

OCTOBER 8, 1914

SEVENTH ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD I

Dairy & Cold Storage
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Farm and Dairy

& Rural Home

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING & *Canadian Country Life.*



...ED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

To The

Women Folks

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

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

OUR

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

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

A "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

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

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

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

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

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Choicest Bulbs that ever came from Europe

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

Carters Bulbs

CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS, Inc.
1393 King Street, East Toronto.

Rest Rooms for Country Women

W. L. Nelson, in *The Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago

HERE is a story of spunk and the southwest. The country women of Oklahoma grew tired of going to town on Saturdays (Saturday is still shopping day in many country communities), and having no place to wait and rest—no place that was their very own. True, they had the grocery stores and the streets. Those they used—used too much. They themselves came to this conclusion: In one town a count was kept for seventeen Saturdays. On those days an average of nineteen country women with their children lashed—the word seems too harsh—and lunched in these grocery stores or on the goods boxes piled on the sidewalks in front. And conditions in this town were typical. There was need of a change. It came.

The country women did not petition the cities for rest rooms. Remembering the old story of "The Farmer and the Lark" they went to work to get what they wanted. Fortunately they did not lack leadership. In Mrs. Irma Mathews-McLennan, whose entire time is given to country organization work among the farm women of Oklahoma, they found a friend and fighter, an organizer and an enthusiast. To-day there are more than 9,000 members of the Oklahoma Institute for Farm Women, and in seventeen cities there are rest rooms kept up by country women, furnished by country women, and financed by country women, who have the satisfaction of feeling that they are under no obligations to the women of the town. "Of course the city sisters are well-come" is the way one entitled and business-like country woman expressed it. Additional uses have been found for some of the Oklahoma Farm Women rest rooms. One has become a little market. Mrs. Mathews-McLennan, in describing this novel exchange, says:

"A matron is in charge. Over here is her butter stand, over there an egg stand. There are one-pound containers for the sweet golden butter and dozen-egg cartons for the clean fresh eggs. The women of the town, when they want good country butter or eggs that are guaranteed good, no longer have to go to the grocery store, and Mrs. Smith, from the country, no longer has to go to the back door of Mrs. Brown's home in the city. Mrs. Brown is no better than Mrs. Smith, but the former happens to live in town and does not want groceries delivered at the front door. Under the new system Mrs. Smith no longer goes to the back door, but Mrs. Brown goes to get what she wants and is mighty glad to do it. This is just a give and exchange from country woman to city woman, and with no feeling of timidity, no feeling on the part of the country woman that she is not side by side and hand in hand with the women of the town."

"Believe Me, Some Boy!"

Judd Mortimer Lewis, of the staff of the Houston Post, has a great deal to say for himself, and otherwise. He conducts a children's bureau in the columns of The Post, in which he makes announcement of the discovery of stray children, and advertises for homes for the kiddies. The following is a typical announcement:

"I want a home, a Catholic home, for a freckle-faced, stubbed-toed, bright, happy boy; just the sort of boy you used to be; just the sort of boy artists love to put on the cover of The Saturday Evening Post; just the sort of a boy that used to hike

off down to the Ol' Swimmin' Hole with you an' me an' Jim Riley, if you can't give a boy love, and education in return for love and gratitude, please don't apply. The bureau is not furnishing servants and drudges. He's twelve years old, dern his skin! And, believe me, some boy!"

The Appeal of the Women

While the men of Europe are suffering the indescribable horrors of modern warfare, the agony and suffering of the women who are left behind is not less than that of their husbands, brothers and sweethearts at the front. The hand of the woman has been raised against the tyrannical nations. The following appeal signed by Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Adams, Deha Breckinridge and Caroline Rhea Rees is sent to the organs and suffragettes of 26 countries in the name of the American Woman Suffrage Association:

"The cloud of a great international war darkens all Europe, and the shadow of the conflict hangs over all the nations of the world, causing disaster to all people and the tarnish back of civilization for a century to come.

"During the past hundred years women have given their toil not only to motherhood and the cares of family life, but also to the building up of the great industries of every country. They have devoted thought and energy and have made great sacrifices to establish reforms for the betterment of humanity. Hundreds of thousands have sacrificed their lives in the giving vocation of motherhood. Yet without one thought of the suffering and sacrifice of mothers who have reared sons, or of the tremendous industrial burdens that war will impose upon women, who will have to do their own work and the work of the men called to the field of battle, no consideration of the little children who will have to be taken from school or from play for industrial toil thus wantonly imposed upon them by the Government whose duty it is to protect and shield them: the curse of a medieval war is thrust upon those whose will and wish has not been consulted.

"It is that hundreds of thousands of their sons lay down to death before the terrible machinery of modern war that the nations call on women to give their youth, their years of toil and their labor for a higher civilization? Have they reared sons only to become prey to the ambition of kings and exploiters. Shall the strongest and noblest of the races of men be sacrificed and only the weak and maimed left to perpetuate mankind?"

"The suffragettes of the United States call upon the women of the world to rise in protest against this unspeakable wrong, and to show to the crazed men that between the costliest armies there stand thousands of women and children who are the innocent victims of men's unbridled ambitions; that under the banner of each advancing army are crushed the lives, the hopes, the happiness of countless women whose rights have been ignored, whose honor will be sacrificed if this unholy war be allowed to continue and reason and justice take the place of hate, revenge and greed. This is not a national issue; it involves humanity."

Put first things first; happiness before goods; love before selfishness.



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Vol. XXXIII.

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stimulus of companionship.
The communion of thought
seems necessary to arouse the
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and clearly and conserve the
results to advantage.

Canadian women are only be-
ginning to realize the great
advantage of cooperation along
the various avenues of service
open to them. The business
world has taught men the wis-
dom of standing together in the
noblest and best meaning of
that term. Canadians must
realize that to mould and main-
tain one great National Ideal-
ism we must combine all our
energies, must make common
capital of all industrial knowl-
edge, experience and talent.

Possibilities of the Rural Club
There are little communities dotted here and
there all over our vast country which are dull
and uninteresting because they are a mere aggre-
gation of individuals and not a community, as
such. "A real community is a number of people
so united in spirit and so interested in the ad-
vancement of their town that they are willing
to drop their little differences and unite to form
one great brotherhood."
If your town is dull it is because there is no
organized effort to overcome that dullness. If
the people who go about bemoaning the bare-
ness of life in the rural districts, would just
meet together and in a sane, red-blooded way
face the proposition, they would discover ave-
nues of development of which they never dream-
ed. Wherever there are three or four families in
a group there is almost invariably talents which

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1914

No. 40

Let Us Drive Loneliness from our Community

We can do it by Instructing and Amusing Ourselves in the Companionship of the Rural Club

RUSKIN says, "Every day read a little in a good book—either a poem or a fine bit of prose and think about it." There is much to be gained by solitary study of a book which cannot be gained in any other way. There are some people who plan out a course of study and always keep a book close at hand, thereby never losing a moment of time. This plan is the result of an organized life, in the ultimate analysis

will make for the welfare of all concerned. No community appreciates its resources until it places the social emphasis on its community life. Unsuspected talent is displayed when team work is adopted. Men and women who have never been tested are drawn out by the inspiration of doing something in common with others. In the modest young girl is found a singer; the careworn mother suddenly develops a talent for writing; some of the so-called commonplace people disclose a wit which astonishes their neighbors. The great majority of people need only a little sympathy and a sense of responsi-

entail along any line will be sought out and a place on the programme found for each. Such a study as the "colonization of Canada during the French regime" will make possible a programme as to include any and all who will take part. The old French boat songs and legends are almost unique and always entertaining and educative in spirit and character.

