodder or wheat straw makes a splendid feed. They will grow well and actually get fat. They even do better than when fed prairie hay and 10 pounds of corn or oats. Five pounds of alfalfa a head per day to the same class of stock when running in the field or cornstalks will make a better growth than as many pounds of grain.

"I fed 50 head of three and four year old colts one winter in a dry lot on alfalfa and wheat straw, at an average cost of 12 cents a head per day. They did fine—were fat and ready to break in the spring. They were sold to farmers who realized a good summer's work, as the colts were in splendid condition. I have fed the same class of colts on alfalfa alone and find that they eat too much, get paunchy, their legs swell, their hair becomes rough, they become lazy, and will not exercise enough. Furthermore, the cost of alfalfa fed alone is too great.

"For the work horses, I feed a liberal amount of alfalfa, but do not allow them to stand in a manger full all the time. I work my horse hard (using hired help) and they keep up well.



The Cow

Stephen Spotty 4th, Toronto and Ottawa, at the latter fair, held in Grain 9th in 1913. It is frequently that she remains champion, and is owned by —Photo

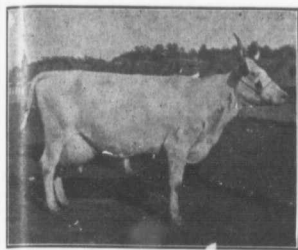
They also stand the But I am always of themselves on alfalfa they are not at days.

"For fattening horses dry alfalfa hay the ground alfalfa means corn—using a soft alfalfa hay, first or alfalfa rather ripe. Horses do not care should be taken out of the cattle, a what the horse does horse will eat the cattle have left the eating but good results alfalfa to horses, and thousands of them."

Toronto's

"City TORONTO'S publication. This is its country. Its failure control of the meat desired by either city of Toronto I Dairy, to call attention new abattoir.

The tendency of it ate itself in the h I can remember who used in the city of private slaughterhouse butchers. Such is abattoir, by killing great numbers, is cheaply than would house. The butcher ally cheaper for the than to attempt to is that a few large ally all of the trade (corporations) hore, they do not com If they do not comb a working agreement The public abattoir the small butcher c killed as efficiently as that which the big pack that apply. Toronto fower can take the the retail butcher. I the city abattoir his death of the total tr



The Cow That Beat Old Fannie

Joseph Spotty 4th, first in the mature cow class at Toronto and Ottawa, was also declared grand champion at the latter fair, being given precedence over Auchenach Farm 9th in the dry class. Old Fannie has won so frequently that she must have come to consider the arena championship place hers by right. Both cows are owned by R. B. News, Howick, Que.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

They also stand the heat and have good wind. But I am always careful not to let them gorge themselves on alfalfa (or any other feed) when they are not at work, as on Sundays and rest days.

"For fattening horses, I always feed all the dry alfalfa the horse will eat, together with ground alfalfa meal mixed with coarse ground corn—using a self-feeder. I prefer coarse alfalfa hay, first or second cutting, and want the alfalfa rather ripe or in full bloom when cut. Horses do not care for alfalfa leaves. The leaves should be taken out of the horse mangers and fed to the cattle, as cattle will clean up exactly what the horse does not want, and likewise the horse will eat the stems of alfalfa hay after the cattle have left them. I have never had anything but good results from the feeding of alfalfa to horses, and have fed it in all farms to thousands of them during the last ten years."

Toronto's Public Abattoir

Civita, York Co., Ont.

TORONTO'S public abattoir is now in operation. This new departure in public ownership has its significance for both city and country. Its success depends on both city and country. Its failure may result in monopoly control of the meat market, a thing not to be desired by either citizens or farmers. As a citizen of Toronto I desire, through Farm and Dairy, to call attention to the importance of the new abattoir.

The tendency of the meat trade is to concentrate itself in the hands of a few large packers. I can remember when practically all of the meat raised in the city of Toronto was butchered in private slaughterhouses owned by the retail butchers. Such is not the case to-day. The abattoir, by killing cattle, sheep and hogs in large numbers, is enabled to do it much more cheaply than would be possible in a slaughterhouse. The butchers have found that it is actually cheaper for them to patronize the abattoir than to attempt to kill themselves. The result is that a few large companies now control practically all of the trade. And we know that when great corporations have ousted the smaller fellows, they do not long compete with each other. If they do not combine they at least enter upon a working agreement.

The public abattoir allows a way out. Here the small butcher can go and have his cattle killed as efficiently and cheaply as they can be killed by the big packer. In the city stock yards that adjoin Toronto's abattoir, the farmer or drover can take his cattle and deal directly with the retail butcher. It is not even necessary that the city abattoir have a capacity equal to one-tenth of the total trade. The mere fact that it

is there will keep the big packers within bounds. It will be a safety valve which will make it impossible for packers either to increase prices to the consumer or lower prices to the producer. If the civic abattoir is not patronized, however, the citizens will not long go to the expense of keeping it up. It is up to both farmers and butchers to do their utmost to make Toronto's civic abattoir a success. I trust that I have made my point plain.

No Money in Milk

IN a carefully calculated argument, H. A. Beremen attempts to prove in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman that there is no money in producing milk at wholesale prices in Illinois. Illinois conditions do not apply altogether to conditions this side of the line, but the difference is not so great but that Mr. Beremen's figures deserve thoughtful consideration. He takes as his basis of calculation an 80 acre farm with 30 cows. Here is the statement:

Expenses Per Year	
Interest on 80 acres of land worth \$200 an acre, at 6 per cent	\$90.00
Interest on 30 cows worth \$70 each, at 6 per cent	126.00
Depreciation on herd valued at \$250, at 10 per cent	25.00
Interest on equipment, dairy utensils, etc., \$1000, at 6 per cent	60.00
Depreciation on same at 10 per cent of valuation	100.00
Board and wages for three men (including owner) at \$40 a month	1440.00
Incidental expenses, taxes, insurance, etc.	220.00
Total yearly cost of production	\$2346.00

Income Per Year	
150,000 pounds of milk (based on average yield of 5000 lbs. per cow per year) at \$1.65 per cwt.	\$2475.00
(average yearly price in Elgin District)	\$2475.00

Net loss per year \$ 671.00

"Figuring land at \$100 an acre instead of \$200, a man would still be losing money," argues Mr. Beremen. "At \$50 an acre he would about break even. He would have nothing to show for his management, risk, or enterprise—his wages as a worker going for mere subsistence, the same as with the hired men.

