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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
**BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE**



Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 11, 1915



FULL RATIONS GUARANTEED FOR THE WINTRY MONTHS.

Cut Your Work

IN TWO

By starting this season to
Use a Small-Capacity

"Simplex" Cream Separator

The 1100-lb. size "Simplex" when at speed and skimming, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. size Separator of other makes.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 31 ft. from the floor.

The large-capacity "Simplex" Hand Separator will
**Save you Time, Save you Labor
Save you Expense**

Because it will cut the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time.

In these busy days when labor is so scarce and so expensive, and so unsatisfactory, a saving in time is a great direct saving in money to you.

Now, while you have time to read, send a copy of our book describing in detail, the improved "Simplex" large-capacity, Link-Back Cream Separators.

Write us a post-10c today asking for the book.

When writing ask for an estimate on what it will cost you to put in a B-L-R Mechanical Milker to Milk your cows.

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

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Has YOUR BEST COW ever appeared in print?

Has her RECORD been published?

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

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

SEVENTH ANNUAL

Breeders' and Xmas Number

OF DECEMBER 9th

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

Advertising Department

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

A Progressive Brant County Club

ONE of the oldest, strongest, and best farmers' clubs in the county of Brant is that known as the Falkland Farmers' Club near Paris, Ont. The work has been almost purely educational so far as it has come, and of this side of Farmers' Club endeavor, they have made an outstanding success. The club members are now planning to branch out in a commercial way.

The Falkland Farmers' Club was organized about eight years ago. Its inception was due to the energetic work of the charter members, Messrs. Harris, McGill, Harley, Leslie Tennant, and J. McKinnon. During the first year a few men of the neighborhood got together, gave papers on agricultural topics, and then discussed the views presented. For the last three or four years, however, a regular printed programme of the winter's work is drawn up in the fall by a

they have been a great help since.

"We have also visited other clubs. When we visit another club, we give the programme and they supply the refreshments. When a club visits us, the arrangement is reversed. In our visit to the Central Brant Farmers' Club, near the home of W. C. Good, who is well known to you, we had a most pleasant evening.

"The Women's Organization of A. A. "We have a live Women's Institute in this community, and they hold their meetings the same night, in the same house, but in a different room. The two meetings work in splendidly together, and one of the great weaknesses of the Farmers' Club, which is purely a masculine affair, is avoided—we don't have to leave the women at home. We have found, too, that the Women's Institute is always willing to help us to the utmost in any way that we desire. Union meet-



W's Welcome Practice Trade increases the welfare

Vol. XXXIV

Programme of Falkland Farmers' Club

1914.	
NOV. 24—MEETING AT J. ELMES.	Notes of Interest..... Arthur Bond Production and Marketing of Eggs..... J. McKinnon Reading..... E. Harris
DEC. 8—MEETING AT T. HALBERT'S	Notes of Interest..... Paul Clement Growers' Reports of Registered Banner Oats with Samples.
Care of the Work Horse in Summer.	J. McGill
DEC. 22—MEETING AT J. H. DEPEW'S	Notes of Interest..... Reg. Wall Beek-keeping on the Farm..... H. Depew Hints on Feeding Stock..... E. Geddie
1915.	
JAN. 5—MEETING AT W. KNILL'S.	Programme provided by the Boy Members of the Falkland Farmers' Club. Committee: Roy Priest, Earl Sibbick, Paul Clement and Allen Potruif.
JAN. 19—MEETING AT C. W. LEFF'S.	Notes of Interest..... Roy Turnbull Address—"Aims of the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Co-operative Co..... W. C. Good Address..... A. V. Vansickle

FEB. 2—MEETING AT HALBERT'S HALL.

Union Meeting.	Programme to be arranged.
FEB. 16—MEETING AT E. HARLEY'S	Notes of Interest..... Earl Sibbick How to Grow your Own Seed for Farm and Garden..... R. Schuyler, P. A. A. "General Care of Horses, Mares and its Application"..... John Elmes
MAR. 2—MEETING AT G. PARR- ELL'S HALL.	Notes of Interest..... Rob. Dewey "Orchard Management"..... G. G. Gurney "Conservation of Soil Moisture"..... C. Tennant
MAR. 16—MEETING AT J. MCGILL'S.	Notes of Interest..... W. E. Bennett Debate—Resolved That "Brain Farm- ing is Preferable to Stock Farming." Affirmative—E. W. Ewart, W. Brooks, Negative—Fred Gurney, Bert Daker, J. Blake.
MAR. 30—MEETING AT G. KNILL'S.	Notes of Interest..... E. Harley "Weeds and Their Control"..... C. Cook "Growing, Harvesting and Using "Farm Management"..... H. Elliott "Silage Cows"..... H. Elliott
APRIL 13—UNION MEETING.	Programme to be arranged.

strong representative committees of old and young members. Each member must accept the part allotted to him without question. The motto printed on the first page of the programme reads: "The Falkland Farmers' Club expects every man to do his duty. When in Brant county recently, a Farm and Dairy representative called on Mr. Austin Clement, president of the club, and we cannot do better than tell of the Club's activities as Mr. Clement told them to us.

Competition Stirrs Interest
"For some years," said Mr. Clement, "we carried on a game contest and the side that scored the lowest number of points would provide an oyster supper or some other form of entertainment for the whole club. Last fall, and we have arranged for the same this fall, we had a plowing competition, and found it very satisfactory and profitable.

Two good plowmen as captains and divide the club as evenly as possible. The side scoring the lowest number of points has to provide a treat for the whole club, and also the Woman's Institute. I mention these two features first, because we find they help to maintain an active club interest.

"We have made the educational work our first consideration, and in connection with it we introduced a new scheme last winter. We gave an evening to the boys. They took hold of it splendidly, and gave one of the best evenings of the winter. This plan brought out much material we might not otherwise have found, and

ings of the two organizations are sometimes held in a hall in the community and both contribute to the programme. We often have refreshments at these meetings." "We have opened up other phases of the club activities, Mr. Clement said: "Last year we started a Seed Growers' Association, which will work in well with the club. We selected Earl Harris as our specialty, and are growing our first crop this year. Our district representative, Mr. Schuyler, was instrumental in this movement.

"This past winter we held a stock judging course on one day in cooperation with the Central Brant Club. We found this extremely helpful, particularly to the young fellows. The judges were supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Over 70 Members
"We have over 70 members in our club now, and they crowd a house right full," said Mr. Clement in speaking of the progress of the club. "We plan to scatter the meetings all over the section so that every member will have an opportunity to attend at least a few of them. I am satisfied that this movement is interesting the young men of the community in the farm. My own son, a boy of 18, was induced to take the two weeks' course in agriculture in Paris, and has been much more interested in the farm since.

"We have not done much in a commercial way. One of our members (Mr. Geddie) owns a share in the
(Continued on page 7)

M.R.S. Weaver was light-stepping land had not enjoyed the dinner a guest at her man had seemed a depressed in some indef-

She had watched her as he listened to the g his lips closed more ti had not made any di agent's glowing descri- yond the Rockies, his parison of its forests a rivers and mountains w the prosaic levels stretg ing away from the Wea- door.

Mr. Weaver had said most nothing, but t color in his hale old fa had deepened. Soon af the meal he had gone co- courtously to assist a little man with his hor Now he was standing o side the front fence loo ing after the agent's d appearing vehicle. F hat was far back on head. With his smoo brow, his blue eyes, l ruddy cheeks and flowi white beard, he mad ideal picture of old m hood.

And then his wife's e full of pride, saw him t and gaze away over t country slowly, until h had circled the horiz She watched him across makers in an adjoining grew distant and wist over her lined face. P the yard and moved s Mrs. Weaver's clean pr it. On through the p at the edge of the orch Her hands kept over ers slipped gently int worn, ill-shaped initial

"This is a home story, he old associations that he who have spent the best we farm. All the condit may not apply in Canada over is the same. In all we believe in this little shap appreciation by all of O tion in Farm and Dair



FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

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

The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., NOVEMBER 11, 1915

No. 45

The Soul of the Old Homestead*

Mr. Weaver was glad to see the dapper, light-stepping land agent drive away. She had not enjoyed the dinner hour in which he had been a guest at their table. All his talk and manner had seemed an affront. She had felt depressed in some indefinable way.

She had watched her husband a little uneasily as he listened to the guest, his blue eyes keen, his lips closed more tightly than usual. But he had not made any direct answer to the land agent's glowing descriptions of the country beyond the Rockies, his subtly insinuating comparison of its forests and rivers and mountains with the prosaic levels stretching away from the Weaver door.

Mr. Weaver had said almost nothing, but the color in his hale old face had deepened. Soon after the meal he had gone out courteously to assist the little man with his horse. Now he was standing outside the front fence looking after the agent's disappearing vehicle. His hat was far back on his head. With his smooth brow, his blue eyes, his ruddy cheeks and flowing white beard, he made an ideal picture of old manhood.

And then his wife's eyes full of pride, saw him turn and gaze away over the country slowly, until he had circled the horizon. She watched him across the road to join the hay-makers in an adjoining field. Her grey eyes grew distant and wistful and a shadow rested over her lined face. Presently she went out into the yard and moved slowly down a side path. The path was bordered with sweet alyssum, and Mrs. Weaver's clean print gown brushed against it. On through the picket gate and she stood at the edge of the orchard.

Her hands crept over the gatepost and her fingers slipped gently into the grooves of weather-worn, ill-shaped initials that scarred it. They

*This is a home story. It breathes of the old farm, the old associations that have been so dear to all who have spent the best part of their lives on the one farm. All the conditions of this Nebraska story may not apply in Canada, but the spirit of the farm story is the same in all countries, and all climates, and we believe this little sketch will be read with sufficient appreciation by all of Our Folks to justify its reproduction in Farm and Dairy.

By E. R. JOHNSON, IN NEBRASKA FARMER

were old, old scars, these in the gatepost, as old as some of the apple trees that cleft the tough sod of the orchard and lifted broad, fruitful crowns above their gnarled trunks—nearly as old as these. And yet she could almost hear the scraping and rasping of the dull blades, could almost feel the childish enthusiasm over the task of carving those letters. She ran her fingers over them tenderly and sighed to see them so blackened and old.

Now she walked by the side of the orchard

Above her was a warm sky fading to faintest blue over the close-cropped brown hill in the distance, but bending in braver tint over the old orchard. Every autumn for thirty years Mrs. Weaver had seen just such a sky as that over the homestead, bending over just such days as this. Days having the warmth, sometimes almost the color of springtime, but yet lacking that intangible spirit of new awakening. Days to let slip by dreamfully with folded hands and quiet eyes. Days in which to listen drowsily to the sociable insect-hum, watch the robins hop about in bright-eyed silence, smile to see the blackbirds flashing their vainglorious feathers in the sunshine. Days when the long heat of the summer gave fruitful evidence in the fields where the corn-huskers shouted at their horses and threw with unerring swiftness into the creaking wagons the firm, golden ears. Days such as this—the old woman lifted her face.

Under her feet the grass grew long and thick and green. It hugged the earth closely, as if a wind had passed over it. Here and there glinted the silvery flash of cowbess. Apples had dropped down and lay there, vivid red against the green.

Mrs. Weaver picked one up and held it while she looked at the trees whose

over burdened branches were propped with poles. Absently she rubbed the purple bloom from the apple.

She herself had helped plant many of these orchard trees. She had watched them grow from mere seedlings to this. She had gloried in the lengthening of the branches, year by year, and in the thickening of their trunks. She had helped build the smudge when the frost would have blackened their blossoms. She had seen their petals drift through the air of so many springtimes. Every autumn she had come for their fruit, at first with her husband, then also with her children. Their laughter haunted the old orchard still.

And here was the boundary fence of the orchard. And beyond, and beyond, lay all that
(Continued on page 7)



"The Soul of the Old Homestead Was There Breathing from Every Room, Stealing from Every Corner."

fence. Ragweed grew there in tall abandon, left to thrive because of the summer's pressing work, and she found unexpected beauty in the sturdy stems and brown tops. Here and there among them the milkweed pods had burst open. She shook them and their silken-winged seeds floated softly out on the air like dusky elves on fairy parachutes.

By and by she neared the maple tree that had "volunteered" and had been allowed to stand at the edge of the orchard. Time was when a discolored rope had swung there from its strong branches and a worn, dusty patch had marred the green sward below.

Her eyes grew soft. She was thinking of the small girl who had used to like to swing there, but who had gone to other realms. How the memories tugged at the old mother's heart to-day.

Dairying on High-Priced Land

IT is a long time since beef cattle men have had the temerity to claim that good beef steers would rank as money makers with well-bred dairy cows. It is not often even now, however, that a beef cattle enthusiast pays such a tribute to the money making proclivities of good cows in the hands of good dairymen as was recently paid by President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, when he addressed the members of the Ohio State Dairymen's Association as follows:

"I always feel somewhat embarrassed when I attempt to talk to dairymen and to men who are producing dairy products, because I am not a dairymen. I am a beef man, and if I know anything of live stock at all, it is along the line of beef production, and yet I appreciate as keenly as any one, that the beef business is not economical when it comes to intensive agriculture." The beef steer is not the economical producer that the dairy cow is. The dairy cow is the only animal that can stay on high-priced land and make a profit. You cannot feed high-priced products to the beef animal and make a profit, but the dairy cow can stay on the highest-priced land. On portions of the Jersey Isle, where the annual rent is from \$50 to \$60 per cow, they can afford to pay the rent. It will be the basis of permanent agriculture, not only in Ohio, but in Kansas and everywhere, and the dairy cow must be the basis of it."

Some Thoughts on Draining

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

"DRAINING pays." So says our Mr. Man with a complacent air, as he compares our shorn acres with those of some other farmers, who could not cut their crops because of the water. Well, it should pay, we women think, when we consider the length of time the ditchers have stretched their legs under our table, and fattened their horses in his stable.

But Mr. Drainer has his side of the question too. "Well," says he, as he drags himself wearily in to dinner, "if there is a specially good place in the hereafter, it should be kept for drainers, for what with saying bad words sometimes." Just now the old stone drains are his bugbear. "You might as well put a couple of those pigs up to fatten, for we're going to stay with you. We've struck for stone drain and it looks as though we're following it up."

Pioneer grandfather—nearly a century ago—drained the farm, laying miles of stone drains and slab drains. The slabs collapsed in time, and the stone drains became choked with earth. The next generation veined the farm with tile drains, and this generation is at it with cement tiles. It should pay.