Divide the Programme

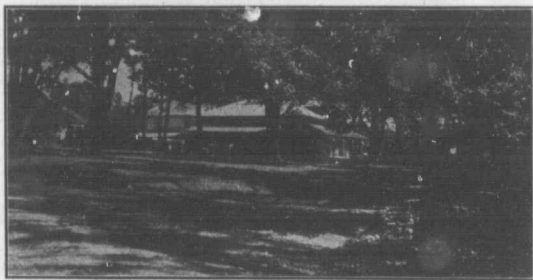
Another important item in a successful club is the preparation of three or four papers for each meeting. The writing of a paper tends to give a clearness and precision to thoughts and transparency to the expression of them. For the encouragement of those who are timid about contributing papers, I would like to quote a paragraph from an address which Viscount Middleton gave to the Women's Canadian Club in Montreal some time ago.

"I dare say most people are too modest to think anything they can write worthy to be put before an audience," said he. "I would say do not be afraid of what you have written. The great Greek Lysias once wrote a defence for a client. The client said he was delighted when he read it the first time. I liked it less the second time, and after a third reading do not consider it a defence at all. Console yourself, said Lysias, the judges have only to hear the defence once. That conviction," continued Viscount Middleton, "has taught me to face many an audience with what seemed to me a subject of insufficient interest."

In every club the simpler the organization the less work involved and the greater the chance for success. Discussion and the presentation of opposite ideas has its value in every club, but if care is not taken, contradiction will prove very injurious to any organization. It was a clubman who said, "Well, wife, this is club night, and I must go and contradict a bit."

Simple Reading Club

In a small town the teacher discovered that the boys of her class were loafing about the streets and gaining access to papers and books of a most harmful nature. She suggested that the boys spend one evening each week at her home and read some book with her. Most of the boys responded to the invitation. They chose a play and she assigned a part or charac-



A Farm Home that Bears Testimony to the Good Taste of the Home-maker

Just a couple of miles out from Woodstock, Ont., is as pretty a farm home as one could wish to see. The broad single-story bungalow seems to "just fit" into its environment of spacious lawn and splendid trees. Here we have the ideal site for a model country home and its owners Mr. and Mrs. T. E. West, have made the best of it.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

bility to respond with some unsuspected power.

Making a Club Practical

The success of a club is measured—not by the scope of its programme, but by the interest it awakens and the number of people it sets to work.

If a club is to be formed, someone must take the initiative and invite from six to eight of the people who have impressed her as being interested in practical issues of an intellectual and social order. These should confer along the broad lines of organization. It would be well to discuss the line of work the Club should take up, the style of meetings, the days of meeting, and the frequency of them. A small committee should be appointed to draw up a tentative programme and prepare a list of names to be canvassed. A wide awake committee working under keen aggressive leadership will soon make an impression. Those who can sing or read or

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illnesses.

ter to each member of the class. The history of the period covered by the play was read also. Gradually the group of young fellows began to gain an intelligent grasp of the true meaning of educative reading. The student instinct was awakened and new talents developed. Much latent ability was discovered and an eager spirit of enjoyment in an entirely new realm of life made possible. The boys were permitted to bring a friend—boy or girl—and the study period was always followed by a few minutes of social enjoyment. This particular club was carried on for a number of years, and as the members moved to other communities other clubs were organized and proved just as beneficial.

The programme followed in this instance was as follows: The first year they read "The Merchant of Venice," Lee's "Life of Shakespeare,"

and William Winter's "Shakespeare's England," Selections from Irving's Sketch Book—Stratford-on-Avon. The teacher procured picture postcards of all the points of interest. Sets may be secured from the larger book dealers made especially for this purpose; if desired they may be used with the reflectoscope. A synopsis of the plot and an analysis of the chief characters were emphasized in the study. A set discussion was held one evening as to "The Hero of the Drama." At the close of the first season one of the boys was overheard expressing himself as follows: "If the fellows could only be made to feel how interesting Shakespeare's plays are, they wouldn't waste time reading the books they have to hide when their mother is around."

Canadian Literature Club

This club was organized to meet a two-fold

purpose—to acquire a wider knowledge of Canadian literature and to develop the social life of the community. It proved a pronounced success in both departments.

One evening was given to the study of Canadian Songs and National Anthems. This gift afforded an abundant fund of material for a Musical Evening.

A subject which was also most interesting and full of possibilities was "Wolfe in Canadian Literature." One talk was given on "Wolfe in Fiction." Reference was made to Thackeray's "Virginians" and Henty's "With Wolfe in Canada." Special attention was given to Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of the Mighty," "Wolfe in Poetry" was supported by selections from Dr. Jackenay's poems. A closing tribute was found

(Concluded on page 11)

"Keeping Boarders" with Pure Bred Jersey Cows

The Story of a Woman who has Attained Health and Independence through her Cows

"KEEPING boarders" is the standard means of support adopted by married women in cities when fate goes hard against them and they must face the problem of securing food and clothing for themselves and their families. Renting a sufficiently large house and placing a card inscribed "Boarders Wanted," in the front window are the initial stages of "keeping boarders."

The boarder-keeping business, however, is capable of variation. One of the most radical variations that I have ever seen or heard tell of was that introduced by a lady in the city of London, Ont. It is now over 25 years since Mrs. C. Lawrence of that city found herself with an invalid husband who could never again leave his bed and a young family to support. Something had to be done, and done quickly. Keeping boarders seemed the only way out. Mrs. Lawrence proved herself a lady with original ideas. Her first boarder was a Jersey cow, who seemed perfectly content with quarters in a shed in a back yard. The card that Mrs. Lawrence then placed in her front window read "Sweet Milk for Sale." She has never regretted her choice of boarders. Only a few weeks ago she told me that she "would rather wait on Jersey cows than on men any day," which statement may be construed as very complimentary to the cows, or extremely uncomplimentary to the men.

No Money and a Mortgage

Few people have faced a more difficult problem than did Mrs. Lawrence, or come through with colors flying more bravely. Just 25 years ago this summer she started to earn a living for herself and her family without a cent of money ahead and a mortgage of \$1,000 against her little home. Family troubles had reduced her to a state of nervous prostration. It was then that she bought her first cow, a grade, and started to sell milk to her neighbors.

"That cow saved my life," said Mrs. Lawrence to me on the occasion of my last visit to the London exhibition. "In looking after my cow I found a new interest. It diverted my mind from my other cares. The milk that I sold to my neighbors at five cents a quart also encouraged me. It showed me a way out of my financial difficulties. You will know just how serious the financial side was when I tell you that I borrowed the money to buy that first cow."



She Would Rather Wait On Cows Than On Men

"My neighbors soon showed their appreciation of good sweet milk," continued Mrs. Lawrence in reply to my questions. "As the demand called for more milk I bought more cows. More stable room soon became necessary. I built a stable in the yard and paid for it with the proceeds from my milk. Finally, I was milking as many as 12 cows and could have had a market for more milk had I had it. All of it is sold at retail, and the people are glad to come and get it. Hence I have no expenses of delivery. For milk I receive eight cents a quart, for skim milk four cents, and for buttermilk five cents.

"You may think it funny that I make butter when I have such an excellent market for whole milk," remarked Mrs. Lawrence; then she explained: "You see, I get more than the highest creamery price for my butter, and can then sell the skim milk and the butter milk for such a good price that the total receipts are greater than had I sold the whole milk only."

Possessed of unusually keen business perceptions, this energetic lady was quick to see the advantage of cattle of pure breeding. Her study of dairy papers had shown her that pure bred cattle usually give more milk and surplus stock brings a higher price than is possible with grades. Accordingly, about 30 years ago she bought her first pure bred Jersey cow. From time to time she added to her herd as finances permitted, until finally grades were done away

with altogether. At a sale seven years ago she disposed of 24 head of pure bred Jerseys, and since then her belt has not been so large.

In the Show Ring

Mrs. Lawrence's record as a show woman dates back even further than her experiences with pure bred cattle. Even before investing in her first Jersey, she had exhibited her grade cow at the London fair, and men who remember the fair in those days assure me that Mrs. Lawrence had two grade cows that were models of dairy type and hard to beat in the ring. She has been at London with her cattle continuously for the last 30 years. "It is a good advertisement for my stock," she explained to me. "And then," she added, "I learn a lot about dairying all about business in general just by rubbing up against people at this fair."