"He can not count on calves helping out the income, because to raise calves on a wholesale milk farm means so much less from the sale of milk, and even at this low price it is not usually profitable to raise ordinary calves.

"He may not estimate any gain in the way of soil fertility from keeping live stock, because he



A Busy Corner in a Forty Acre Orchard

is it wise to put all your eggs in one basket? Mr. E. W. Ireland, Wellington Co., Ont., may not find his orchard as great a revenue producer as he anticipated it would be earlier in the season, but he has a fine herd of grade Holstein cows to patch out his income. Mr. Ireland, who may be seen second from the right, will probably advise against too much specialization—putting all the eggs in one basket.

is actually losing soil substance every year. This "involves the feeding of the entire herd exclusively from crops grown on the eighty acres. Hence nothing is gained by the return of manures to the land except mechanical improvement of the soil. To buy feed means, usually, an increase of soil fertility, but it becomes an added burden financially."

Where is Mr. Beremen off in his calculations?

A Treatise on Luck

By E. L. McCaskey

THE best institute lecturer I ever heard had a habit of saying, "Now, let me illustrate." This phrase was just a preliminary to some little incident drawn from his own or some one else's experience, in which the information he was giving had been successfully employed. This letter to Farm and Dairy is to be a treatise on "luck." I may as well eliminate the sermon altogether and let the illustration point the tale. Sometimes my institute friend did the same thing. Of course, both name and address in this case are "fixed" to suit the occasion. The hero (?), however, is still alive and in the flesh and getting on in about the same old way:

Ches Byers came of good stock. His father an English immigrant, had started with little other than good health and lots of pluck to make a home for himself in the forests of Wellington county. None but he and his wife ever knew the full extent of the discouragement and privation that they suffered. The result of 40 years of toil was a fine farm, well built, and a family of six boys, reared and educated. Two of the boys have gone to the city. One is a market gardener. Two are farming in the way of their father—one on the old farm and the other right close by. All are doing well—except Ches.

Unlucky Ches

Ches is not the black sheep of the flock by any means. He is a strictly moral man in the prime of life. But he has never got along. Ches says he is unlucky. Most neighbors agree that "things never did seem to come his way." A few critical ones have explanations of their own why Ches Byers never "got along," and they are not at all creditable to Ches Byers.

When they were boys at home together Ches always picked the easy cows to milk. If anything was needed from town Ches was always the first and readiest volunteer for the trip. Ches was not the youngest of the brothers; in fact, he stood next to the oldest. So his readiness to volunteer for the easier job didn't look well. It worried his father.

Good Intentions Don't Feed Cows

Finally Ches got married and started a farm of his own. It was then that his hard luck began. His father gave him four good cows. His wife brought three more with her. They were all known to be good milkers. But they never seemed to do well with Ches. He just couldn't understand it. True, they were not milked as regularly as they had been before their change of ownership. They were not soiled when dry pastures came. Ches hadn't had time to get the soiling crop in in the spring. His intentions were good, though. The seed was still in the garret over the kitchen

as evidence of his plans for soiling crops. When the winter arrived the cattle fared still more badly. The stable was badly out of repair. Ches hadn't found time to repair it. Had his wife not nailed some laths over the cracks, the cattle would have had snow blankets on some mornings. There was a silo at the end of the barn but the silage didn't last long. The

(Concluded on page 13)

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

This Fertilizer costs you nothing, because the first season you get back in increased crops more than you spend, and the effects continue for more than one year.

The Ontario Fruit Grower Needs Sydney Basic Slag

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The Ontario Dairy Farmer Needs Sydney Basic Slag

If you could double the capacity of your pasture land for stock carrying and at the same time improve its feeding qualities, would that pay you? Sydney Basic Slag will do this.

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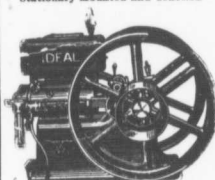
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WANTED

A quantity of Honey and Maple Syrup

MONTGOMERY BROS., DELORAINÉ, MAN.

Recent Forestry Publications

The scribes of the Forestry Department at Toronto and Ottawa have been very busy lately with the result that no less than four new bulletins are now available for distribution. The contribution from Toronto to forestry lore is a second edition of Farm Forestry by E. J. Zavitz, B.A., M.S.F., of the Ontario Agricultural College. This publication, available to citizens of Ontario, is attractively illustrated and gives full information on the care of the woodlot and the re-forestation of barren areas.

Of the three publications from Ottawa, the most interesting is "The Care of the Woodlot," by B. R. Morton, B.Sc.F., in that it is the first publication gotten out from Ottawa dealing with conditions in Eastern Canada. This circular of 16 pages, is intended to be of a popular character so that the owner of a woodlot may gain the necessary information upon how to proceed to improve it. The two other bulletins dealing principally with the western work, are "The Farmer's Plantation," and "Tree Planting on the Prairies," the latter in its fifth edition.

Items of Interest

The annual report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, is just to hand. As usual it is full of good things and well worthy of the careful perusal of everyone who is interested in the dairy and fruit industries. Particularly will the annual report of Mr. Chas. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Branch, appeal to Farm and Dairy readers. A copy of this report may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"Why Britain is at War," sums up in the course of 24 pages all of the conditions that led up to the present European struggle. The diplomatic correspondence and the speeches of Ministers are also set forth in brief form and in such a way that anyone can get a grasp of the diplomatic situation. This booklet, compiled by Sir Edward Cooke, is published by the McMillan Company, of Canada, Limited, 70 Bond St., Toronto, and will be sent to anyone interested for 10c., postpaid.

"The Farmer as a Manufacturer," prepared by A. T. Stewart, B.A., Assistant Chemist at Ottawa, is the title of a bulletin which makes plain the processes by which the farmer manufactures the raw materials of air, water and soil into food for man and beast and how these food stuffs in turn are manufactured into animal products. As generally treated this subject is complex and confusing. As treated in this recent bulletin the whole subject is presented in a way that is plain and easily understood. The bulletin may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

As a result of the success, which has attended the presentation of the

Wool and Egg Exhibits of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the larger western fairs this summer, arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway to place these exhibits before the people of the Eastern Provinces through the medium of a demonstration car. This car will have Ottawa on or about the middle of October and will be operated over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stops being made at a large number of important agricultural centres. The detailed itinerary is being arranged. The car will be in charge of Egg and Wool Specialists of the Poultry and Sheep Divisions, respectively, and Demonstrations will be given at each scheduled stop.