The Labor Difficulty

The difficulty is to get men to do the work. Draining seems to be a lost art. No more have we "Honest John Tompkins, the hedger and ditcher." An old Yorkshireman in past years tunneled the farms in this and neighboring townships. He was a character. One day he came to dinner in a very bad humor. After eating the keen edge off his appetite he loosened up sufficiently to say that a stone had been bothering him all morning, and he couldn't get it out. "Oh," said Uncle, "we'll soon fix that. We'll blast it."

"You can't get it out that way," exclaimed William. "I've blasted it all forenoon, and it's in there yet."

In a neighboring township a farmer had sixty acres of grain which he could not cut, as the earth was water-clogged, and in other places the grain was standing in water. "If we could get men to do the work, we could soon dispose of a

carload of tile," said a dealer. What about Mr. Out-of-Work? Can he dig? Draining seems to be a profession not overcrowded. Could not a graduate of the O. A. C. superintend such a work and educate some of those out-of-works into the mystery of draining? No one need be ashamed of the job. It is what our soldiers are doing practically. If they can bend their backs, handling pick and shovel, for home and country, why cannot others do their bit?

Calf-Raising at Riverside

THE residence of the younger members of the Riverside herd, the property of J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., is all that any calf could desire. Two ply of boards, two ply of paper, and



Calculate the Height of This Silo.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, its owner, who may be seen standing beside it, is six feet three inches in height. In addition to its capacity above ground, there are eight feet or so underground. Mr. Glendinning has always been an ardent advocate of alfalfa. This illustration shows his appreciation of its natural supplement, corn ensilage.

a sheeting of galvanized iron keeps out the wind and frost. Sunlight is admitted by 13 windows. They are all double glassed. The upper part drops back, making every window a fresh air inlet. The foul air escapes through openings near the floor and is carried up to the roof by two six-inch shafts. The 10-foot ceiling aids ventilation.

The building is 60 feet long and 24 feet wide. Down the centre runs a five-foot passage. The iron pens are each provided with five stanchions. In front is a shallow trough. This holds the pails containing each calf's allowance. When every pail is in position the calves are allowed to stick their heads through. When the pails are removed they receive a handful of chop and are kept imprisoned until the desire to taste one another's ears is dissipated. A narrow gutter runs through each row of pens and the troughs can be washed into it. Everything is kept scrupulously clean. Each calf has his individual sap bucket, and it is washed and placed in the sun after each meal. Scours are unknown.

The calves receive whole milk during the first

month of their existence. Then they are gradually introduced to skim milk. Mr. Richardson finds that gruel made of one part pure oil meal, two parts oil cake, and three parts low grade flour is the best and safest substitute for butter fat. It is made into a gruel and a small quantity added to each part of skim milk. Oats and bran are fed dry.

An overhead track runs from the separator room through the calf barn and down to the piggery. A flat litter carrier conveys the milk to the points of consumption. The calves get their hay from an iron rack on the pen divisions. One water bowl also serves two pens.

Calves kept under these conditions, where they have warmth, sunlight, ventilation, cleanliness, and liberal feeding, obtain a great start in the race for records.

Farm Profits or Speculative Gain

By "Uncle" Henry Wallace.

HOW to make the farm pay is a big problem with every individual actual farmer in the entire nation. How to make farming pay is a big problem with the entire nation itself. For if farming ceases to pay, farmers will cease to farm and the bottom will drop out of the biggest single industry in the nation, on the prosperity of which industry depends the prosperity of all other classes of business.

We must draw a clear and sharp distinction, however, between farming and land speculation. The bulk of the profits accruing to the farmers of the United States in the last eighteen years has accrued not from farming, but from the advance in the price of land, and the price has nothing to do with the value, that is, its ability to produce. In fact, the farms in the corn belt selling at a hundred and fifty dollars an acre on the average, produce no more bushels and tons than they did thirty years ago, when they were worth but fifty. The produce sells for more dollars, but this is due not to the skill of the farmer, but to the advance in the price of grain and live stock. This, again, speaking generally, is due not to any skill of the farmer, but, as in the case of the advance in land prices, to the exhaustion of the government domain.

The profits from speculation in land are temporary; and in case land should cease to advance, as it must do sooner or later, there is danger of heavy loss. The whole history of agriculture in this nation, and in other nations, shows that when land has advanced to a point where it will not pay a satisfactory profit to its owner, it begins to decline in price. And then speculation means not a safe, easy way of getting rich, but a sure, and rapid, and rough way of getting poor. Therefore, the problem of how to make the farm pay should take no account of speculation in land, but it does take account of the prices of farm products.

If one has a market for very young lambs at a good price, I believe it is best to sell them. I do not think it is good policy to put all the lambs on the market in the fall as is the custom here. It would be better for the trade if part were kept over and fed through the winter and sold in the spring when prices are good.—Donald Innes, Victoria Co., N.B.

The cows in our herd look almost exactly like moolies, so well have they been deborned. The method we follow is to cut off the horns so close as to take some of the skin with it when the heifer is one year old. The job is done with a fine-toothed deborning saw. We think that if anything, this method is less painful than the caustic potash method, and more certain to accomplish its purpose. I have seen horns grow out that have been treated with caustic potash.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

THE first thing his attention; what is wanted, based on reward should immediately. The plan general colt to being led and to break to h and three years. C do heavy work until years old and should to it gradually.

Before a colt is led it should be tied; this applies horses of all ages. a strong halter on take a rope about double it, putting the horse's tail as a the two ends together times so the twist of the colt's back a few of the tail, then let ward on each side of tie them together in the chest just tight it will not drop down surcingle loosely at behind the withers the crupper rope at. Have an additiona feet long, run it th it at the breast to per. Tie the other post, allowing abou the colt tied for an have a loop in one strap through this slack to the rope other end, of course.

Teach the colt to be accustomed to being hind parts, and on headstall in one h pet and rub the co then on the back a To gentle the hind feet long, wrap a and tie it. Allow with his nose, there.

With this arrangement the colt's legs may be run without placing o self in danger of beels. If he kicks do not hit him, but low him to examine again, and proceed before. This leg should continue the colt will stand ing approached either side and r all over. The se day he may be tie again and further tied with sacks, kels and noises un has no fear of around him, under or upon him.

Another method gentling a horse tie the halter rope

The Colt's First Lessons

His Future Usefulness Depends Largely on His Early Training

THE first thing in training a horse is to get his attention; second, make him understand what is wanted. The education of the horse is based on reward and punishment, and each should immediately follow the act.

The plan generally followed is to break the colt to being led and handled before it is weaned, and to break to harness between the ages of two and three years. Colts should not do heavy work until they are four years old and should be accustomed to it gradually.

Before a colt is broken to being led it should be taught to stand tied; this applies to unbroken horses of all ages. To do this, put a strong halter on the colt; then take a rope about 14 feet long, double it, putting the loop under the horse's tail as a crupper, twist the two ends together about three times so the twisted rope lies on the colt's back a few inches ahead of the tail, then let one come forward on each side of the horse, and tie them together in front against the chest just tight enough so that it will not drop down; then run a surcingle loosely around the horse behind the withers, tying into it the crupper rope at both sides.

Have an additional rope about 12 feet long, run it through the halter ring, and tie it at the breast to the rope that forms the crupper. Tie the other end of the rope to a solid post, allowing about three feet of slack. Leave the colt tied for an hour. Another method is to have a loop in one end of the rope, run the lead strap through this loop, and tie it with a little slack to the rope that forms the crupper, the other end, of course, being tied to a solid post.

Teach Him to Stand Tied

While tied the colt should be gentled and accustomed to being handled on both sides, on the hind parts, and on the legs. To do this, hold the headstall in one hand and with the other hand pet and rub the colt, first on the neck and head, then on the back and sides, and last on the legs. To gentle the hind parts take a stick about four feet long, wrap a gunny sack around one end, and tie it. Allow the colt to examine the stick with his nose, then rub it all over his body.

With this arrangement the colt's hind legs may be rubbed without placing one's self in danger of his heels. If he kicks at it do not hit him, but allow him to examine it again, and proceed as before. This lesson should continue until the colt will stand being approached from either side and rubbed all over. The second day he may be tied up again and further gentled with sacks, blankets and noises until he has no fear of them around him, under him or upon him.

Another method of gentling a horse is to tie the halter rope to

the tail. This forces him to go in a circle. When he gives in and stands quietly he may be harnessed, saddled, mounted, accustomed to strange sights and sounds, and handled with safety. This is one of the best aids in using a gentling horse's submersion.

The horse is now ready to lead. Loosen the rope from the post, step off from the horse, and

Breaking the Colt to Drive

After the colt has been broken to lead he may be accustomed to the harness and trained to rein. The horse should never be hitched to a waggon or ridden before he is broken to drive in the harness. He should be trained to answer the ordinary commands. In familiarizing the colt with bit and harness the "biting harness," which consists of an open bridle with a snaffle bit, check and side reins, and surcingle with crupper, may be used. This rigging is put on the colt, leaving the side and check reins comparatively loose, and he is turned loose in a small paddock for an hour.

The second lesson consists of teaching the colt the feeling of the reins, which may be tightened somewhat. The third day the driving reins may be used and the colt is taught to go ahead. Cluck to the colt, or tell him to "getup," use the whip, and let him know what is meant.

Both sides of the colt should be trained, as objects viewed from different angles may frighten him badly. Driving in a right and left circle will facilitate this training.

The next lesson consists in teaching the horse to answer the com-

mands of "Whoa!" "Getup," and "Back."

After teaching the horse to go satisfactorily in the biting rig, the work harness with breeching can be substituted. The traces and breeching should be joined loosely together and gradually tightened as the work progresses, thus familiarizing the colt with the sensation of wearing the collar and breeching. He is then ready to be hitched to the waggon or cart, single or double. —Farmers' Bulletin 667, U. S. D. A.

Horse Efficiency

By A. H. Benton

ONE of the most frequent sources of loss on the farm is an insufficient return from work horses.

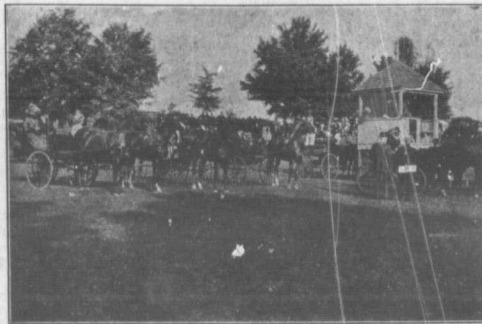
Have you satisfied yourself on the following points?

Do your horses earn enough to pay for their feed and care, and enough to meet the interest,

depreciation, and other expenses, as harness costs and shoeing?

It costs \$100 annually to keep the average horse, in Minnesota, but this horse works only a little more than three hours each working day. This makes the horse labor cost approximately 19 cents an hour.

Do you handle the horse labor on your farm so that the annual cost of keeping your horses is less than the average, or so that the number of hours worked is greater? Both methods will reduce the cost of horse labor. (Continued on page 9)



Placing the Carriage Classes at the Lanark Fair.

tell him to "come," following the command by a pull on the rope. As soon as the horse advances pet him, then step away and repeat. He will soon follow without the pull on the rope.

The next day the crupper should be put on at the beginning of the lesson, but should be discarded after a short workout and the halter alone used so that the colt will not depend on the crupper rope. These lessons should be continued until the colt leads satisfactorily.

To break to lead without crupper ropes use a strong halter with a lead rope. Step back about six feet from the colt, opposite his shoulders, clucking to him, and pull on the rope. The colt will be forced to take a couple of steps; reward him, cross in front to a similar position on the other side and repeat the command with a pull. Continue the lesson until the colt follows. Never pull straight ahead on the colt; he can outpull. Use diplomacy rather than force.



PREPARING CORN-GROUND

A Well Trained Team is a Constant Source of Satisfaction.

The Ontario Provincial Plowing Match a Popular Event

Plowing Competitions and Tractor Demonstrations Divided the Interest. The Attendance Numbered Thousands.

ONTARIO'S Provincial Plowing match, held on Friday of last week, was an unqualified success. Several factors account for the popularity of the event. It was held on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, and a visit to the plowing match also afforded several thousand people an opportunity to inspect the college as well. Then, again, the match was situated in the centre of a large agricultural district, easily reached by hundreds of auto-owning farmers; all of the contest took place where lined up with farm autos. Finally, there was a traction demonstration, one of the first ever held in Ontario. As a result of all of these factors, there was a record attendance, conservatively estimated at 2,500 and by some competent estimators placed as high as 4,000 people, the majority of whom were practical farmers.

Altogether 29 plowmen competed. These were men who had proven their superior ability at previous county plowing matches, and they met at Guelph to compete for district honors. York county was most largely represented, and it was noticed that the York county plowmen, almost to a man, brought with them the long Scotch iron plows, a type which still holds its own in plowing matches, although it is but little used in the practical work of the farm. One of the most interested spectators of the events was Jas. Lay, the blacksmith of Markham, Ont., who made many of these iron plows, and who told us that previous to the opening of the plowing season this fall, had overhauled all of the iron plows on the field. There was one of the plows that he did not make, however, W. Clark, of Ellesmere, plowed with the same implement that Ontario's one-time foremost farmer, Mr. Simpson Rennie, used in the matches in which he competed many years ago. This old plow was imported from Scotland over 60 years ago. In contrast with these old fashioned plows, there were new ones almost direct from the factory with the paint fresh and new.

The age of the plowmen varied almost as greatly as the age of the plows. For instance, there was young Clifford Knutt in the first class, only 18, who did great work in sod in spite of the fact that he was plowing with a team he had never handled before. He showed the kind of plowmen that York county is producing to sustain its reputation in plowing matches of the future. At the other extreme, old Mr. Miliken turned over his furrows as usual, in spite of his 81 years and the infirmities that come with such an advanced age. This old man has had a long experience in plowing matches. He competed first in 1864, and between then and 1906, won 33 prizes. The last provincial plowing match before the event was dropped for several years, was held on Mr. Miliken's farm at Hagerman, and there were 66 competitors. Another old-time plowman who watched the event with the greatest of interest was Josiah Smithson, of Peterboro county. Both of these hale old men are still enthusiastic plowmen, and both were willing to give full credit to the young men, who plowed last Friday, for the good work they were doing. The winners of the event went to Mr. Thos. Shadlock, of Agincourt, in York county, and the

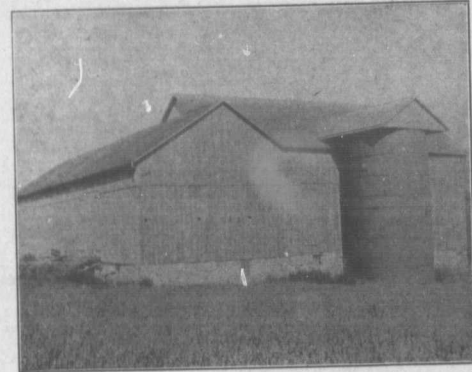
best boy plowman of the day was Wm. Eby, of Berlin. The awards in full follow:

The Winning Plowmen
Sweepstakes trophy donated by Canadian Farm: Thos. Shadlock, Agincourt.