The most striking feature of the Lawrence dairy is that its owner does not possess or rent an acre of land. Her home is located right on the edge

of the city of London. The street car passes her door. Altogether she has only one-quarter acre of land, which she uses as an exercise ground for her cows. Every bit of food that they eat is purchased at market prices. Even the bedding has to be bought. This drawback, however, is counterbalanced by a situation that gives an excellent opportunity for retailing the milk.

In R. O. P. Work.

Since going into Record of Performance work, however, Mrs. Lawrence has often regretted the lack of pasture in summer and succulent foods in winter for her cows that are missing in the test. In spite of the lack of first-class opportunities, however, members of the breed have made very creditable records. For instance, Pretty Kate, as a two-year-old heifer, has a 1907 1/2 semi-official record for her credit of 6,363 lbs. of milk and 269 lbs. of fat. Nothing gives Mrs. Lawrence greater pleasure, however, than to bring out for inspection her champion cow, Lido Cambridge, with the splendid record of 7,029 lbs. milk and 491 lbs. of butter as a two-year-old.

"I once read an article in a paper," remarked Mrs. Lawrence reflectively, as we were going back to the stable after securing the photograph which is reproduced herewith, "the whole report of which was to prove that there is no profit in keeping cows unless you like them. That

(Concluded on page 11)

THE single woman imposed upon man, the one always ed and, too often, to serve without a penny spinners are like

My earliest recollection an energetic capable ready to forget herself everyone who seems assistance. Aunt Ma Her relatives saw to brothers had married homes of their own got behind, or there it was always Aunt My later recollection old woman suffering hardly able to look for whom she expense regarded her no money or home

Let us glance at In a city family where holidays there were grown up to woman married and have then is a trained has nursed all of her nesses and is always have serious ailments however, than my Mary did lack the face have not the face and come to their nurse without recon her regular salary, it, and does.

A Cent One of the most by the last Dominion tion of the sexes is member rightly the counties in all of more males than the rural districts. did not show that portion was due to rate. May not the I have just painted, ditions surrounding men in the country trusted with condition, explain in some at least for the pau female population? the country has not same opportunities support as has the greater moment is of country society spinsters. Wholesale spect requires her to the city.

My grandmother her teens. So did girls in her day. Married in her twenties, the glory of woman are absolved from avoid eating the Woman-to-day is the marriages are mad shallow, married woman unmarried friend that she had not the cha the reply: "I could

The Single Woman in the Country

Can the Spinster Remain on the Farm and be Independent?

By ELIZABETH McCUTCHEON

had I been willing to accept a stick as you did." This reply illustrates the spirit of the times;

treated with the greatest of kindness in her old age would she not rather be independent than dependent?

And why should she not be independent? I read Mr. Nixon's article in the Exhibition Number of Farm and Dairy with much pleasure. Particularly did I appreciate the point he makes that the girls who stay at home should be paid for their services. Why not? When the son comes of age, if he stays at home he enters into a business like agreement with his father as to the wages he shall receive, and is not regarded as mercenary in the least. Why should the daughter be regarded as a minor child, a ward of her father or of some male relative, till legally delivered over into the care and keeping of her husband? If she paid for her services when mother leaves or the son's wife takes her place in the home, she will have money enough to make an independent start for herself. Have changes in economic conditions made a place for this woman on the Canadian farm?

A Self-Supporting Woman

Not far from one of our principal Canadian cities is a neat little fruit farm. This farm is similar to others in the neighborhood, but differs in this one particular—it is owned and operated by a woman. She is a spinster who had stayed with her mother till the first bloom of youth was over. Then she invested her savings in this small farm. With the assistance of hired help she produces the usual line of market vegetables and fruits. In addition to this source of income she makes a speciality of home-canned berries, which meet with a ready demand from a good class of customers. Of late years she has been going quite extensively into flowers and they are proving more profitable than market gardening.

Another country spinster of my acquaintance is making a speciality of producing flower seeds for the seedsmen. She made a modest start with sweet pea seed, and has gradually branched out until now she produces seed of practically all the flowers that will mature seed in this climate. She tells me that this work is very interesting as well as profitable. She, too, hires help during the busy season.

Still another friend who had always had charge of the poultry department in her old home has made it support her in her own home. I know of at least three spinsters, all fine, intelligent business women, who have made bees their standby, and they, too, are doing well.

Spinsters With Capital.

There is still another class of single women for whom I believe there is a place in the country if they wish to stay there. They are the ones whose parents have left them fairly well off, but still under the necessity of making their money work for them if they would live. If women of this class have a good knowledge of agricultural operations and are willing to learn more, I see no reason why they should not buy a farm and manage it. A writer in The Country Gentleman gives such excellent advice for spinsters of this class that I take the liberty of passing it on through Farm and Dairy:

"Avoid the middle-size farm," says the writer. (Concluded on page 23)

THE single woman in the country is often imposed upon. She is the emergency woman, the one always on hand when she is needed and, too often, the only one who is expected to serve without recompense. Too many country spinsters are like my Aunt Mary.

My earliest recollections of Aunt Mary are of an energetic capable woman who was all too ready to forget herself in her eagerness to help everyone who seemed to be in need of her assistance. Aunt Mary was never out of work. Her relatives saw to that. All of her sisters and brothers had married and were busy building homes of their own, and whenever housework got behind, or there was sickness in the family, it was always Aunt Mary who was called upon. My later recollections of Aunt Mary are of an old woman suffering from rheumatism and hardly able to look after herself. Her relatives for whom she expended her life without recompense regarded her as a pensioner. She had no money or home of her own.

Let us glance at the other side of the picture. In a city family where I used to visit in summer holidays there were four girls. They are now grown up to womanhood. Three of them have married and have homes of their own. One of them is a trained nurse and a spinster. She has nursed all of her sisters through their sicknesses and is always on call when the children have serious ailments. She is no more efficient, however, than my Aunt Mary, even if Aunt Mary did lack the special training. Her sisters have not the face to ask her to drop her work and come to their assistance as an emergency nurse without recompense. They expect to pay her regular salary, and Flora expects to get it, and does.

A Census Conundrum.

One of the most startling facts brought out by the last Dominion census was the disproportion of the sexes in country districts. If I remember rightly there were only one or two counties in all of Ontario that did not have more males than females in the rural districts. The census did not show that this disproportion was due to the birth-rate. May not the picture that I have just painted, of the conditions surrounding single women in the country, as contrasted with conditions in the city, explain in some measure at least for the paucity of rural female population? In the past the country has not offered the same opportunities for self-support as has the city. Of yet greater moment is the attitude of country society towards its spinsters. Wholesome self-respect requires her emigration to the city.

My grandmother married in her teens. So did most of the girls in her day. Mother married in her twenties. Now it is the glory of women that they are absolved from the necessity of marrying to avoid eating the bitter bread of dependence. Woman-to-day is self-sufficient, and consequently marriages are made later in life. A tactless, shallow, married woman once intimated to an unmarried friend that she was single because she had not the chance to marry. Quickly came the reply: "I could have married several times



She Invested Her Savings in a Fruit Farm and the opportunities that the city offers are largely responsible for it.

Spinsters Because Self-Sacrificing.

I know of many spinsters who are such because of self-sacrificing devotion to their parents. Who of us cannot call to mind the daughter who felt it her duty to stay with mother and father, even though it involved saying no to the man of her choice. Every community has its woman or women who have stepped into their brother's household to take care of his orphan children just because of pity for their motherless condi-



She Made Poultry Support Her in Her Own Home

tion. If those who choose this self-sacrificing sphere are not paid for their labor, what have they ahead of them? Dependence, a thing which every self-respecting woman shuns. When old and helpless, their existence may be a continual misery because of the ingratitude of those whom they have served. This may not be always the case, but even if the spinster were

Should Daughters be Compensated for Their Labor?

The Pros and Cons of This Age-old Question Discussed by One of Them

ALICE A. FERGUSON
Maple Avenue Farm, York Co., Ont.

ONE factor in the solution of the problem of how to keep the young people on the farm is the question of income. This appeals to the girl as well as to the boy. The farmer's son requires money. He hates to ask his father for a dollar every time he takes a girl for an outing. He does not want to appear mean among his fellows. So the farmer makes some arrangement with his son, or that son goes off to seek employment elsewhere at a stated wage.