When the War is Over

WHEN the War is over what motor car or piano, for example, will stand highest in public favor? What cereal? What range or furnace? What brand of soap, paint, stock food, and so on? The answer is: The make or brand that has kept itself constantly in the public eye DURING THE WAR—by means of advertisements in the public press.

Selling courage expresses itself in publicity. The withdrawal or suspension of advertising is a form of economy with a "back kick" in it.

Veterans and Heroes are the men who fight and keep on fighting.

FARM MAN

When Not

L. C., Norfolk

Full plowing is in and in recent days I have read of a young turning of the snow flies. As I have had to go to see according to

In the section which I am located many cases would be visible. On my distance, there are sides, if I were to would be gullies that are spring and meadow and will be lost and is better kept that is not possible to be resorted to in the spring.

I sometimes guess advisable to plow a fall. Once sandy land has been downsided out of the soil, prefer to work a spring, than when it is sandy. I am thing against fall plowing as it applies merely as it applies

A Poor Clover

Would you tell me seed which has a poor field from which I next year. I seeded it as pounds clover again but don't think more than sowed some in he has a splendid case to use to sow clover on it is better to sow it and at what time? I now it up again and something else for clover.

Under the circumstances suggest sowing one amount of clover in the spring of the year. The old snow has laid at top of a fresh snow. Under the circumstances, would likely be a fine and the crop the following probably have amount of clover, also would be the principal crop. We find that fall is usually winter now getting rather low this autumn.—P. O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Lambton Farmers

Peter Goshier, Lambton

The Osborne Farm on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing on the lines proposed a local committee of Lambton who were late. Mr. F. J. McMillan. Our aim is to form a school section in the something to gain. We will provide, that, graded, and represented, and as a section will be known to put a price on will leave us a fair margin.

The wholesaler and business man general strength and power of farmers, and so do to keep from organizing take too long to tell they say. They think un-informed and suspicious, and they see do not know enough.

FOR A BRIGHT RANGE AND A CHEERFUL KITCHEN

BLACKING STOVE POLISH

NO DUST THE F. F. DAIRY CO. LIMITED HAMILTON, CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y. NO RUST



FARM MANAGEMENT

When Not to Fall Plow

L. C., Norfolk Co., Ont.

Fall plowing is much advocated, and in recent issues of Farm and Dairy I have read several articles advocating turning over the land before the snow flies. As a general rule this advice is good, but one needs to use discretion and vary his practice according to local conditions. In the section of Norfolk county in which I am located fall plowing in many cases would be extremely inadvisable. On my own farm for instance, there are several sandy hillsides. If I were to plow these there would be gullies three feet deep before spring and much of the best land would be lost by washing. Such land is better kept in sod, but where that is not possible and where plowing must be resorted to, by all means do it in the spring.

I sometimes question if it is ever advisable to plow sandy soil in the fall. Once sandy land is plowed the rains beat it down hard and take the life out of the soil. I myself much prefer to work a soil plowed in the spring, than when fall plowed, when it is sandy. I am not saying anything against fall plowing in general, merely as it applies to my conditions.

A Poor Clover Catch

Would you tell me what to do with a field which has a poor catch of clover? Mine are about seven acres and it is the only field from which I will have clover next year. I seeded it this spring with ten pounds of clover and three of timothy, but did not think more than half grew. My father sowed some in the same way and he has a good catch. Would it be better to sow it early in the spring and at what time? Would it be advisable to sow it up again and try to substitute something else for clover?—G. E. Algoma Ont.

Under the circumstances I would suggest sowing one-half the usual amount of clover and of timothy in the spring of the year, after most of the old snow has melted, and the ground on top of a fresh snow of one or two inches. When the snow melts the seed will settle in the surface of the ground, and will grow at the very best opportunity. The crop, 1915, would likely be a mixture of clover, and the crop the following year would also probably have a considerable amount of clover, after which timothy would be the principal part of the crop. We find that clover sown in the fall is usually winter killed. It is now getting rather late to sow timothy this autumn.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Lambton Farmers Re-Organizing
Peter Gardiner, Lambton Co., Ont.

The Osborne Farmers' Club met on Tuesday evening, September 1st, for the purpose of reorganizing the club on the lines proposed by the provisional committee of the county of Lambton, who were appointed last June. Mr. F. J. McMahon presided. Our aim is to form a club in each school section in the county. There is something to gain and nothing to lose. We will produce a better product, graded, and true to name, as represented, and as the cost of production will be known, we will be able to put a price on our goods that will leave us a fair margin of profit.

The wholesaler and retailer and business man generally fear the strength and power of the organized farmer, and so do all they can to keep us from organizing. It would take too long to tell all the things they say. They think we are too narrow-minded and suspicious of one another, and they seem to think we do not know enough. I wonder if

there is some truth in what they say? We produce the necessities as well as the luxuries. Is it not reasonable that we should have some say as to their value? In our dealings with the manufacturer, we will pay spot cash, and so eliminate his bad debts, or rather we will save that much, for we realize that under present conditions we are paying the other fellow's bad debts.

Let me appeal to the farmers to form clubs in the school sections over the county. The constitution of the Lambton County Farmers' Cooperative Association will be sent on request to anyone desiring it.

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE



In Holland the average yield of milk per cow is 10,000 pounds; in this country it is under 4,000 pounds. That's why dairying is more profitable than anywhere else in the world, despite the high cost of land and feed and the fact that prices received for dairy products are no greater than in America.

The Hollanders depend upon the Holstein-Friesian cow. Does the experience of this nation of dairymen mean anything to you? Get more reasons why you should use purebred registered.