First Class, sod, open to all, six entries: Thos. Shadlock, Agincourt; 2, Thos. Swindle, Orillia; 3, Wm. Orr, Maitland; 4, Garfield Ley, Orillia.

2nd Class, sod, open to those who never won a prize in this class prior to 1914, six entries: 1, W. L. Clarke, Ellesmere; 2, Stewart Baird, Woburn; 3, P. Woods, Elmira; 4, Alex. Stewart, Guelph.

Third Class, boys under 18 on sod: Clifford Knutt, Minesing.



The Problem of Strengthening The Silo is Here Solved.

Stave silos ordinarily constructed are not secure against heavy windstorms, except when fall of ensilage. A roof of any kind adds to its security. The illustration herewith shows a silo made double secure by attaching the silo roof permanently to the barn.

Fourth Class, jointer plows in sod, two wheels, or shoe or share, not less than 9 inches, eight entries: 1, H. E. Alton, Rockwood; 2, W. A. Gray, Rockwood; 3, R. Wright, Galt; 4, Len Loree, O.A.C., Guelph.

Fifth Class, jointer plows in sod, boys under 17, two entries: 1, Wilfrid Tolton, Guelph; 2, Geo. Rodgerson, Ferguson.

Sixth Class, boys in stubble under 16; 1, Wm. Eby, Berlin; 2, Chatterley Orillia; 3, Albert Habermehl, Hespler.

Seventh Class, two furrow plow, three horses to be used in plowing, six entries: 1, Leslie Vincent, Ayr; 2, Norman Wallace, Galt; 3, E. A. Tolton, Guelph.

Best team and equipment; 1, Thos. Shadlock, Agincourt; 2, Clifford Knutt, Minesing; 3, Geo. McPhee, Pauline.

Best crown in first class: Thos. Swindle, Orillia.
Best crown in class six: Wm. Eby Berlin.

The Tractor Demonstration

Interest at the recent Provincial Plowing Match was not limited to the usual competitive events. In fact, interest was seriously divided. There was a tractor demonstration running concurrently in an adjoining field, and the crowd was fairly evenly divided between the two events. Ontario conditions may be such that the horse will always take first place as a farm power, but there is a growing con-

vinction that the light tractor might almost find a place. The crowd who assembled at Guelph to witness the tractor demonstration were not drawn there by curiosity. The greatest interest was shown, questions were asked by the dozen, and several tractors were sold during the day.

Altogether there were four tractors demonstrated. Many of the visitors for the first time in their lives saw 10 furrows turned over at one operation, or 20 furrows to the round. This looked like "big business." Sawyer-Massey machine did its best work in the fairly heavy soil of the college farm with a six-bottom gang. The main interest, however, was confined to the smaller tractors, which it ones adaptable to Ontario farm conditions, unless it be under very exceptional circumstances. A brief description of each of these smaller tractors may be in order.

The first on the field was the "Mogul," manufactured by the Inter-

chipe. On the drawbar it exerted 10 h.p. It too is designed to draw a three or four furrow plow. A radical difference between this machine and the other tractors demonstrated, was that practically all of the power was exerted on one big drive shaft, the principal belt connected to the traction device the Case people are able to get away from the side draft difficulty in plowing. It was priced at \$1,300 f. o. b. Toronto.

A Popular Priced Tractor

Both the International and the Case firms were at a disadvantage in that they were under the impression that tractor plowing alone would be demonstrated at Guelph. By far the most practical demonstration of the day, therefore, was given with the Avery tractor, made at Freoria, Ill. Many who had been shaking their heads doubtfully at the tractor would never find a place in Ontario beyond to doubt the wisdom of their preconceived opinions after they had witnessed all phases of the Avery demonstration. This is a light weight, gas or oil tractor. It exerts 10 h.p. at the belt, and would therefore be at a disadvantage for some heavier farm power requirements. On the drawbar it rated power was 3 h.p. Its price proved to be a most attractive feature, \$425 delivered at any point on the international boundary and with duty paid.

Previous to the arrival of the Avery tractor, a four good sized farm horse had been demonstrating a Smith cultivator, and found this new implement about all that they could handle. The Avery demonstrator, who had his machine to the cultivator, dug in the cultivator plows to a maximum depth and went off with apparent ease. Later he hitched to a 16-foot drag harrow, and at the invitation of the crowd climbed a steep hillside, negotiated a couple of very deep, dead furrows, and came back without trouble. Finally, this small tractor was hitched to two large sized disk harrows, one behind the other, and then of sufficient size to take three horses, and hauled them with apparent ease.

This is the first time that tractors have played a part in a Provincial Plowing Match, and it was due to Jimmie Patterson's establishment one of the first plowing matches ever held in the United States. A match has been held every year since on "Uncle Jimmie's" farm. But here his last year's tractors were so numerous and the interest in them so great, that the horses were found to be almost superfluous, and may be done away with "Mogul" exerts 8 h.p. During the days of the tractor demonstration, attached to an Oliver three-gang plow, it did great work. It had one feature that is of sufficient price to take three horses, and hauled them with apparent ease.

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Milk shippers on the British Columbia Lower Mainland certainly cannot complain at the Canadian and all United States products. The market for whole milk has been immeasurably improved by it. Formerly large quantities of Washington State milk came into Vancouver daily, and the local people have the market entirely to themselves.

A Progress

United Farmers' Club, Limited, and through him. Probably more strongly than the group. The group have in organizing work is that the club is widely scattered business at different points. The group have in organizing work is that the club is widely scattered business at different points. The group have in organizing work is that the club is widely scattered business at different points.

The fees of the Club are small, 10¢ joining and 10¢ meetings are held in the house, the printing is practically the only county club an idea of the influence that it locally.

Soul of the Old

(Continued)

smooth, rolling country there is a field darkened by groups of trees, away, in every direction, harvest of ripe maize, golden sweep of the leaves unfurling to be stripped and let stalks to stand like the winter sun, hope of the old-time, his advancing years, how stark the grass.

On commanding of the Little Brier were scattered proud, each by its grove of tonewood, bronzed chimneys. And frost went out to meet it had been but a Now it was kept with the yellow dust had changed a given place. Along its borders sunflowers grew the wild grass flocks of the sun.

Over all the old and familiar as a The fall of water of mountain, the depth of forest—of the well of the peace into its shimmer of its comfort of its plants was here, growing unexpected enchanter. Now old woman's eyes.

And now, the came back to them as they had ever seen. She remembered as he had m. She remembered had swept over had heaped them freed.

And she was d

A Progressive Brant County Club

(Continued from page 3)

United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, and we have got feed through him. Probably we will branch out more strongly in the next year. The great difficulty that we have in organizing for commercial work is that the membership of the club is widely scattered, and do their business at different shipping points. It would be necessary to do all club business at one point.

"Sociability and Friendliness." "The social feature is really the chief thing with us," said Mr. Clew. "I lived over a great many years, but through the club I have met dozens of people, splendid people, too, whom I never would have met had it not been for our organization. Our club has opened up a splendid new field for sociability and friendliness."

The fees of the Falkland Farmers' Club are small, 10 cts. a member on joining, and 10 cts. a year. All the meetings are held from house to house, the printing of the programmes is practically the only expense. All that is necessary to make this Brant county club an ideal one is to get it linked up with the United Farmers of Ontario, and thus exert in the provincial field a measure of the good influence that it is now exerting locally.

Soul of the Old Homestead

(Continued from page 3)

smooth, rolling country. Here and there a field dappled with new-plowed ground ready for seeding, but away in every direction, the tawny harvest of ripe maize. Ah, the rich, golden sweep of those fields with their leaves unfurling to the breeze, soon to be stripped and left with only their stalks to stand like bare lances under the winter sun. The Indian corn, hope of the old-time settler, pride of his advancing years. Robbed of it, how stark the prairie.

On commanding rise or in curves of the Little Blue the farm houses were scattered prosperously, shaded each by its grove of maple or of cottonwood, bronzed now by the frosts. The smoke rose serenely from their chimneys. And from each a shaded road went out to meet the high road.

The high road. In those first years it had been but a faint double track. Now it was kept smooth and wide with the yellow dust thick upon it. It had changed as small homes had, given place to large, as poor years had given place to prosperous ones. Along its bordering fence the yellow sunflowers grew like sunshine, and the wild grass flashed its autumn colors to the sun.

Over all the old woman's eyes roved and rested, all that landscape, dear and familiar as a friend's face.

The fall of waters, the snowy dome of mountain, the blue of ocean, the depth of forest—did not beatly wear as well the face of the prairie sweep, line away into untried distances, with the peace of its hard-won acres, the shimmer of its maize fields, the comfort of its planted groves? Truly was here, growing and warming with unsuspected enchantments under the old woman's eyes.

And now, the nearest fields. She came back to them. She remembered them as they had looked before plow had ever touched their flower-strewn sod. She remembered her young husband as he had made the first furrow. She remembered the hot winds that had swept over them, the snows that had heaped them, the rains that had freshened.

And she was dreaming of a boy in

his first pair of overalls trucking across the newly-plowed ground with a tin pail filled with water for his hair. And another boy stepping between the handles of the cultivator for the first time, with the reins proudly tied about his waist. A boy straddling across a great horse and coming riding home at noon under the hot sun—those days, those harvests!

The old woman turned now and went through the orchard once again and came to the grove of cottonwoods that bordered the Little Blue. She lifted her eyes upward, to the far tops with their secret rustlings and the sunlight sliding down between their yellow leaves. Old trees of nature's planting, bond of her hospitality, shelter against her storm.

Nearly ran the Little Blue. Ah, little stream, how deeply it had worn its banks in the thirty years she had known it, how three-furrows had become its once swelling current. The willows bent over it. The purple and white asters fringed it. But it glided silently by them as if it had dreamed of its own.

Down there was the old ford which had been used before the great bridge was built. Memorial it was of the days when the old pioneers had had to drive such leagues of miles to the nearest railroad station with their produce. Hard days those, requiring labor and patience and courage and graven into the pioneer heart with cruel-edged tools. Hard days, and yet more fondly remembered.

Struggle and victory and the prize—the old homestead! How its memories swept upon the old woman's spirit this day. How rich and full it had been her life here. How she was bound to it. Its every leaf and twig its every inch of soil, every glimmer of sun that had struck across it had twined its separate tendrils about her life. Small wonder the stranger's talk had seemedlander on an old friend.

Still dreaming she went up the path to the house and sat down on the work doorstone. She did not need to look behind her to know that the soul of the old homestead was there, breathing from every room, stealing from every corner. No love, no joy, no sorrow, but it had garnered up and kept and sweetened. The high ceilings, how they echoed. The floors and walls, how they gave out their whisper—little pattering feet along the halls, soft prayers at twilight, more boisterous sounds of play, trifling quarrels to make ensuing hours sweeter still. Work and weariness, rest and pleasure—all, all there.

Little figures starting out of its shadows and melting and giving place to taller ones. Bells ringing, wedding bells, and inebriate goings-trill at her here was the solitariness of age. Now she heard somebody down by the road and her husband was answering the little land agent's half-playful questions. "No, sir. Count me out for thirty years, and I'm part and parcel to it. Good day, sir."

He came up the path with soldier step. His hat was off, his head thrown back, his eyes were very blue. His wife went down the path to meet him.

Father: Well, here's my last dollar. Money has wings and horses rents make it fly.

Son: Yes, some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house fly.

Father: You're smarter than your dad, maybe, my son, but always thought that no part of a house except a chimney flew.

START THEM LAYING

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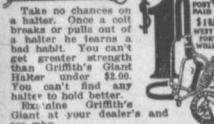
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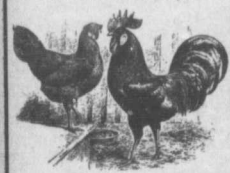
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

STRAIGHT garden or orchard rows give a better appearance and are easier to cultivate. These long evenings are good times to plan next year's garden and to study better methods.

How all grass and weeds away from the trunks of trees. This will destroy a winter home for mice.

Prune grape vines as soon as the leaves drop. They should be laid down before the ground freezes.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool cellar. A temperature of about 35 is good. If they are kept warm enough to sprout badly, a loss of from 10 to 20 bushels per acre in yielding power may result.

Store cabbages in a cool cellar, heads down. They should be hung from supports, or the roots may be cut off and the heads wrapped in newspaper and laid a shelf, but they should be hung heads down for a while to ensure draining the water out.

Mulching Strawberries

THE object of mulching strawberries in the fall is to prevent winter-killing.

Winter-killing is usually caused by the plants dying out too much during the winter months, or by alternate freezing and thawing.

The best mulching material to use is clean straw, this is placed on the plants four to six inches deep after the ground has been frozen.

In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This is done for several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture, and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on.

After the fruit has ripened, the straw should be removed.

Tent Caterpillars

By F. L. Washburn.

TENT caterpillars come from eggs laid by a brownish moth of medium size. The eggs are laid in July, being deposited in bands around the smaller twigs of apple, wild cherry, and other trees. They hatch the following spring, and the caterpillars begin feeding upon the young leaves.

When full-grown, the caterpillars are about two inches long, somewhat hairy, and one form has a longitudinal white stripe in the centre of the back. At this time they leave the tree and wander off singly, to seek sheltered places where they spin their cocoons. Three weeks later, the moths emerge and lay their eggs.

Remedied by spraying his fruit trees faithfully with arsenate of lead in any shape, this, of itself, will prevent injury from tent caterpillars, since any internal poison is fatal to them; or, the tents may be crushed with the elevated hand, when they can be reached; or, they can be burned by a torch on the end of a pole; or, they can be twisted out of their place by means of a wire brush made for the purpose, attached to the end of a long pole. These remedies are effective only when the caterpillars are in their tents early in the morning, or in wet weather. Even on trees which are not ordinarily sprayed, a single spraying of arsenate of lead,

when caterpillars are observed, would probably stop their depredations.

In the case of the forest tent caterpillar, the larvae may be destroyed when they collect in bunches on the trunks of trees. Prune off and destroy the twigs holding the eggs.

Anthraxnose forms grayish sunken spots with irregular borders on the leaves, and air-lark spots on the leaves. It sometimes ruins entire plantations.



When Marketing

YOUNG geese are ready for market when the tips of their wings reach the tail, which is when they are eight to ten weeks of age.

