

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage Committee Dec 13

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 6

1913



### THE BURDEN BEARERS OF THE FARM IN THIS AGE OF MACHINERY

Crop experts tell us that the major crops of the farm can be produced now with about one-seventh of the human labor required to produce the same crops in 1850. This greatly increased efficiency of human labor has been accomplished by making the horse the burden bearer of the farm through the use of improved machinery. Hence the horse is a much more important factor in farm economy nowadays than ever before. The coming type is changing to meet the demands of heavier machinery. The draft team of Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont., here illustrated, is the type that is demanded for both farm and city work.

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 BETTER FARMING AND  
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## Large Clean Milk Yields Mean Higher Prices

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

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

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

Careful records have been kept of yields in a large number of dairies where the machines have been operated continuously for long periods, and the results prove that the yields with machine milking are equal to those obtained by the best hand milkers. The owner of a very valuable herd of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle wrote us recently giving some remarkable records of large yields obtained after 2 years milking with the machines.

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June 11th, 1913

Molassine Co. of Canada, Ltd.,  
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Dear Sir—We have been using "MOLASSINE" for a number of years as we consider it absolutely necessary to keep our horses in proper condition. We have tried nearly every other product that has been put on the market, and have come to the conclusion that nothing can take its place.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. WESLEY ALLISON

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## THE PALACE OF THE KINGS—AN APPRECIATION OF COUNTRY BEAUTY

H. Percy Blanchard, Ellershouse Orchards, Van's Co., N. S.

SOME few days ago, there appeared in one of the public prints a vivid description of the gorgeous decorations and furnishings of some great castle of the Russian Czar. Conspicuous among the ornamentations, like the elaborations of King Solomon, were the reproductions in gold and ivory and colors of beauty of pomegranates, lilies, graceful heads of wheat, with winged bulls, flying horses, and all the drapery and pigments that the artist's mind could picture.

But today, as we look out over the park of maples, oak, ash and sycamore pine, the cloudless blue above, and the soft carpet of clipped grass at our feet, no copy of Cesar or Solomon with their poor human imitations of the gorgeous coloring with which Nature decks her forest trees comes over our head. And then, when evening approaches, and the sinking sun sets all the golden west afire, and seems at last to perish in the furnace of his own kindling, we can easily see to ourselves that kings and emperors may have their tinseled trapperies of pigmy grandeur, if, to the tiller of the soil, the dweller in the open country, may remain the closer to sky, the living autumn leaves or even the ghostly mists that creep down through the valleys as the rosy fingers of the morning sun reach out through the cold steel blue of the dawn to grasp the further hills.

### SEE THROUGH A MIRROR

One day, some of us were standing in front of a modern shop window that looked out on one of the prettiest views in a famous summer resort in Nova Scotia. We had lived there in that village for years. Often one and another would marvel at the way strangers who came from great distances fell into ecstasies over scenery that to us seemed so very commonplace. But one day the dark blind inside the plate glass of that window caused to reflect like a mirror the view we had so often seen and belittled; and in the mirror we saw that view, only it was reversed; and then we marvelled. Truly it was beautiful. We, too, were enraptured of that lovely picture.

To some, it was merely a picture; that was all. But to others, new eyes were opened. Why was it that we had for years looked out at that beautiful scene with the eyes of the blind?

### WEEDS HAVE GLORIES

Perhaps that is why we who live our lives in the country miss so much. The daisies and dandelions, the wild chrysanthemum and Anemone flowers, these are merely weeds. The blazing red and purple and gold of the autumn leaves are nothing but an indication of the approaching frosts that herald coming winter and warn us to get all under cover. The usual has become commonplace; and we fail to appreciate it.

I recall a farmer's wife not far from here. Some city girls went for a short visit and went into ecstasies over the beautiful trees, the flowers of garden and orchard so abundant and fresh. To their laudations of the many beauties and advantages of that generous home, imagine their surprise when the pa-

swer came: "Yes, it is all right for you city folk to talk that way; but if you had to put up with all this from day to day, you would sing a different song."

If not only for that good woman but for all of us who have been answered the prayer of old Elshah for his servant: "Lord, open my eyes that he may see," then, indeed, to the farmer, his wife and sons and daughters would be appreciated and enjoyed from day to day the beauties that hem us in like the mountains.

When we older fellows went to school, we had the three R's; and later might be privileged to delve into the classics of ancient Greece and Rome. "Great natural history, and the like found no place in the school curriculum then. A few Sundays ago I went with my little daughter to the farm. We crossed the wheat field, then through the sheep pasture, and down through and across the gorge where a never falling brook noisily finds its way.

And as we wandered along, this leamer' little maid picked up first this flower and then another, or some trailing vine or lit. . . plant, and exclaimed: "What a beautiful flower! It is very interesting, and the thought came to me that after all there was a good deal in this knowledge that she opens up to me of Nature and made each little flower tell its own pretty story.

### EVERY ONE THAT SEE NOT

Possibly there is here a lesson to us grown ones. We feel entitled to smile indulgently over the tale of the man who walked from year to year in solid ignorance over the diamond mine existing on his farm; who used mud-dulled Kob-Inoor to hammer in a single nail or shoe a hen; but do we not ourselves daily pass blindly over the clay-bedded beauties that surround and enclose us on our country farm, yearning in vain for the glare and tinsel of the city streets?

Surely the tints of the glowing autumn will enshue us as far at least a moment with their Nature-painted colors that rival, and indeed surpass, the broided tapestries in kings' palaces.

### Toronto Milk Prices

The Milk Producers' Association of Toronto met in the Labor Temple on October 25. After a lengthy discussion they reaffirmed their former decision that the price be \$1.70 per eight gallon can. The general scarcity, the high price of feed and the cost of production were referred to, and it was contended that the producers could not afford to take any less than they were asking.

It is believed that some producers are selling at \$1.60 a can and large quantities of milk are coming to the city from distant points at that price. Dissatisfaction was expressed that this milk was not subjected to the same rigid inspection as was the city's regular supply.

It is unsafe and unwise to use milk from any diseased animal. Milk from tuberculous cows is dangerous, especially to children.—Prof. G. L. Mar

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
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Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1913

No. 45

## Causes of Depopulation—Some Remedies Suggested

CANADA is facing a serious crisis, particularly Eastern Canada. Agriculture, the great basic industry, is declining. Rural communities are losing in population, and consequently in social, educational, and spiritual advantages.

We know these things but do not appear to realize that no more serious condition could face any nation than decay at its very heart—among the tillers of the soil. It has been well said that no nation can rise above the level of its rural citizens. If that be true, the promotion of the greatest happiness, contentment, and prosperity among the families on the farms is a country's first and most important duty. Have we in Canada failed to realize this truth? Or have we been blind to conditions as they really are?

The rural situation in Canada, as pointed out by Mr. John MacDougall in his book, "Rural Life in Canada," is a distressing one. The situation, as seen by Mr. MacDougall, was reviewed in Farm and Dairy last week. Our folks will remember that Mr. MacDougall estimates the loss of population from rural Ontario in the 10 years—1901 to 1911—at 373,367 people.

He finds on studying the census that not only is population declining, but that the country church, country social life, and country education are all suffering because of the drift of population citywards. Rural depopulation presents, therefore, as great a problem as the congestion of people in our towns and cities, with the slum evil that congestion brings about. Indeed, rural depopulation is the greater problem of the two, for to solve this problem is also to solve the problem of the slum. The one is the result of the other.

### THE PROBLEM IS ECONOMIC

The problem is largely an economic one. First among the economic causes of depopulation Mr. MacDougall cites the decline of village activities and the centralization of industries. The farmer's boots and shoes were once made by the village cobbler. They are now the product of the great factories located in the cities. The village wheelwright and blacksmith, once an important factor in rural economy, has also been largely displaced. The tanner has left the village for the city.

A quarter of a century ago the village store-keeper was a prosperous man. He was not uncommonly the wealthiest man in the community. His place of business served in a way as a social centre. His family and he himself were helpers and leaders in every social enterprise, including the church. Cheap and rapid transit then made the big departmental store and its mail order system possible. With it came the decline of

A Review of the Economic and Social Causes of Rural Unrest as seen by Rev. Jno. MacDougall, Grenville, Co., Ont. Mr. MacDougall and an Editor of Farm and Dairy give their views as to the solution of a Serious Rural Problem

the country merchant as a force of the community.

But it is not the declining village population that explains the enormous loss of population of rural Canada. Depopulation is chiefly due to the removal from the country community of farmers' households. What is the explanation of their removal?

Mr. MacDougall first makes mention in "Rural Life in Canada" of the introduction of improved machinery as a cause of rural depopulation. He says: "The census Bureau of the United States in a report dealing with the census of 1890, published a comparative table

population and more lavish consumption accompanying increased wealth. "The setting free from farm labor of a certain number follows the introduction of machinery as a matter of course," says Mr. MacDougall. "But why," he asks, "has there not also come fuller satisfaction with farm

conditions? Why have we not, while the city grows, at least a staple farm population with greatly enlarged production per capita, with increasing rural wealth together with decreasing prices of farm produce and with greatly enhanced leisure for better living on the farm?

"The world's markets," he says, "are not glutted with farm goods. The reverse is the case. Amidst all the increase in the cost of living that due to enhanced prices of commodities from the farm, stands easily first."

The farming of soil unfit to be cultivated is the cause of rural depopulation noted by Mr. MacDougall. The invariable rule is found to be that rural depopulation is greater from these localities with the less fertile soils. Many of these soils are splendidly adapted to forestry, and Mr. MacDougall regards it as a duty of the nation to see that such soils are reforested and that further denudation of such soils be prevented.

Another cause of rural depopulation is that young men find themselves with farms whose fertility has been exhausted by unscientific methods such as constant cropping without fertilization, and these farms overrun with weeds; they leave them. A still further cause of dissatisfaction with farming is the great proportion of inferior stock; dairy cows, for instance, that do no more than pay their board without leaving a sufficient margin of profit to enable the farmer to live well.

Getting away from the economic causes of rural depopulation due directly to the farmer himself, Mr. MacDougall next discusses the speculative holding of lands. This cause he considers is not a handicap to farmers in Eastern Canada, but speculative buying of farm lands is a menace of the near future. Mr. MacDougall admits that farm lands are too high in price.

"There is certainly no legitimate justification," he writes, "to be found for it (the speculative value of land) in the relation between investment and return in farming as an industry at present. The inflation in price would seem to be due to anticipation of a prospective prosperity and a change in the character of ownership. The farmer is able to borrow increased amounts against increased value and the mortgages are increasing; and many farmers sell at the first slight rise to capitalist investors, who reap the profit of further rise in value, while tenants replace agricultural owners. This phase of the pro-

### The Lure of the Wood

'Tis Sweet to be here in the wild-wood alone  
Where solitudes blessings abound  
And the Sun's Golden Light  
Seems to greet with delight  
The leaves that come flitting aground

Methinks when the earth in her infancy lay  
No Pure: Place could be found  
In such sweet scented air  
With beauties so rare  
And Peace encircled around

Adieu to the rush, the noise and the din  
To all that's untrue and unfair  
And give me the quiet, the peaceful and good  
Oh give me the awe that is found in the wood  
And a heart that delighteth in Prayer

—E. Robeson, Athens, Ont.

covering the nine principal farm products in 1850, and showing that whereas 570,000,000 days' labor—that of 1,900,000 persons for 300 days—were required to produce them, the same amount of the same staples in 1890 were accounted for by 400,000 persons or 120,000,000 days' labor, slightly over one-fifth requisite 40 years ago. The ratio of change during the ensuing 20 years has doubtless been accelerated rather than slackened. We would probably be not far wrong in supposing that the efficiency of labor, in the major operations at any rate, is not far from seven times what it was three generations ago."

With this increasing use of machinery has come with almost equal pace an increasing demand for farm produce, due to increasing city

blism is one to which the interest of the Canadian farmer is expressed in the adage, "forewarned is forearmed."

#### ARE LAND VALUES DEPOPULATING ONTARIO?

We doubt if Mr. MacDougall has laid sufficient stress on the influence of land values on rural depopulation. He sees that if values continue to increase the upward trend must lead inevitably to capitalistic ownership of land and tenant farming. Are not high land values already having their effect in depopulating rural Ontario? Is it a future danger only? All who are thoroughly acquainted with agricultural conditions in Ontario will admit that land values have now reached such a point that even the best of farmers have difficulty in making five per cent. interest on the value of their land and a fair return for their own labor and management.

Just recently a young farmer from Oxford Co., Ont., called at Farm and Dairy office, and in the course of his conversation remarked that he was going to leave the farm. His home is in one of the very best sections of that fine county. He told us that he could sell his farm for \$135 an acre. "And I can't afford to keep it," said he. "I can do much better to sell the farm, invest the money, and go into some other business."

#### RENT OR INTEREST TOO BURDENSOME

With this relationship between land values and farm incomes, is it to be wondered that the young men of the country prefer to make a start in the city rather than to buy a farm at such high values that practically all of their income must go to pay the interest? The only other alternative is to rent, and Canadian-born young men do not care to take on themselves the hard task of the tenant farmer. It seems to us that Mr. MacDougall might have laid greater stress on this factor in the depopulation of rural Ontario.

"In the West," says Mr. MacDougall, "the speculative holding of lands becomes nothing short of a blight upon progress. Around railway towns lie concentric circles of vacant sections. The townships everywhere are chequered with unoccupied squares. The farmer is pressed far out into the prairie. The haulage to the elevator is increased and all the conveniences of life lie at a distance. The whole subject of the relation of the great railway systems of Canada to the farmer teems with questions touching public welfare. The policy followed in opening the West was controlled more largely by consideration of railway traffic than of common welfare."

#### WHAT IF CONDITIONS IMPROVE?

But what will be the effect when these vacant sections are brought into use, when the railways are given less consideration and the public welfare more? Mr. MacDougall might have added that there will be then a great increase in land values, and the actual returns to the tiller of the soil for his labor will be no greater than they are now and the tendency to leave the country for the city will be the same then as now.

"Our general system of taxation," says Mr. MacDougall, "is an economic injustice to the farmer." But the subject is not developed as extensively as the other factors in rural depopulation. Mr. MacDougall, however, in writing his "Rural Life in Canada," may have been hindered

(Continued on page 7)

## Increasing the Income by Elimination

L. C. Smith, *Feed Co., Ont.*

To judge of a farmer's real financial standing by his gross income is one of the greatest mistakes of which I know. And yet how often it is done. The banker, the grocer, even the man's own neighbors, look up to the one who can count his gross income at several thousand dollars. Worst of all, the farmer himself comes to see himself through others' eyes and does not realize that a large income may not be a monument to his good management after all.