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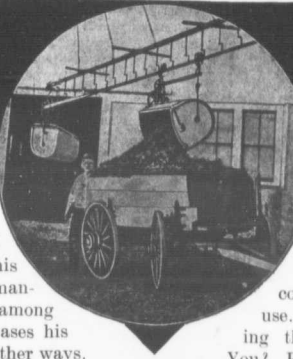
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Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles
Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula
Boils, Swellings, Stings, Lameness
and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,
Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an
ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE
(DOES NOT POISON)

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for man and horse. Contains Painful, Knots, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg Cures. Concentrated—only a few drops required as a good remedy. Price 50¢ per bottle at dealer or direct from **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 12, Lyman, N.Y., Montreal, Can.**

This man uses a BT Manure Carrier instead of a wheelbarrow. He saves half the work and time of cleaning his barn, saves all the manure, prevents disease among his stock and increases his profits in a score of other ways.



There is no reason why you should not own a BT Manure Carrier. We have the figures to prove that it will save its cost with twelve months use. Other men are making that saving. Why not You? Read the facts.

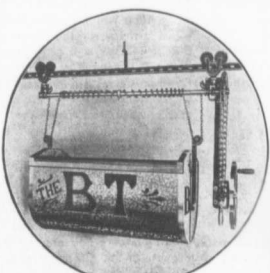
Don't be a Slave to the Wheelbarrow
Clean Your Barn the Easy BT Way

The slow, hard work, dirty, disagreeable work of cleaning the barn should be a thing of the past. It is no more necessary to wheel the manure out than it is to waste the manure entirely. The BT Manure Carrier makes the work play—even for a boy. The big 14 bushel tub lowers close to the floor. It is easily and quickly filled, with liquid as well as solid manure. It is easily raised—and an easy push runs the carrier out and away from the barn. Then it dumps its load directly into the spreader, wagon, shed, or on a pile—all without any heavy work on your part.

The Big BT Manure Carrier

This photo shows the BT Carrier. It holds 1,200 pounds of manure. The photo above shows how by pulling a little latch trip the whole load can be dumped into aleich or wagon in a second.

The BT Carrier has a hand-wheel windlass for raising the buckets after it has been loaded. This is also used as a handle to shove the load out with so your hands don't touch the dirty bucket.



Send right away for this free book about manure carriers. It gives many fine views of barns where manure carrier outfits have been installed, and tells all the facts about the big BT Carrier. It also shows BT Feed Trucks, Milk Can Conveyors and the BT Steel Swing Pole for carrying the truck out from the barn. Get this book today by mailing the coupon.

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The BT Truck is built in the form of an I-Beam, like a railway track, with most of the metal at the bottom and top, where the strain comes. BT Truck is 2 inches deep and will stand a strain of several tons. The edges are rounded so no snow or ice can collect where the Carrier runs out into the yard.

Over 10,000 BT Manure Carrier outfits have been sold in Canada. The Big BT pleases everyone who tries it.

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Get your BT outfit in NOW, before winter sets in. Have it ready cleaning will be hard work with the wheelbarrow or stoneboat. Let the BT save you drudgery all winter long, and keep your barn cleaner and stock healthier besides.

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Your name

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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.
From detailed statements of circulation and proof, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are entitled to reliable, through the adjustment of these matters, but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honest business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of dishonest 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.

Our Neighbors

NOT the least of Canada's blessings is its neighbors. If the year 1914 marks the beginning of the greatest conflict in history, it also marks the first centenary of peace between Canada and the United States. For the people of that great Republic we have nothing but the greatest good-will. The dislike and suspicion, neither well founded, that once marked our relationships one with the other have disappeared in the hundred years in which we have lived side by side in peace and amity. There is not a gun or a soldier to guard our long frontier.

Here lies the secret—"Not a gun or a soldier." This is the greatest lesson that we and our neighbors can teach to the world. No two nations can cultivate friendly relations and at the same time build forts and train armies against each other. Militarism generates fear and fear generates suspicion and hate. The hope of permanent peace for Europe is the abolition of armaments. If this is accomplished at the close of war, one hundred years hence we may see the French and Germans celebrating their centenary of peace. People can't shake hands across an unfortified boundary for one hundred years as we and our neighbors have done without developing the same friendship and good-will that we have. We may well be thankful for our neighbors.

The National Highway

THE national highway scheme is being revived in a new form. W. A. MacLean, Highway Commissioner for Ontario, is asking the support of the Ontario Motor League for a proposal involving the construction of a concrete or asphalted highway from Montreal to Windsor, with side roads to Ottawa and other cities not on the main line. Probably there will

be no difficulty in securing the assent of this body to his scheme. There is nothing Ontario motorists would like better than such an easy running highway—provided they are not asked to pay for it.

The proposal in its present form, however, does not suggest the laying of any such burden upon the members of the Motor League. The proposal is that the road be financed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the municipalities through which it passes. It is this latter part of the proposal to which Farm and Dairy objects. We have no special objection to a costly Montreal to Windsor highway, but we would like to see those who will benefit most by it pay for it. That the road is designed practically altogether for the benefit of automobile owners cannot be doubted. A road perfectly suitable for all other purposes can be built for one-quarter of the money that will be required for concrete or asphalt construction. Large sections of the proposed highway are already constructed of the finest macadam such as would wear under all traffic other than auto traffic for a score of years or more. If motorists are to be the main direct beneficiaries of this scheme, why should they not also pay a corresponding proportion of the cost?

Road Construction and Land Values

THERE will be, however, indirect beneficiaries. The road will increase land values along its course. Such land, when near cities, will offer desirable sites as country homes for wealthy men. A good road always increases the value of the land lying near it to a certain extent. For many miles near and on either side of large cities and towns along the way, increased land values will pay the cost of the road adjoining several times over. The total increase in land values due to the construction of the road might pay for it. Here is another class who should contribute heavily to the cost of the road.

If automobile owners and fortunate landowners were to pay for this grand highway, we would not find it objectionable. But the scheme at present submitted suggests that part of the cost, presumably a large part, be met by the Dominion Government through the revenue derived by tariff charges. In other words, people in Nova Scotia and British Columbia will be asked to contribute—through the increased prices they will pay unknowingly for tariff-protected articles—to the building of a road that they will never see, never use, and from which they will never derive any benefit. The Ontario Government is also to contribute, although the vast majority of the people of that province will neither see nor benefit from the highway constructed with their money. Even in the municipalities such a road tax cannot be levied without injustice as the majority of people in any one county through which it passes will not be benefited to the extent of a dollar.