The farmer's daughter, too, likes to feel independent. It is humiliating to have to ask for a little money to buy the little things that are indispensable to the girl's outfit. The girl works faithfully. Why should she not have an income of her own, and learn the value of money? The girl who says, "I work hard and get nothing for it but my board and clothes," might be surprised if an account were kept of the cost of all the items paid out for her. If she had that amount to pay out herself, she might feel differently about it. At least, I am sure that a farmer's daughter, on reaching an age when she is a part of the working force of the farm, should receive either a stated income, a proprietorship, or some avenue which would give her a money return.

I notice that money is always forthcoming for the payment of hired help, but apparently little for the daughter who does the same work. The girl feels this is not just to her. She, too, may seek employment in the city at a stated wage and feel independent. She may not be any better off at the end of the year, but she has hand-



It Gives a Sense of Proprietorship

Miss Millie Logan claims first interest in the turkeys on her father's fine farm in Chateauguay, Oo. Other girls might prefer ducks or chickens. But whether from the poultry or some other department the farm girl should have a regular source of income.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

led money and has learned somewhat of its value.

If the farm has a regular income, say a monthly dairy cheque, a certain percentage may be given to Nellie as her share, as she assists in the dairy work. Then she takes a keen interest in that work, and seeks to improve conditions and increase returns. If she feeds several calves

during the year, why should not one be her own? Sometimes a foal or pig or lamb is given to her thrives under her care, and proves a source of interest and revenue.

She may be given a share in the poultry department. One girl has the geese as her share, and other the ducks, turkeys or chickens. Or a percentage of the eggs are hers. That department becomes a money producer, if she can do it. The sense of proprietorship is one of the strongest to keep the girl on the farm. She learns to share loss as well as profit.

The Value of a Garden

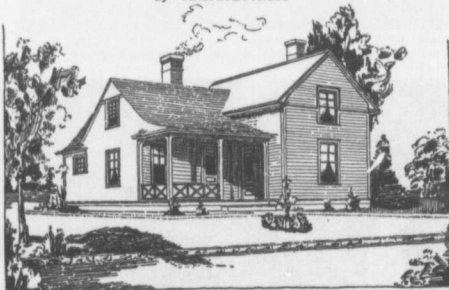
Or the garden may be her special source of income. I sometimes say I would not take \$50 for what my garden produces. If she does the work—and there is lots of it, but oh, so fascinating!—why should she not receive a money return for the product? It would surprise most of us if the value of our garden produce consumed on the farm was given at its market price. The girl may be allowed field space for a few rows of beans, or tomatoes, onions, or corn, the product of which is hers, to sell for her own pocket money.

Another source of income for the farmer's daughter is the growing and marketing of small fruits, or making these into jellies, jams, etc. But by all means give the daughter of the house some share of responsibility, a sense of independence, and a knowledge of the value of money. Then we may be able to keep the girls on the farm. And if the girls stay, won't the boys stay, too?

How We Built Our Home Piece-meal

A Bright Idea Made Building Possible Without a Mortgage

By "ARCHITECTRESS"



Our Home is Really a Piece-meal Affair

IF wishes were bank notes we might all live in palaces—if we cared to. Personally I prefer a house of moderate size, one that is really a home and reflects in every room the hand of the home-maker. I have had opportunities to visit the mansions of the wealthy and I have never yet been in one that appealed to me as homelike. Rather they were servants' boarding houses. It was a relief to get back home to our own little nest where the loving care of one makes a heaven for a family. Even if our home is small, it is attractive, and not the least attraction of it is that we built it ourselves and that at very little expense.

Our home is really a piece-meal affair, although we flatter ourselves you would not know it to look at it. When we were married we started right into farming on a small farm that had fair outbuildings, but no house because of an unfortunate fire a year before. We had to have a place to live in, but capital was too limited to build the kind of a house that we eventually hoped to own. We could have mortgaged the farm to build the kind of home we wanted, but we had agreed to go on the principle of living within our means and spending money only after we had made it. We felt that a heavy mortgage would be an incubus and keep us working so hard to keep up with interest payments that we would have little time to enjoy our home. On the other hand we argued that to build a cheap but inconducious

and inconvenient structure that we could sacrifice when we had the means to build more pretentiously would mean living for several years under conditions that were not at all pleasant; and even the cheapest house costs more than young people on a small farm care to throw away. In the meantime, we rented a small house nearby.

Only \$600 For Building

My husband left the house planning largely to me, although we always chatted over the plans as I made them. He was busy enough getting the farm into shape, and you may know that he left me a problem when I tell you that there was only \$600 available for building. At last a bril-

liant idea struck me. Why not build in such a manner as to make enlargement possible. That idea finally solved the problem. The accompanying plans taken from a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture are not altogether identical with the plans that we ourselves worked out, but they are near enough to give a fair idea of the system followed. The dimensions are the same.

We first built what is now the main part of the present house. Downstairs we had a living-room, 15 by 15 feet, which also served as a dining-room, and a back room nine feet six inches by 10 feet six inches, which was used as a kitchen. A commodious closet under the stairs served as a pantry and upstairs we had two chambers. The excavating and the masonry were all done by my husband, and our own team and this reduced the cost considerably. When it came to carpenter work we hired a skilled carpenter to direct us while we worked with him. Yes, I worked, too, and became so expert that I could handle a hammer quite as effectively as anyone. From the printers of our local newspaper we purchased the heavy wrapping paper in which the news rolls came wrapped. A few dollars worth enabled us to put three piles of paper under the clapboards with which the outside of the house was covered and another three piles under the lath and plaster inside. We were determined that our little home should be worth

if nothing else. And it came up to our expectations.

As you may well believe, our home was not an elegant one. From the outside it looked too much like a box; but we were proud of it, as it was practically all our own work. We had purchased books on the subject of construction which helped out more than we were well wiser. Lumber, however, was now. We lived comfortably for four years. and finances a good deal talk about an annex. been planned at the start of the house. The law

Who

A Discussion

I'm thinking of a woman farm, my mind has to be careful farmers I know I do not mean altogether successful, but the up after and prosperous. My choice has for a farmer whose wife has household duties — cooking, training her done her share, and her share, in entertaining and her community. In speaking of a prudent looketh well to the world." It is not a new idea to find a woman's part it is cited very often in a chapter of Proverbs.

I believe a woman should her husband's business him to plan, and carry I do not think a woman to work in the field. I know how to do a man's emergency. If a woman work so as to have a rest only 10 minutes, at to read or chat, she will herself and family than all evening. Her child yard her ideas and thinks a little of herself, up and call her blessed

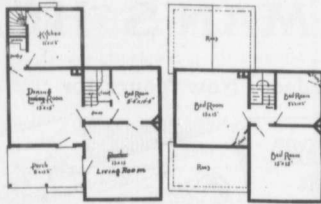
Would You M

"WOULD YOU M question put to who had assembled at social good time. So come in the discussion provided for the evening fact that the young me interest of an animated clared out and that to them. Others said the men they loved, it, and a good prop glad to say, preferred

It was significant th

if nothing else. And it came up to our expectations.

As you may well believe, our home was not an elegant one. From the outside it looked too much like a box; but we were proud of it, as it was practically all our own work. We had purchased books on the subject of construction, and the ideas got therein helped out materially. When we were done we were well within our \$600 estimate. Lumber, however, was cheaper then than it is now. We lived comfortably in our four-roomed house for four years. Then with a larger family and finances a good deal stronger we began to talk about an annex. Of course, the annex had been planned at the same time as the main part of the house. The lawn had been laid out and



trees planted with the annex in view. It consisted of a dining - room the same size as our living - room, of a kitchen 11 feet by 11 feet six inches, with pantry and cell arway. Overhead is one large bedroom, 15 feet square, which we use as a nursery.