I should say that the income that counts is the net income. For instance, the man with the \$5,000 income and the \$4,000 outgo is no better off than the one with a \$3,000 income and a \$2,000 outgo. Both of them have \$1,000 on which to provide themselves and their families with comforts and luxuries; and if anything, the second man is apt to be the better manager.

It strikes me that there is a wonderful field for improving our financial standing by eliminating some of the outgo instead of every striving to add to the income. It is to this latter end that most articles in farm papers are devoted. Let me enumerate a few of the ways I think equally good results could be secured by elimination of expenses.

We can thus reduce the size of our herd, and by constant grading up through the use of a pure bred sire save the expense of feeding and caring for a half-dozen unprofitable cows and have the same income and a greater profit.

We might harvest the same crops from our farms and at less expense did we pull out more of the fences, lengthen the furrows, and reduce the labor necessary in preparing the soil and harvesting the crops.

There is a farm in this very vicinity on which I am convinced the wages of one hired man, and they have three, might be saved did the owner take 10 minutes a day to properly lay out the work for the next day. As it is, he always thinks that he must lead in all work, and works so hard himself that he has not the energy left to properly direct his men and keep them profitably employed.

These are just a few of the ways that occur to me of increasing the net income by eliminating the outgo. There are dozens of other little kinks in the management of any farm that would have a similar result.

#### Where Dollars are Wasted

A. Donaldson, *Huron Co., Ont.*

A dollar saved is a dollar gained. The truth of this proverb was forced very strikingly on my

attention recently because of a visit to two farmers in the neighboring county of Halton.

One farmer was losing many dollars and the second farmer gaining many by the different methods in which they cared for their agricultural implements.

A creek wound its way through the barnyard of the first farm visited. Growing along either side of the creek were small alder bushes. Backing up against these alder bushes were a disc harrow, a spring tooth cultivator, a couple of plows, and the mower. Standing under a tree nearby was a new manure spreader, in which the farmer had just recently invested well over \$100.

I need hardly say that all of these implements, with the exception of the new manure spreader, were coated with rust. They were not exposed to the weather temporarily; they were in winter quarters and in the same quarters that they have occupied since they came to the farm. His man's implement bill is always a heavy one.

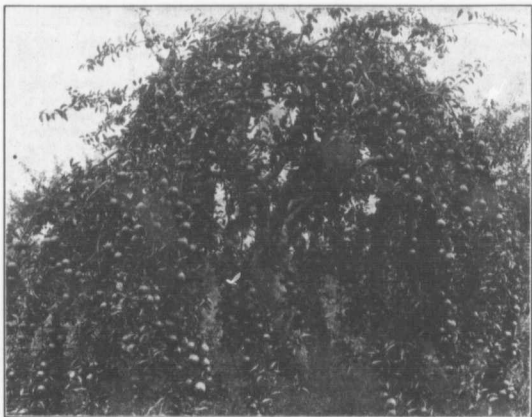
What a contrast was afforded on a second farm to which I turned in several miles away. An old barn that had been discarded when the new one was built had been transformed into a first-class implement shed. There I found the disc harrow. Every piece of steel on it that was not covered with paint was greased with tallow to ensure against rust. The same was true of all the other implements. In the

(Continued on page 13)



Threshing—a Rushing but Satisfactory Operation

Threshing is hard, dirty work, particularly if one is in the straw mow. But it is satisfying work too. On threshing day the farmer really gets his reward for seeding and harvesting and the anxious months of weather-watching in between. A gasoline engine may be here seen running the grain separator on an Ontario farm.



Is Such a Prolific Crop as this Always Desirable?

There is in the orchard of Robert Newcombe, Kings Co., N.S. the return year will be splendid. But how about next? A crop such as this one will stand thinning, which practice induces annual bearing.

#### A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF LOSS

We hear much of cow testing nowadays, and here is one of the best methods I know of for eliminating expenses. I am convinced that there are very few herds in which several cows are not paying for their keep, or in which some of the cows have such a small margin to their credit, that it would pay us better to discard them and give their feed to the more profitable members.

We have many grain periods, but old ration is made up bran, and protein by pounds per times usual and sometimes

For the high condition showing a live weight broad in the usual condition of the cow he found me by nutritive protein, or the carbonyl nified by 2.25 the heat at producing me

PREFERRED For rougher feet, pounds per d reason that an appetizer cooling effect system, and tion and as

We feed silage daily in smocks and go hay or alfalfa and evening.

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"W. J. Gillet, Jr., Breeder and developer of the long line from a recent sale to the dair

## Feeding Methods of a Great Dairyman\*

By W. J. Gillett

We have tried and experimented with a good many grain rations during the record making period, but have invariably fallen back on to our old ration used for twenty years, and as a basis is made up of equal parts ground oats, wheat bran, and gluten feed. We vary the amount of protein by the use of oil meal, one to three pounds per day according to conditions, sometimes using a small amount of cotton seed meal and sometimes Ajax Flakes.

For the first few weeks in case of cows in high condition, I would recommend a ration showing a nutritive ratio of about 1:4, but as they advance and begin to decrease perceptibly in live weight it will be advisable to materially broaden the ration, but I believe not wider, under usual conditions, than 1:5.5, which for the good of the cow and the standpoint of production will be found most economical.

By nutritive ratio we mean the relation of the protein, or milk producing material in feed, to the carbohydrates, plus the amount of fat multiplied by 2.25, which is the heat and energy producing material.

### PREFERRED ROUGHAGE

For roughage we prefer roots, 30 to 40 pounds per day, for the reason that they act as an appetizer, have a cooling effect upon the system, and aid digestion and assimilation. We feed silage twice daily in small quantities and good clover hay or alfalfa morning and evening.

There is no set rule that can be prescribed and followed as to the amount of grain and roughage to be fed under all conditions, and herein lies the skill of the feeder. He must exercise judgment and be alert to existing conditions as they rise from time to time, correctly interpret them and act accordingly. He must feed liberally, well up to the digesting and assimilating power of the animal, and it is a very delicate matter to know when we are feeding too little or too much.

### FEEDING AFTER FRESHENING

We usually start with a small grain ration immediately after the cow freshens and increase gradually from day to day, the amount depending upon existing conditions, the appetite of the animal and the way she responds in milk secretion to the increase of feed. I believe there is one rule that can be followed with safety in working a cow up to a full ration and it is this: It is safe to increase the ration as long as the cow shows a gradual increase in milk flow, but when the flow ceases to raise, it is very good evidence that we are approaching the danger line for at least a time, and it is well at such time to drop back a little on the ration as a matter of precaution.

I am satisfied that there are a great many nice records spoiled by over feeding and test cows are more often overfed than underfed.

### WHEN FRESHENS ARE MISSED

It must be considered that a cow during the

\*W. J. Gillett, President of the Wisconsin State Holstein Breeders' Association, is well-known as the breeder and developer of many world famous cows, one of which, Colantha 4th of Johanna, held all world's records for a long time. This article, consisting of extracts from a recent address, is therefore particularly valuable to the dairy farmer.

freshening period undergoes a great change, a complete transformation and if all goes well she will display a wonderful appetite for a few days which often misleads the feeder and puts her off feed. To tide her over this delicate and sensitive period calls for great discretion and keenest watchfulness on the part of the caretaker, and to do the right thing at the right time in my estimation, shapes, to a great extent, the performance of the animal for the entire lactation period.

Regularity in feeding, watering, and milking is very important.

During short tests we feed ensilage and hay twice daily, morning and evening. Roots and grain are fed together four times daily, always soon after the grain ration is cleaned up, and since there is no effort of the cow, either voluntary or involuntary, that must not be compensated for by feed, we believe there is an advantage in using water warmed to about blood heat, for then there is no body heat required to warm the water to the temperature of the cow.

We confine our animals to their stalls during

## What is a Reasonable Income?

F. E. Ellis, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Dairy farming, as in the case of all other branches of farming, should be looked upon as a business and be conducted on business principles. This involves a simple system of bookkeeping on the farm. I hold that business farming is absolutely impossible without some system of bookkeeping. Farming as a business should furnish interest on investment, payment for labor, insurance, and all other incidental expenses, and yield to the manager or owner, \$1,000 in cash as his labor and manager's return for a year's work on 100 acres of land. How can a farmer know that his farm is returning all of these items unless he has a system of bookkeeping to inform him. Here is the idea held by Prof. H. H. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College as to what the returns should be from 100 acres of land:

- (a) Interest on capital invested, say  
\$10,000 in 100 acres of land at 5% . . . \$500  
\$2,500 in stock and implements at 10% . \$250  
(b) Labor, insurance, incidental expenses, \$1,000  
(c) Manager's or owner's salary, cash . . . \$1,000

Total . . . \$2,750

This may look high to most farmers, but it is necessary to get these returns if our business of farming is to be considered on an equal basis with all other occupations or industries. The business man in town who could not draw from his business interest on investment as well as a good salary for himself, would soon change his occupation. In order to obtain a cash return of almost \$3,000 annually from 100 acres of land, the dairy farmer needs to look sharply to every possible source of income.

### BETTER COWS FIRST

In the first place he will need better cows than are to be found on average Ontario farms where the annual milk production per cow is 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. Such cows as these will never make that \$2,750 on 100 acres of land. In fact, they hardly pay for their keep. To attain to Prof. Dean's ideal of a farm income, we would need to have cows making 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk a year.

With 10 average cows our income would be \$300 to \$400. With 10 good cows, \$600 to \$1,000. A dairy of 30 cows, therefore, and such a number could readily be kept on 100 acres of land well farmed, would bring in the required income.

In order to make a sufficient proportion of this income net gain, the most of us need to grow more and cheaper feed. First in the line, I would put corn for the silo; clover and alfalfa make an ideal combination with corn; for grain feed, I can think of nothing better than oats. Oat grain is palatable and a good milk producer. At the same time, oat straw is more valuable for feeding than the straw of any other common grain.

### SANITARY STABLING ADVISABLE

Another important point that might well be improved upon in many cases is the stabling. Dairy cattle will not do their best unless they are in sanitary stables; stables that are clean, light, and well ventilated. Many dairy farmers nowadays are making their stables largely of iron and cement, and the more stables of this kind we get the healthier will be our dairy herds

(Continued on page 6)



Before the Fair.—A School Boy's Garden Plot under the Eye of the Inspector

Charlie Breckenridge was one of the boys of Durham Co., Ont., who selected oats as the crop that he would grow under the direction of the Department of Agriculture to show at a Rural School Fair similar to the one described in Farm and Dairy, Oct. 15. Charlie has a chance to get two prizes on his plot, one for standing grain, which was being inspected at the time this photo was taken, and another for the threshed grain at the Rural Fair. Charlie is only one of the numerous boys who are taking a new interest in farm work because of the stimulus of the Rural School Fair.

tests of seven and 30 days, as it is our opinion that a cow yielding upward of 70 pounds milk per day is spending energy and getting exercise enough in the elaboration of milk; and again the cow soon forms her habits and any deviation from these habits creates a disturbance, which means a decrease in the milk flow and wider variations in the quality of the milk, and we are sure to experience inclement weather at which time it would mean exposure to turn the cow out, and so, for reasons stated, we keep them housed, thus keeping conditions more under our control.

Now is a good time to feed well. To drop feed as soon as winter sets in is to discourage the milking habit and lose many dollars worth of milk that good feeding would bring.—A. Cowan, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The masses are too generally prone to ignore, or rather overlook, the importance of the farmer. It is fortunate, therefore, that in all civilized communities there is to be found a different element consisting of intelligent and thoughtful men who devote their lives and energies to the betterment of agriculture and the improvement of agricultural methods, both scientific and practical. It may be laid down as a general rule that the more highly civilized a country is, and the more fully developed its agriculture, the greater is the consideration shown towards those engaged in this pursuit.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

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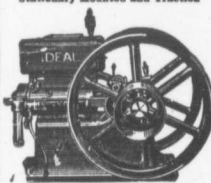
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## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Why I Would Lime Soil

D. E. Lohman, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Four years ago, while travelling through the Niagara belt, I talked with a farmer at the corner of a field that showed a luxuriant growth of alfalfa. On one side of the field, for about 50 feet, was a pile of stone chips, which, on closer examination, I found to be of a limestone nature. What really attracted me to make this close examination was the fact that in the close proximity to the stone pile the alfalfa showed a still more generous growth than in the rest of the field.

We often hear that the supply of lime will benefit certain soils, but peculiarly enough the soil to which I refer appeared to be an excellent soil of good drainage. It is very clearly shown that lime may be applied at regular intervals to even the best of our soils to considerable advantage in so far as certain crops are concerned. My friend told me that he had grown alfalfa in this field without interruption for over 10 years. He took three crops every year, which was sufficiently good to cause him to continue this method without introducing any rotation. It is well known that alfalfa will not thrive well in an acidic soil, so that the fact of the stone pile affecting to such a marked degree the situation would make one believe that this style of cropping was either producing poisons in the soil or failing to liberate sufficient plant food of a potassium or phosphoric nature.

**LITTLE LIME, BUT OFTEN**  
A few years ago it was the custom in supplying lime to the soil to make the applications at periods varying from three to five years. Recent investigations tend to oppose such a procedure on the grounds that when much lime is applied to soil already containing quantities of ammonia due to the decomposition of chemical action so produced. If the soil should contain large amounts of ammonia such as it will when a lot of humus is present, then the lime should be applied in smaller quantities, producing thereby a moderate supply only and so permitting the plant to use the liberated nitrogen before it escapes into the atmosphere or into the drainage water.

In supplying lime to a soil, we must take into account the particular nature of the crop to be grown. Raspberries, for instance, and also watermelon, watercress, and other soil where lime is present to any degree, while certain crops, such as beet and alfalfa, show to considerable advantage when supplied with this element.

**LIME AND PLANT DISEASES**  
Certain diseases seem to be assisted by the application of this fertilizer, while others are controlled, and even exterminated. Among the former class may be mentioned potato scab, among the latter club root of cabbage, or as it is sometimes designated, "finger and toes." Many of our noxious weeds seem to prefer soils of an acidic nature so that by frequent applications of lime we deplete their quantity.

Another advantage of liming, one which increases, in my estimation, with the increase in knowledge of bactericidal activity in the soil, is that the bacteria which cause nitrification or the production of nitrogen from decomposing material, appear to thrive much better in soils which are not pronouncedly acidic. Liming corrects acidity in soils.

While a soil may increase its productivity by being supplied with lime, we may, on the other hand, over-supply it. Hence the injunction

not to give a soil large quantities of lime at periods of three to five years, but rather to give it oftener, distribute it better and in small quantities. We will thus avoid diseases such as accrue from an over-supply.

**LIME ON CLAY SOILS**

On clay soils we can generally apply more lime than we can on those of lighter nature. It is in these clay soils generally being more acid and also from the fact that the particles will be aggregated or brought into larger particles, thereby making the soil more porous. This may be termed as the chief physical action which lime affects on the soil.