The whole scheme of financing this highway, as at present proposed, looks like an attempt to afford pleasure and enrichment to a few at the expense of all. Is it not time that we were getting down to commonsense and ordinary justice in apportioning the expense of public works?

Into every sale that we make we should incorporate honesty and business integrity. The large apples on the top of the barrel and the occasional "found" nest in the egg basket will do more to discredit us and the class to which we belong than any amount of talk about the honesty of the farmer. If we sell a bushel of potatoes let us put just as much of malice into it as if we were negotiating the sale of the most valuable property in the world. Integ-

ry is not in the size of the thing done, but in its absolute sincerity.

Ontario Butter

WHAT ails Ontario butter? To read the comments that have been made following the Canadian National Exhibition one would think that Ontario butter was rather poor trash. Farm and Dairy readers will remember that at Toronto not a single Ontario creamery won an award in the butter exhibits, all of the money going to Quebec and the prairie provinces. At the Ottawa Fair, Quebec makers captured practically all of the money in the butter classes. At London, however, Ontario makers made a better showing. Although butter was competing from both Quebec and Alberta, the Ontario men captured practically all the money. Nor is one justified in coming to the conclusion that the Ontario butter exhibited at the first two fairs mentioned would be classed as inferior on the market. It was good butter, well made and of good flavor, such as any market would be glad to get. It was, however, not the best butter, and Ontario men should not be satisfied with anything less than the best.

If all Ontario butter were as good as that shown and beaten in competition, there would be little cause for complaint. We fear, however, that Ontario butter as a whole has not as good a reputation with the trade as it might have. On western markets it has the reputation of being the poorest creamery butter offered for sale. Here lies the real problem. The defeats Ontario makers have sustained in dairy competitions are important only in so far as it indicates the general condition of the butter output of the province.

Where the Trouble Lies

ONTARIO butter started on the down grade with the advent of the cream separator. At the old milk creameries, dairy farmers delivered their product each day. In some cases the advent of the cream separator did not disturb the custom of daily deliveries for some time. Delivery of the cream daily, however, is a costly operation, and gradually deliveries became less frequent, until now in some sections and in some seasons of the year cream is delivered only once a week.

The deterioration in the quality of Ontario butter is not due to the use of the separator, but to its abuse. Just as good butter can be made from separated cream as was made at the whole milk creameries. It is necessary, however, that the separators be kept clean and the cream delivered more frequently. Before this will be done, however, some inducement must be held out to the patron to look well to his end of the business. At present the patron who takes a pride in his work, keeps his stables clean, washes and scalds the separator twice daily and cools immediately and thoroughly, gets the same price per pound of butter fat for his product as the patron who is dirty, slovenly in his care of cream, and who frequently delivers the article so old and sour as to be mouldy.

This inducement to better methods can only be given by grading the cream and paying a superior price for a superior product. It is the wider adoption of this system in western Canada that is enabling western makers to invade Ontario fairs and take the lion's share of the awards. What better evidence could we ask for the efficiency of cream grading in improving quality? The solution of Ontario's butter problem calls for cooperation of both maker and patron and as application of the Golden Rule method of dividing up the cream cheques.

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Our British Columbia Letter
(From our own Correspondent)

The first shock of the war is over, and the farmers of British Columbia have pretty well adapted themselves to the financial and other changes accompanying war. The fruit growers seem to be the ones hardest hit. The tightening of money has quite generally led to a falling off in the demand, while the high prices ruling for sugar on the prairies has deterred the usual large purchase of preserving fruits.

The enhanced cost of grain has led to a general reduction of stocks, particularly in the Fraser Valley. The supplies of live fowl the past six weeks at the New Westminster public market have been abnormally large. Still the retail price of eggs is rather high for the season—fifty cents a dozen.

Assistance to Farmers

The Fraser Valley Development League recently passed a resolution asking the provincial government to put into operation the recommendations of the agricultural commission. These included financial aid for farmers and assistance in land clearing. Mr. Lucas, P., a member of the commission, declared before the league, "The government should lend money to farmers on first mortgages, instead of giving it to the banks. Ranchers are often put back through lack of capital, and every cent put in their hands would be productive. Money given to banks is very often not put to productive uses."

The league appointed a committee to arrange for a deputation to wait on the provincial government. Another matter considered by the meeting was the organization of a central selling agency for the Fraser Valley. A report in this connection was submitted by Mr. R. C. Abbott, the Valley market commissioner. The sentiment in favor of cooperation is generally understood to be stronger than ever before in this district.

Novel Clearing Methods

Somewhat unique clearing agents have been working for certain Fraser Valley farmers this fall. They are peat fires. For weeks they have obstinately burned, as a result of continued dry weather, in Chilliwack and Richmond municipalities. The smoke has been disagreeable, covering many square miles; in a few instances crops have been endangered, but little damage done; but the good work accomplished by fires, certainly in the Chilliwack district, has far outweighed any harm.

Much of the peat land burned was covered by an undergrowth expensive to clear in the ordinary way. Determined by the peat fire, running six to eighteen inches below the surface, this growth topples over. The few portions unburned were easily gathered up and destroyed. Messrs. Gahan, Fitzgerald, Fulton, Salter, Robinson and McLeod are Chilliwack farmers who benefited in this way. An entire Indian reserve in East Chilliwack was thus cleared.

The peat fires in Richmond attacked the immense tract of undrained and unfilled land in the eastern end of the municipality, near the New Westminster city limits. Drainage plans, somewhat indefinite as yet, are proposed for this area, which is within easy access of New Westminster and Vancouver. If these are carried out, in the not far future the benefits of the peat fires will be realized. Otherwise a new growth will spring up and the process will simply be repeated.

Amalgamation Proposed

Cooperation at Chilliwack is calculated to receive a stimulus following the prospective amalgamation of the Chilliwack Creamery Association and the Chilliwack Producers' Exchange. One organization has been

handling vegetables and related products. Amalgamation has been considered for some time, but only recently were definite steps taken. At a recent meeting of the Creamery Association, presided over by Mr. E. D. Barrow, a scheme was brought forward, fully discussed, and passed by a vote of 29 to 1.

Casual Mention

One of the sights worth seeing at the Vancouver Fair was the stock from the Colony Farm at Coquitlam. There were 13 head of cattle, mostly Clydesdales, and 16 head of Holstein cattle. The animals, many of which had won prizes at national exhibitions were not entered in competition.