It is claimed that it is much easier to dress a gosling in warm than in cold weather, as the feathers do not set so tight, and in picking them the flesh is not so apt to be torn. When scalding poultry for market, it is best to first dry-pick the legs, so that they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The water ought to be as near boiling point as possible, without boiling.

The way to "plump" a dressed fowl is to dip it for 10 seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. Plumping gives the fowl a much more attractive appearance.

When the fattening season arrives, according to an experienced goose raiser, keep the fowls shut away from bathing water, and feed barley meal, cornmeal, and beef scrap and some chopped calery. Keep them in a subdued light for three or four weeks, which they can be let out for a couple of days to enjoy the use of a pond. Then return to clean quarters, and feed on barley meal, and milk, and chopped calery for two or three days, letting them go 24 hours before killing.

More Eggs? Act Now

HERE isn't a dairyman raising pure-breds but will acknowledge the value of a well bred—well bodied sire. We have chosen it consistently from season to season gives every care to the selection of his herd leader, will find he can send more milk to the factory—as much as 5,000, 3,000 or even 5,000 lbs. per cow; more cream to the city, and more cash into his own pocket. His surplus stock will bring a bigger cheque. But the supreme satisfaction is in the pride every true breeder must feel in producing a higher type of herd—setting for himself a new standard in yearly milk production, in fat content, and in a more perfect utility animal in every way.

But why not enjoy the same principle of breeding and selection to our other farm stock? We lag behind in these. The law works identically the same—and the improvement in many cases is even more striking in cash returns. Take poultry for instance.

The average Ontario hen doesn't lay 100 eggs in a year. On the other hand, Prof. Graham points out that 200 should be the standard. This standard is not attained by a single flock in Ontario. How near does yours come to it?

In poultry, experts state the light or heavy egg-producing tendency rests with the male. The matter of rapidly improving a flock thus reserves itself into selecting vigorous male birds of a good strain for the breeding hens.

If each h/2, in a flock of 50 laid but three eggs more per year, the margin would pay for a choice cockerel.

Now is a good time to put a new bird of proved breeding with your flock. Get him acquainted before the laying season. Don't delay doing this this fall. No matter what breed you keep, you can readily secure males at this season—and with greater choice from the flocks. In Farm and Dairy during the coming weeks, you'll find the names of many reliable poultry breeders. Secure a good cockerel of new blood and improve your flock just as you improve your dairy herd. Now is the time to start.

A Plow and More

THE main features of this machine, patented in Germany under No. 276098, are a number of sharp disks, mounted near each other on the same shaft, which cut into the soil by the weight of the whole machine and lift by friction a slice of chine and lift it then broken up by a series of knives mounted on a second shaft which may be situated over or

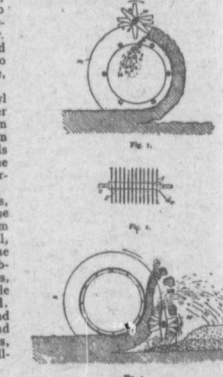


Fig. 1. A New Disk Plow.

behind the disks. In order to prevent the rapidly revolving knives being injured by stones or the like they are not rigidly attached to the shaft, but are mounted in such a way as to allow relative motion between them.

Besides, they may be arranged in such a way that the lifted slice that only the outside of the latter is broken up and thrown backwards, while the inner portion is scraped off and allowed to fall on the revolving knives which break it up and throw it into the bottom of the furrow. Fig. 1 and 3 are cross sections of the working parts of the machine and fig. 2 is an elevation of the knives mounted on a shaft A and kept at the proper distances from each other by rings S. A nut A' presses them all tightly together, but it allows some freedom to each blade when the resistance exceeds a certain limit. In fig. 1 the blades are placed over the disks and in fig. 3 they are situated behind; with this arrangement the soil is completely turned over.

The New Home

A YEAR ago last month, one of our known Ayrshire from his old farm a new one near Brantford was growing top producing business; he needed, and Mr. D. splendid Ayrshire he found on a farm of fully situated just a the city of Brantford. On the occasion of a Farm and Dairy found an Ayrshire the 153 acre. Twenty and the milk shag genetic Dairy in Brantford will indicate ability of this herd, averaged 11,000 lbs. of mature cows average of milk a year, and



The New

S. Dymont, well known breeders of Canada, is noted. This illustration is the

visit one cow was milk a day.

This farm was a specialist in dairy not particularly dairy farming. Mr. Dymont has remodelled the stock with selected newest additions is a two inches by 30 feet other silo on the farm and both of them was year.

The illustration gives Mr. Dymont's of the home which grace The big house of color rounded by grounds park-like in appearance and Sons have a mod

Some Breeder C

Farm and Dairy a letter from one whose husband had been, leaving his alone. Financial distress ready cropping up, the very shortly of Holstein. Possibly Farm and Dairy had it is doubly more as worry to a woman suddenly thrust upon the management of her husband is with the therefore is un the usual Canadian meet the debt she part of her herd. Farm and Dairy to for a well-grown, calf. It is out of \$ and stood by France (1913), a richly bred the best of the Ayr. Who among our H or farmers in Ontario the head by honest price? The of us looking after those who are right Some breeder will be in helping Mrs. Alce address is R. E. M.

The New Home of an Old Herd

A YEAR ago last spring, N. Dymont, one of Canada's best known Ayrshire breeders, moved from his old farm near Hamilton to a new one near Brantford. The old farm had grown too small for an expanding business; more room was needed, and Mr. Dymont and his splendid Ayrshire herd may now be found on a farm of 153 acres, beautifully situated just a short drive from the city of Brantford.

On the occasion of a recent visit by a Farm and Dairy representative, we found an Ayrshire herd of 40 head on the 153 acres. Twenty cows were milking, and the milk shipped to the Fygonic Dairy in Brantford. A few figures will indicate the producing ability of this herd. Five heifers have averaged 11,000 lbs. of milk in a year; mature cows average yearly 12,000 lbs. of milk a year, and at the time of our

visit and the potentialities of a model farm.

"Made on Paper" Farmers

I USED to take one of those high-brow farm magazines that come weekly all dolled out like a story-book, says Bob Coville in "Independent Farmer." It was mainly devoted to coaxing the city man "back to the soil." Every number would contain the exploits of some chap who had made good while the "native" (meaning the simple guy who had always farmed for a living) sat on the fence and made fun of him. Let us take the example of John Jones. John was a bookkeeper in the city, drawing about eighteen bones a week when the boss called him. John has always had a yearning for the solitudes, so he takes \$1,500 that Uncle Jim had left him and goes away and buys a "view." The "view" is on



The New Home of a Veteran Breeder of Ayrshires.

N. Dymont, well known to many of our folks as one of the veteran Ayrshire breeders of Canada, is now living on a beautiful old homestead near Brantford, Ont. This illustration of the home also gives an idea of the park-like character of the place.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

visit one cow was giving 70 lbs. of milk a day.

This farm was originally owned by a specialist in sheep and the buildings were not particularly well suited to dairy farming. Mr. Dymont, however, has remodelled the stables, fitting them with steel equipment, and one of the newest additions is a stave silo 14 feet two inches by 30 feet. There is another silo on the farm 10 x 24 feet, and both of them will be filled this year.

The illustration in this issue will give Mr. Dymont's friends an idea of the home which graces his new farm. The big house of colonial type is surrounded by grounds that are almost park-like in appearance. N. Dymont and Sons have a model home, a model

one of those old abandoned farms, but he would never have bought the farm if it hadn't been for the view. Of course it has one of those old colonial mansions on it too. Something went to rack, but still a mansion. John starts in to remodel it, installs a furnace, electric lights, running water, etc. After he gets this done I don't imagine he has much left of that \$1,500. But that don't bother John Jones any. He hires men and sets to work. Surely you don't expect John to do any of the manual labor, do you? He's a gentleman farmer. In the course of three years he has paid off the mortgage, bought the place next door, and owns a touring car. Also he has silenced those "natives." They all come to him for advice now, and are talking of sending him to the legislature.

This is all very nice, and we wish we might go out like likewise, but somehow the yarn don't ring true to a man with a big water blister on each heel, who has been chasing a cultivator all day.

Horse Efficiency

(Continued from page 5)

but the latter offers by far the greatest opportunity.

Can you revise your cropping system so that fewer work horses will be needed, or so that the work will be more equally distributed and thus make it possible to employ them more hours each year?

Can you raise colts and thus reduce the cost of keeping your horses?

Can you arrange to use your work horses for outside work when not busy on the farm?

Can you reduce the cost of keeping each horse by feeding less feed, or cheaper feed and still give a proper ration?

Farm work done with fewer horses means a saving of \$100 a year for each horse not needed.

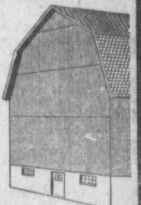
"Metallic" Corrugated Iron Barns are Lightning, Fire, and Weather-Proof

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Remember, in summer your hens eat meat in the form of grubs and insects. You must supply them, then, with meat in winter

because meat contains the protein that the hens need to produce eggs. Over one-third of the solids in an egg consists of protein. Certainly the small amount of protein in grains is not enough.

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Consult our book on feeding for winter eggs. A copy FREE in exchange for this coupon.



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When you mention "Farm and Dairy" in writing to Our Advertisers.

Some Breeder Can Do His Bit

Farm and Dairy has just received a letter from one of its readers, whose husband has gone to the front, leaving her to run the farm alone. Financial difficulties are already cropping up. A note comes very shortly on us of her Holsteins. Possibly man, readers of Farm and Dairy have known what it is to have a debt coming due, and not the where-with-all to meet it. It is doubly more embarrassing and worrying to a woman who has had suddenly thrust upon her, the entire management of the farm. As her husband is with British troops, she therefore is unable to receive the usual Canadian allowance. To meet the debt she must sacrifice part of her herd. She is asking Farm and Dairy to find her a buyer for a well-bred, registered heifer calf. It is out of Shamrock (1459) and sired by Francey 3rd's Hartog (1728), a richly bred bull heading the herd of Alex. Wallace of Simcoe.

Who among our Holstein breeders or farmers in Ontario, will lend a helping hand by buying it at an honest price? The duty falls upon us of looking after the interests of those who are fighting our battles. Some breeder will be doing his bit in helping Mrs. Aileen Adams. Her address is R. R. No. 3, Burford, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries except Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Beware!

ONE effect that we anticipate from the prosperity tales which city newspapers are telling about farm conditions nowadays is an emigration from city to country of considerable numbers of the sell stocks of a speculative character, the kind that promise enormous profits and are equally worthless. These smooth masters of the art of salesmanship will probably be offering many of our Folks an opportunity to get rich quick if they will only invest some of their hard-earned savings in the propositions of these salesmen. Perhaps the solicitation will appear in the form of a well-written circular accompanied by a personal (?) letter.

These smooth talkers are just as reliable now as they have been in the past, and our United States contemporary, Farm, Stock and Home, gives the testimony of a subscriber who is just how reliable that is. This subscriber, by hard work and economy, had accumulated a modest bank account. During the past five years, the investment of these savings has been solicited by twenty-nine different concerns. Probably as a matter of curiosity this farmer filed away the circular letters and booklets of the various concerns and on September first of this year put down in figures what a \$100 investment in each could be sold for at that date. Four of the twenty-nine concerns he found were bankrupt. Three were absolute fakes. One of them was put out of business by government authorities, two have been reorganized and one paid one yearly dividend. The market price of their stock ranged from six to forty-eight dollars a share. No quotations could be obtained as to the value of other concerns, a sure indication that they are now worthless. Had this man taken a

\$100 share in each of the twenty-nine concerns, an investment of \$2,900, he would in the five years have received six dollars in dividends and been able to sell his holdings at the present time for \$142. "No doubt," says Farm, Stock and Home, "these concerns were represented by skilled talkers with bountiful promises, like the great number now being urged on farmers and others."

The Danger of Paternalism

IN discussing government loans to farmers, David F. Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently stated his own belief as follows: "There seems to be no emergency which requires or justifies government assistance to the farmers directly through the use of the government's cash or the government's credit."

There is a lot of good, sound commonsense in this declaration by Mr. Houston. True, the statement was made in the United States, for United States farmers and referring to United States conditions, but it has its application in Canada as well. We note a growing tendency in certain sections to turn to the government for leadership and assistance in all movements of a community nature, such as the formation of credit societies, marketing associations, live stock improvement associations, and so forth. We all know that the more a child has done for him, the less self-reliant does he become. Applying the same truth to a broader field, we may say that the more a people have done for them, that the less self-reliant they will become. All that the Canadian farmers can reasonably expect of government in connection with cooperative endeavor is that they clear away the legislative difficulties that lay in the way of the formation of cooperative societies. This the government has not so far seen fit to do. There is no suitable cooperative legislation on the statute books of the Dominion of Canada. Why? Perhaps the opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association explains the tardiness of governments in framing legislation that would make cooperation easy and lessen the dangers of paternalism by substituting self help.

"Fad" Farming

THERE isn't a fortune in farming, but there is a good, comfortable, independent living. Many of us, however, are not content with the small emoluments of our occupation and are ever on the look-out for some side line that holds out a promise of inordinate gains. And when this desire for easy and quick riches becomes strong enough, we are right in line to lose our sanity and adopt some fad that yields the returns promised only to the promoters and leaves the rest of us with a new supply of dearly bought experience.

A few years ago we were told that the breeding of Belgian hares afforded a sure and easy way to riches via the farm. No sooner had the Belgian hare fad petered out than ginseng came to the front. Squab farming and frog farming also had their day and more recently fur farming has been quite the rage in some parts of Canada. The former fads are now recognized as such. Fur farming is new enough that many still claim immense profits, but its foundation is not stable and only a small percentage of the fur farms so far established have paid dividends or give any promise of paying dividends. More money has been lost than made in all of these fads; except of course by those who got in on the ground floor.

Are we then to avoid all side lines? Not at all. For the most of us, a couple of hundred chickens, an acre of strawberries, or a small or-

chard, will prove more profitable than any of the widely advertised "fads." This has been proven many times, yet we know that the next farm "fad" will draw the usual crowd of suckers. We forget so easily.

The Neglected Farm

"IT was once the show place of the neighborhood," we were told. Not so now. A feeling of unutterable sadness came over us as we drew up to look at the old place. Many pickets were missing in what had once been a trim roadway fence. The lawn behind had grown rank to grass and weeds. The hedges and shrubs were untrimmed. The veranda with its sagging roof, was no more dilapidated than the rest of the house. The outbuildings still stood as strong and square as when they had been built, but the lack of paint and loose or missing boards, testified to neglect there also. The yards were littered with rubbish, the grass weedy and unthrifty."