Best of all is our porch, eight feet wide (we would make it 10 feet if we were building again) which is used as an outdoor sitting-room and a splendid place for entertaining friends who drop in throughout the summer. In winter it is enclosed in glass sashes. On this annex, too, we did practically all of the work ourselves and kept the cost inside the \$500 figure. So the total cost of our home is only about \$1,100.

So far we have been heating with stoves, the

arrangement of the two chimneys enabling us to heat every room except the new bedroom. We are now planning for further changes. First of all comes a furnace. We are going to convert the downstairs bedroom into a den, with a fireplace in the corner opening into the old chimney. The fireplace was one thing that I hesitated over a long time before leaving out of my first plans. Had I had an additional \$50 to spend I would have had it in our living-room.

Improvements We Would Make

There have been improvements in architecture since I first planned our little home, and if I were doing it over again I would have made somewhat different plans. On the exterior, for instance, I would have clapboards on only the first storey of the house marking the demarcation between the first and second storey by a slight swelling out in "mock-eaves" form and shingling up to the eaves and peak. Such a home, with the lower portion painted and the upper portion stained brown or green, looks most attractive and would not have entailed any

(Concluded on page 23)

What is a Woman's Work on the Farm?

A Discussion of this Oft Times Burning Question by Members of Farm and Dairy's Home Club

IN thinking of a woman's work on the farm, my mind has turned to the successful farmers I know in our county. I do not mean altogether financially successful, but the up-to-date, sought-after and prosperous farmers. Invariably my choice has fallen on the farmer whose wife has looked well to her household duties - cooking, mending, darning, training her little ones--and done her share, and often more than her share, in entertaining in her home and her community. Solomon has said in speaking of a prudent woman, "She looketh well to the ways of her household." It is not a new idea this trying to find a woman's place on the farm; it is cited very, very clearly in the last chapter of Proverbs.

I believe a woman should understand her husband's business and work, help him to plan, and carry out their plans. I do not think a woman is called upon to work in the field, but it is well to know how to do a man's work in case of emergency. If a woman plans her work so as to have a little rest each day, if it is only 10 minutes, and have her evening free to read or chat, she will be doing more good for herself and family than if she works all day and all evening. Her children and husband will regard her ideas and respect her because she thinks a little of herself. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed.--"Mother."

Would You Marry a Farmer?

"WOULD you marry a farmer?" was the question put to a group of country girls who had assembled at a friend's home for a social good time. So engrossed did they become in the discussion that all the amusements provided for the evening were forgotten. The fact that the young men took part added to the interest of an animated discussion. Many declared out and out that no farmer need propose to them. Others said that they would marry the men they loved, irrespective of his occupation, and a good proportion of the latter, I am glad to say, preferred that he be a farmer.

It was significant that almost every girl who



Some Farm Women Keep Poultry Because They Enjoy It

What a woman should do on the farm cannot be governed by fixed rules. Some women find housework a one heavy burden. Others enjoy outdoor work and would not willingly give up the care of the poultry. Such a one is Mrs. Wm. Jull, of Oxford Co., Ont., who may be here seen in the midst of her Rhode Island Reds.--Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

took the negative stand on the question came from homes where the women were expected to do outside work or had no conveniences to aid them in their housework. I have observed that women who are called on to do too much work have their energies so sapped that they cease to be real homemakers. They lack the power, perhaps the desire, to inspire their children with love of either their home or farm life.

Really the whole question of woman's work, in my opinion, simmers down to this: If the woman has a liking for outside work and can do it without injury to her real work, that of homemaking, well and good. If the housework requires all of her strength then only in cases of extreme emergency should she be called out to assist. If housework takes so much of her strength that she has not enough left to be interesting in her own family and an asset to the social life of the community than it is time to hire more help in the house or come in from the fields and give "mother" a helping hand with all her heavier work. If there were more true cooperation, "marrying a farmer" would be

a cause of rejoicing to every country girl, at least, such is the opinion of a mere man.--"Nephew Frank."

Let Us Give and Take, But--

I CONSIDER woman's work in the farm home as in the city home should be housekeeping and homemaking. She should neither be a hewer of wood nor a drawer of water, for her real work lies indoors, just as the farmer's lies out of doors. Either one, however, should lend a helping hand as necessity requires, until within the last few years a great share of the milking and many other disagreeable outside chores were left to the women on the farm; but let us hope that time is in the past to stay.

Rural home life never meant so much as it does to-day with the city calling so loudly for its young people, but our women have organized to meet this condition. The Women's Institute motto reads "For Home and Country," and our women are desperately in earnest about finding their right work and doing the same intelligently. But they cannot bring about the desired results without the heartiest cooperation of the husbands and brothers on the farm.--"Dot."

The True Homemaker Defined

EFFICIENCY is the watchword of to-day. To be efficient one must be real well, and my opinion is that a woman's first duty to her husband and to herself is to take care of her health and to be a good homemaker.

"A Farm" is a big business institution, and it is a pity more men do not regard it as such. They would be more successful if they did the managing part and paid more men to do the work. When men are tired working they cannot plan so well.

To be a real helpmate a woman should know how everything is to be done and to be able to do everything a woman could do, for days come when the men are all away and she should be able to do whatever is needed. She should read along all lines of the work so as to suggest, dis-

(Concluded on page 10)

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Infallible Rules, Unlimited Cooking Opportunities—All Made Plain, Simple and Convenient
The Cook Book You Have Always Needed. Now Yours for the Asking

Five Roses Cook Book



Bread Pastry Co.

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GINGERBREAD

The Molting Period

W. Dynes, N. Dak. Station

Each year the hen goes through a molting process known as the molting period, in which the old feathers are shed and replaced by new. This is a very serious and delicate period of the laying hen's life, and it is during this time that she ceases laying entirely. The molting period usually begins in the month of October. November is the best time to have the hens molt, as the weather is usually mild and the days are long. In the North the weather is usually cold and the days are short, which is not a favorable condition for molting. The New York State College of Agriculture has made some valuable suggestions regarding the molting process. These are as follows: 1. The hen feathers must be kept clean and dry. 2. The hen should be kept in a well-ventilated house. 3. The hen should be given plenty of food and water. 4. The hen should be kept in a quiet place. 5. The hen should be kept in a place where she can get plenty of exercise. 6. The hen should be kept in a place where she can get plenty of sunlight. 7. The hen should be kept in a place where she can get plenty of fresh air. 8. The hen should be kept in a place where she can get plenty of fresh water. 9. The hen should be kept in a place where she can get plenty of fresh food. 10. The hen should be kept in a place where she can get plenty of fresh air.

Another page of this issue

concerns the financial interest in the eggs she herself is a farmer. In these areas which produce eggs, the period, chicks experience moltings, either partly or wholly. 1. Hens frequently lay during the summer while partially molting during the generation. 2. Young hens molt in an older one. 3. Hens molting very early in the season. 4. Hens molting very late in the season. 5. Hens molting very early in the season. 6. Hens molting very late in the season. 7. Hens molting very early in the season. 8. Hens molting very late in the season. 9. Hens molting very early in the season. 10. Hens molting very late in the season. 11. Hens molting very early in the season. 12. The most prolific molting. 13. Care For Late Molting. It is this season that the hens are usually the heaviest. Here is a lesson in the poultry keeper. Take care of the hens that molt late in the fall weather. Such hens are usually the best silent breeders in the flock. They should be properly cared for as to be done by putting them in a warm place and allowing them to stay in the shelter from the cold with the shedding of feathers.

POULTRY



The Molting Period in Fowl

W. Dynes, N. Dak. Experiment Station

Each year the hen goes through a molting process known as moulting in which the old sheds the old feathers and replaces them with new. This is a very serious drain on the vitality of the laying hen. Usually she ceases laying entirely during the months of October, November and December. In North Dakota, where the late fall and early winter usually bring cold weather, it is a period of extreme hardship for farm poultry as they are properly taken care of. The New York State College of Agriculture has made some interesting findings regarding the molting period of fowls. This may be summarized as follows:

1. The hen feathers more quickly

drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat. The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein. Meats scraps from the house or commercial beef scraps are necessary if best results are to be obtained. If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late molting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring. By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.