Potatoes were \$16 to \$18 a ton at the last New Westminster market. Poultry was 15c live weight, and the supplies were still very large.

The Department of Agriculture officials are considering the advisability of forbidding the use of the familiar false-bottom box. The proposal is to make compulsory the use of a box holding a full pint.

B. C. tomato growers have not fared particularly well this season. The price on the prairies has been around 50c for the four box crate.

Professor Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and Professor L. H. Kinch, head of the agricultural branch, are now touring the fruit district of the province in order to get in touch with conditions. They accompany Fruit Inspector Cunningham.

Low prices are predicted for the year's apple crops.

One hears many stories of rich men turned farmers who prove unsuccessful. Here is one that came to my ears the other day: "Mr. So-and-so had £13,000 when he bought his farm in this country ten years ago. He hasn't a cent now and owes his hired men wages."

DE LAVAL
Cream Separators
Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

There are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months. The milk from cows soon in lactation is hardest to cream, and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator. Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity settling or a poor separator counts for most. Then there's the sweet, skim milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather. There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one.



You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring. Stop this moment. De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

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ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS
Battalion 22.00 up Army Revolver \$1.50 up
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will sell more Butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use. Because Windsor Dairy Salt is pure salt and all salt. Windsor Dairy Salt not only lends a delicious flavor to the butter but also helps to keep the butter.

129

THE FARMERS' MARKET

It is the dwellers in the cities who consume the product of your farm. Give to them the ability to purchase your grain, your beef, your produce, and you give to yourself prosperity.

Prosperity works in a circle. If you buy from the city dweller the products of his industry you enable him to buy the product of yours—you help him to help you. If you support the manufacturers of Canada you help Canada's cities to grow and city people to be constantly employed—you create profits for yourself.

There is very little you need that is not "Made in Canada", and made just as well as it is made anywhere else, and sold as cheaply.

There is nothing "Made in Canada" that does not need your support now and always. Buy "Made in Canada" goods, all other things being equal.

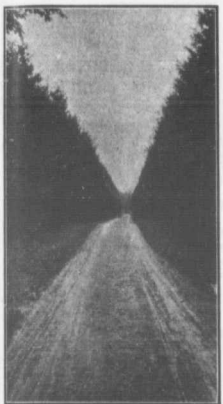
Let Us All Pull Together

The Upward Look

A True Conception of God

"So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him."—Gen. 1, 27.

Lately a strange coincidence hap-



A Beautifully Shaded Approach

Travelers on the C. P. R. east of Toronto may have noticed the long avenue of Norway spruce leading in to a farm home right near Locust Hill Station. These trees were planted 26 years ago by one of our folks, Mr. Wm. Anderson, who still lives on the farm lying next the railway.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

pened. One day we found those lines of Browning's:

"World, how it walled about

Life with disgrace,

Till God's own smile came out,

That was thy face."

The same day was seen a picture, illustrating some beautiful lines of George McDonald's. A mother was holding her little one on her knee who was looking up into her face. That mother's face represented God to that child.

Thus to many a one the only realization of what God is, is the face and characteristics of His Christians. What our ideal of Him is, that must we. His followers, strive with all strength and prayer to be for the sake of those who learn to know Him through us.

We cannot for a moment think of our God with an expression of worry, discontent, or uncontrolled anger on His countenance. Then we must so control our thoughts, feelings, inclinations and actions that none of the traits that we cannot think of Him as possessing will appear on our own faces. All the signs of true nobility of character must be stamped upon us.

Then there is also the solemn thought, that others may be forming their estimate of God from the actions of our daily lives. They are not only studying our faces, but they are watching our conduct, listening to our words.

In "Madonna of a Day," a dissolute man was trying to lead a purer, holier life than any of which he had had any conception, until he met a woman whom he regarded as saintly. One day he saw her do some action beneath the high standard he had thought was hers. The last time she saw him he was under the influence of his old life. His ideals, his hopes

were shattered. He had lost faith in her and in God.

None of us can realize nor know to whom we are an ideal. So we must strive always to give the truest conception of God that lies within us.—I.H.N.

The Thankful Book

With the Household Editor

A lady had led a rather carefree life until she reached the years of womanhood. Troubles then commenced to descend on her, and it seemed that there was no end to her misfortunes. At length the troubles almost stunned her. Later her friends noticed that she became hard and bitter. In the course of time, however, she gradually came back to something like her old self. This is the way she explains the change, as related in one of our contemporaries: "I was just at the point of giving up in despair, my life seemed to possess nothing to make it worth the living when I chanced to read one day a paragraph that ran something like this: 'There are few people indeed who have not some pleasure given them each day, if the eye is trained to see it. The sum total at the end of the year, even in what is termed a barren and hard life, is no mean one.' I kept thinking about those words, and how I would like to see the year's total of a person's happiness, when an inspiration came to me how I could manage it.

"I would keep a new kind of a diary. In it I would write each day the various bits of happiness that came my way, and nothing more. So I started in, and let me tell you nothing has ever helped me more. The record of some days to be sure has been only a letter from a friend, a walk in the sunshine, or the sight of some bright happy face, but it was always possible to read over the back pages and find encouragement. Now I couldn't get along without my 'Thankful Book.'"

Would it not be a good idea for many of us to keep a "Thankful Book" and celebrate Thanksgiving not only one day in the year, but every day?

A White Clothes Room

Mrs. Geo. Frances, Norfolk Co., Ont.

No matter how old fashioned a house may be, if it is roomy one can have a white clothes room, a room which I consider almost a necessity in every home.

Select a convenient room either upstairs or downstairs, paper neatly with very light paper (perfectly white if you can procure it), having a white and green border. Paint all wood-work with good white paint, floor included. Place a square of white linoleum on the floor. Hang a shelf in a snug corner and curtain with white cretonne. Paper the top of shelf with shell paper, green or white. Pair a small old fashioned rocking chair white and cover with white and green cretonne, having a cushion of white. You can drop into this chair while you are admiring your fine white clothes that have been beautifully laundered and symmetrically arranged in this neat little clothes room. You might also place in the centre of the room a stand painted perfectly white on which could be kept flowers.