This farm may have fallen into neglect through no fault of its owner; sickness and misfortunes account for the present ragged appearance of many fine old homes. In cases without number, however, beautiful farms have lost their desirability just because of a growing carelessness that has fastened itself on their owners, the habit of putting off till to-morrow anything that does not have to be done to-day. That fine farm homes should be allowed to fall into disrepair through neglect is bad in any case. It is deplorable when a decaying home houses a growing family. The environment is certain to give the children a distaste for farm life, and at the same time, it is apt to breed in them the same carelessness habits that inevitably lead to failure in any other line of work that they may choose to follow. We owe it to our farms, our families and our communities to remember that appearances count.

Distribution of Land Values

MISUNDERSTANDING of the principles of the Single Tax explains a great deal of the opposition to its practical application. Just recently, for instance, one of our Folks took us seriously to task for advocating the taxation of land values through Farm and Dairy. He said in effect: "How can you pose as a friend of the farmer and advocate such a system? Do you wish to ruin us? You must know that farmers own almost all the land, and under this system you advocate, they would have to pay almost all the taxes."

That our friend was sincere, we have no reason to doubt, but he had fallen into the common error of failing to distinguish between land area and land values. Some figures recently collected by S. H. Howes, a Massachusetts farmer, illustrate this point to a nicety. Mr. Howes, who is also the assessor for his district, found that in thirty-three cities of the state of Massachusetts, he occupy about seven per cent. of its land value, but have eighty-two per cent. of its land value. If Massachusetts were to adopt the Single Tax, if Massachusetts were to adopt the Single Tax, national purposes would be raised from the cities, while farmers, occupying ninety-three per cent. of the state's area, would pay but eighteen per cent. of the taxes.

We admit that the proportion of land value held in the cities in Massachusetts is unusually high. In varying degrees, however, the same is true everywhere. Under our present system of taxation, the wealth of the country is piled up in our cities, but the cities do not contribute anything like their proper share when taxes are apportioned. The Single Tax would justly distribute this burden between city and country, the taxation of land values and not land area.

Studies in C

A General Disc

Dr. W. L. Williams

BREEDERS and dairymen help in a variety of ways to prevent abortion in a pregnant, with the usual check an outbreak of ready prevailing, and abundant infection (cavity). According to our knowledge, no disinfectants amount can be caused area where the abortion which is doing the harm. We hold, however, may be largely avoided the infection from entrance before impregnation of the seal. It has been proved by a cat the uterus becomes septic is yet clean, we



The Pick of a L

Woodlawn Court Dairy,

at Toronto, Ont.

have fortified the belief practice, that the calf to full term and then retained afterbirth. The cavity is infected when served, sterility may result, premature birth afterbirth occur, and no ment will materially result.

Useless Remedies may be caused to enter uterine cavity and destroy multiplying there, or other theories, numerous animals already pregnant with foetus, given ly or by the mouth, have to prevent abortion. It used for fifty years, and it has not come into good evidence of its in. No convincing evidence material value has been there appears to us no for believing that it contains any valuable result.

More recently, methylated bacteria or vaccine recommended, but all only fallen into common use after an extremely. In our experiments with an excessively high abor higher than when w tried to cause-abortion. We have wasted our time, herds, and have failed evidence of their value.

It is frequently advised the control of abortion applied. As already st

Studies in Contagious Abortion—No. 2

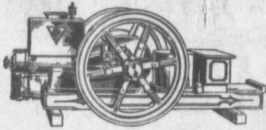
A General Discussion of Methods of Controlling the Disease

Dr. W. L. Williams, Professor of Surgery, Cornell University, N.Y.

BREEDERS and dairymen request help in a variety of ways. They ask most frequently for means to prevent abortion in an animal already pregnant, with the uterus sealed. (That is, they ask for means to check an outbreak of abortion already prevailing, and perhaps with abundant infection in the uterine cavity). According to our view, this is impossible, because, so far as we know, no disinfectants in sufficient amount can be caused to enter the area where the abortion organism, which is doing the harm, is located. We hold, however, that abortion may be largely avoided by preventing the infection from entering the uterus before impregnation and the formation of the seal. If a clean cow has been served by a clean bull, and the uterus becomes sealed while its cavity is yet clean, we believe, and

sider the organism which causes the disease to be essentially universal, though in a given herd or individual it may be present in small volume or of low virulence and be causing no visible harm. If cannot, in our judgment, lessen abortion in a herd to remove the aborters and leave in the stable those which have, because of the same infection in the uterus, equal or greater in intensity or volume suffered from premature birth, from retained afterbirth, or from sterility. Neither can we see that a cow showing sterility, abortion, premature birth, or retained afterbirth as a result of the presence in the uterus of the organism of abortion is fundamentally more dangerous in a stable than a cow having the same organism but not suffering in any of the ways mentioned. We accordingly cannot consider the iso-

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worry or
bother with
the Alpha.
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The Pick of a Large Class at the Canadian National Exhibition

Woodlawn Court Ganary, here illustrated, was the pick of the senior yearling bulls at Toronto. He was exhibited by A. E. Priest, Oxford Co., Ont.

have fortified the belief by extended practice, that the calf will be carried to full term and there will not be retained afterbirth. If the uterine cavity is infected when the cow is served, sterility may result; or abortion, premature birth, or retained afterbirth occur, and no known treatment will materially affect the result.

Useless Remedies

Under the belief that disinfectants may be caused to enter the sealed uterine cavity and destroy the bacilli multiplying there, or under various other theories, numerous drugs have been alleged to prevent abortion in animals already pregnant.

Carbolic acid, given hypodermically or by the mouth, has been alleged to prevent abortion. It has been thus used for fifty years, and the fact that it has not come into general use is good evidence of its inability to cure. No convincing evidence of its material value has been recorded, and there appears to us no good reason for believing that it could accomplish any valuable result.

More recently methylene blue has been highly recommended, and abortion bacteria or vaccines have been recommended, but all have apparently fallen into comparative disuse after an extremely brief period. In our experiments with these, we had an excessively high abortion rate, far higher than when we deliberately tried to cause-abortion experimentally. We have watched their use in several herds, and have failed to see any evidence of their value.

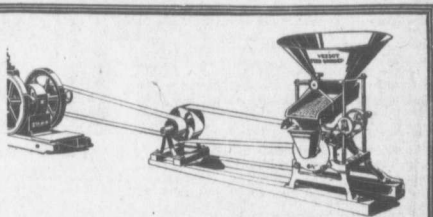
It is frequently advised that, in the control of abortion, isolation be applied. As already stated, we con-

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lation of aborters as an efficient or valuable remedy in the control of the disease. This is not advising against the isolation of aborters. If a cow has aborted or has retained placenta accompanied or followed by discharges from the vulva, she should not be allowed in a dairy stable subjected to be conducted with decency. But this does not apply to abortion alone.

At the present we have no remedy to recommend to breeders and dairymen for preventing abortion in cattle already pregnant. We know of no means by which we can completely or permanently eliminate from a herd the infection or the organism of abortion. In non-pregnant heifers and cows, by a comprehensive plan of disinfection, or what we may term sexual hygiene, we can very greatly and quite satisfactorily reduce the amount of abortion, premature birth, retained afterbirth, and sterility. The plan we recommend has been fundamentally, our plan involves a basic change in the attitude of breeders and dairymen. Each herd and each animal in the herd must be regarded as having in its system somewhere the organism of abortion or being in imminent danger of becoming contaminated, and permanent general preventive measures must be applied as a rule of daily practice. The plan we recommend has been fairly and fully tested in large herds, and has extended over several years. It is in harmony with our present knowledge of abortion and the other phenomena associated with it, and is in full accord with modern ideas of the control of infectious diseases. We realize that most breeders or

(Continued on page 13)



Vessot Feed Grinders

WHAT better recommendation than this could a feed grinder have—"It grinds flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings of any kind of mixed grain or any other feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired, and removes foreign substances."

"It grinds all feed stuff!"—because of its excellent grinding plates. So well known are the original Vessot plates, and so highly regarded by all who know them, that imitations are appearing. To insure our customers getting genuine plates, we have arranged to have the trade-mark, "S. V.", placed on every genuine Vessot plate so plainly that you cannot go wrong. Look for the "S. V."

Vessot grinding plates do their work so uniformly well that a clean, satisfactory job is assured. The two-sieve spot removes all foreign matter, from nails and stones to dust and sand. One caution only—use steady, reliable power to drive a Vessot grinder, such power as is furnished by an International Harvester oil engine—Mogul or Titan.

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See the I H C local dealer, or write to the nearest branch house for full information.

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If you try to paint an ideal and the picture falls short, does that make your ideal less?

—Mark Lee Luther.

All Black Betty's Doings

By Elsa Crumrine.

THERE was a clatter of hoofs on the driveway, and Mrs. Lines hastened to the window and looked out.

Her husband was just dismounting from his big bay horse, while a stableman was leading a beautiful black mare around the house.

Soon afterwards Col. Lines came into the sunny parlor, his face wreathed in smiles.

"Well, my dear," he said, rubbing his hands gleefully, "I've been to the Kenworth sale."

"And you've bought a horse, Daniel?" she asked with curiosity, for the Kenworths and the Lines had waged a bitter quarrel for many years, and the falling fortunes of the Kenworths, culminating in this sale of their stables, was a matter of much interest to Col. Lines and his wife.

"Yes, Martha. I've got a saddle horse for Alice—nothing less than Rod Kenworth's mare, Black Betty."

Once upon a time the Lineses and the Kenworths had been close friends and neighbors. It was a matter of boundary lines that brought about the first bitterness between the families and now the ill-feeling had spread over two generations. The third generation recognized and respected the feud, although it never understood just why it was worth while to make a lifelong fuss over twelve inches of running brook.

On the Kenworth side there was only Rod left—Rod, who had taken the mortgaged homestead as his inheritance, while his brothers had chosen negotiable securities and gone to the west to make fortunes for themselves. Rod had tried farming, but the heavily mortgaged acres needed expensive fertilizers and a thorough rest to bring a yield of paying crops. Then Rod had to give up his stables. He was bound to rejuvenate those family acres, and some day to bring the Kenworth estate up to its old prestige. So the red flag swung above the stone gateway, and Rod saw his favorite horses led away by his richer neighbor.

And Black Betty had to go, too, for five hundred dollars was not to be refused at this critical time. Perhaps Rod experienced an additional bitterness that his mare went into the hands of his traditional enemy, but he was courteous itself to the Colonel.

Around at the Lineses' stable Alice was caressing Black Betty's pretty head.

"It was dear of you, Uncle Daniel, to buy her for me," cried the girl. "You and Aunt Martha have been lovely in every way since I came to live with you. Why, I've only been here two weeks and you have showered blessings of every description upon me."

The Colonel laughed grimly. "When a lonely old couple have a chance to entertain a niece whom they have never seen before—why, there's a mighty likely prospect that she's going to have a good time."

"I am sorry for the unfortunate neighbor who had to part with Black Betty," she said.

"Poor Master Rod am cut up," began Henry, the stableman, eagerly.



Let Us Give Thanks to the Giver of All Good Things. The harvest home Thanksgiving service was at one time more generally observed in rural churches than it is now. It is unfortunate that the good old custom is falling into disuse. It is still observed in this little church in Durban Co., Ont., as the illustration abundantly testifies.

when a warning gesture from Col. Lines silenced him.

"Who is Master Rod?" asked Alice, interested in all her neighbors in this new home. But her uncle evaded the question and the girl immediately forgot everything except Black Betty.

The next morning Alice went for her first ride on the mare. The girl was a skillful horsewoman and Black Betty responded perfectly to her lightest touch. Quite unaware that she was turning toward Kenworth Farm, Alice took a narrow bridle path in the beech woods and gave Black Betty a loose rein.

Suddenly the mare stopped short, and whinnied. Then, with a shrill cry, she sprang forward and tore along the bridle path toward her old home.

Vainly Alice tried to restrain the excited animal. Black Betty put her head down and shot like an arrow to its mark. At the end of the bridle path was a barred gate. At the gate Black Betty rose like a bird and sailed over the barrier almost riding down a broad-shouldered young man in the garb of a farm hand.

"Whoa, Betty! Whoa, girl!" he shouted.

Alice, pale but composed, with her fair hair flying in the breeze, regard-

ed the scene with amazement.

"I am sorry," said the man courteously.

"I hope that Black Betty hasn't frightened you."

"Not at all," protested Alice. Then she added: "You have seen her before?"

"I raised her," he said, briefly. His arm slipped around Black Betty's neck, and the animal playfully nibbled his ear.

"Oh! How you must have hated to part with her!" Alice flashed a look of sympathy at the young man.

"She mustn't play this trick upon you again," said Rod, severely. "Perhaps you were riding in the bridle path?"

"Yes—and she bolted at once."

Rod led the mare to an inner gate, stroked her glossy flank and with a grave inclination of his head watched the girl riding down the avenue.

When Alice reached home she went at once to Aunt Martha's room, where she related the story of her ride. The good woman's look of outraged propriety stimulated the girl's curiosity and she asked questions until Aunt Martha told her the story of the Lines-Kenworth feud.

"All that fuss over twelve inches of wornout meadow land?" echoed Alice.

"Why, how absurd!"

Aunt Martha flushed. "My dear, you do not understand," she protested.

"It is the principle of the thing

Rod was manifestly glad to see them, but he realized that these involuntary meetings must be embarrassing to Black Betty's new owner. And it is significant that this time Alice did not mention her meeting with Rod Kenworth, nor the many subsequent meetings which were brought about by Black Betty's nervousness.

One day Col. Lines and his wife were driving toward Pendleton. The way led through the tall beech woods and the horses idled along the pleasant road. Suddenly, along a side bridle path came Alice on Black Betty and behind her Rod Kenworth on his bony sorrel. Rod's hand was on Black Betty's fluffy mane and his handsome face was turned toward Alice's downcast eyes.

It was the identical spot on which the Colonel had asked his wife to marry him, and it may have been the softening recollection that prevented an indignant explosion on the part of the old couple.

Alice saw them first and her face went pale and then rosy red. Rod turned and recognized his family foes. With uncovered head, he rode straight up to the enemy.

"It is all my fault," he declared eagerly.

"No—no—it is mine, Uncle Daniel," protested Alice. "I wouldn't—no, I couldn't recognize the family feud."

Colonel Lines coughed in an embarrassing manner and turned his head away. As a matter of fact, he was rather weary of the quarrel which he had inherited from his father.

And the young people— they loved each other—that was plain enough, and Martha was whispering in his ear the story of how Black Betty had carried Alice to Kenworth Farm.

"I hope you won't blame Alice," Rod was saying.