Successful Poultry Methods

Mrs. J. B. Carr, Hastings Co., Ont.

In breeding for good layers I breed from the very best laying hens I have. I claim the Leghorn family to be the best bred for laying purposes. When I first started to feed corn I paid dearly for experience. I kept on feeding, and the result was dead chicks. What to do I did not know.

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A Corner in Ducks

A. Ferguson discusses the question of her work. Why not give the daughter a financial interest in the poultry she loves. She herself is a farmer's daughter

from this that corn meal was death to chicks if fed alone and sloppy. I was feeding corn meal, throwing it in by handfuls, and my chicks died. Now I feed my young chicks (after they are 24 hours old) dry oatmeal in a litter and make them work to pick it out. When they get older I have a variety of food. I start in with commercial cake once a day when they are three weeks old. I am afraid of it and will feed it no other way. I use ground bone from the start, but have to go easy as it is very rich, but as they get older I add more bone meal.

Explicit Directions For Feeding

The hen, like the cow, must be given bulky food. First thing in the morning I give them a feed of warm mash of the following: Equal parts of bran, wheat middlings and chopped corn and oats. At noon I feed wheat, which is thrown into chaff or dry leaves; this gives them exercise. In the evening my hens are fed whole corn. From the first of April to the first of November, I feed same with this change,—in the morning their mash is mixed with cold water, and in the evening wheat takes the place of corn. They have free access to good sharp grit and oyster shells. I give them twice a week fresh granulated bone. I have a bone cutter and would not be without it.

My hens clear a net profit of \$1.50 to \$2.50 a hen. Give me single comb White Leghorns for egg production.

One word in closing: Do not be in a hurry to cross your stock. No one can make me believe there is anything gained by crossing.

in those areas which protect the vital parts.

2. From the incubator to the laying period, chicks experience at least two moltings, either partially or completely.

3. Hens frequently lay during the molting while partially molting, but seldom during the general molting.

4. Young hens molt more quickly in older ones.

5. Hens molting very late molt in less time than those molting earlier.

6. Hens molting very late give a higher yearly production than those molting earlier.

7. Hens lose in weight while molting.

8. Broodiness appears to retard molting.

9. Starving the hens appears to increase broodiness.

10. Hens molting early resume production more quickly after molting than those molting later.

11. Hens molting early lay more eggs during early winter than hens molting late.

12. The most prolific hens molt last.

Care For Late Molters

It is thus seen that hens which molt late are usually the heavy producers. Here is a lesson in this for every poultry keeper. Take proper care of the hens that molt late because of the old weather. Such hens make excellent brooders in the spring and should be properly cared for. This can be done by putting them into the new early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds. The shedding of feathers is a heavy

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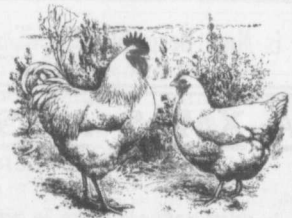
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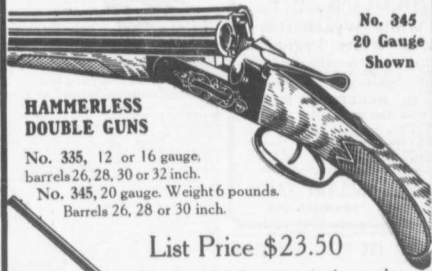
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A XMAS MESSAGE TO ADVERTISERS

Do you recognize that we are almost at the end of another business year—XMAS only ten weeks away?

We are now preparing for our last big Special. The excellence of our last annual issue is but an inkling of what we have in view for us

ANNUAL BREEDERS' AND XMAS NUMBER

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 3rd, 1914

THIS is the farmer's "period of selection." His money has come in. Yes, it will be just when "Our People" are starting to buy Xmas Goods. Are you ready to sell them? Big firms report "mail order business" rapidly improving. The farmers' spending power will exceed all other years—fully \$45,000,000 in the dairy field.

Our "live fellows" are out to secure every ounce of business in the balance of the year. The one sure way of reaching it in the "dairy field" is in our DECEMBER 3 issue.

Are you reaching for your YOUNG share of the big "Good will business" at Xmas? Let's get together. "First come first served," is our motto. Secure your space now while you think of it. Write us about color positions.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The True Homemaker Defined

(Continued from page 7)

ness, and help from her viewpoint. Especially should she learn to milk; but I have very little sympathy for the woman and precious little respect for the man, except in very rare cases, who allows his wife to go trawling away over the fields for the cows and then milking morning and night. If she does a big washing—a great deal of it men's heavy working clothes—cooks three big meals a day, does fifty other things and sends children off to school, and then finishes the day milking, she does more than the men. They would not do it. She is too tired to be a homemaker.

How Men Are "Spotted"

In days gone by there was a happy slavery exercised by our dear old grandmothers. There was very little machinery then, and they were able to the field and barn after their husbands trying to help all they could. All honor to them; but it has evolved a generation of men, our cousins and uncles, who in this age of "a machine for everything" still want to be mothered.

In addition to practising all the little economies we have our chickens and that means care, our garden and household tasks, the big day threshing, sawing, etc., that would fill our town sisters with despair, so she needs her left-over energy for the business of homemaking for her children, for they are not expected to "just grow up" like Topsy.

How often we are warned to train our girls to be good housekeepers and wives, but whoever heard of training boys to be good husbands; and the happenings of the wife depends on the husband. If the tables were turned and the boys taught to dance attendance on sister and mother our farmers, at least some of them, would be more thoughtful. If we mothers can make our farm home the dearest spot on earth to our boys and girls, I think so much is involved in that we have fulfilled our mission as farmers' wives.

I go back to my first thought—our great duty is to provide plenty of good, wholesome, nutritious food, for if properly taken, temperament depends very much on food. And let us charm of "Country Hospitality."—"Dream."

A Woman's Duty

IN speaking of "Woman's Work on the Farm," we are dealing with a difficult problem for reasons that are obvious—poor help, lack of convenience, and the lack of consideration of the business side of housework.

In the ordinary routine of housework, a woman has all the work she ought to do. So we are convinced beyond the most sanguine reasoning that she should neither be expected nor asked to do outside work, as milking, separating, attending to poultry, carrying wood or water. We would also suggest that such wages be paid hired men that they can board elsewhere, making it possible for the family on the farm to have more "Home Life."

A woman's duty to her husband and children does not mean that her individuality be so stunted by conditions that she becomes a mere machine, losing interest in things that make life worth while. By equality of consideration along many lines, a woman's work and life on the farm would be ideal.—Anonymous by request.

Tar stains may be removed from cotton fabrics by covering the spot with butter and allowing it to remain for a few hours before washing. This is also good for ink stains.

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**Richard's
QUICK NAPHTHA**

THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

**Richard's
QUICK NAPHTHA**

THE
WOMAN'S SOAP



For a Cr...
We introduce Mrs. Jones Co., Ont., whose poultry culture has been known to Farm and Dairy by most people nowdays since riding on top of an driving behind.

Raising Water in

By Alice Lind...

Mother's birthday's coming. Want to give her something I know what she'd like. Times are good; we're well just that spr. Run another pipe line from the windmill to the well. Why, it's been a model that we've let the girls work that pump in wearing backs and shoulders. Prematurely growing. Tell you what, we'll be hooked up to the well. Then the sink will have hot and cold! Won't when you want to wash. Just to stand and let 'em get to leg that old well. Boiling hot, and well. And we'll have a model. No more washtub we'll be just like the old. Running water in the farm.

Keeping Boarders Bred Jersey

(Continued from...)
The reason why I keep...
The male assistance...
Evidently Mrs. Lawrence...
She likes them when...
she does not trust them...
one else but herself...
time does she employ...
"I do all of my...
she told me proudly...
would get up in the mo...
to my furnace and range...
care for and milk my cow...
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making woman who is a...
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Ask for
—Wilkes Co.,
—Wilkes Ave.,
—Ohio.