This style of clothes room is suitable for old fashioned houses. Modern houses have clothes rooms, but they are costly and elaborate.

A Chinese merchant when selling some white silk, gave advice about washing white silk gloves. They should be washed in cold water, with white soap, then rinsed in cold water. This will keep them from turning yellow, he said.



KEITH'S BULBS EASY TO GROW!

Side to Bloom! You can have a garden of bloom in your home for Xmas. Now is the time to plant. Give your neighbors a pleasant surprise. Our bulbs are the best that can be bought. They also make a wonderful show for your spring garden.—put them in this month. Our prices are low. We guarantee your satisfaction. All prices postpaid.

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Make the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted 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 New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 50-lb. bag
Cream of the West (for Bread)	\$3.50
Queen City (Bleached for All Purposes)	3.00
Monarch (makes Delicious Pastry)	3.00

FEED FLOURS	
Tower	1.00

CERIALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 5-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 5-lb. bag)	.20
Family Cornmeal (per 5-lb. bag)	2.00

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. Bag
Sulrush Bran	1.25
Sulrush Middlings	1.40
Extra White Middlings	1.50
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.85
Crushed Oats	2.00
Chopped Oats	2.00
Whole Corn	1.90
Cracked Corn	1.85
Feed Cornmeal	2.00
Whole Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Oatmeal	1.90
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.05
Old Cook Meat (Old Process)	1.90
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Every farmer should hire him

You pay him only \$3.00 for 365 full 24-hour days a year—and nobody knows how many years he'll last, for he has never been known to wear out.

His board amounts to a drop of oil every twelve months—that's all the pay he asks.

His work is getting the farm hands in the fields on time, starting the before-breakfast chores on time, and telling the right time all day so the women folks can have the time on time—these are easy jobs for him.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple-nickel plated and wears

an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His keys almost wind themselves. He rings for five minutes straight, or every other half minute for ten minutes as you prefer.

The next time you're in town just drop in at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to *Wentles, La Salle, Illinois*, and he'll come to you, transportation charges prepaid, all ready for work.

Hire Big Ben for your farm and he'll prove the promptest hired man on the place.



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THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

Fillings for Pies

Apple Filling

Peel, core and slice good tart apples such as the Haverly, chop fine and add granulated sugar to sweeten and the desired seasoning. Bake with upper and lower crust. This makes a delicious pie, better to my taste than sliced apples. If cooked apples are used stew them with a little water as possible so the sauce will be thick. Add sugar and seasoning when done.

Custard

Take two eggs, a large half-cupful sugar, pinch of salt, about one-quarter teaspoonful grated nutmeg, or half teaspoonful extract of lemon, one pint milk. This, if properly baked, will quiver like jelly and will cut firm. Custard pies are spoiled by over-cooking or too quick cooking. They should be slowly cooked in a moderately heated oven. To test when done try running the knife blade into centre of pie. If knife comes out clean pie is done.

Lemon Pie

Two eggs (yolks), one cup sugar, one tablespoon corn starch, one cup water, a pinch of butter, juice and part of grated rind of one large lemon. Beat eggs, sugar, etc., together, then cook thoroughly on stove, taking care not to burn. Do not add lemon juice until cooked. Have pie crust baked in a slow oven, then add filling. Make frosting of the whites beaten with about one-half tablespoon granulated sugar.

Pumpkin Pie

Take a cupful of pumpkin, add two well-beaten eggs and milk (whole milk) make proper consistency. Sweeten and season to taste. (Maple syrup makes a superior sweetening).

A word about pumpkin sauce, as there is pumpkin sauce and pumpkin sauce, and a great deal of difference in the methods of preparing it. Some cooks stew sliced pumpkin in water until soft, then take out of kettle and squeeze through a colander. Others steam pumpkin and treat it likewise. By either method the good of pumpkin is lost in water. Try this method:

Prepare pumpkin in the ordinary way. Put in a kettle with a small quantity of water, cover and let cook slowly for about two hours, or until thoroughly cooked, then mash with a potato pounder. Leave cover off and continue cooking, taking care not to burn, until juice is all absorbed, or until sauce is perfectly dry. A cupful of this is worth two or more of the ordinary to thicken, and is real pumpkin. To cook a large pumpkin is the work of the greater part of the day; but it doubly pays for the trouble.

A Fish Bulletin

"In buying fresh fish, see that the eyes are bright and prominent and the flesh firm and not flabby."

This is only one item of the many pointers given for the benefit of housewives in the most recent bulletin from Ottawa, "Fish and How to Cook It." In addition to general information on the comparative food values of the various kinds of fish, full information is given on the preparation of fish for fish dishes. This booklet is got out in attractive style by the Department of Naval Service, and may be had on application to that department at Ottawa. We advise all of our Folks to take advantage of this offer.

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THE WOMAN'S SOAP

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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). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt? **ONE FREE.** We want one user to each household. Write for our circular and get a special introductory offer tonight, include which means you get a special introductory offer for 10c. Day. Absolutely Free Trial. Proposition and terms to get sent free. Write to: **MANTLE LAMP CO., 432 Adelaide, Bldg., Montreal and Windsor, Canada.** Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World.



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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.

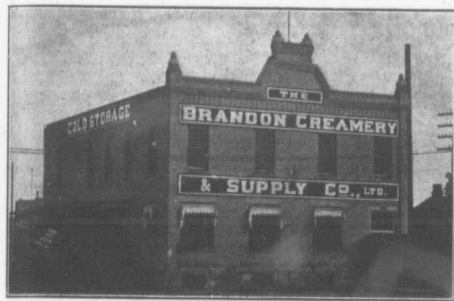
The Factory Situation

The present status of the cheese factory and creamery was one of the subjects discussed by Mr. J. N. Paget, Haldimand Co., Ont., during his Institute lectures last winter. "The present is the most critical time in the history of the factory industry in Canada," said Mr. Paget in one of his lectures, which was attended by an editor of Farm and Dairy. "With the lowering of the United States tariff there is the incentive to ship milk to the United States. Condenseries are taking much whole milk from the farms. Our cities are taking much more. Is this wholesale

Prof. Dean and "Knights"

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of October 1st, page five, you would apparently have your readers believe that I am in favor of "titles" for farmers. Nothing can be further from the truth. My argument was that if persons desired titles, and history tells us that they do, generally speaking, and that if there are to be "knights," farmers have as much right to titles as any other class.