On sandy soils, which are porous, the application of large quantities increases the production of nitrogenous gases to such an extent that the surplus that the crop cannot use either escapes into the atmosphere or is washed away by the underdrainage water, since so many nitrogenous compounds are soluble, and therefore removed in all porous soils.

I always prefer to do my liming in the fall, especially when using quick or slaked lime. By so doing, any injurious effects from its acid nature are avoided. It also gives plenty of time for the lime to sink into the soil before you apply manure. Lime and manure will never be applied together, since loss of nitrogen from the manure will follow as a consequence. Limed land I manure in the spring.

### When to Plow

No rule can be laid down for plowing that will hold for all conditions or kinds of soil, but with very few exceptions fall plowing will be followed by better crops than spring plowing. The action of the frost in disintegrating the soil particles is favorable in producing available plant nutrients. In comparing the soil after freezing and thawing is likely to give better moisture conditions also, except on extremely wet soils. Fall plowing destroys many of the weeds starting from the ground early in the fall, besides destroying the nests of many injurious insects. These factors all bear on the yield of the crop.

Quite as important a reason, perhaps, for getting all of the plowing possible done in the fall is the better distribution of the labor on the farm. The planting season is short and if seeding must be held back in the spring while plowing is done, late seeding results, and in the hurry plowing is likely to be poorly done. Late seeding on poor spring plowing means a small crop and smaller profits. Fall plowing, even as late as November 15, will give the best in the spring, and is almost sure to result in better crops.

### What is a Reasonable Income?

(Continued from page 5)

and the more satisfactory the returns therefrom.

Another item in profitable dairying too often neglected is the matter of water supply. Water need not necessarily be in front of the cow all the time. Neither cows nor men require to be continually eating and drinking. The supply, however, should be available to the cows twice a day. In addition a cow should be able to get the cows have to stand in the chilly wind to get water, half of them will not get enough.

Of course, the greatest essential of all to successful dairying and the attainment of a \$3,000 income is efficient management with shrewd buying and selling. Perhaps it is the lack of this skill that so many of us do not attain to the income suggested by Prof. Dean. It is, however, a good ideal for us to strive for.

### Prices

Julian Cook

Live stock has been affected by tariff. Buyers scouring the country the prices paid have been nearly high as occurred before whether the change. The usual, repeated since the tariff have gone up holding for him have now to what they get. Farmers generally and think the in the tariff will to them, more live stock. They also be stimu-



### One

The year 1913 will start in its turn.

eggs, cream, that while it comes up to a half loaf is better.

WHAT IT The mild squ when they howl, is one will have to sit believe that the opinion of the ity. None are loyalty being United States dairy, grain, etc. Prices have water marks yet a short time be as everything cleaned up and call. The sharp ing; the big cuts around the good long time opinions of most our neighborhood discussed the t-

### Sell the F

Geo. Smye, 1

We already f removal of the Stockers and fed only lines of calves at the but could be bought and one-half cent six to six and I believe are ha for.

The general that the finished corresponding h the market will round. The b cattle around April to June of them at any The farmers a by higher prices the wisest who k and fatten it dency on the p the stockers wher it is going to rais

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FOURTH ANNUAL

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## Where do we hide its brains?



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

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

*Standard*

cream separator must have brains of its own. For instance, think how intelligently it looks after the oiling. You never have to think about seeing if there is enough oil in the neck bearing or any other part. The Standard attends to the oiling of every gear and bearing itself. It also keeps the discs clean by automatically depositing the foreign matter from the milk in the space between the bowl and the disc edges. And it also automatically brings all the gears to a stop the moment you let go of the handle. But the way it gets the cream from the milk, only allowing one-tenth of a pound of butter fat to escape in every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed, would do credit to the best money-making brains in the land. See this "brainless" money-making machine at our agents, or write direct for catalog and easy-payment offer.

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**Prices Are Soaring**

*Judson Kelly, Hastings Co., Ont.*  
Live stock has been the first to be affected by the new United States tariff. Buyers have been for weeks scouring the country, purchasing everything that was for sale. The prices paid have been fair, but not nearly high enough. Of course, this occurred before it was really known whether the tariff would undergo a change. The middlemen have, as usual, reaped the benefit so far, but since the tariff came in force prices have gone up, and farmers are holding for higher prices. Butchers have now to pay fancy prices for what they get.

Farmers generally are well pleased to think the sweeping change made in the tariff will be of great benefit to them, more especially to those in live stock. The trade in barley will also be stimulated; and also poultry,

to the consumer, and we farmers are consumers to some extent, so that new conditions will not all be roses.

**Causes of Depopulation—Some Remedies Suggested**

(Continued from page 3)  
by the fact that when requested to write the book he was not expected to deal with the social and economic aspects of the subject. At any rate, he does not develop the question of taxation, including the indirect tax of the protective tariff, to the extent that many believe the subject warrants.

**THE MAIN POINT MISSED**

In this Mr. MacDougall fails to enlarge on what we consider the real solution of the whole problem. He has pointed out that speculative land values are too high to allow of profitable farming. He has as much as admitted that all improvements in



**One of the Successful Fairs of a Most Successful Season**

The year 1913 will go down in history as a banner one for fall fairs in Ontario, starting in its turn but reported record attendance and unusual interest. Canadians are becoming more and more a fair-going people.

eggs, cream, and milk. All agree that while in some ways it doesn't come up to the reciprocity treaty, yet a half loaf is better than none at all.

**WHAT IT WILL LEAD TO**

The mild squeal of the consumer, which when the squeeze comes tighter will develop into a great howl, is one that the Government will have to sit up and listen to. I believe that this is virtually the opinion of the farmers of this locality. None are a bit afraid of their loyalty being shipped over to the United States by their dairy products, grain, etc.

Prices have not reached high water mark yet, but it will only be a short time before they must soar, as everything in sight has been cleaned up and has gone beyond recall. The shark has had his short innings; the honest farmer is now at the helm, and likely to stay for a good long time. These are the opinions of most of the farmers in our neighborhood with whom I have discussed the tariff question.

**Sell the Finished Beast**

*Gen. Smye, Waterloo Co., Ont.*

We already feel the effects of the removal of the duties on cattle. Stockers and feeders are about the only lines of cattle dealt with to any extent here at the present time. These could be bought early at around five and one-half cents; now they bring six to six and one-quarter cents, and I believe are harder to buy than before.

The general opinion seems to be that the finished beast will bring a corresponding high price, and that the market will be open the year round. The bulk of the fattened cattle around here were sold from April to June. Now we can dispose of them at any time.

The farmers are going to benefit by higher prices, but they will be the wisest who keep their own stock and fatten it. There seems a tendency on the part of many to sell the stockers when they are high. But it is going to raise the cost of living

agricultural conditions are capitalized in still higher land values. If, then, the burden of taxation were all placed on these increasing land values, would not the tendency be to discourage the holding of land idle or partially idle, to bring down the price to a level where it could be profitably worked, and thus give young men an opportunity to start farming under favorable conditions. Likewise, where land does increase in value because of its favorable situation, the increase would, under a land value tax, be followed by a corresponding increase in taxation and society would profit by the value that society itself creates.

So much for the economic causes of rural depopulation. Mr. MacDougall also cites numerous social causes of unrest, such as too long hours of labor, lack of facilities and conveniences in the farm home, lack of attractive living conditions, the hired man, lack of social life, and inferior schools. All of these, however, are but the result of the economic factor. If farming were made as profitable as it should be the social causes of unrest would soon be righted.

**A BOOK WELL WORTH READING**

Taken all in all, Mr. MacDougall's "Rural Life in Canada" is a valuable contribution to social literature. His exposition of rural conditions as they really are is probably the most forcible and most truthful of anything yet published in Canada. It is because of his portrayal of the serious crisis that now prevails in rural Canada that the book is chiefly valuable, and for this reason it should be read by every citizen who is to have the wellbeing of his country at heart. We would like to have seen a discussion of high land values, of depopulation and the taxation of land values more fully discussed. Farm and Dairy can heartily recommend "Rural Life in Canada" to all of our folks.—F. E. E.

Many a valuable horse would not have been lost had the veterinarian been called when the first symptoms of trouble were observed.

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1000 Military Overcoat grey waterproof cloth, lined with flannel, high storm collar, civilian shape. These coats show no wear, some are new, but are passed out of service for new patterns. Excellent coats for farmers or any outside workers. Price, \$5, or with long cloak, \$3.50. Your money refunded if not satisfied. State size required, chest measurement and height. Heavy grey army blankets, 60 by 80, weight 2 lbs., \$3.00. 200 Brown blankets, 60 by 90, weight 2 1/2 lbs., per pair \$2.50.

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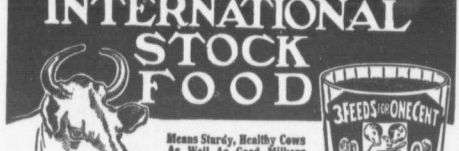
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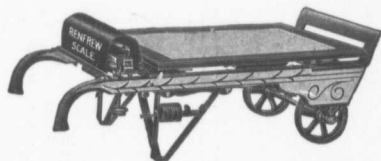
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## Are You Farming Half Blind? A HOG STORY

This is a serious question. No offence meant. Hundreds of farmers are going along to-day half blind to the possibilities of making more money off their farms. They do pretty much the same things they did 10 years ago in pretty much the same way, and are losing 25 per cent. of their profits, but they can't see it.

Take the case of the Ontario farmer the other day. He sold a load of finished market hogs to a buyer who "happened" along at the right time. This farmer had been selling his hogs to this same buyer every year at a bulk price—so much a head as they stood. The farmer was perfectly satisfied. So was the buyer. The farmer got \$150.00 cash money for 12 hogs, \$12.50 a head.

This buyer drove the hogs in town a matter of three miles and shipped 'em off to the packing house, but first he was careful to weigh each hog separately. He bought by the "head" but he sold by the pound, and the 12 hogs netted him \$193.00. The farmer lost \$43.50 by not seeing the value of selling his hogs by weight instead of by guess. If he had a Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale on his farm he would have put his hogs on, one at a time, and got what they were worth or nearly so.

The Renfrew Handy Scale isn't an expense. It's an economy—a money maker. It will increase your revenue and your profits. It will pay for itself in short order if means every time you sell or buy anything you use it every time you should. This that should be sold or bought by weight instead of by guess.

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## HORTICULTURE

### Orchard and Garden Notes

Dig a hill or two of rhubarb before the ground freezes too hard, for forcing in a warm cellar this winter.

Remove all trash from the garden this fall. Manure and plow in deep. Weeds and insects are disturbed by doing this.

Is there a good windbreak about the house and barns? It proves a saving in fuel and comfort.

Strawberries and garden perennials will soon need to be covered. Good clean straw is the best material.

Prune and lay down grape vines preparatory to covering with dirt. They should be covered before the ground freezes.

Leaves raked from the lawn may be piled in some corner and allowed to decay. The leaf mould thus formed is useful for potting plants or mixing with soil for seed growing.

### Soft Rot of Potatoe

*B. Blanchard, Hants, Co., Ont.*

A disease of the potatoe that is sometimes confused with the rot caused by blight is the bacterial soft rot of potatoe, known also as "black leg." Experiments have proved beyond doubt that the disease is caused by bacterial organisms, and also that these organisms are almost identical with those that produce soft rot in vegetables.

The most characteristic form of this disease is the soft rot of the tubers. Affected plants also show a darkening of the stems, both above and below the surface of the ground. At the same time the plants appear very thrifty and undersized. Instead of spreading out, the tops grow more compact and the leaves curl up, later becoming yellowish in color as the plant gradually dies. When the disease is making rapid progress the stem often topples over before the rest of the top is attacked.

While the disease is active the tissues show a soft, watery mass. As a rule, the seed tuber attached to an affected stem is entirely decayed. The young growing tubers are not usually infected so much by the disease following the stems as by coming in contact with the diseased seed tuber or by the bacteria entering them through the bites of insects or wounds made by cultivating. For this latter reason the disease may make its progress more rapidly in the tubers than in the tops.

### TUBER INDICATIONS

On cutting open a partly diseased tuber, the healthy and diseased portions are easily distinguished, a dark line separating the two. When the skin is broken a white watery liquid can be pressed out. In later stages the whole tuber becomes a mass of dark grey pulp.

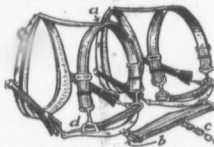
If a diseased potato is allowed to dry out, the soft part becomes corky. In this state the disease can remain dormant for a long time until placed again in a damp place. Thus the disease is carried over from one season to the next. When storing in the fall, great care should be exercised in sorting the potatoe. If some apparently sound ones are put in the cellar and conditions for the development of the disease become favorable, rot will set in and spread through the whole lot. The bacteria produce a substance called an enzyme, which has the power of breaking down the tissue of a healthy potato and making an entrance for the bacteria.

The principal source of infection in a crop is from diseased seed. Therefore, only absolutely clean seed should be planted. As the bacteria

do not readily enter healthy plants, care should be exercised in cultivating so as not to injure the tubers. Insects should be kept in check because of the wounds they make in the plants. It is known that the bacteria can live in the soil for three or four years; therefore, a rotation of crops should be followed. To ensure clean seed, the potatoe should be carefully sorted this fall and again next spring.

### To Plow Among Trees

Many trees are killed or injured from being barked by the end of the whiffletrees when plowing or cultivating. The use of a traceless orchard harness will avoid this danger and



Traceless Orchard Harness

also make the work lighter for man and team, for the weight of the end of whiffletrees is done away with. Such a harness, illustrated herewith, is made of a yoke, *d*, which is hung beneath the horses with a broad webbing band, *a*, that goes over their backs. When they are pulling the weight of the yoke is removed from their backs. Short traces are hitched to each end of the yoke and a pull bar is attached, *b*, from the middle of which is fastened the chain, *c*, that draws the plow or harrow.—Ex.

### A Consumer Talks

*Mrs. G. Dillon, Montreal, P. Q.*

May I be permitted a few lines in *Farm and Dairy*? I am a consumer, one of the real consumers, one who goes to the market, buys her weekly supplies, and has them delivered at her flat. Notice that last word, "flat." I don't live in a big, roomy house like the old dame on the farm. If I did I would not buy the milk. Rents are so high in this city of Montreal that it is only the well-to-do who can afford a roomy house. The most of us live in flats of four rooms or more, and space is at a premium.

I haven't got spare room in my whole flat in which to store a barrel of apples. I don't like to buy apples by the peck, as bought in that way they are soon gone. I don't usually buy them. Occasionally I can buy a bushel box, but not very often. I would buy more apples if I could always get them in boxes. It is the lack of space that prevents me from buying in boxes.