The Colonel smiled. "Black Betty is the one to blame!" he decided, and then, as he whipped up the horses, he called over his shoulder: "Alice, you better take Rod up to the house. Martha and I will be home by-and-by, and Emmeline is going to make waffles for supper!"

Standards for the Home

By Josephine T. Berry

HOUSEKEEPING must be judged by business standards. It must be managed and equipped to produce the largest possible income for the smallest outlay of money. It should be accomplished, in money saved or earned, and in the atmosphere of a real home. This demands first of all the saving of labor. If the use of a gasoline engine on a farm will save the time of one man, it is equally true that water under pressure, a lighting system, and power driven laundry and cleaning machinery will save the work of one woman in the house. Or, from another view, labor-saving equipment will release a water-carrier, or a laundress for the better paid work of dressmaking; or, better still, allow time for the real mothering of children.

But there is one small more important economic aspect. Over-work takes all the joy out of work, even of one's own work. It makes life as a whole dreary and unattractive. Persistence, not real living. It makes men and women old when they should still be young. It is time to cease prying the industry which begets with the dawn and lasts all day long, and instead, to take account of its toll in non-productive, premature old age and Conservatism, the conservation of earning power—a genuine production of wealth.

"Give thanks for what is, instead of dwelling on what might have been."

The Upward

Travel Thoughts

Mormons

I WILL show these in the scripture Daniel, 21.

While in Utah, I visit who lived in a suburb family were the only they call all those met among the Mormons they had seen much of in time had become in them. During my visit, and was invited into where I found them most kind.

One day my cousin asked how her Aunt Betty's death of her husband, was that she was very Temple. We Gentiles may fuse Temple and Tabern former there is an uncertainty, through which no word Mormon is allowed into the sacred precincts Temple.

As my cousin looked for a business explained that for her aunt had been searching their family records in Utah and had found among the many dukes, lords, and people. Every day she was raised for them, for as no could stand for in a day many as she could find for. Then she added in tone, that of course they to accept salvation, but it did long for it, her aunt this for them. All this earnestly that one could the teller had faith in the had acted for the saving of died centuries ago.

One is appalled and think of the old tales of genuine cleverness of them who not only misled the but extort money by such.

It is only by deep thought if the Scriptures and authorities that we know the truth God wishes us to know it, many different viewpoints positions that we must from all possible sides, get all possible sources, never give to any light of truth in our own hearts comes from H.N.

System in the Sewing

Now that fall has set accompanying short, and long evenings, are time in-morning, and we plan to do much of our winter during the early necessary for the busy stenographer her sewing, if to accomplish much in making contracts. Some sewing hints which come University of Wisconsin is persued and digested by are they are:

housewife would save any annoyance and extra when her sewing tasks if to sew during those times, when she is likely to be interrupted. She will save in completing each piece of sewing out all pieces at a time, then stitching. It is just the same in the time and useless money to be spent in shifting matter's position so often. The details as the cutting, pieces, hemming, making, etc., should be done

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts—No. 7

Mormons

"I WILL show thee what is noted in the scripture of truth."—Daniel, 21.

While in Utah, I visited a cousin who lived in a suburb of Oeden. His family were the only Gentiles, as they call all those not of their belief, among the Mormons, so naturally they had seen much of the latter, and in time had become intimate with them. During my visit, I met them and was invited into their homes, where I found them most courteous and kind.

One day my cousin asked the hostesses how her Aunt Betty was after the death of her husband. The answer was that she was very busy in the Temple. We Gentiles must not confuse Temple and Tabernacle. In the former there is an underground entrance, through which none but a devout Mormon is allowed to pass, to enter the sacred precincts of the Temple.

As my cousin looked perplexed, our hostess explained that for some time her aunt had been searching through their family records in the Temple, and had found among their ancestors many dukes, lords, and illustrious people. Every day she was being baptized for them, for as many as she could stand for in a day, and for as many as she could find people to pay for. Then she added in a reverent tone, that of course they did not have to accept salvation, but in case they did long for it, her aunt was doing this for them. All this was said so earnestly that one could see clearly the teller had faith in the efficacy of this act for the saving of those who had died centuries ago.

One is appalled and shocked to think of the false teaching and designing cleverness of their leaders, who not only misled their followers, but extort money by such means. It is only by deep, thoughtful study of the Scriptures and earnest prayer that we can know the truth as we feel it. There are many different viewpoints on many positions that we must study them from all possible sides, get help from all possible sources, never close our eyes to any light of truth that we feel is our own hearts comes from Him.—H.N.

System in the Sewing Room

Now that fall has set in, with its accompanying short, cool days and long evenings, we spend more time in-doors, and many housewives plan to do much of their sewing in winter during the early fall. It is necessary for the busy mother to systematize her sewing, if she is going to accomplish much in her dressing moments. Some practical hints which come from the University of Wisconsin might well be perused and digested by all of us. They are:

A housewife should save herself much annoyance and exhaustion and lighten her sewing tasks if she would plan to sew during those periods, when she is likely to be uninterrupted. She will save much time in completing each process, e.g., cutting all pieces at a time, bast-all, then stitching. While the work is just the same in this method, much time and useless motions are saved by not shifting materials and her position so often. Such details as the cutting of pieces, hemming, making buttons, etc., should be done in one

continuous process. Excepting in particular cases, the button-holes should be bought ready made, by the yard—also buttons and eyes and snap fasteners. These can be stitched to the garment underneath a flap and be concealed.

If a number of articles of the same kind and size are to be made, it will save much time to fold the goods so the number required can be cut out at once. Great economy will result if all pieces of the pattern are laid on the goods before cutting. Fit the pieces into each other in a way causing the least waste in the goods.

A convenient bag for trimmings from sewing, may be made on a wide frame which fits or clamps on to the end of the machine, and into which the pieces may be pushed from the machine. A large piece of paper spread over the floor where sewing is done will save much time and annoyance when the room needs to be cleaned. All threads, trimmings, etc., can be rolled in paper and dumped into waste-basket, and the paper laid away for another time.

In the sewing room, as everywhere else, the housewife needs to make her head save her motions and time. She should accustom herself to using all the modern attachments which come with her machine, as they save much work.

In Your Cellar Sanitary

WASHING windows, flourishing the broom and dust cloth, and making general preparations for the coming winter, are quite in order these days. A very important duty, too, and one we fear that many of us are apt to neglect, is that of spending some time in the cellar making things thoroughly sanitary. Some very practical suggestions from our contemporary, "Successful Farming," might be read and put to good use just now. The suggestions follow:

Where both the walls and floor of the cellar are of concrete, they should be washed thoroughly. If only the walls are of concrete, stone or brick, the floor being dirt, they may be brushed down well with a damp cloth or old broom.

It will prove time well spent to take all barrels, bins, and boxes out in the open air, wash, and drying them thoroughly before returning them to the cellar.

Clean out every particle of rubbish, especially any rotted or decaying fruit or vegetables that may be present. See that the drain leading from the cellar is free, and if necessary, it may not be needed any more, this fall, but next spring, while the ground is partly frozen and the surface of it is a veritable slush to work in, your drain may fall to carry off the moisture if it is not put in shape at this time.

Having thoroughly cleaned out the cellar, sprinkle some lime and ashes on the floor, throw open all the windows, doors, and ventilators, leaving them open a day or two. This admits the air, sunshine, and with the influence of the lime and ashes, purifies and freshens the interior. Then, when you begin putting away fruit and vegetables in the cellar, store only those which are fresh, solid and in prime keeping condition, as they will be confined for months, and any contamination created in the cellar will not only spread and ruin many valuable products, but such conditions under the living rooms of the house are very apt to start some dangerous disease among the members of the farm household. This makes the cleaning and purification of the cellar not only a question of economizing in stored products, but one of health and sanitation in the family.

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FARM AND DAIRY

OUR HOME CLUB

Sympathy (?) Extended to "Bachelor Dick"

POOOR "Bachelor Dick!" His tale of woe is surely a pitiable one. It is really too bad, if, as he says, there are a number of young men in his locality like himself who want to get married and an equal number of young ladies who have aspirations along the same line—if conditions are right. I have been wondering if there is not a possibility that these young men who are so anxious to join the ranks of the benighted as to the opinions of the young ladies on the matter. Would it be safe, Home Club members, to venture the opinion that possibly not one of these noble (?) bachelors has set his heart on any particular one and "popped the question."

The outstanding feature of "Bachelor Dick's" letter is of course, that girls nowadays want to start in where their mothers and fathers left off. I am willing to admit that this is true in many cases, but I believe too that a great many young men are in the same direction. They do not want to start up a home unless they can do so with their chums, who, as "Bachelor Dick" said, have probably inherited the farm on which "Bachelor Dick" started married life.

Notwithstanding "Bachelor Dick's" emphatic declaration as to what girls desire before being willing to marry, it is my opinion that the majority of it is my opinion that other objections to girls would have other objections to offer. Here are some of them: All girls like courteous, intelligent and refined young men. (By this I do not mean the city dude, with the gilt words and smart appearance.) So often though, we meet boys who are careless as to their choice of language when conversing, and are lacking sadly in the little

courtesies which go a long way towards commanding the respect and admiration of young ladies. It is my opinion also that most girls have a high ideal as to the stamp of a man they would choose for a husband, and until a Prince Charming appears, who measures well up to their standards, they will live in single blessedness. I am not sure but that there is a possibility of having too high an ideal, and someone has said that instead of seeking to realize the ideal, we should seek to idealize the real. I don't know that this would be a good plan to follow, however, in the husband hunting business.

"Bachelor Dick" should not forget that, after all, the young men have a right to be accepted as a husband, while the girls, no matter how many prospective husbands they might select, have to wait until they are asked. Probably by this time, Home Club members will have dubbed me as an "old maid." I haven't reached that stage yet, however, and while I may be wrong in some of my views, it seems to me that if the sensible young women will marry the man, not his money, or his farm—"Here's Hoping."

A Cheery Chat from "Wildwood"

SUCH a variety of letters and talks we have had all summer in our Club. Is it possible it is nearly five months since I timidly entered this circle? "Aunt Jane" tells me Time flies so quickly with us women on the farms. Every minute is occupied and this year we have had so much extra with Red Cross and patriotic work. And don't we feel like leaving something undone to get time to do something for our gallant men at the front?

What a long, weary way "Perplexed Sister" has to go until she reaches the level, where she will

have peace and comfort with their hired men. In our 14 years' experience with hired men, we have never once who occupied his room, only while he slept. He writes his letters on his boss's desk, using his boss's pen and ink. He is used to from company or no company. His washing, mending, ironing is done, and he is made acquainted with our visitors, and why not?

To do the work properly on our farms to day, we must have co-operation all round. If the men are rushed, the women must fill in. If the good man is away, every one has a few more cows to take care of. We should always remember too that this old world will move on without us, as it has moved since the beginning. We may be missed, but the need and the hour supply the man also the woman.

One thing I think we often do not pay enough attention to is our bills. Right in our community, five miles from a railway, we have men and women who never break year on a train. We work hard year in and year out and holidays never cross our minds. We get so deep down in a narrow rut, we milk and so forth then we get buried under after a while.

The small sons and I went to Toronto Exhibition this year and didn't see and learn. The Jersey, fat Shires, shining Jersey, and Shorthorns, majestic Holsteins, and Shires. Wasn't I taken back then horses! I was to get the baby pony, who was to be petted, and the dogs and the soldiers, when we were in the ring. Then there was the new tree, the soldier who grew tired, the soldier who was ready to fight or fly. We examined the trenches to see if we were some aeroplane man, also the aeroplane man, also the aeroplane man. We visited the big stables, Riverdale Park and other places in the city. We came home very tired but very glad we stole the time, but the change. You know we got tired of throwing down sticks at putting them up again, and so encouraged at the dismal rain that identified in the stomach, we needed a tonic, and the growing need of all was our welcome home. By the old dog met us a half mile from home. The boys went to school, I felt like Farmer John's wife, who had returned from a journey in Fairland.

Next month the good man flies away to the far north with a box of provisions, a bag of gullies, his trusty rifle for a deer and his holiday lasts two and a half weeks, and he goes forward to and planned for the rest of the year. Just now we are in the middle of threshing and corn cutting, and we have the time filling the bins of those big, hungry farmers, but they don't eat, they are so busy. Who wouldn't be a farmer's wife? "Wildwood."

Germs

I WONDER who invented germs? They're such a measly thing. Of course, they're "made in heaven" any!" I wish they'd keep them o'er the But like as no'n't bomb they'd Or fill some skulking submarine Or other infernal machine. And dose us with the germs any."

What He Wanted

WHILE little Dorothy was sitting, her hostess' dog was running up and stopping before her panting. She spoke out, Dorothy said: "I use not a doctor, doctor."

THE robin in man's country, one of the wisest of our birds throughout the States. Great Britain, and in the west and south by the sub-species. It breeds through Canada, and in Alaska. Although the species leaves the country in winter, a few individuals in sheltered swamps, varies furnish abundant. Examinations of the show that 49 per cent animal matter, principally small fruits and insects. The remainder consists of one-third of the whole are beetles, taken mostly fall when other insects Grasshoppers make up the rest of the food. They get their pills from about nine while the rest of the about 71 per cent, is made up of insects, with snails, and annelid worms, grasshoppers, caterpillars with a large portion of injurious, and it is safe to say that the majority of the robin's diet is made up of insects.

Vegetable food forms the stomach contents, cent. being wild fruits, little more than eight per cent cultivated variety varied fruit amounting

per cent was found in June. In the month of August, Wild fruit, on the other side, was eaten every month and staple food during the No less than 65 species were identified in the stomach. The most important were of dogwood, three of wild grapes, two of holly, two of strawberries, blueberries, service berries, and persimmon with four species of sumac. No other seeds not strictly identified in the stomach. He was confined to the earlier fruits, few, if any, being made that it eats peaches, pears, grapes, berries. By the time the forests and hedges with wild fruits that only finds more to its very, unfortunately, for early that it is almost accessible at a time and's appetite has been a long-continued diet of softworms, and dried berries that it has been by morsels are greedily. While the robin takes fruits, it must be being a natural insect world, it has been the whole season, and a possibility, and when the robin already has account with the farmer removed, with the robin entirely on his own since the robin takes it with as cultivated so little. Nor is this with care both birds to be preserved. Where out, Dorothy said: "I use not a doctor, doctor."

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The Robin

THE robin in many parts of the country, one of the most cherished of our birds, is found throughout the States east of the Great Plains, and is represented farthest west and south by slightly different sub-species. It breeds far north through Canada, and is found even in Alaska. Although the great bulk of the species leaving the Northern States in winter, a few individuals remain in sheltered swamps, where wild berries furnish abundant food.