Off for a Canter

We here introduce Mrs. Mary McMorine, Jones Co., Ont., whose article on swash and poultry culture has made her well known to Farm and Dairy readers. Unlike most people nowadays Mrs. McMorine enjoys riding on top of a horse as well as driving behind one.

Raining Water in the House

By Alice Lindsey Webb

Mother's birthday's coming soon; Want to give her something nice? I know what she'd like—we'll get it! Times are good; we've got the price. We'll just tap that spring on Baldy, Run another pipe line in From the windmill to the kitchen. Why, it's been a downright sin That we've let the girls and Mother Work that pump in rain and cold, Wearying backs and arms and shoulders, Prematurely growing old.

Tell you what, we'll have a boiler Hidder up to the kitchen range; Then the sink will have two faucets— Hot and cold! Won't it be strange, When you want to wash the dishes, Just to stand and let 'er run? God to lug that old teakettle, Boiling hot, and weighed a ton. Had we'll have a modern bathroom— No more washtub week-end sozzie; It will be just like the city— Running water in the house! —Farm and Fireside.

Keeping Boarders with Pure Bred Jersey Cows

(Continued from page 4)

the reason why I keep Jerseys. Another reason is that they pay me. **Male Assistance Not Needed** Evidently Mrs. Lawrence does like cows. She likes them so well that she does not trust their care to anyone else but herself. Only in fair time does she employ outside assistance. "I do all of my own work," she told me proudly. "For years I would get up in the morning, attend to my furnace and range, go out and care for and milk my cows, and then come in and do the regular amount of housework. I am taking it easier now, however, not by employing assistance, but by reducing my herd. Our home is paid for and it is no longer necessary to work so hard. I have reached independence through my Jersey cows." Visitors to London Fair may have noticed the pleasant-faced, capable-looking woman who is always near a small exhibit of Jerseys, occupying the rear end of the cattle barn. She does not look her 64 years. True, her face is wrinkled, but troubles are few and far between. She is bright and optimistic, a shining

example to many who are inclined to grumble and complain and cease every effort when fortune seems to be against them. Mrs. Lawrence is worthy of a place, along with the famous Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, in agriculture's Hall of Fame.—F.E.E.

Items of Interest

The National Dairy Show will be held at Chicago, Oct. 22 to 31 inclusive. Holstein cattle will be judged Monday, Oct. 26th; Ayrshire cattle, Tuesday, Oct. 27th; Jersey cattle, Wednesday, Oct. 28th, and Guernsey cattle, Thursday, Oct. 29th.

The Canadian National Exhibition will this year have a monopoly of its own grounds. The National Live Stock Horticulture and Dairy Show, slated for November, has been discontinued. The City of Toronto decided that the money could be spent to better advantage during these troublesome times. The advisability of calling off the fair at Guelph is also under discussion.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, in connection with their 48th Annual Convention at St. Thomas, Jan. 13 and 14, will also hold their annual dairy exhibition and herd competition. Particulars in regard to both the dairy show and the competition may be had on application to Mr. Frank Herms, Chief Dairy Instructor at London, Ont.

The European war has created a panic in the fur market. As most of the fur-bearing animals are trapped by farmer boys, many of whom have derived not a little income as well as a great deal of sport in pitting their wits against the cunning of the various wild animals, they will have to content themselves with a much lower price for hides after they have caught them. Holders of firms in America are estimated to have lost \$10,000,000 by the outbreak of war.



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The New Patriotism

There is more than one way of serving your country. We cannot all go forth to fight on the blood-stained fields of France and Belgium, but it is within everyone's power to help crush the monster that threatens Europe.

Modern warfare is a battle of resources, financial resources most of all.

Every dollar you spend for goods "Made in Canada" is increasing the wealth, the resources, of the Empire, it is giving employment to Canadian workmen, it is contributing to Canada's welfare, and it is supplying the sinews of war to Britain, it is helping to fight the enemy.

The new patriotism seizes every opportunity to help—the enlightened patriot insists that everything he buys be "Made in Canada."

PATRIOTISM PRODUCES PROSPERITY

2A

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, \$1.50 for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.25 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT
 The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,750 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the paid subscription rates.

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

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

Let Us Give Thanks

THANKSGIVING DAY is at hand. For many torn and bleeding hearts it will be a day of sorrow. A hellish and fratricidal conflict has cast the world into gloom. To many, many homes it has brought the message of death. Thanksgiving, we fear, will be a sad day in continental Europe.

But we in Canada have blessings to count. Although our country is at war, we are far from the seat of war. Our lives, our homes, our loved ones, are all secure. When we compare our lot with that of the people who inhabit the war-scarred plains of France and Belgium, Poland, Prussia and Austria, we may indeed be thankful that we live in the New World, a world that is not yet scourged by the hand and spirit of the militant. As we return thanks to the Giver of All Good, may it be our earnest prayer that out of this awful catastrophe may grow a relationship of the nations as peaceable and friendly as that which exists between us and the people of the United States. Truly international boundaries guarded by a spirit of friendliness and goodwill, are more securely held than the iron girded fronts of the nations of Europe. Yes, we in Canada, particularly those of us on the farms of Canada, have much for which to give thanks.

Your Wife

SHE was young and very sweet, the girl whom you courted and made your wife. Do you recall how watchful you were for every little opportunity to serve her; you let down the bars to let her through; you sprang ahead to open the gate; you gently insisted that she wear something over her shoulders when evening breezes blew damp. When absent from her you dreamed of her sweetness, the beauty and the wonder of her.

She may not be so girlish and pretty now. Neither are you so handsome and dashing as the youth who won her admiration. The years have taken the spring from the step and greyed the hair. She may be a mother, perhaps a grandmother, now, and look it. Do you still love to serve her? Do you let her down the bars, open the gate, watch over her comfort as in the days when your love was new? Is she still your sweetheart as well as your helpmate? If you can truthfully answer yes, then we know that your life together has been a success. If she has degenerated to a household drudge and slave, then we know that you have lost the sweetest joy that life can give, and for which no mere financial success can make replacement.

Entertaining in the Country

I OFTEN hear that country women are losing the good old habit of visiting about," remarked one of our best friends and a splendid homemaker, to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "We are becoming too formal in our social intercourse. We tend to adopt city ways. It may be right and proper for the city housewife when she goes calling to deck herself out in the finest products of the dressmaker's art and make half a dozen calls in the afternoon, exchanging a few remarks at each home and sipping a little tea, but I would dislike to see such a method become prevalent in the country. I long for the good old days when a neighboring woman dropped in with her work and spent the afternoon with you, working and chatting and having a much more enjoyable and friendlier time than the city woman ever has in her calling."

This woman brought this subject of entertaining up at the Institute, of which she is a member, last winter. At some length she outlined her views. All expressed themselves in favor of the old-fashioned kind of hospitality and not a few were frank enough to admit that they themselves were drifting away from it. They pledged themselves to do better.

The country is the ideal place for simple, wholesome living, and along with that goes simple, wholesome entertaining. It was in this atmosphere of wholesome simplicity and neighborhood hospitality that the greatest men and women of Canada have been nurtured. Let us hold fast that which is good.

Apple Prospects Brighten

THE gloom that seemed to settle on apple growers earlier in the season is beginning to dissipate. The Dominion Government, acting in conjunction with the local departments, has started a great campaign, the object of which is to cultivate a larger market for apples among Canadian consumers and keep growers informed as to all possible foreign markets. This assistance alone should be of material advantage to growers in disposing of their pack. Recent despatches from Great Britain, too, are in a more optimistic vein; first-class colored fruit seems to be meeting with at least a fair demand. Nova Scotia apples sold last week in Glasgow at sixteen to eighteen shillings for number ones and thirteen to fifteen shillings for number twos, and other ports quote corresponding figures. The United Fruit Growers Limited of Nova Scotia shipped a cargo of Gravensteins to Glasgow at \$1.90 for number ones and twos. The prairie cities report apples selling at four dollars and over a barrel and \$1.90 a box. British Columbia has found a market for a part of her surplus in Australia.