Lack of money is a more potent argument for the apple box. Apples cost more when delivered here in Montreal than they do on the farm, and the average working man has not money enough ahead to invest \$5.50 to \$5 in a barrel of apples. He could afford to buy a box for \$1.50 or \$2. I wish some progressive orchardist would start shipping boxes on a large scale for the benefit of those of us who live in flats.

The British Columbia Government has decided to divide the range areas of the province into natural grazing districts suitable for cattle, sheep or both. In each district stock will be allowed to graze in numbers up to the number the range can carry without suffering injury. Settlers may range a reasonable number free of charge. For larger areas the fee will be at first only ten cents a head a year for cattle and two cents for sheep.

## POULTRY

### Seasonable

*By Mrs. C. W.*

Begin now to condition for winter. Do not take any coups and quarters that they have plucked. Do not draughts. Do not do as they do during the day. Remember the winter coats are so much warmer for hens are often account of poor the year a chance will often give hens lead to a cold winter.

Keep the house dry, disinfected, done to prevent dry quarters are no birds that are no. Do not keep them for market too long going down as the turkey is. If you have on hand and the put an old cock will settle the job.

Some of the shown at the show been raised on the can let them have variety of food, but able in the production.

Early hatched hens that have airy houses that glaze windows and of litter to let scratching; a good air; clean water; all this mixed with plenty of human life, recipe for getting.

Bank the house from draughts after on the floor wanted to give them a little scratching in the feed. The circulation very active through she cannot make it takes too much wet warm.

The weather sees effect on poultry. On gloomy days they are moping around, fed of something will brighten them.

### Poultry at the

The "Ontario"vincial Winter Fair, tionately called it has for some years of all progressive the poultry business ification has always and this year the has been especially result is able to larly large list of everything from the smallest Bantam to the largest turkey cock all classes of fowls and ducks, the first list will increase special list will be increased 10%.

In the dressed prize are from \$10 to \$20, \$150 being offered alone.

In the classes (Continued)



**POULTRY YARD**

**Seasonable Poultry, Notes**  
By Mrs. C. W. Randlett, N.D.A.C.

Begin now to have things in snug condition for winter. Be careful that you do not take the young stock from airy coops and shut them into winter quarters that are warm and tight. Let them have plenty of fresh air but no draughts. Do not have too many windows as they make the houses hot during the day and cold at night.

Remember the birds have on their winter coats and are not in need of so much warmth. Damp and wet are far worse for fowls than cold, and hens are often kept from laying on account of poor houses. This time of the year a change to damp and cold will often give colds that will perhaps lead to a case of roup during the winter.

Keep the house, clean, warm and dry, disinfect often and much will do to prevent disease. Warm and dry quarters are necessary for the birds that are not through with moult.

Do not keep the cockerels intended for market too long as the price is going down as it is now November, and the turkey has the right of way.

If you have a number of cockerels on hand and they fight a great deal, put an old cock in with them. He will settle the scraps and be proud of his job.

Some of the best girls that are shown at the shows this season have been raised on the farm. The farmer can let them have free range and a variety of food, both of which are valuable in the production of shape and color.

Early hatched pullets, or yearling hens that have moulted in season; airy houses that have not too many draughts and no draughts; plenty of litter to keep the fowls busy scratching; a good supply of fresh air; clean water, shell and grit; and all this mixed with a good supply of human kindness is a simple recipe for getting eggs this winter.

Bank the houses to keep them free from draughts and keep enough litter on the floor to keep their feet warm and to give them plenty of exercise scratching for the morning feed. The circulation of the blood is very active through a hen's foot and she cannot make her food into eggs if it takes too much of it to keep her feet warm.

The weather seems to have the same effect on poultry as it does on people. On gloomy days if the stock seems to be moping around, give them a good feed of something they like and it will brighten them up.

**Poultry at the Winter Fair**

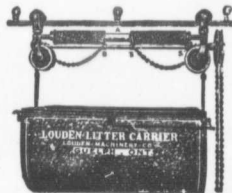
The "Ontario" as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, is affectionately called by the poultrymen for in some years been the Mecca of all progressive people engaged in the poultry business. A liberal classification has always been provided and this year the poultry committee has been especially active and as a result is able to announce a particularly large list of specials in which everything from the largest Brahma to the smallest Bantam and from the smallest Canary or Quince pig to the largest turkey cock is remembered. In all classes of fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks, the first prize in the regular list will increase by \$1.00 in the special list. In pigeons, all first prizes will be increased by 50 cents.

In the dressed poultry department all first prizes are being increased from \$4 to \$10, special prizes totalling \$160 being offered in this department alone.

In the classes for pheasants, rabbits

(Concluded on page 16)

**Doesn't this Louden Litter Carrier look good to you ?**



One of these Litter Carriers would be a real help to you in the barn. A LOUDEN Carrier changes drudgery into child's play and enables a boy to do a man's work in half the time and with half the trouble—and it costs but little.

**LOUDEN Litter Carrier**

Makes barn work easy and light—costs little—means a cleaner better barn—time saved—and bigger profits. Now's the time to have it installed.

Every Farmer should have the new LOUDEN Catalogue as a valuable guide and reference book on Farm Equipments. It is FREE for the asking.

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**A pound pull lifts 40 lbs.**

**A**BOY can easily hoist half a ton and push the carrier right out of the barn to the manure spreader or litter heap where it can be easily dumped. Runs smoothly, too, and never gets out of order.

**Feed your stock with a Louden Feed Carrier**

and lighten your barn work. A LOUDEN Carrier raises or lowers any distance up to 25 feet, and hoists twice as much as any other carrier. Stands anywhere; can't fall. Easily installed and strong enough for anything. Box of heavy galvanized steel—no wood.

2

**HARTSHORN**  
SHADE  
ROLLERS  
Original and unexcelled.  
Wood or tin rollers. Improved  
repairs no tacks. Inventor's  
patent on rollers.  
*Shaw-Warthen*

**FOR SALE**  
A First-Class Creamery Business in  
Windsor, Ontario. Modern equip-  
ment. Splendid territory. Conven-  
iently situated. Price reasonable.  
Apply  
BOX 489 - FARM AND DAIRY.

**ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS**  
Francis Handerman, 201 Broadway, New York City

**Feeding For Market**

**T**O put flesh on poultry quickly, feed them on the famous Harab Beef Meal. By using 10 to 15 pounds of this concentrated meal with every 100 pounds of your fattening meals or mash you will increase the food value of your rations from 40 to 50 per cent. You will finish your birds off in quicker time at less expense, and at same time produce stock that will command the highest prices.

Harab Beef Meal is ALL food and absolutely pure. It is one of the famous

**Harab Poultry Foods**

which are made in Canada, with a big Canadian corporation standing behind them. Hundreds of leading poultrymen now using them. If your dealer will not supply Harab Poultry Foods, write us direct.

**The Harab Abattoir Co., Limited**  
Poultry Food Department, Strachan Ave.  
Toronto, Canada



Write For Our Poultry Food Folders

## Prove the "BISSELL" by Its Work

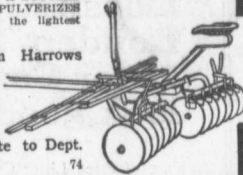
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you

will HAVE PROOF that it is a SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on Harrows before buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept. R for free Catalogue.



**T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.**

### The National Dairy Show

The great event of the year in dairy circles in the United States is the National Dairy Show which took place last week in Chicago. This show now seems to be established on a successful basis. For six or seven years it was conducted at a loss. Last year it showed a slight surplus. This year it is understood to have come out with a handsome balance to the good.

Canadians were interested in this year's show, from the fact that the well-known Ayrshire herd of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., was displayed against the best herds of the United States. In addition Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Cow Testing Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, addressed one of the important conventions. An amusing feature of the show was a milking competition between well-known managers of leading city dairy companies. Among the competitors were several millionaires. The great crowd that watched the contest enjoyed it thoroughly. Mr. John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa City Dairy, won third place.

#### IMPORTANT MEETINGS

Among the important organizations that convened during the time of the show were the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, the National Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association, the American Dairy Farmers' Association, the National Association of Creamery Managers, the Illinois Butter Manufacturers' Improvement Association, the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and the National Association of Dairy Herdsmen. The editors of a number of dairy and farm papers also met and formed an association.

The exhibits of cheese and butter were not as large as might have been expected. There was a splendid display of all manner of dairy appliances. There is great need in Canada for a similar show.

#### CATTLE EXHIBITS

Judging of the cattle prevailed during the entire week, and the interest of visitors never flagged. The dairy breeds were well represented, the quality throughout was outstanding.

Guernseys were the largest exhibit, being present from all over the United States and from Canada, some 20 head representing the breed. W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa, was the premier exhibitor and won both male and female grand championships as Imp. Hayes Cherub and Imp. Jesse Rose 10th. Both animals were outstanding. In many other cases, however, it was hard to follow the judge's work.

#### CANADIAN AYRSHIRES REPRESENTED

Numerically the Ayrshires were not largely represented, but the quality of exhibit was high. It was here that the herd of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., the Canadian and Eastern American champion herd, came into competition with the best that United States could put forward in the herds of A. Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., the champion western exhibitor, and W. P. Schaub, of Avon, N.Y.

These three herds had met previously at Waterloo, and there the herd won the bulk of the premier honors, winning all championships. How with grand championship on the grand land Masterpiece and female grand championship on Holohouse Ranch 9th. At the National, however, the tables were somewhat turned. Seitz coming in for the bulk of the premiums. The reversion of placing prominently indicates the difference of opinion.

(Concluded on page 15)



### "Cherry"

Champion Dairy Cow at

Guelph Winter Fair 1912

Fed on Caldwell's Molasses Meal before and during milk test at the show.

OWNED BY  
G. B. RYAN  
COURTLAND

## MAN TO MAN---Do You Think

That it's good business sense to allow valuable stock to browse on a feed, the ingredients of which you do not know? There's a lot of imported stuff masquerading under the names of 'good feeds' that you wouldn't pay a cent a bushel for—if you only knew their contents.

**STOP GUESSING!** You want to increase the milk-flow of your cows—you want to keep your stock in A. 1 condition. That is why you use a Molasses Meal, then why not buy a Meal that's guaranteed to contain pure cane Molasses only—not refuse sugar beet Molasses.

# CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

There's no guess-work about what it contains—no doubt about what it will do. The ingredients of Molasses Meal are:

84% pure cane molasses, and  
16% edible moss—famous  
for its therapeutic qualities

That's all. You know the nutritive qualities of pure cane molasses—you know a good deal about its health-giving and health-conserving properties. Caldwell's Molasses Meal is practically all pure cane molasses—the edible moss makes it dry to the touch, easily handled and adds to its value as a feed.

N.B.—The ingredients of Caldwell's Molasses Meal are printed on the tag attached to every bag. Its systematic use is a big economy because it makes other feed more palatable and digestible. Let us know if you cannot get it at your dealer's!

## THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LIMITED, DUNDAS, ONT.

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal Cream Substitute, Calf Meal, Poultry Meals

### Seasonable

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Don't fail

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Seasonable Don'ts for Sheepmen  
R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Don't fail to dip your flock before the weather gets too cold; it certainly doesn't pay to allow ticks and lice to suck the very life of the sheep away when it can be prevented for a trifle.

Don't be satisfied with anything but a good pure bred sire to head your flock. The extra expense is very little in comparison with what the returns should be.

Don't sell your present lamb crop until you have considered well the question of finishing them. I believe the man who feeds his lamb crop judiciously until midwinter or perhaps later will reap excellent returns for food and labor.

Don't keep any toothless ewes over as breeders, but cull them out and select some of your best ewe lambs to take their places.

Don't let the flock have access to either straw or hay stacks. It fills the fleece with chaff and renders it unmarketable.

The Split Log Drag  
L. K. Shae, Welland Co., Ont.

I have used the split log drag long enough to know its efficiency on clay roads. I never really understood the principle, however, until three or four years ago when a young Institute speaker explained it in this manner:

"Did you ever see a hog rolling around in a clay wallow? At first, after a rain, the water all sinks out of the wallow. Presently, however, the walls become impervious, and the water will stand in the wallow for weeks after a rain."

"That," said the speaker, "is the principle of the road maintained by the split log drag. You smooth over the surface with the drag until presently you have a hog wallow turned upside down. Instead of retaining the water it sheds it."

I have seen people smile when a split log drag enthusiast was talking. This simple illustration so thoroughly explains the operation and shows that the split log drag is effective in spite of its simplicity, that I pass it on for the benefit of others.

Canada a Big Winner

Canadian farmers have always been heavy winners at International Dairy Farming Congresses, and this year is no exception to the rule. The Congress was held at Oklahoma this year and seven out of 16 sweepstakes, including the grand prize for the best bushel of hard wheat, came to Canada. Montana won four more, thus giving the north supremacy in all classes in which they could effectively compete.

The grand prize, a threshing machine, was won by Paul Gerlach, Alton, Sask. The prize for the best peck of barley, a gasoline engine, was won by Nicholas Ttinger, Claresholm, Alberta; for the best bushel of oats, a harvester and binder, won by E. J. Lanigan, Effross, Sask.; for the best peck of flax, won by John Plews, Carnduff, Sask.; for the best sheaf of barley, a disc harrow, won by A. H. Crossman, Kindersley, Sask.; best sheaf of flax a plow, won by R. C. West, Kindersley, Sask.; for the best sheaf of oats, a cultivator, won by Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alberta.

Joseph P. Nash, Clyde Park, Montana, was the winner of sweepstakes on turkey red wheat, sheaf of hard wheat and sheaf of alfalfa; Pat Carney, Waterloo, Mont., won the sweepstakes in timothy.

Competition was keen and exhibits from 30 States were far outclassed by the Northern products in the classes named.

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**A CANADIAN KNIGHT DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER COMPANION OF THE RANGE**

**A PASTE | THE FFDALLEY CO. LTD. | NO DUST NO WASTE | HAMILTON CANADA | NO RUST**



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Parties arriving three times a month.

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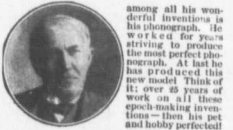


**NEW Edison Phonograph**  
(Mr. Edison's Latest Invention)  
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An offer introducing *The New Edisons*. Write quick—while this offer lasts. Edison's new phonograph—just out!—the perfected musical wonder of the age!

**WRITE today for our new Edison Catalog**—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new diamond point reproducer. It will also tell you about our **new Edison offer!** Now read:

**Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby**



among all his wonderful inventions is his photograph. He worked for you, striving to produce the most perfect photograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all the epoch-making inventions—their pet and hobby perfected!

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Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C. O. D. from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

**Endless Fun**

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date songs like the big ones. Laugh your lungs a-sore down your face and your sides a-sore from laughing at the funniest of funny musical shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic chorals, the grand old anthems, the grand old hymns, the grand old anthems, the grand old hymns, the grand old anthems. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. Send the coupon TODAY.