Extractions of 1,836 stomachs show that 42 per cent of its food is animal matter, principally insects, while the remainder is made up largely of small fruits and berries. Over 10 per cent consists of beetles, about one-third of which are the ground beetles, taken mostly in spring and fall when other insects are scarce. Grasshoppers make up about five per cent of the whole food, but in August they comprise 17 per cent. Caterpillars form about nine per cent, while the rest of the animal food, about 11 per cent., is made up of bees, wasps, flies, ants, and other insects, and snails, and anelworms. All of the grasshoppers, caterpillars, and bees, with a large portion of the beetles, are injurious, and it is safe to say that most of the insects comprise more than one-third of the robin's food.

Vegetable food forms 58 per cent. of the stomach contents, over 42 per cent. being wild fruits and only a little more than eight per cent. being cultivated varieties. Cultivated fruit amounting to about 25

is grown it is not great loss to give one tree to the birds, and in some cases the crop can be protected by scarecrows. Where wild fruit is not abundant, a few fruit bearing shrubs and vines, if properly planted will serve for ornament and good food for the birds. The Russian mulberry is a vigorous grower and a profuse bearer, ripening at the same time as the cherry. So far as observed in this zone, most birds seem to prefer its fruit to any other. It is believed that around the garden or orchard would fully protect the mulberry fruits.

Tomato Left-overs

HOW much food do we waste in a week because we do not know how to make up attractive dishes from small quantities that have been left over from a previous meal. For example, a half a can of tomatoes may be on the pantry shelf, but that is too small an amount to use in that way. What shall we do with it? Miss Oblegan of the Colorado Agricultural College makes a very sensible suggestion along the line of making a useful use of tomato left-overs. She says: "Half a can of tomatoes may be quickly made into tomato sauce which will glorify a meal. Add breaded veal chops, plain omelet, or a dish of baked beans or plain boiled macaroni."

Tomato Sauce

One and one-quarter cups tomato juice and pulp, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons flour mixed to a smooth, thin paste with cold water, a few drops cayenne pepper. Add the flour and water mixture to the tomato juice and let stand from five to 10 minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add butter, salt, and pepper, and if desired, one tablespoon Worcestershire sauce.

Mexican Sauce

One onion, one red pepper, one-quarter teaspoon celery salt, two cups tomato juice and pulp, one green pepper, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon Worcestershire sauce. Chop the onion, cook for five minutes in butter, add peppers finely chopped, then add the tomato juice and seasoning. Simmer 15 minutes, then add thin slices of cold boiled or roasted beef, and heat in it for a few minutes.

Home and Efficiency

WE hear a great deal nowadays about efficiency. And where is there a greater field for efficiency than in the home? A director of Efficiency Service points out just what an essential factor this efficiency in age housewife gets about 900 per cent. more out of the time and money available than her husband would," he says. "But we also know that from 20 average Kitchen is lost motion, and that one dollar out of every five spent on the household is wasted."

This same director has prepared a home efficiency chart for the housewife and also a field for efficiency, requesting that they study it carefully, and then grade their own efficiency of home affairs. Here are the questions asked on the chart:

"Do you take joy and pride in your housework?"

"Can you finish your daily duties in eight hours?"

"Have you ever counted and tried to cut down the number of needless steps you take in a day's work?"

"When you are tired out, can you rest and recuperate easily and quickly?"

"Have you time and strength in the evening to enjoy home pleasures with the family?"

"Do you keep daily records of expenses with a modern filing system?"

"Do you plan your meals a week ahead and use all the 'left-overs'?"

"Do you order and prepare meals on a scientific system of nutritive values?"

"Do you know the signs of fresh meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables?"

"Do you buy food, clothing, furnishings, etc., on a scientific system of economy?"

"Do you spend a day away from home at least once a month?"

"Do you take a vacation from your family of at least two weeks every year?"

"Do you know where and with whom your children play?"

"Can you answer all your children's questions without evasion or embarrassment?"

"Are you teaching your children how to earn, to save, and to spend money?"

"Can all the members of your family use hands and brains equally well?"

"Have you developed a saving sense of humor?"

"Is your home equipped as well as you can afford with modern appliances to make your work easier and your home more healthful?"

"Are you interested in the life of your community and do you do your part to improve it, or to maintain a high standard of life?"

Hens Need Not Work

A FAMILY which had only recently come into great wealth bought a huge country estate. One day at a reception the wife was telling of the new purchase.

"It's all so interesting," she gushed. "We're to have our own cattle, horses, and pigs and hens."

"Oh, hens!" interrupted another guest. "And they'll lay fresh eggs for you?"

"I don't know," was the rather frigid response. "Of course our hens can work if they want to, but situated as we are it really won't be necessary."

The Wonderful Mission of the Internal Bath

By G. G. Perivall, M.D.

DO you know that over three hundred thousand Americans are in the present time seeking freedom from small, as well as serious ailments, by the practice of Internal Bathing?

Do you know that hosts of enlightened physicians all over the country, as well as osteopaths, physical culturists, etc., are recommending and recognizing this practice as the most likely way now known to secure and preserve perfect health?

There are the best of logical reasons for this practice and these opinions, and these reasons, will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place, every physician realizes and agrees that 95 per cent of human illnesses is caused directly or indirectly by accumulated waste in the colon; this is bound to accumulate, because we of to-day neither eat the kind of food, nor take the amount of exercise which Nature demands in order that she may thoroughly eliminate the waste unaided.

That's the reason when you are ill the physician always gives you something to remove this accumulation of waste, before commencing to treat your specific trouble.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there were no accumulation of waste in the colon.

And that's the reason that the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, has boldly and specifically stated that if our colons were kept away in incognito, the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years.

You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation — that's what causes Auto-Intoxication, with all its pernicious enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time — and the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know how we are Auto-Intoxicated.

But you never can be Auto-Intoxicated if you periodically use the proper kind of an Internal Bath that is sure.

It is Nature's own relief and corrector — just warm water, which, used in the right way, cleanses the colon thoroughly of its entire contents, and keeps it sweet, clean and pure as Nature demands it shall be for the entire system to work properly.

You undoubtedly know, from your own personal experience, how dull, and unfit to work or think, properly, biliousness and many other annoying simple troubles make you feel. And you probably know, too, that these irregularities, all directly traceable to accumulated waste, make you really sick if permitted to continue.

You also probably know that the old-fashioned method of drugging for these ailments is at best only partially effective, and that it has only increased if continued, and finally they cease to be effective at all.

It is true that more drugs are probably used for these ailments than all other human ills combined, and yet simply goes to prove how universal the trouble caused by accumulated waste really is — but there is not a doubt that drug Internal Bathing is becoming better known.

For it is not possible to conceive until you have had the experience yourself, what a wonderful bracer an Internal Bath really is. Taken at night, you awake in the morning with a feeling of lightness and buoyancy that cannot be accounted for — you are absolutely clean, everything is working in perfect accord, your appetite is better, your brain is clearer, and you feel full of vim and confidence for the day's duties.

There is nothing new about Internal Bathing except the way of administering them. Some years ago Dr. Chas. A. Tyrell, of New York, was so miraculously benefited by faithfully using the method then in vogue, that he gave up his medical special study and improved materially in administering the Bath and in getting the result desired.

This perfected Bath he called the "J. B. Tyrell's Colonic," and it is the one which has so quick a popular appeal, and recommended itself that hundreds of thousands are to-day using it.

Dr. Tyrell, in his practice and researches, has accumulated many curious and interesting facts in connection with this subject; these have been collected in a little book, "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing." This will be sent free on request if you address Chas. A. Tyrell, M.D., 394, 396 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this in Farm and Dairy.

This book tells us facts that we never knew about ourselves before, and there is no doubt that everyone who has an interest in his or her own physical well-being, or that of his family, will be very greatly instructed and enlightened by reading this fully prepared and scientifically correct little book.



ment was found in the stomachs of June and July, but only a trifle in August. Wild fruit, on the contrary, is eaten every month and constitutes a staple food during half the year. No less than 65 species of fruit were noted in the stomachs, of these the most important were four species of dogwood, three of wild cherries, three of wild grapes, four of greenberry, two of holly, two of elder; and blueberries, huckleberries, blackberries, barberries, service berries, hackberries, and persimmons; together with four species of sumac and various other seeds not strictly fruit. The confined to the robin seen earlier fruits, few, if any, complaints are made that it eats apples, peaches, pears, grapes, or even late corn. By the time these are ripe in the forests and hedges, the robin with wild fruits which the bird evidently finds more to its taste. The robin, unfortunately, for man, ripens its fruit, it is almost the only bird whose appetite has been sharpened a long-continued diet of insects, earthworms, and dried berries, and it is not surprising that at first the rich morsels are greedily eaten. While the robin takes some cultivated fruits, it must be remembered that being a natural enemy of the worm it has been working during the whole season to make that a possibility, and when the fruit was the robin already has a standard account with the farmer for services rendered, with the credits up to the time entry on his debit side. Since the robin takes 10 times as much as wild as cultivated fruit, it is unwise to destroy the birds to prevent their eating both birds and fruit with care. Nor is this necessary, with preserved. Where much fruit

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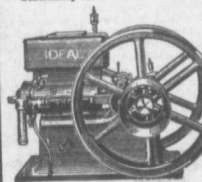
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The Makers' Corner

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

Cream Cooling Neglected

CREAM is not so well cared for on the farm now as it was a few years ago. This is true in Kansas and in a considerable extent in some parts of Canada. In Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago we told of how the Kansas cream buyers are endeavoring to bring the necessity of cooling- and refrigeration to the attention of the Kansas Farmer explain just why the slogan of "Cool your cream" is necessary:

"The process of cooling to produce cream of best quality is not new. It has been preached to dairymen since the inception of dairying on a commercial scale. The dairyman who makes butter on the farm knows better the advantages of good butter than does he who separates cream with a centrifugal separator and who sells that cream to the creamery. The farm buttermaker knows the necessity for holding milk at the temperature of well or spring water to induce the 'raising' of the cream. The farmer who in the early day patronized the skimming station and sold whole milk thereto realized the necessity of cooling Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk with well water to keep it sweet for delivery the following Monday morning. He not only realized the necessity, but he also did it, and, so doing, delivered absolutely sweet milk."

"But since the selling of cream has come into vogue and the cream is separated with a separator, many people have forgotten the value, and, in fact, the necessity for cooling cream in order that it be delivered sweet or only moderately sour to the creamery."

"Through this oversight the butter made from separator cream is not up to the so-called 'whole milk' standard, but there is no reason why it should not be. Cream held at the temperature of average well water in clean cans will produce as good butter as that from 'whole milk.'"

The Test of a Maker

It is indisputable that even the best of makers have occasionally a day or two in which they cannot prevent producing a defective quality of cheese. One of the best makers in the industry, and one who has operated cheese factories some twenty years, once made the trite remark that it was "no trick at all to make good cheese out of good milk, but the trick of the trade is the making of good cheese out of bad milk." This places the situation in a nutshell, and is one of the things that a young cheesemaker should never forget. Of course, there is a vast difference between a good maker's product and that of a poor or indifferent maker.

Even though the maker who is sufficiently wide-awake to immediately recognize the condition is often able to overcome the defects contained in the milk. The science of cheesemaking consists of counteracting the natural

tendencies of the milk to decompose, or rather to check this tendency just at the proper stage. Thus, when over-ripe milk is received, the starter can be diminished and the process hurried to keep up with the development of the acidity. When the milk is gaseous, the process is delayed until the extra culture starter used has had time to thoroughly permeate the milk and counteract the gaseous bacteria. These items are mentioned merely to draw attention to the ability of the maker to save cheese. Although the milk received is defective. — Chicago Dairy Produce.

A Book for the Maker

The man who would keep to the front nowadays requires a knowledge of the latest and most approved methods of handling the work incident to his calling. This is as true of the buttermaker as of the doctor, the farmer, the electrician, the trained and well-informed men and it is in view of this fact that Martin H. Meyer has written his "Modern Butter Making." It is he had incorporated the results of his 25 years of experience, both on dairy farms and in creamery buttermaking, as well as instructor in dairying at the University of Wisconsin.

This book, which has just come to hand, deals with all the details of creamery buttermaking from the time the milk or cream is received at the creamery door, until the patron receives his cheque. Realizing the need for greater accuracy in training for calculating the dividends at creameries, as well as in making other mathematical calculations, a few chapters have been devoted exclusively to this part of creamery Farm and Dairy may be had through Farm and Dairy at the regular price of \$1.50.

Owing to the poor location of many of the factories, factory drainage has been a difficult problem to deal with, but where septic tanks have been installed, the results have been found quite satisfactory. — G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for E. Onlaro.

The weakest points in connection with the manufacture of our cheese are, 1st, lack of facilities for the proper control of temperature of curms rooms; 2nd, over-ripe and tainted condition of some of the milk during the warm weather; 3rd, lack of competent and sufficient help to enable the makers to manage their factories successfully at all times. — G. G. Publow.

Studies in Contagious Abortion

(Continued from page 9)
dairymen are unwilling to accept the recommendations with the involved labor and expense. To these we have no recommendations or suggestions to offer. But to the few who are willing to undertake the work as a permanent part of dairying and breeding we can confidently recommend the plan as reliable, efficient and economically profitable. In those herds where we have been able to induce owners to apply the method conscientiously, it has been highly satisfactory, reducing abortion, premature birth, retained afterbirth, and sterility, and holding it to a very low amount. (Continued next week)

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CREAM, MILK, EGGS
Sweet Pure Fresh
We are ready to handle larger quantities of each. Write us for prices. Cans and crates supplied.
THE PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO., TORONTO

A Letter from Hol
from our Dutch Correspondent
Schoonmaker

NOTICE by the issuer of Dairy of Aug. 12, made use of my letter of a Cow." I would like to remark on this subject. Common cows which produce, we milk one day, just examine the udder while it is dry, well. Careless of drying goods, who are still milking well, milking on a certain day, some milkings (not for three days) in the latter condition. If he under consideration, we do not milk

I am sending along a picture of a cow stable as it appears in the summer when not in use. The picture does justice to the coarseness of the stalls. It will be noticed, however, that the stalls are covered with shells. Against the wall are placed ancient delphinium and brass kettles. The stalls are painted deep red. Some of the stalls have a black wooden floor. The curbs are painted yellow. The floor is black, but is covered with carpet, a mixture of black and white. On the left wall is a picture of the late President Edam cheese press. The farmers who fit their stalls in this way, however, are the earlier times every farmer being keenly competitive. The could get the bright

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A Letter from Holland

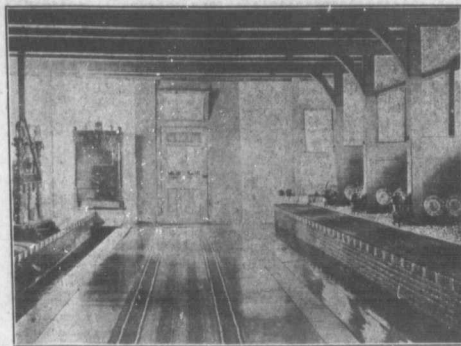
from our Dutch Correspondent, Mr. D. Schoemaker

NOTICE by the issue of Farm and Dairy of Aug. 12, that you made use of my letter on "Drying a Cow." I would like to add a few remarks on this subject, as my previous letter was too short.