To wrest a statement from its context is unfair, and not your usual fair-minded course. As an illustration of the absurdity of such a method, note the words of Dr. Hall of England, in his address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on "The Cultivation of Waste Land." He says, "Nitrate of soda is a dangerous fertilizer." This statement by itself gives an altogether or erroneous impression of one phase of the learned scientist's address. But when we learn that his remark is in-



Substantial Evidence of the Growth of Dairy ng in Manitoba

The output of creamery butter in Manitoba was estimated by Commissioner Mitchell at 4,000,000 lbs. in 1912 and 4,000,000 lbs. in 1913. "The cooperative creamery building at Brandon, here illustrated, by courtesy of the "Agricultural Gazette," is one of a chain of creameries with a growing business.

shipping of milk wise? Will it result eventually to the benefit of the farmer who is sending away the fertility of his soil in the form of whole milk? Should 15, 20 or 25 cents more per cwt. be a great enough inducement to sell whole milk? I don't think so. "A man who had shipped heavily to the condenser for several years recently told me that he had made a mistake. He had not raised any calves in three years. He needed to replace his cows and couldn't get them at a reasonable price. 'I'm a fool,' was his conclusion.

"What made land in Oxford county worth \$125 an acre?" continued Mr. Paget. "It was the utilization of the by-products of the factory, for Oxford county for many years has patronized the cheese factory and creamery. I have been in the neighborhood of factories and found farmers raising first-class calves on whey. We have not valued whey as it should be valued. At our best factories now we pasteurize the whey well and send it back warm so that it is palatable and suitable for calves and hogs. They eat it readily. The tank at my own factory is cleaned and sterilized every day. I pay a man to measure out the whey to the patrons and he sees that it is all emptied each day. I have been getting much better milk since I started to pasteurize."

Summed up briefly, Mr. Paget's contention was that the farmer cannot afford to desert the factory man who, in the past, has done so much for the dairy farmer and the dairy industry.

It takes a lot of cold air to injure farm stock, but they should never be exposed to a cold rain.

tended as a warning for those who irrigate alkaline soil, it has an altogether different meaning.

The writer is democratic to the core and would not give a cent for a bushel of titles, but he also recognizes the fact that many people set great store on these things. We must needs take humanity as we find them—H. H. Dean, Prof. of Dairying, O. A. C., Guelph.

A Treatise on Luck

(Continued from page 8)
summer has been a dry one and Ches didn't see the use of cultivating when the weeds were not growing. Before winter was over Ches had exceeded his credit at the local store buying feed for his cows.

It was about this time that our hero (?) began to be heard saying, "That's just my luck."

And his luck was always bad; except in one thing, borrowing from his friends. People had an idea that Byers never would see that they did not lose on loans to Ches. In the course of a couple of years he had given notes covering the value of everything around the farm, including his wife's parlor suite. Finally he moved out. He moved to a smaller and a poorer farm.

"It's just my luck," said Ches. "It's just your confounded laziness," said the angered father of his good wife, who had done her share if ever a woman did, to "make things go."

If I were to adorn this little tale with a moral it would read like this: "Blessed are the industrious, for they shall have good luck, but all that wear holes in their trouser seats through slothful ease shall not know prosperity."

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CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retrieve the loss of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest through out the past summer. Discerning shippers patronize us.
Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

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

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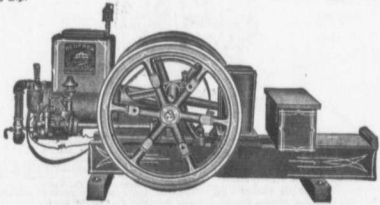
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W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Renfrew Standard
[It starts without cranking]

You've been reading our advertisements of this gasoline engine for some time. They are sure must have impressed you or you wouldn't be reading this. But if you could see one of these engines at work on the farm you would then know that we have been moderate in our statements in our advertisements of what it will do. For example Mr. F. A. York, Sturbridge, Ont., writes us like this: "The 6 h.p. Renfrew Standard engine which I bought off you some 15 months ago has been tested in every way possible. I run a large cutting box, 12-inch throat, a 10-inch food chopper and sawing machine. I can put up 6 cords of stove wood an hour with it and do it with ease. I am pleased to recommend it to any farmer who wishes to purchase one for home or custom work. Wouldn't you like to own an engine that you could write so enthusiastically about? Just write for our engine catalog showing the different styles from 2½ to 6½ h.p. and see which one would best suit your requirements. Also the little Renfrew engine, 1½ h.p."



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At 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1914

A Public Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The offering comprises Shorthorn, Dairy Shorthorn and Holstein Cattle; Large Yorkshire Swine, and Lincoln, Cotswold, Oxford, Southdown and Hampshire Sheep. There will also be sold seven head of Choice Fat Cattle and a few Grade Dairy Heifers.

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Plan to begin your campaign to the "Great Dairy Field of Canada" in our

ANNUAL XMAS AND BREEDERS' NUMBER

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 3rd

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Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

A. B. C. MEMBER

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These Engines are shop-worn, but not second hand, and while they last will be sold at the above prices, under the same guarantee as absolutely new engines. The regular prices are \$70.00 for a 1-H. P. and \$95.00 for a 2-H. P. It will be necessary to order at once if you want one.

We still have a VERTICAL, 6-H. P. REBUILT ENGINE at \$90.00

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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It needs
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Put Amatite on your farm buildings and you need never worry, for you have a good roof.

It is a comfort also to know that you won't have to paint these roofs, for frequent painting costs almost as much as a new roof.

Amatite is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch, the best waterproofing material known, and it has a real mineral surface.

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Feed Carrier	16.00	Hinge for Swing Pole ..	3.00
Steel Track, per ft.10	2-Way Switch	3.00
Hangers, 5 in. long, ea. ..	.07	3-Way Switch	4.00
" 10 in. " " ..	.09	Floor Hooks, 1/2 in. ea. ..	.06
" 15 in. " " ..	.11	Bracket Nails, per lb. ..	.06
" Adjustable, 5 in.14	Cable for Guys, per ft. ..	.03
" " 10 in.16	Track Couplings, ea.10
" " 15 in.18	Track Bumpers, ea.10
Rafter Brackets, ea.06		

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