**The Reason:** Why should we make such an ultra-liberal proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, are being offered, now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month.

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Gentlemen—Please send me your new Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

## FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairy-men's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders Association.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00** a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. Notice of the expiration of subscriptions is sent to the subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two subscribers.

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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$3000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscription rates are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Those who are able to do so through the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading matter because we wish to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein act dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount owing 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."

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 reputable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE STOCKER TRADE

The number of stocker cattle that have crossed the line to the United States has now reached a total well up in the thousands. People are beginning to ask themselves if this migration of stockers does not represent a real menace to the future welfare of the Canadian live stock industry. Is Canada not in danger of being drained of its live stock, even as the United States has been drained by the demands of its market?

It is natural that our farmers should be tempted to sell their stocker cattle when the prices they are receiving are considered. Since the rearrangement of the United States tariff, prices have advanced fifty cents to a dollar a hundredweight. This advance brings stockers to a tempting level. Many farmers we believe sold on the assumption that they could go to their neighbors and buy in cattle at a lower

price. They did not consider that the buyer was just as anxious to get their neighbors' cattle as to get theirs; likewise that their neighbor was just as willing to sell at the advanced rate. The fact that our own feeders of stocker cattle have not been willing to fill their stables at the advanced prices has also tended to increase exports.

We do not anticipate that in the long run this heavy export of stocker cattle will have any seriously detrimental influence on the Canadian live stock industry. Canadian feeders will soon find that even if they must pay long prices for stockers and feeders, the price of the finished steer has advanced sufficiently to justify a larger initial investment. Consequently they will pick up many of the stockers that are now going to the other side.

Canadian feeders will find also that they have certain advantages in feeding stock to maturity over their United States competitors. Stocker cattle that United States feeders are now taking in, have been bought by speculators on the Toronto market, taken to Buffalo, and there sold to United States farmers. This means that the United States farmer must pay a profit to the speculator, the expense of shipping to Buffalo, a profit to the Buffalo Stock Yards, and then bear the expense of re-shipping to his own farm. The Canadian feeder on the other hand, can oftentimes buy stockers from his neighbors. Any stocker he buys on the Toronto market or other Canadian stock yards, will represent to him only the expense of re-shipping to his own farm.

From this viewpoint it will seem that as times goes on, fewer and fewer stockers will be shipped to the United States, and more and more of the finished product.

### GOOD ROADS AGAIN

Speaking before the American Good Roads Congress at Detroit recently David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, presented the two sides of the good roads controversy in the opening words of his address. He said:

"The suggestion of great national trans-continental roads appeals to my imagination, as does the suggestion of inter-state roads connecting capitals or cities of commercial importance to my logical faculty and to the sense of pleasure that I experience in riding about the country in my friends' automobiles. But that the essential thing to be done is the providing of good roads which shall get products from the community farms to the nearest station and make rural life more profitable, comfortable and pleasurable, I entertain no sort of doubt."

We are all much like Mr. Houston; a big thing appeals to us. But even the vastness of the transcontinental road idea would not have kept it alive so long were it not that many expect to profit financially by its construction. As pointed out several times in Farm and Dairy, it is the automobile owners, automobile manufacturers and manufacturers of road making machinery who are behind the transcontinental road propaganda. When, however, we take into

consideration the good of all the people who pay taxes and must bear the burden of road construction, if we are honest, we must all come to the same conclusion as Secretary Houston,—that the roads to be improved first are the roads used in the marketing of farm produce.

### IS FEDERAL AID ADVISABLE?

To condemn the transcontinental road is at the same time to condemn the principal of federal aid in road construction. If transcontinental roads were advisable their building would become a federal project. If, however, we argue for the improvement of local, much used roads, road building must be made the function of the provinces and the municipalities; the federal government can have no part in their construction as according to the British North American Act federal funds are to be devoted to federal projects.

Federal aid to good roads will appeal to provincial road officials providing they are given the spending of the money. Provincial officials would much rather spend money raised by indirect taxation than the money that they must collect directly from the taxpayer.

The principle of the indirect tax is the greatest menace that we see in federal aid to provincial projects. People have a tendency to regard appropriations by the federal government in the light of "found" money. We do not get a tax bill directly, hence we do not realize that we provide the federal revenue. Consequently government officials can make the most extravagant expenditures of revenues indirectly raised when such an expenditure of money raised by direct taxation would cause such a storm of indignation as no government would dare to cope with.

Canada has now the unenviable reputation of being the highest taxed country in the world. The taxes that we pay indirectly to federal purposes alone aggregate \$26 a head, or \$130 a family. To accept federal aid for provincial projects is simply to fasten more firmly on ourselves the curse of indirect taxation. The revenues that are most wisely and economically expended are those raised by direct taxation and expended in the township or province where the taxes are collected. Hence the advisability of building roads with municipal and provincial funds rather than through federal aid.

This year, 1913, has witnessed the most successful fair season in the history of Ontario fall fairs. The

small county and township fairs, for a few years overshadowed by the greater fairs such as the one at Toronto, are now coming back to their own. It is noticeable that the small fairs that have attained the greatest success this year are not the ones that spent the most money on special attractions. The small fair that endeavors to attract patronage by advertising its special attractions immediately places itself

in competition with the larger fair, with which it cannot successfully compete. It is as a local agricultural exhibition that the small fair is making for itself an important place among rural institutions. It is as our fair managements begin to appreciate the importance of the agricultural and educational end of their fair that their fair will be a success.

### PROTECTION FOR MAPLE SYRUP

Mr. McGill, Chief Analyst for the Dominion Government, has recently reported the analysis of 128 samples of maple syrup. Of these 58 were found to be adulterated. Mr. McGill reports that the adulterated samples were clean and palatable, and he does not see why they should not be sold as well as the genuine article.

The Chief Analyst is right. There is no reason why maple syrup made from cane sugar or chemical compounds that never heal the maple buds, should not be sold. Even maple syrup men who deal in the genuine article have no objections to the sale of the adulterated product. What they do object to is the use of the word "maple." They stand that our maple sugar growers are taking in this connection is similar to the stand that the dairymen have successfully made against the sale of oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine is a palatable article. Generally it is manufactured under cleanly conditions. There is no reason why it should not be sold to the public as oleomargarine; but not as butter. To offer oleomargarine as butter would be to deceive customers and threaten to ruin the confidence of farmers who have their money invested in dairy cattle. Our government has been quick to recognize this fact and severe penalties are imposed on those who attempt to sell oleomargarine under the name of butter.

It is the same with maple syrup. There are thousands of customers who want the genuine article. They buy adulterated maple syrup or maple extracts believing that they are getting a product of the maple tree. It is that word "maple" that sells these cheaply made substitutes. What maple sugar growers are now asking is that the use of the word "maple" be prohibited in the labelling of any compounds that are not entirely the product of the maple bush. They make this demand with quite as much justice as dairymen demand that oleomargarine be sold for what it really is. The government would do well to give heed to the just claims of the producers of maple sugar.

### The Weight of Milk

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy a gallon of milk was quoted as weighing 10.032 lbs. Mr. J. F. Singleton of Kingston and Prof. Mitchell of the Manitoba Agricultural College, have both called our attention to the fact that a gallon of milk weighs 10.32 lbs., which makes a considerable difference.

On a hundred weight, therefore, the difference between 10 lbs. and 10.32 lbs. would be 32 lbs. of milk. The difference is worth considering when delivering milk at the factory.

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FARM AN

"A Paper Farm

**In New Quarters**

It has always seemed strange to visitors to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph that the two branches of farming that appeal to most visitors as being the most important—field husbandry and animal husbandry—should have to share one building along with the bacteriological department. These departments of the college have always been cramped in their old quarters, but the situation

has now been relieved by the erection of a splendid new agricultural building for Prof. Zavitz and his staff. On a recent visit to Guelph, an editor of Farm and Dairy inspected the new agricultural building under the guidance of Mr. Mason of the Field Husbandry Department.

The new agricultural building is situated between the Horticultural building and the street railway. Outside it is one of the most attractive buildings on the whole campus, of red brick with tile roof. Inside the equipment is the last word in completeness. The basement is devoted to the storing of experimental supplies. On the first floor are class rooms and offices. The feature of the second floor is an immense class room capable of accommodating 200 or 300 people which will be used for short course work. This has always been one of the deficiencies at the College—lack of accommodation for large short courses.

Another feature of the new building is the fire proof vaults in which valuable experimental material may be safely stored. Such protection for experimental material is lacking in the old building and a fire might have wiped out the experimental work of 20 years.

**AD. TALK**  
CXIV

**De Laval**  
**Quaker Oats**  
**Farm and Dairy**

These three big concerns of Peterboro are wrapped up in agricultural interests. Owing to the tremendous volume of business carried on by each of them with all parts of the country they are unconscious rivals in the amount of mail they send through our city post office. At the present time Farm and Dairy is slightly in the lead with De Laval a very close second.

De Laval—Can you think of anything but a cream separator when you hear or see that name? It's a word in practically every farm home throughout Canada. The word actually has lost its own connection and has taken upon itself the reputation of our greatest manufacturers of dairy equipments. It represents the good faith that stands behind every machine on which the name De Laval appears, yet only a few short years ago, to most of us, the name would have been meaningless.

Quaker Oats.—Every housewife has used or at least heard of them. To a great many of us they mean a tempting breakfast, to most of us, the name would have been meaningless. Quaker Oats.—Every housewife has used or at least heard of them. To a great many of us they mean a tempting breakfast, to most of us, the name would have been meaningless.

"Farm and Dairy," too, is a byword in the homes of the dairymen of Canada. As the recognized exponent of dairying it reaches the homes of practically every live dairymen in the Dominion. It enjoys their confidence in giving good service, in the reliability of its spicy news items, in the safeguarding of its columns against fake advertisers and, in fact, guaranteeing the reliability of its advertisers to its readers.

Every business that expects to be legitimately successful must have the welfare of its patrons as the basis of its solidarity. Every sale made must show a profit not only to the seller but also to the purchaser. This is the foundation of business. Practically all our big commercial houses stand pat behind this principle.

This is why you will find advertised goods invariably more reliable than those that are not. The housewife acknowledges this when she demands the sealed package, the stamped aluminum wrap or the particular brand of flour. Such goods—goods that the maker backs up with his reputation—are the kind in which we place confidence—the kind people want—the kind they need.

It's the same in the advertising business—you must sell genuine service. You cannot sell merely big circulation, statements. You must have the confidence of your readers. They must need your services. For it is the farm paper that it is necessary to its readers, that is the most influential medium for advertising, —such as

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

**DE LAVAL**  
**CREAM**  
**SEPARATORS**

SKIM CLEANEST  
TURN EASIEST  
ARE SIMPLEST  
MOST SANITARY  
LAST LONGEST

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.  
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg

**LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR**

AND ALL ABOUT GAS ENGINES

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

Write to-day for Illustrated Booklet and full particulars.


EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
**Y.M.C.A. TORONTO**

**EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY**

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

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.  
Established 1854 **TORONTO, ONT.**

*The Roofing that Needs No Painting*



**Amatite ROOFING**

THE Amatite mineral surface will hold its own against the weather for a long time. You don't have to look over your Amatite Roof to see whether they need painting every year or two.

The cost of paint, therefore, is done away with—all that trouble and nuisance and bother is gone. Simply lay your Amatite, nail it down, take away your ladder and forget that you have a roof.

A sample of Amatite will be sent free on request, together with a handsome little booklet, giving details. Address our nearest office.

**Everjet Elastic Paint**

A low-priced black paint—tough and durable. Holds fast to wall, brick, iron, steel on poles, for wood or metal, "rubber" roofing, fences, iron work, farm implements, tanks, etc.

**THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited**  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
St. JOHN'S, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

**2863**

**A.R.O. Grand-daughters**

Where Can You Beat This at the Price?

**Bull Calf, Born September 15th, 1913**

**SIRE:** Prince Hengervold of the Pontiacs, brother to the sires of champion Dora Korndyke, 3 yrs.—26.74; 30 days—106.80; Queen Pontiac Meach., 3 yrs.—26.45, 30 days—105.75; Star Rena Wayne Pieterje, 2 yrs.—26.20, 30 days, 100.46; Corona Gopla Johanna 2nd, 32 months—24.48; four other Junior 3 yr.-olds over 20 lbs.

**DAM:** Hulda Wayne De Kol Pieterje, A.R.O., 4 yrs., milk, 411, butter 15.23. This cow no doubt will greatly increase this 10 A.R.O. daughters include Axle De Kol Pieterje, 29.27; Lady Angie De Kol, 27.26; Hulda De Kol Princess, 23.16. Her dam, Hulda Wayne of Riverside, A.R.O., 3 yrs.—milk 433.70; butter, 17.90. She is the dam of 3 A.R.O. daughters. The Sires and Dams in the first 5 generations of this bull's pedigree are the grandsires and grand-dams of 2863 A.R.O. grand-daughters.

**He is a Dandy, More White than Black**

Write quick if you want him as first check for \$100 takes him.

Address:

**GORDON S. GOODERHAM**  
Manor Farm - - - Bedford Park, Ont.

**Opinion of a 'Free Trader'**  
M. F. Page, New Westminster, B.C.

Agricultural conditions in British Columbia have not been a little different from those of any other province. Whereas there has been a shortage of all food products with the possible exception of vegetables for the past year, potatoes at present are quoted nearly 100 per cent. higher at Seattle than at British Columbia coast cities. No doubt Seattle prices will regulate our market.

Milk and cream have been extensively imported from Washington to British Columbia for some time. Live stock, other than horses, are in strong demand, and I cannot see that the new tariff will have any effect on this trade. Hay will also be regulated by Seattle prices. Chickens and eggs rule higher in British Columbia than in Seattle.

**Little Improvement Noticed**  
George Wright, Wellington Co., Ont.

The subject tariff is causing a good deal of discussion in this locality, but the effect on prices is not very pronounced. Turnips have gone down slightly since its coming into effect. True, they are still a little higher than at the same date last year, but not as high as two years ago; so it would seem that other conditions have more effect on the price of this commodity.

Cattle have increased in value considerably, but this would have been effected largely by the great scarcity which is more pronounced in the class required for feeding. Hogs, while continuing high, are not affected by change in tariff so far. No fat cattle are on sale just now, but prospects are good for those offering later in the season.

The change is looked upon as satisfactory to the farmer, while those engaged in other lines of work are anticipating increased cost of living without any compensating advantages.

**Where Dollars are Wasted**  
(Continued from page 4)

case of the mower the cutter bar had been taken out, greased, and laid up in a dry spot. This man informed me that his bill for implements, while necessarily large in this machinery age, was one of the least of his troubles. He has discovered how to save many dollars that farmer No. 1 is continually losing.