Common cows which go dry themselves, we milk one day, and after that just examine the udder to see that she is drying well. When we are anxious of drying good milk cows who are still milking well, we stop milking on a certain day, then omit one milking (not for three days as stated in my former letter), and milk once more. If her udder is in good condition, we do not milk again.

I am sending along a picture of an antique cow stable as it appears in the summer when not in use. I am sorry that the picture does not do justice to the copiousness of colors. It will be noticed, however, that the doors of the stalls are covered with sea shells. Against the stanchions are placed ancient delf ware and porcelain and brass kettles, etc. The stanchions are painted deep blue, the same shade as the ceiling. On the wall is placed a black varnished wooden floor. The curb stone is painted yellow. The floor is varnished black, but is covered as well with carpet, a mixture of black, red and blue. On the left will be seen an ancient Edam cheese press.

The farmers who fit their stables up in this way, however, are now scarce. Earlier times every farmer did so, because being keen competition as to who could get the brightest effect in



Summer in a Dutch Dairy Stable.

Part of the floor is varnished. The rest is carpeted. The timbers above are painted in varied hues. Our Dutch correspondent, D. Schoemaker, assures us that this method of decorating a dairy stable in summer is less common now than it once was.

a dark room. This picture is taken on the farm of Mr. Buurman, Westwood, Oudyk.

Boys as Stock Judges

IF a boy gets training in judging good dairy cattle, he will not be content to breed poor, scrub cattle on his own farm when he reaches years of maturity. This fact makes the judging work at rural school fairs

of great future value to the Canadian live stock industry. G. R. Green, District Representative for Oxford Co., Ont., tells of one judging competition at Brownsville in his county as follows:

"In connection with the judging competition, we arranged to have two classes, one Ayrshire and one Holstein, including three pure-bred cows in each. Four teams were entered, three boys from each school. Previous

to the School Fair, I learned, quite by accident, that one of the men interested in the Brownsville School Fair had, on four different occasions, taken the boys out to neighboring farms. At one place he gave the boys a talk himself, at another time he secured the services of Mr. R. J. Kelly of Coluden, the third time Mr. Thompson of the Farmer's Advocate Winnipeg, and Mr. Ensey, a pure bred Ayrshire breeder in the vicinity on the fourth occasion. The boys were given an opportunity of placin, the animals and giving their reasons, and a record was kept accurately. Previous to the Fair, a team was picked out from the boys who had attended these classes. As a result, Brownsville had the winning team on the day of the Fair.

The school boys at Mt. Elgin were trained also by Mr. Frank Harris of Mt. Elgin, and the teacher at Ostrander School, who, by the way, is a stock man himself, took the boys to the nearest farm and gave them their initial instructions before Fair Day arrived. The teacher in question was a new one in the county, and saw the prize list for the first time only the day before the fair. On seeing the judging contest included in the list, he lost no time in taking steps towards having the boys receive some instructions before time. Had the competition been called to his attention sooner, I feel sure the boys in his school section would have made a better showing."

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FIRST of all—the Roof—is it shingled with "Oshawa" or "George"

Shingles? No matter how strong the foundation, or how tight the walls, if the roof is not weather-tight, fireproof and permanent, the building is— or soon will be—worthless.

A Word About Ventilation

GOOD Ventilation is very important to the health of your stock, or the successful marketing of your crops. A poorly ventilated barn might easily cost you more than a new building. Proper ventilation demands that a large volume of air be kept constantly moving, but not too quickly, preventing dangerous and unnecessary draughts.

PEDLAR'S "Superior" BARN VENTILATOR

is storm-proof, bird-proof, durable, and prevents a downward current of air. It is made with a stationary cap, which is acted upon by the natural air currents, so as to produce a suction which draws up the impure

air. This impure air is replaced by pure, fresh air which enters through inlets in, or near, the floor, preventing the accumulation of hot air, vapors and gases which are, all too often, responsible for damage to stock or grain.

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W. F. Stephen, Sec.-Treas.

GREAT AYRSHIRE FIELD DAY

By V. P. Stephen.
 ONE of the most interesting and profitable field days for Ayrshire breeders that I have seen was that held at "The Collins Farm," Port Chester, N. Y., on October 31st. The proprietor, Hugh J. Collins, had arranged a program, complete in every detail, that was thoroughly enjoyed by the breeders of Ayrshire as well as the lovers of some of the other breeds of dairy cattle. On account of the curtailment of live stock sales in this State and National Shows, Mr. Collins conceived this scheme as a means of exhibiting, which was so successfully carried out, and was certainly a good advertisement for "Strathglass" Ayrshire sires, many of whom were present during the day and witnessed the judging and of the various classes. Among those present were noted of the following noted Ayrshire breeders: Dr. A. News, Auburn, Me.; President of American Association; Jos. Salindro, Ont., Ont., N.Y.; W. F. Schank, Avon, N.Y.; Patrick M. O'Connell, N.Y.; John King, Charles Brvz Mavr, Pa.; J. W. Pardy, Brookville, Conn.; Canada was represented by E. E. News, A. J. News, Hector Gordon, J. W. Mitchell, W. J. Steich, Secretary of the Canada Ayrshire Breeders' Association; G. W. Muir and Gilbert McMillan, two of the most prominent Ayrshire breeders, prominent Guernsey and Jersey breeders who attended for the proceedings as much as in the interest as the Ayrshire followers. Many ladies were also present who accompanied to enter with zest into the day's program. At noon a luncheon was served by the host, and auto were at the service of the guests during the day. Resolutions were extended to Agricultural Colleges to enter teams in the judging contest and six colleges sent a team to compete for the splendid trophy, a large silver cup, offered by Mr. Collins. He also gave a prize to the individual making the highest score. The demonstration and judging was conducted by Prof. H. Barton of Madison College, Que., who is recognized to be one of the most capable live stock men engaged in college work. He was assisted by Prof. Garigus, of Storm, Conn. The Ayrshires which were passed upon were the best that could be had in Scotland and the United States, and they included a number of prize-winning "Northern" and "Southern" Federal Title to Time, "Strathglass" and "Highland" sires, and among the females were noted "Beuchan Berne," "Beau as Lady Contain," "Silvermont Maine Mare," "Fairfield Maine Mare," "Lovers Snow," "Burnside Stonehat," and "Burned Lady Fanny," all of which displayed a tribute to their respective breeders, were in fine form and there were many, where decisions had to be made as to the points and where the professor advised there was room for a difference of opinion. Sometimes the ringriders did not agree with the decisions of the professor, but always defended his plans with good logical reasons. Space will permit mentioning the animals regarded as females further than to say that there were three male and four female classes, in too, there were classes of Clydesdales and farm teams, which the students were to judge. In these were equired the total score. When the judge's decision had come out it was a wonderful display, a tribute to the judgment of the owner and to the skill of those who directly in charge of the day's proceedings closed about 4.30 p.m. It was a great day for the Ayrshire men of this State. Prof. Barton and Garigus, assisted by Mr. Collins, and the results published, and were able to announce the results as follows: First, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, 12943; Massachusetts, third, Cornell, 1024 points; fourth, New York, 895 points; fifth, New Hampshire, 722 points; sixth, Massachusetts, 522 points. The highest individual score was made by Dunham of Cornell, with 399 points. In the male Connecticut led, but Quakers more than made up their loss, as it came to the horses. Come in the work of the boys. Prof. Pardy expressed himself as being well pleased, the majority is very clear that the placings correctly. But for the fact that nearly every team had a strain, the score would have been greater.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Concordance Invited

NEW BRUNSWICK

VICTORIA CO., N.B.

TORBUCK Oct. 31.—Harvesting of all crops is over. All kinds of crops are doing well, with the exception of a few fields of winter wheat, but prices have been taken with the latter, but prices have been good for all. The weather has been very fine all fall and during the week. Live stock is busy plowing now. D. V.

QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

DANVILLE, Oct. 27.—We have had a fine warm fall, very little rain; crops all well, with the exception of a few fields of winter wheat. Plowing is pretty well along all over the country; some farmers have still in the pasture. Young cattle are mostly stalled. Feed has gone down a price in price. Hens are doing well. M.D.B.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO., ONT.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—There were 500 people in attendance and 15 teams plowing in the Leeds County plowing match. Three competitors in the "Free-for-all" class secured the prize. The winners were: W. Williams, 2; James Hudson, 3; Eldon King, Charles Pitman, Athens. Open to those who had never before been in the class: 1. Wallace Johnson, Superior; 2. Stanley Richardson; 3. James Scott, 2; 4. Wm. Barclay, 1; 5. Wesley Henderson, Athens; 6. Wm. Hutchings, Athens; 7. J. Asper, Parish, Athens; 8. Charles Corlies, Athens. Two furrow walking or riding plow, 1. Clifford Crumm, Athens; 2. Allan Ralph, Superior. Special for spirit of the match, plow and harness, 1. Wesley Henderson, 2. Wm. Barclay, 3. Reg. Brown.

NORTH WATERLOO CO., ONT.

ELMIRA, Oct. 30.—The weather is favorable so far, with nice dry weather, with root lifting, but the fall plowing is backward yet account of the lateness of harvest and corn cutting. The harvest is now over and grain turns out exceptionally good. A lot of second cutting clover was made, but too wet to give any. Corn turned out a good crop considering the wet season. Mangels were heavy crop; turnips a little below average. Some table beets are being sold for potatoes on an account of wet and test weight. Some farmers have to buy all their potatoes. A lot of second cutting clover have been shipped into our village and are selling at \$1.35 bush. Fall pastures good. Some cattle are being milked; milk is holding up its yield well. Creameries are paying 28 per lb. butter fat. Cows are at a premium. A quite a few are fed in this section. A lot of hogs are raised, and prices held good. Quite a lot of sheep have to be fed on account of being sprouted. Ayrshires are scarce and dear. The plowing match was only fairly attended; farmers too busy. The practical demonstration of the use of a portable engine on Monday, Nov. 1st.—A.B.S.

GREY CO., ONT.

THORNHURST, Nov. 9.—We had a lot of wet weather during September, but we have been favored with lovely weather for about three days. The potatoes are rotting badly, but the early potatoes are keeping fine. The corn crop is good all over, as well as sorghum and other roots. There are a few that the grain is turning out well and under the weather. The shoes on account of continued wet weather. Butter is 20¢; eggs, 50¢; wheat, 85¢ to 90¢; corn, 18¢; hay, 12¢ to 15¢. The price of bran and other feed stuffs has dropped a few cents. Hops have been going at \$7.50 to \$8.00; prices on beef cattle vary.—Mrs. C. P.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON DIST., ALTA.

HORSE HILLS, Oct. 30.—We are having fine weather. We had a dry fall, making fall plowing difficult, but there is a fine start for the winter. Threshing is all completed; there is an abundance of straw. The horses are doing very well, as good as in former years; the average yield was 45 bushels an acre of 60 of farmers' crops. This 20. The price of bran is 20¢; eggs, 50¢; wheat, 70¢; butter, 80¢; corn, 60¢. Prices are selling well at \$9.50 to 10¢. Potatoes are a good crop. The weather is all right. Little rot has been reported in this district. Turnips, mangels and carrots were an excellent crop all are out of the ground now. No sign of freeze-up yet.—G.L.L.

41 IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE OF HEAD AYRSHIRE CATTLE
 AT TROUT RUN STOCK FARM
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1915
 This is a breeders sale of a productive and of the finest type of prize winners and R. O. P. Animals.
 Trout Run Stock Farm is 15 miles from Delhi and 11 from Simpson, on G. W. Wheelock and Port Jervis and Stratford line. All trains will meet at station on morning of sale.
 Lunch served at 12 o'clock for those from a distance.
Catalogue on application to the undersigned.
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 King Johann Pontny Korndyke, a son of Pontny Korndyke, and a brother of Pontny Loda Korndyke, 36 lbs. in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females by King J. W. RICHARDSON
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AVONDALE FARM We have a dozen YOUNG BULLS v. King Pontny and Woodcrest Farm High record dams up to 37 lbs., sires very several extra good ones fit service. Prices low to make room.
 H. LYNN, HERDSMAN. R. R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS 19 Bulls, 90 Females. Use young bull (a dandy), by King S. A. ... 60 day milk records for Canada, for a senior 2-year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of R. A. HOLTYER
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 Will be ready about October 30th. Price \$1.00 per copy.
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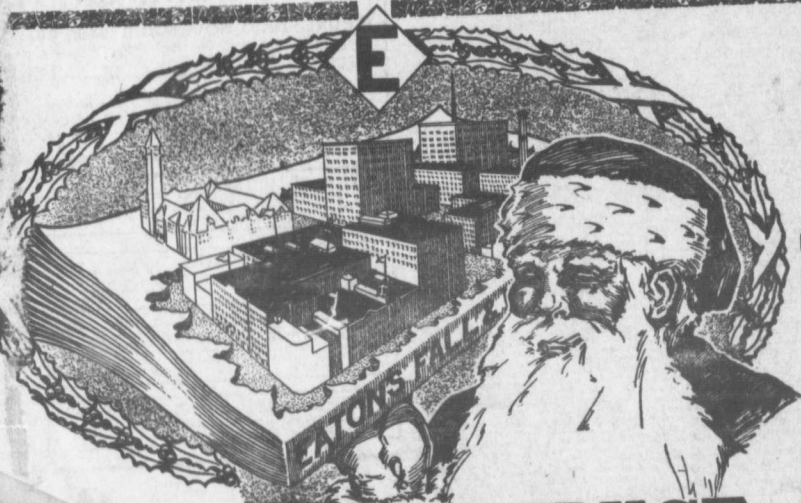
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is a doubly reliable engine—one that comes as near to giving an absolutely perfect service day in and day out as it is possible for an engine to do.
 Do not confuse this high tension magneto equipment with the low tension magneto or dynamo you can procure with some engines. With the low tension magneto, unlike the high tension, you cannot start the engine without batteries. But with the high tension magneto you can both start and run the Renfrew Standard without the aid of batteries should the latter become weak or exhausted.
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