### CREAM WANTED

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

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

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

For particulars write to

**Ottawa Creamery Co. - Ottawa, Ont.**  
319 SPARKS ST.

### Creamery Department

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

### Beauty Pays

Jas. McNeil, Oxford Co., Ont.

I have not yet heard that any of the Provincial Government officials are taking up Farm and Dairy's suggestion re a beauty contest for cheese factories and creameries. I think it a capital idea. Even if the Government officials do not see fit to consider it, it strikes me that our butter makers might well clean up around the outside of their factories with the stimulus of a prize offered, and it would pay them well. Here is a little personal experience to illustrate the point.

know that it is worth only half of that amount. The man who will attain real success to-day in any walk of life is the one who is able to fool his fellow man straight in his eye, and speak to him in tones that ring with the voice of truth. It is the man of character who is in demand.

It is told that the proprietor of a Boston dry goods store one day came to a clerk and asked: "Why did you not sell something to the lady who just left the store without purchasing?" "Because," said the clerk, "she asked for Middlesex and we did not have it." "Why did you not show her the next pile and tell her that was Middlesex?" "Because," said the clerk, "You are too mighty particular for me," exclaimed the proprietor. "Very well," said the boy, "if I must tell a lie to keep my place I will go." The clerk became a wealthy, respected merchant in the West. Such a character is the strongest foundation upon which the creamery employee may

### Wanted---Cream

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

### SWEET MILK WANTED

Shippers required to send milk daily in eight gallon cans to Toronto. Good prices. Write for particulars to:

**S. PRICE & SONS, Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT.

### FOR SALE

A First-Class Creamery Business in town of Perth—one of the best dairy centres in Ontario. Address **J. W. LEAVER - PERTH**

# SHARPLES MILKER

## The most important factor in dairying today.

The Sharples Milker means cleaner milk—a problem of serious import to the modern dairyman. It means a large saving in milk production. And it eliminates the most disagreeable part of dairying—the drudgery of hand milking.

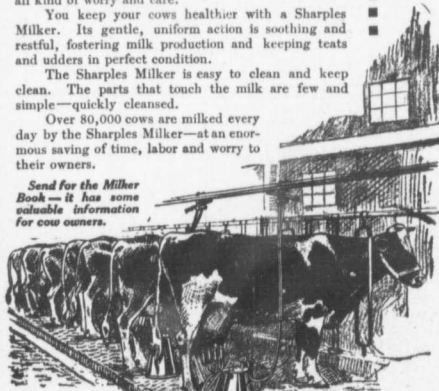
Think what it would mean to you as a dairyman to be able to save more than a third of your present payroll. Remember, too, that the Sharples Milker is on the job every day, year in and year out, saving you all kind of worry and care.

You keep your cows healthier with a Sharples Milker. Its gentle, uniform action is soothing and restful, fostering milk production and keeping teats and udders in perfect condition.

The Sharples Milker is easy to clean and keep clean. The parts that touch the milk are few and simple—quickly cleaned.

Over 80,000 cows are milked every day by the Sharples Milker—at an enormous saving of time, labor and worry to their owners.

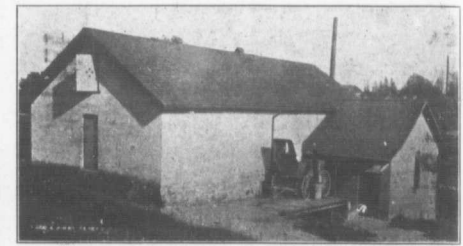
Send for the **Milker Book**—it has some valuable information for cow owners.



### THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

West Chester, Pa.

Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Dallas, Texas Portland, Ore.  
Winnipeg, Can. Toronto, Can. Agencies Everywhere



One of Ontario's Best Creameries as Seen from the North

Creameries have been prospering in Western Ontario. The creamery here illustrated, that of S. B. Brill, Bruce Co., Ont., shares in the general prosperity. Notice the permanent construction of this creamery. What a comparison with the frame shack of 40 years ago.

In a creamery in the northern part of this county to which I at one time carted cream, was a butter maker who was cleanly enough inside the factory, but never considered that outside appearances counted. Littered around the front of the factory was all of the discarded machinery of the previous 15 years, and growing all over it were immense burdocks. In the course of time the factory changed hands. Likewise, the appearance of the factory changed. The machinery was cleared away, the weeds were cut down, and a very presentable lawn made. In spare minutes the factory was painted.

Every one began to take a little more interest in the local creamery. They saw that the new butter maker was anxious to do things right, and consequently when he called on his patrons to assist him, he was met with a much better response than had ever been accorded the former maker. It pays to clean up.

### Integrity of Employees

**Prof. Mortensen, Ames, Iowa**  
The first prerequisite for a successful creamery employee is integrity. There is no place where there is greater demand for integrity than in the creamery business. The buttermaker that is wanted to-day is the man who will credit his patrons with correct weights and with correct tests, the man who puts 16 ounces of butter into the pound and who refuses to ship butter from the creamery containing 16 per cent. or more of moisture.

Likewise we are looking for creamery proprietors who will encourage honesty among their employees, who do not discriminate in prices, who are satisfied when they obtain a reasonable profit on their investment, men who are not selling stock for a hundred dollars per share when they

build a reputation which leads to permanent success.

### Winter in Sight

"Cowboy," Wellington Co., Ont.  
Jack Frost will soon be with us in all his glory, and if we have not prepared for him now is the time to get busy. It is a sorry way that one gets through an entire summer season without having at least one light of glass broken. All broken lights should now be repaired and loose panes reputted. Where one has difficulty in keeping the creamery warm stashes should be provided.

I prefer to have the weighing-room partitioned off from the rest of the creamery. This will keep much cold out of the room in which we may work and while it may seem hard on the man who looks after the weighing-in of cream, he can bundle up for the occasion in a way that he cannot when at his regular work in the creamery.

Butter making is sometimes considered an unhealthy occupation. This is due, I believe, to dampness in the creamery. For this purpose I prefer a stove for heating to steam heating. It keeps the atmosphere drier. If the factory is a frame building and naturally cold, it might be well to cover the most exposed side with heavy building or tar paper for the winter. This would keep out the wind.

I have found that the farmers think that if they make an improvement they should not be taxed for it.—E. C. Drury, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The best method for keeping moisture from collecting on the inside of the roof of potato cellars is to coat them with straw or straw manure. Giving plenty of ventilation also helps.—A. B. Kohler.

**A TR on the Horse FREE**

We offer you this book if you are all about diseases of your horse. It is a local drug.

**KEN SPAN**

Is available. Illustrations of all the diseases of your horse. Not a new book. It is a local drug.

**FOR SALE AN**

**THREE CENTS A**

**WANTED—A Co**

**STOP—THINK—**

**STUDY TELEGR**

**FOR SALE—In**

**CRUMB STA**

**WALLACE B. P**

**AE**

Will red Swollen Muscles lameness Side Bone blister, etc. your call and Book 2 K.F. ABSORBINE, JR. retaining Remedies, Enlarged Heart Cuts, Soreness, etc. W.F. YOUNG, P.E., E.

**Johnny-on**

I thrive on hard work but a trifle going on gasoline.

**GILSON**

Business—the King of you to write for this book? England.

**\$47.50**

# A TREATISE on the Horse— FREE!

We offer you free of charge a book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is formidable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splints, or any other lameness, quickly and safely at almost any season. Read our full particulars, free, on request. I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that of Kingston, and it worked him in four weeks time.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the retail price of a bottle, 47c per doz. If you cannot get it for free book at your own druggist, write us.

**B. & K. KENDALL COMPANY**  
Essenbach Park, Vermont 81

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**WANTED**—A Combined Churn. Also a Second Hand Cream Vat.—Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.

**STOP—THINK**—200 Acres—in good cultivation; no waste land; free use and \$75 rental therefrom; good buildings; school and post office adjacent; fine farm; telephone; plenty of water; at \$45 per acre. Apply to Box 667, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**STUDY TELEGRAPHY** and Railroad Work at home. Our New Mail Course will qualify you to earn good wages. Specimen Lessons free. Write Shaw's Telegraph School, Gerrard and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belling, Balls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very low prices. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Water and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

## CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

Send for my booklet and learn why these Stallions are being installed in the stables of many

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

WALLACE H. CRUMB, 241 Forest Hill, Toronto, Ont. Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. Made in inquiry for your Stanchion in French or English.

## ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Soreness, lameness and pain from a Split, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for bruising, Reddened, Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sorens, Ulcers, Always pain. Price 25¢ a bottle delivered. Book "The Cause" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 112, Lymanville, Ont., Montreal, Can.

## Johnny on the Spot

I drive on hard work—just "put it up"—and it costs but a trifle to keep my 1913 H.P. "Bumble" going on gasoline. I will give you perfect service because I am one of the famous

## GILSON

Business—The line that exactly meets your form made with a quality material and low price. It will give you to write for full particulars of Gilson's "Gum Like" 1077 Engine. 110 York St., Toronto.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1010 York St., Toronto, Canada.  
\$47.50

## The National Dairy Show

(Continued from page 10)

ion between a breeder's pleatings and what might be termed professional judging. W. W. Balaunty, Stratford, Ont., the well-known Canadian breeder and judge, placed the ribbons at Waterloo, and Prof. H. G. Van Pelt made the awards at the National. A number of Prof. Van Pelt's judgments did not seem to be at all popular with ring-side critics.

Some of the Ness winnings were: 2nd on aged bulls; 1st on two-year-old bulls; 1st on yearling bulls; 4th on senior calf and 2nd on junior calf. In the female classes Ness was 2nd and 6th on aged cows; 1st and 2nd on four-year-old cows; 4th on three-year-olds; 1st, 5th and 6th on two-year-olds; 1st on senior and junior yearlings and 2nd on senior and junior calves.

### JERSEYS

Jerseys were well represented with the very finest American bred and imported animals. E. C. Laesser provided the grand champion bull in Noble's Eminent Lad, an animal of remarkable character and quality. J. B. Stump had the grand champion female in his junior yearling heifer, Ula of Fair Acres.

Holsteins were out in large numbers with only outstanding individuals. The ribbons were awarded by W. Z. Lester, Liverpool, N.Y. The grand champion bull was found in Hayers, Sir Spottford Beets, a very stout, smooth, symmetrical bull of great substance. Hayer also supplied the grand champion female in his four-year-old cow, Evelina Calamity Koradke.

The final event was brought about by the classing together of all the grand champion females of the different dairy breeds. In this competition the grand champion Ayrshire cow, Kitford Bell Bred, won the much coveted award. This is the third time the trophy has been competed for, and it has twice been won by Ayrshires and once by a Guernsey.—W. G.

## Poultry at the Winter Fair

(Continued from page 9)

bits, cavies, and canaries, the prizes are being largely supplemented in the special list.

The numbers of cups, shields, medals, special ribbons and other trophies exceed that of any former year. One of these which may be worthy of special mention is the Dominion trophy consisting of tray, coffee pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, donated by the Zinner Disinfectant Company as a sweepstakes prize for the best bird in the show. One of these special lists will be mailed you if you send a post card to the secretary, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Most gratifying results have followed the experiments in making Cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk which Mr. Miles Benson undertook on behalf of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. These experiments were carried out at the British Dairy Institute, Reading, and conclusively prove the high quality of the cheese produced. A sample made in June, 1912, from milk heated to 175 degrees F., is firm in cutting, and of most delicious flavor. A slightly milder sample is that made in August, 1912, from milk heated to 200 degrees F.

See that everything about the factoring is in the first shape for the opening of spring business. A stitch in time is no nine.—R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

# SHIP US YOUR CREAM

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

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

## THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.

BERLIN, CANADA

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding The Farmer's Best Friesian Cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association, W. A. C. GIBSON, St. Croixes, Ont.

### DISTRICT DAIRY MEETINGS, 1913

County.	Place for meeting.	Date.
Kentville—Eganville	Nov. 23, 2.30 p.m.	
Christon—Stittville	Nov. 26, 2.30 p.m.	
Russell—Hannond	Nov. 27, 2.30 p.m.	
Prescott—Vankeek Hill	Nov. 28, 2.30 p.m.	
Glengarry—Alexandria	Nov. 29, 2.30 p.m.	
Stormont—Wales	Dec. 1, 2.30 p.m.	
Orenville—Kempville	Dec. 2, 2.30 p.m.	
Dundas—St. Mountain	Dec. 3, 2.30 p.m.	
Lanark—Smith's Falls	Dec. 3, 2.30 p.m.	
Leeds—Elgin	Dec. 4, 2.30 p.m.	
Frontenac—Napanee	Dec. 6, 2.30 p.m.	
Prince Edward—Pictou	Dec. 8, 7.30 p.m.	
Hastings—Stirling	Dec. 11, 2.30 p.m.	
Northum'ld—Campford	Dec. 12, 2.30 p.m.	
Peterboro—Norwood	Dec. 16, 2.30 p.m.	
Victoria—Lindsay	Dec. 17, 2.30 p.m.	

## Cream Wanted

Highest prices—unlimited markets. Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter from over 7,000 cows. We want your cream and your neighbor's. Write Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd. TORONTO

Use this on the Farm and in the Home

NO wasting time over a lantern. Wherever you want a powerful light—indoors—outdoors—in any weather—  
—you can get it instantly if you have a

## "NINE LIVES" ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT

Just press the button and get a bright, powerful glow of light as if by magic. Handy on hundreds of occasions. No trouble. No danger. Weighs only 4 lbs. Always ready. "Nine Lives" is four times as strong as any other and costs but a trifle to recharge. You cannot be without it. Can explode and the baby can handle it. Safe in a powder keg.

Mail your order today to—  
CANADIAN CARBOR CO. Ltd. - 92 West King St., Toronto



Only \$2.00 prepaid

## A Great Boon To Dairymen Will Be The

# National Live Stock Horticultural and Dairy Show

EXHIBITION PARK, TORONTO

## NOVEMBER 17 TO 22

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

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

Large entries, complete judging, handsome prizes and splendid opportunities for the sale and purchase of stock.

### Excursion rates on all railways

R. J. FLEMING, President A. P. WESTERVELT, Manager  
502 TEMPLE BUILDING  
Phone—Adelaide 3503



**OPPORTUNITIES** for character always bloom along the pathway of our duty and make it fragrant even when it is thorny.—S. J. Burrows.

## Ira Gilson's Choice

(Rural Life)

By LADD PLUMLEY

ALTHOUGH his farm had been so long the home of Ira Gilson and his wife, and although he loved it and knew it to be productive, healthy, and even beautiful, yet he had become much dissatisfied. For a long time there had been a good deal of talk in his neighborhood of the opportunities in a distant state where several of Ira's former neighbors had migrated and from whence there had come rumors about prodigious crops, apples as big as small squashes, amazing grapes, and pears like pumpkins; in fact, a kind of fairyland of farming. True, there were doubters who called attention to the fact that while in their vicinity a few places were for sale yet from many advertisements it seemed as if all the wonderful farms in the distant Eldorado could be bought.

Ira's was certainly a good farm. Except for hedgerows of thorn-apple, wild cherry and striped maple, there was hardly a square foot that was not rich black bottom land, while the most, sloping toward the south, gave excellent pasturing. Not far from a bustling little town, Ira had the advantage of a local market, and it can also be said there were pleasant neighbors and a church not a great way off.

The farmhouse itself had been built by Ira's father. Large and commodious, it had many conveniences not found in most farmhouses. Besides, it was nicely sheltered from storms. From the great kitchen at one end of the long building could be seen meadows stretching away, with a range of distant hills lifting against the horizon their blue silhouette. "I'm really discontented," remarked Ira on a wonderful July evening as, after milking, his wife came to the door of the spring house. Below them the mists lay like shadowy lakes, where already the fireflies glistened their lanterns against the borders of the fields.

"Perhaps, Ira," said his wife, "you're thinking of me."

"Yes," replied Ira. "You've been a little cut off. Of course we've had a good living and put some money in 'th' bank. But there ain't a fortune in dairy farming, and with all this talk seems as if we, too, ought to jump in and make our pile same as others."

"Pears to me it's takin' a big risk even to think of it," said Ira's wife. "But if you're gettin' discouraged—well—I dunno. There is times when we all want a change—though—well—as I said, it's taking a risk to let such thoughts into your head."

"Discontent is more contagious than the measles. At first Ira's wife had refused to hear of any change. She had loved the farmhouse ever since as a bride she had been kissed by

her husband at the door. But this evening she listened with a new interest to what her husband again told her of the distant fairyland. And after the chores were finished husband and wife looked over maps and discussed a possible change until far into the night.

"I know an agent who made it his business to trade in farms, and having been written to concerning a pos-

**It is a good thing to get away from everyone, even for a brief time, and look yourself square in the eye and ask yourself all you want to know about yourself. In this way you may get acquainted, for the chances are that, being cornered, you won't undertake to deceive yourself. You will probably find at first that your acquaintance with some of your friends and their shortcomings and besetting sins, is much more intimate than with yourself.—Burdette.**

sible deal, the agent appeared a few days later.

"Do you wish to sell for cash or are you thinking of a trade?" asked the man.

"I ain't much on such things," confessed Ira. "What are your ideas? S'pose you owned this farm, what would you do?" Ira swung his hand around in a circle, the agent's shrewd eyes following the direction of the pointing finger.

"I can make it look well in print," remarked the agent.

"Can you?" asked Ira eagerly.

"Sure thing. Now, do you want to sell for cash or make a trade?"

"What do you advise?"

"Suppose we try a trade?" The agent knew his business; he would make a commission on the price of only one farm if sold for cash; he would make a double commission on a trade. "If I was you, I'd make a trade. I would trade for a farm out in that country where they're picking money off of apple trees and boxing it in grapes. That's the country for you; you'll grow rich over night."

"That sounds pretty big," remarked Ira.

"There's lots of money in fruit," said the agent. "Yes, make a trade and I'll do all I can to suit you."

Then followed long conferences with Ira's wife. All her complaints of the various drawbacks of her home were entered in the agent's book. Entered also were many things that could induce another to take Ira's farm.

"I'll send you exchange slips," agreed the agent, as after staying to dinner he was about to drive away. No tie had told such stores of irrigated lands as made both Ira and his wife gasp with amazement.

But when the slips began to arrive they seemed most unsatisfactory. There was an unfamiliar almost foreign look to the cuts of great checker

board fruit farms, and the talk of ditches, flumes, and water rights seemed complicated and puzzling. The more Ira discussed irrigated lands with his wife the more it seemed that they were a little loathe to change the entire manner of their life.

"It's just this way," complained Ira, when the agent dropped in again. "All that pile of circulars is nothin' less than wasted on us. When we come to take this and that into account, Man and I have decided that we want another milk farm. There ain't no use changin' to raisin' apples as has to be handled like eggs, as them circulars say, and where you'll have ditches along the rows, and water gates at the end, same as it you was runnin' a saw mill mixed in with a fruit farm."

"But that's the sort of thing you had in mind in the beginnin'," remarked the agent. "There's money, good money, in that kind of farmin', and you might as well have it as 'Tom, Dick and Harry.'"

"We've changed our minds," said Ira. "Send us some more exchange sheets; this time about some nice milk and stock farms."

"No more," said Ira a few days later, after the supper dishes had been washed up and the committee of two had gone into executive session. "This is just about the correct thing."

"My goodness me, those biscuits smell good!" exclaimed the agent as Mrs. Gilson motioned him to a seat at the supper table in the corner of the big cool kitchen. "And I was telling my wife about that special strawberry and you're busy waitin' to get the receipt. She says there isn't going to be peace in our house till she makes me some."

Mrs. Gilson's face beamed as she brought a steaming plate of biscuit and placed them before the guest. But a moment later her curiosity to know immediately the whereabouts of the wonderful farm had left her forget the compliment.

"Pa's s'pose's proper to get Mr. Emory to talk business while he's eatin' his supper?"

"Sure thing, Mrs. Gilson," exclaimed the agent, already busy with hot biscuits and strawberry jam. "I am always ready when a deal's on hand."

"It's those slips," announced Ira. "Those first slips didn't do no way, but there's one in the last bunch that is as perfect as if it had been made to order. If the feller is really open to a trade that ends it so far as we are concerned."

While he had been speaking Ira had left the table. After a moment he returned, and selecting one of a package of printed slips he placed it at the side of the agent's plate.

In the intervals of enjoying his supper the agent hastily scanned the slip.

"Looks pretty good to me," he said. "But of course I handle so many places I can't be expected to keep track of where they all are. If you wait a moment I'll look up the number in my note book."

Presently the book was produced from the agent's pocket and he held the pages open with his right hand, while with his left he lifted to his mouth a piece of biscuit neatly coated with strawberry jam. The next moment his face became distorted and he fell to choking as if he would strangle.

"Get me some water!" he gasped. After being helped to his feet he had been slapped across the back.

"It must have been a bit of ginger," exclaimed the anxious Mrs. Gilson. "I always put a little in my jam. Take another swaller of water."

"It wasn't the strawberries!" explained the agent when he could speak again, puckering up his face. "It's funny and all that, but if I had my clerk here I'd give him a piece of my mind. When we print I have him see to the owners of the description of their farms. He got things mixed; I've had my doubts about that young man. However, it's easy to fix things up; I'll send you some more slips."

"But we've set our hearts on this farm," remonstrated Ira, picking up the slip of the perfect farm from where the agent had dropped it on the floor.

"Forget it," said the agent. "You wouldn't be satisfied." (Continued on page 19)

"Country town where the women folks can trade," continued Mrs. Gilson, "is good as any of the best. Farm houses are locally right in every way. Healthy country, beautiful scenery; temperate climate!"

"Where does it say that amazing farm is located?" asked Ira.

"Doesn't say no more than the other slips," remarked the agent. Information as to the location of this splendid dairy farm together with further important particulars can be had by addressing P. T. Emory, special agent in farm lands, at the address given below."

As the specialist descended from his buggy the following Saturday evening, he was greeted by an excited couple.

"My goodness me, those biscuits smell good!" exclaimed the agent as Mrs. Gilson motioned him to a seat at the supper table in the corner of the big cool kitchen. "And I was telling my wife about that special strawberry and you're busy waitin' to get the receipt. She says there isn't going to be peace in our house till she makes me some."

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The Up  
Goodness

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**The Upward Look**

**Goodness Going Before**

No. 3.

For true heroes in conduct, we find the grandest examples in the history of the Christian Church. When Luther was asked "Where would you find protection if the Elector of Saxony should desert you?" he replied: "Under the shield of heaven."

When Knox was told by Mary, Queen of Scots, and her council that he must "give up preaching or die; silence or the gallows is the alternative," he replied, "Threats will not prevent me doing what God and my conscience tell me I should do. I care not whether my bones shall bleach in the winds of heaven or rot in the bosom of the earth." The Queen and her lords wisely concluded "We must leave him alone; we cannot punish him!"

The deeds of Christ's heroes in the past should inspire us with courage in His cause. If so, our coronation day will come, and the regal crown be placed on our brows and we will be crowned kings and priests unto God as truly as the Prince of Wales was crowned as King George the Fifth of Great Britain and Ireland.

When you are attempting to build skyward, remember there are two ends to every ladder, and it is held in place by the strong omnipotent

arm. You will reach the top notwithstanding the fact that you appear to tarry long at the bottom and have some stops.

This brings us to another thought: "Mercy and truth shall go before thy face."—Ps. 89, 14; and 68, 25. "The singers went before, the players on instruments went after." As if to suggest the idea that when God leads us our lives will be musical. And so they will.

"The air shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day Shall fold their tents like the Arabs, And as silently steal away."

Apply this thought of God going before us to our past, present and future.

In reviewing the past we can trace the goodness of God in every step. "He hath led us by a right path" (Deut. 8, 2). How many proofs here arise! Think of the land of our birth, our heritage, our privileges, both civil and religious.

Let the past encourage us in the future, whatever our exigencies. God is "able to deliver." Is anything too hard for the Lord? The broad ocean can as easily bear a thousand leviathan ships as a single spray on its waves. It is not a question of ability, but of wisdom and goodness. "In His hand are the deep places of the earth." But what treasures are buried in the earth? Not hidden from Him in whose hand they are, but only from us. The hand that holds the dark depths holds the light treasures. In His own time He will open His

hand and satisfy the claim of His children. "Thou openest Thy hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing."

In the future when we shall mostly need His presence, He will be with us. The mortal shades through which we must needs go at length, are but the golden haze which heaven's light makes when it meets the earth and mingles with its shadows. When the disciples went early to the sepulchre, they found an angel "before" them. "Yea, though I walk," He whom we love has gone before us to the grave and will conduct us safely and triumphantly through the shadowy vale.—L.H.N.

**Who are Your Companions?**

*Janet Creaser, Huron Co., Ont.*

Intercourse with persons of virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of character. The force of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we associate. Ill qualities are infectious as well as diseases, and the mind is more liable to infection than the body. The greater part of our education is obtained through example, rather than precept. This is especially true respecting character and habits. How readily does a child copy all that he sees done around him, whether it be good or bad.

It is a true maxim that a man is

known by the company he keeps. He naturally assimilates by the force of imitation to the habits and manners of those by whom he is surrounded. Evil company is like tobacco smoke, "you cannot long be in its presence without carrying away the taint of it." We should avoid as much as possible the company of all vicious persons, for no vice is alone and all are infectious. When unrestrained, we are prone to choose and associate with those whose manners and dispositions are agreeable and congenial to our own. Good company not only improves our manners, but also our minds. If they be pious they will improve our morals; if they be polite they will tend to improve our manners; if they be learned they will add to our knowledge. On the other hand, if they be immoral, ignorant, vulgar, their impress will most surely be left upon us.

I have been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy since its beginning, and enjoy reading it. It is doing a good work in suggesting ways and means of lightening the work of the women on the farm, and hope you will keep right on in the good work.—Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

Before putting away summer clothes, put on all hoods, buttons, etc., and mend them all up thoroughly, so that when got out they are all ready for wear—and the same with winter things, of course.



**Peep again in your oven.**  
**See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made.**  
**How fat—rounded—substantial.**  
**No, they wont fall when colder.**  
**Because the Manitoba strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.**  
**This sturdy elastic gluten has kept them from dropping flat in the oven.**  
**No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—never.**  
**All risen evenly—to stay risen.**  
**Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.**  
**Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—Crisply and appetizing of crust. Golden brown and tender. Snowy of crumb—light as thistle-down.**  
**FIVE ROSES helps a lot.**  
**Try it soon.**

**Five Roses Flour**

**Not Bleached**  **Not Blended**

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Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had secured me in practice and now I am going right and far. Your course has been worth thousands to me. I will be to any man."

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If you have any money to spend on your home, let us tell you where to buy the things that count. We know just as well as all the shops, and can make \$10. go twice as far for you, as you can for yourself. Try us. Send us \$1.00 for each room you want to fix up and we will send you ideas for color and sample material with information as to where the stuffs can be bought and at what price. So writing you want to know about fixing up your home as

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING COMPANY 116 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

OUR HOME CLUB

Just Be Kind Sympathy is one of the finest things in the world. I know that it is often condemned, and in some cases rightly so. We are told that a child that for a mere scratch on the finger is being rapidly developed into a grown-up baby. There is another view of sympathy, however. A few kind words spoken at the right time are often a source of strength and encouragement; no need to prove the case. We all know it from experience.

"Another Hired Man" would like to see this Home Club of ours resemble a big sympathetic family, a place where we can bring our everyday trials and worries for a child partly and consideration of the rest of the family. Who knows but that some little problem that is worrying "The Philosopher," for instance, has already been solved by "Aunt Sue," or even by "Another Hired Man."

We are this week welcoming into our circle a new member signing herself "Sister Mac." We extend that "Sister Mac" a hearty welcome and trust that she will enjoy, as we all have in the past, the semi-monthly gatherings of the Clan this winter.

Rest Room in Town

Of all the places a person does not want to be it is around the average country, town, or city hotel awaiting for others to finish business, to get through shopping, or what not! The environment is not pleasing. Often it is repulsive. Then, too, one has a feeling of obligation to the proprietor of each and every one uses that hotel, a store, or a private dwelling, as a place of convenience.

Something pleasing and a place in which one has some what of a personal interest is desirable in every village and town, as a rest or waiting room for any one local community and for the women folk especially; a similar place would be welcome to many even in cities, too.

Poor accommodation, or total lack of it, in some places has already moved the people to provide suitably for their own accommodation somewhat in their local town. The Women's Institute, the Temperance Union, or other local organization, usually has the machinery available through which to provide the means to obtain an end desired. And what an opportunity is afforded these good people in some places!

Even one interested individual is all it takes to start the ball a-rolling

for better things. You know it has been said that a great strong aid to every community would actually reform the world! How great is the opportunity afforded you in this and in other things concerning your community! The Son

The Children's Bank Account

It certainly did seem like a sort of family reunion to read the letters from some of the "Clan," as "Dad" expresses it, in the Special Household Number. I was very much interested in the letters by "Dream" and "Dot." It seems to me that the "Dad" and "Dot" of the rest of we Home Club members to cooperate with "Another Hired Man" in making our Home Club come up to the high standard at which we are aiming.

What do the members think about the children in our homes having a bank account? I believe that every child should be trained while young into a knowledge of the value of money and how to handle it intelligently. The only way to do this is to encourage the child to earn money for himself and be responsible for looking after it. One of the greatest factors in causing a child to appreciate the worth of money is when he earns it himself. We all know that a dollar given to a child by the parent is not appreciated to the same extent that a dollar he would have had he received that money in payment for some duty performed.

Sometimes we notice in homes that children get into a habit of expecting to be paid for every little task they may do or errand they may run. I do not at all favor the idea of having to bribe the children in order to get them to work, but do think there should be some understanding between parents and children that they be responsible for certain tasks around the home and receive payment for same.

Outside of everyday duties there are many other ways in which children may make money and thus increase their bank account. When my brother was a lad eight or nine years he was a member of a Mission Band in the community. In the spring each member was given five cents as Talent Money, and with an hour or two of their own time that sum were to purchase something that was to be sold to the members of the investment at the end of the year. My brother bought five cents' worth of white beans. He planted and took practically entire care of them and in the fall received \$3.20 for his year's crop. Of course this plan was adopted to make money for missions, but something along the same line could be followed by the children in our homes to start with.

Some children raise poultry, other vegetables, or some are given a calf or pig, and are responsible for caring for it until ready for the market. Some such occupations as a mentioned should do much to arouse an interest in making money, and after starting a bank account the children will be anxious to increase it from year to year. I think, too, that the parents would be quite in order and would tend to act as an incentive to the children.

"Sister Mac"

Treating a Sprain.—To treat a sprained ankle or wrist, immerse in hot and cold water alternately, and strap with adhesive plaster (in the beginning). If there is much swelling and strapping is uncomfortable, remove and apply lotions, such as lead and opium wash, of wintergreen liniment and flannel, or gauze bandage. Much relief is often obtained by applications of hot flannel (hot fomentations), changed about every five minutes.—Alice G. Haggart, N.D.A.C.

MA NOW is the home for the place where the work of the place where the lessons, the happens during the work of the place where the room should be shade, there should be the child around which the family that there should be strong, steady burner lamps at dard oil lamps light, use less of light, as much shade, are being

A WELL The comfort of we have said,

Who of us have not been playing a new to us. The pleasure considered, but it is anything. A lively cheerful and restful. Its having these ponds almost entirely. Our wallpaper an select for hanging

Let the walls be blue, or green, or color does not matter. We use is the hangings and a dash with it. Beautiful results are obtained. There is a level than the other colors, and they are expensive cotton and their covers or shades and designs.

For table covers a differing from the a house a prominent one. Never use, covered curtains begin use a figured paper chair covers and I

The sort of furniture we make is very airy room can be



"Playing Horse"

Who of us have not been playing a new to us. The pleasure considered, but it is anything. A lively cheerful and restful. Its having these ponds almost entirely. Our wallpaper an select for hanging

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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KA-LOR-OID, in its beautiful, soft shades of Red and Green, is in its only prepared roofing made in permanent colors. In KA-LOR-OID Roofing the colors are not painted on, but by our patented process are made an integral part of the exposed surface. They last as long as the roofing itself—and that means longer than any other

prepared roofing has lasted, for KA-LOR-OID is made of the same materials, and has the same wonderful durability as RU-BER-OID Roofing in the regular Slate color.

For Samples and Booklets write

Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Limited.

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**MAKING THE LIVING ROOM COSY FOR WINTER**

**N**OW is the time to fix up our home for the winter. A good place to begin is with the living room; the centre of the house. Discuss the day's work and plan for the work of the day to come; the place where the children study their lessons; the place where everything happens during the long winter evenings.

First of all then, a winter living room should be comfortable. If possible there should be two tables, one where the children study and one around which the older members of the family gather. On these tables there should be lamps that throw a strong, steady light. The double burner lamps are fine, but the standard oil lamps give just as good a light, use less oil, and cost about one-fifth as much. The bottle green glass shades are best for reading and studying.

**A WELL ROUNDED ROOM.**

The comfort of a living room is, as we have said, the first thing to be



**"Playing Horse" in a "Sheepy" Way**

Who of us have not "played horse," the horse being anything from the family cat to your younger brother or sister. Little Alberta Russell, of Durham Co., Ont., may be here seen playing horse in a way that is new to us. The pet lamb gives the old pleasure of a new toy.

considered, but it is by no means the only thing. A living room should be cheerful, and restful, and beautiful. Its having these three qualities depends almost entirely on two things: the wallpaper and the etretone and the hangings and chair coverings.

Let the walls be brown, or tan, or blue, or green, or even red. The color does not matter, as long as the shades we use is chosen with care, and the hangings and chair covers do not clash with it.

Beautiful results are not dependent on money. There is nothing more lovely than the ingrain papers in solid colors, and they are very cheap. And inexpensive etretone for hangings and chair covers comes in exquisite shades and designs.

**SMALL POINTS IN FARGE.**  
For table covers select a plain color differing from the walls. It is well to choose a prominent shade in the cre-

Never use figured paper and figured etretone together. If we must use a figured paper, then keep our chair covers and hangings in plain colors.

The sort of furniture we happen to use makes very little difference. Any room can be made attractive

through the proper use of colors. Take any oil battered up chair and put a well fitting etretone slip cover on it and it at once looks homelike and inviting. Even plain kitchen chairs have been made attractive by fitting etretone covers over the backs and seats. The same thing is true of tables. They may be ever so ugly, but nobody knows it when we put covers on them. But the color of the covers must be chosen with care.

One thing that always adds to a living room is a book rack on the centre table. It does not matter what it is made of. The thing that counts is having a line of books ready to the hand of anyone who wishes to read.

**POINTS ON RUGS.**

Rugs, do, of course, make a difference, but less than one might think. With rugs as well as etretone and wallpaper, beauty is not dependent on cost. Grass and crox rugs are useful but not ornamental. Jute rugs are beautiful, but not very useful. They wear about two seasons, but as they are cheap we get our money's worth in that time.

The things in the living room that can be most easily and cheaply constructed are book shelves with a seat between. These can be made by the family carpenter and will be found to add charm to almost any room. The result is very pleasing if we have a piece of Japanese embroidery or imitation tapestry that we can tack flat against the wall above the seat. Imitation tapestry is not expensive.

We need not be discouraged if our furniture is not as new or beautiful as someone else's. With the proper use of color we can make any place attractive and cheerful and homelike. The beauty of a home depends largely on its owner's knowing how and where to buy things.

**Ira Gilson's Choice**

(Continued from page 16)

"Then we'll never be satisfied," said Mrs. Gilson. "Ira and me has dug through bushels of those slips, and the only one that suits is the last."

The agent screwed up his face; it was evident that he didn't like the turn things had taken.

"If you choose that farm I'll lose a commission," he finally blurted out.

"I don't understand how that can be," said Ira, and added stubbornly, "it's his going to be a little extra expense we'll start for it. This is the farm we're going to have or we won't be a change. That's all decided, isn't it, Ma?"

The agent choked again, then he allowed his high ball to fall away.

"I'm afraid the deal's off," he said. "If you'll pay for the advertising and printing together with something for my time, we'll call it square. That farm you folks have set your heart on is your own. As I said before that fool clerk of mine mixed things up."

"It's amazin', Ira, how foolish folks can be," said Mrs. Gilson that evening after the agent had gone. The expenses of the agent had been cheerfully met by Ira. Mrs. Gilson added, "Of course we'll stay, and I never was so pleased in all my life. But, Ira, there's one thing I want to say: There ain't any better way to know your blessings than to have somebody put 'em down in printin' and let you read 'em."

Water sprinkled over the dough of ginger snaps will make them crackle.

Save the bean water you boil your beans in and boil all your lamp burners and brass articles in it—they will come out as good as new.

**Good Light—Good Eyes**

The best light for studying is Kerosene light. The best oil lamp is the



Strong, attractive, convenient. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade—easy to relight. Stock carried at all chief points.

For best results use ROYALITE OIL.

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**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

**LOWER MONTAIGUE, Co. P. E. I.**—Potato digging is about over, and the poorest crop known has been gathered. We think the cause of the failure is the early frost. It has been raining here for about two weeks; no let up. There is some grain to be taken in yet, and it is bad allgo. Turnips and vegetables will be a good crop. Apples are a very small crop; a great many will be lost through frost. Prices: Potatoes, 35¢ a bus.; eggs, 30¢, circle eggs, 32¢. G. A.

**QUEBEC**

**RICHMOND CO. QUE.**  
**DANVILLE, Oct. 25**—Threshing and silo filling are the order of the day. The ground is almost too dry for plowing. There is a shortage of water in some places. The root crop has turned out well. Cattle are high in price and hard to buy. Pork, 12¢ dressed, eggs, 32¢; butter, 30¢. Potato crop is good. Pastures are good for this season.—M. D. B.

**COMPTON CO. QUE.**

**COMPTON, Oct. 26**—We are getting quite hot, rain for the last few days.

in 35 days, 9,375 lbs. of milk and 516 lbs. of butter fat.  
Pedro's Blossom, 425, has a record of 9,725 lbs. of milk and 496 lbs. of butter fat. These are both for year-old records made by Joseph and Young, of St. John's, Brampton, Ont.

**LARGE ENTRY LIST IN SIGHT**

From the way in which enquiries and entries are already being received it is evident that the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show is going to be exceedingly popular among exhibitors. In the cattle section one of the first entries to be received was that of a car of Shorthorns from Mitchell Bros., of Wellington. In the poultry section as well as in the fat stock departments the show is attracting unusual interest, making it abundantly clear that the idea of a show and sale is not only timely but has actually caught on.

The final arrangements for the use of the buildings at Exhibition Park have been completed, and the management are empowered to go ahead and use what since their interests demand. As the "realization" will be witnessed, large shows at the Administration Building in Exhibition Park will be maintained.



There is no Mistaking the Mail Driver in the United States

Rural free mail delivery was instituted in the United States a goodly number of years before we had it in Canada. Consequently, their service is more fully developed. One feature of the United States service is the delivery rig, the wagon being especially constructed for the purpose and branded as indicated in the illustration.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

which will help out the water supply. Quite a lot of plowing has been done, but it has been so dry that it was hard plowing. Most of the farmers have pulled their stumps and they are a little better than the average. Butter is 27¢, eggs, 30¢, pork, 12¢; fat has dropped in price.—R. G. C.

**ONTARIO**

**ESSEX CO. ONT.**  
**NARBORW, Oct. 25**—Ontario as we are in this section—a corn, tobacco and hog section—with some special truck farmers, the farmers are not as a rule giving the effects of the new tariff on prices of farm products much consideration yet. No noticeable effects can be discerned as yet, with the exception that the price of beef and cattle has advanced, particularly the former, to the consumer. The reason given is the shortage of veal calves and fat stuff. Corn is the leading grain crop and the price of corn is not expected to change. Dairy products may advance but since this is not a dairy section the change in tariff will not have much effect. Effect on wheat is considered problematic. Cattle are expected to advance in price.—W. A. B.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**VIEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. C.**  
**MATSQUIL, Oct. 17**—Had fine fall weather up to 4th inst, so that threshing was all completed as well as outside hay baling. Potatoes generally dug; crop reported light, with considerable rot higher. Prices at present are only \$10 to \$12 a bus, but they certainly must go higher. Hay prices are \$12 to \$14 per ton at shipping point. There is a strong demand for all kinds, as well as eggs and dairy products. Grade Holstein cows made for \$100 to \$120 an average of \$110, top price, \$125.—H. F. P.

**JERSEY RECORDS**

Editor: Farm and Dairy.—Once again we have some Jersey babies to record. This time from the Maritime Provinces. Good Farm Khedive's Bessie produced

An important feature of the show will be the opportunities provided for the sale of purebred stock. The management have already received requests for the privilege of holding a sale of Shropshire Chees and will operate along these lines with a view of bringing together blood breeders and buyers of high-class stock and to emphasize the importance and the benefit of developing high-grade strains for the Canadian market.

**SHEEP AND SWINE AT WINTER FAIR**

Further encouragement for the raising of high-class stock is to be found in the large amount of prize money being offered for sheep and swine at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. \$2,000 is being offered for sheep and \$1,000 for swine.

In addition to the usual classification for every recognized breed of sheep, special prizes are offered for Lincoln, Leicester, Shropshire and South Downs by the respective American associations representing these American associations. In swine, the class which was formerly provided for "Any other breed, grade or cross" has been divided and one class for "Grade or cross" special prizes are being offered for exhibitors of sheep and swine from Halton, Waterloo, Brant, Peel, Grey and Lambton counties. A prize-list will be mailed on application to the secretary, E. W. Wadd, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

"What," queried the Sunday school teacher of her youthful pupils, "are divers diseases?"  
"Bashful" or ignorant, the scholars clung tenaciously to the doctrine that little boys should be seen and not heard.  
"Come," pursued the teacher, "can't any of you tell me?" Then Johnnie's arm shot up. "Well," asked the teacher, "water on the brain?"  
"Pless m-m-m," answered Johnnie, "water on the brain!"

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Every animal will go positively without Reserve

Including the big partnership herd of those well-known Holstein breeders, Joseph Leuzler and Clarence Bollert and the Graceland Herd of Elias Ruby

animals of individual merit—both in conformation and production

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This is without doubt the highest-class herd of Holsteins ever assembled at Public Auction in Ontario. Get a line on choice animals in this offering if you are looking for something specially good. A dozen or more of these animals will be at the National Dairy Show in Toronto, November 17—22. Call on us there.

Watch these pages for further particulars. Write TO-DAY for your catalogue to

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Secy. of Sale      Graceland Farm      Welcome Stock Farm  
**TAVISTOCK, ONT.**

NOTE—Prospective buyers will find the very best of railroad connections in reaching Woodstock on December 17th.

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We are willing to share this good fortune with you.

Get out only ONE NEW subscription to Farm and Dairy at only \$1.00 a year. Send the dollar to Farm and Dairy and we will mail you, postage paid, a copy of "Making the Farm Pay," 500 pages, profusely illustrated, excellent paper, 8 1/2 by 6 1/2 by 2 inches thick.

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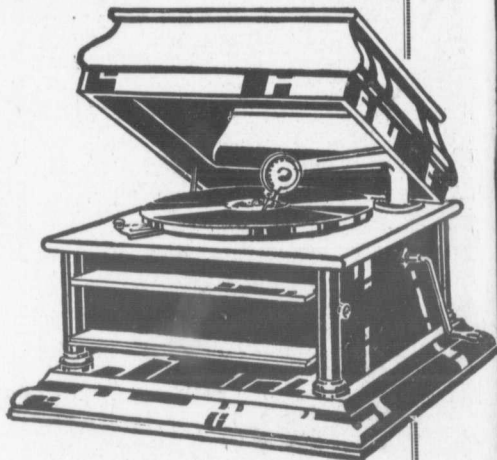
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