One point needs to be emphasized—the market calls for fruit well grown and properly packed. Only fruit answering this description

should be offered on the market. Every package of culls exposed for sale interferes with the demand for good fruit. Another point—growers will have to be content with moderate prices. Consumers as a class are not as able to buy in this as in previous years, and the only hope of creating sufficient demand to handle the crop is to offer them good fruit at a reduced price. With proper precautions and good business management growers will realize much better on this season's operations than was at first anticipated.

A Source of Danger

IS the publisher depending on the advertiser for too great a proportion of his total revenue? This is a question the publishers of newspapers and trade journals, such as Farm and Dairy, are beginning to ask themselves seriously. It may seem like a question that concerns publishers only, but the decision that is ultimately reached will be fraught with great power for good or evil so far as the general public is concerned. For this reason we think it well to take Our Folks into our confidence and tell you something about our own business.

For years the cost of publication has been increasing without any increase in subscription price. The extra revenue required has been obtained by increasing the charges to the advertiser. To such an extent has this been carried in some cases that the income from subscriptions does not pay for the white paper used in getting out the publication, to say nothing of the printing and other costs. No paper could exist on a self-sustaining basis were it not for its advertising revenue.

Possible Corruption

IT is here that the danger lies. The general public must depend on the press for news of all private and governmental activity. The editorial policy of newspapers and magazines does much to guide public opinion. Any influence that may be brought to bear on publishers from inside tending to corrupt news and mislead the people for the benefit of special interests, constitutes a public menace. In fact, no greater evil could befall a people than the leadership of a corporation-controlled press.

This is exactly the position that faces the press of Canada. The dependence that publishers have placed on advertising revenues has in many cases placed them in the power of a few big concerns who advertise on a national scale and the withdrawal of whose accounts might mean bankruptcy to the publisher. Where this power has not been used by advertisers it is not because they have not the power. And as long as that power remains, it is a menace to the freedom of the press. The only escape lies in increased revenue from circulation. Some of our western contemporaries are already advancing their subscription rates.

Really it all comes down to this—are the people willing to pay more for their newspapers and magazines, and so ensure a freer press? We would like Our Folks to consider this problem that is facing publishers, and which concerns your best interests as well as those of the press.

Lest We Forget

THE most important house in this country is the farm home. The most important female is the farmer's wife. Her most important room is the farm kitchen. The most important asset for the equipment of that kitchen is an unlimited supply of dry fuel and pure water. Now, gentlemen, you know how to touch the most important things of life with your own hands. Let us remind you, as we have done before, that the cost of a binder will do it.



Marketing the Apple

Clarence W. Moore
 Markets, U. S. Dept.

According to investigations by the U. S. Agriculture, it is estimated that the commercial apple crop is much larger than the total not so great by barrels as in 1912. Thus not only are the apples but the production will be rather to the heavy yield and quality resulting from war.

The United Kingdom in the past has used small percentage of American apples. Last year, however, 2,000,000 bushels from the United States were from Canada, but of those markets upon better grades of marketable apples. It is the growers and shippers who prepare for disposal of their surplus in other ways than their minds of any idea of the present prosperity of the apple market is a dependent upon across the Atlantic.

Buyers Are U

The chief effect of the apple market is a business among dealers accustomed to buy for distribution at home. Another factor is the price which is paid for growers and to use the deal.

Ocean transportation seriously crippled, but shipments of steamers indicate that fairly good will be maintained both and the United Kingdom granting that transportation facilities arranged, do not expect Europe to be portion. It will hardly reach Germany, and even leters are open, the demand will be greatly curtailed. The fact that fruit is so scarce, and consequently heavily affected in hard.

No Cause For

The conclusion is that either consume her apples markets for the surplus be remembered that the fact, which always has practically the entire open, and that with joining from orchard to command can be stimulated markets with relative even granting Europe a single package. It that simple confidence are required for solving of distribution.

As to just what constitutes handling, the Office of Market urges:
 That growers pick up fruit in such condition against deterioration. That all inferior graded from the green-fleshed and diverted as far as cider mills, canneries or.
 That only long-keeping packed varieties be placed storage.
 That a special effort fully supply small towns, for the purpose



Marketing the Apple Crop

Clarence W. Mooman, Office of Markets, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

According to investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the commercial apple crop of 1914 will be much larger than that of last year, but not so great by several million barrels as in 1912. Present indications are that the problem of distribution will be rather complex, owing to the heavy yield and uncertain conditions resulting from the European war.

The United Kingdom and the Continent in the past have taken only a small percentage of American apples, less than 2,000,000 barrels annually from the United States, and little more from Canada, but the influence of those markets upon prices of the better grades of market apples has been potent. It is desirable that growers and shippers optimistically prepare for disposal of Europe's usual portion in other ways, and relieve their minds of any idea that the present prosperity of the apple industry is dependent upon open markets across the Atlantic.

Buyers Are Uneasy

The chief effect of the war upon the apple market is a feeling of uneasiness among dealers who have been accustomed to buy for export, or for distribution at home through the winter. Another factor is the influence upon credit, which makes it more difficult for growers and shippers to finance the deal.

Ocean transportation has been seriously crippled, but latest announcements of steamship companies indicate that fairly regular schedules will be maintained between America and the United Kingdom. However, granting that transportation can be satisfactorily arranged, America can not expect Europe to draw her usual portion. It will hardly be possible to reach Germany, and even where markets are open, the demand for apples will be greatly curtailed owing to the fact that fruit is somewhat of a luxury, and consequently its sale is seriously affected in hard times.

No Cause For Gloom

The conclusion is that America must either consume her apples or find new markets for the surplus. It should be remembered that the home markets, which always have consumed practically the entire crop, are still open, and that with judicious handling from orchard to consumer the demand can be stimulated and the crop marketed with relative success to all, even granting Europe does not draw a single package. It would appear that simple confidence and good sense are required for solving the problem of distribution.

As to just what constitutes judicious handling, the Office of Markets strongly urges:

That growers pick and handle the fruit in such condition as to insure it against deterioration.

That all inferior grades be eliminated from the green-fruit markets, and diverted as far as possible to cider mills, canneries and evaporators.

That only long-keeping, standard-packed varieties be placed in cold storage.

That a special effort be made to fully supply small towns by direct sales, for the purpose of securing

equitable distribution and avoiding the congestion of large markets.

That all growers, operators, dealers and associations early reconcile themselves to the conditions, and arrive at an estimate of true values in order to assure quick movement of the crop from producer to consumer.

Pick in Uniform Condition

In explanation, it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season over-ripe condition of a portion of the crop results from failure to take off first only what is in condition for marketing.

Careful handling from orchard to care is necessary to prevent deterioration. It is not difficult to understand why a lot of fruit does not arrive in the market in prime condition if it is picked and piled on the ground in the hot sun, placed in packages in a heated condition and finally hauled without cover and springs over rough roads. With proper facilities, apples picked to-day should not be packed until late afternoon. For this purpose shelter should be provided in order that the fruit may be packed in a cool, dry condition. Growers who have no packing sheds should either build such or arrange to use their barn floors. The wagons should be equipped with springs, and cover provided for protection from the elements.

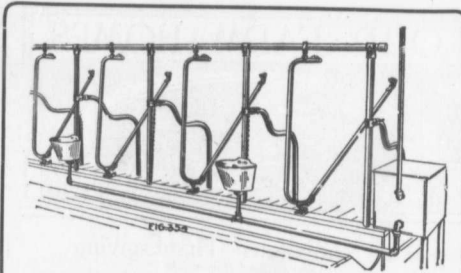
Pack According to Law

In preparing the fruit for shipment, it is desirable that both the optional and mandatory laws be observed; first, for the sake of avoiding trouble, and second, for the good effect such observance will have in establishing confidence in the markets among dealers and consumers.

It has been a custom in some States to ship a large portion of the crop in bulk. Such fruit, as a rule, is handled as an "orchard run" without respect to grades. Those who ship in bulk should exercise special care this year to eliminate such stock as is likely to affect results for really good fruit.

As to Price

What will more largely affect the situation than anything else are opening prices in the primary markets. If the growers and operators hold for arbitrarily high prices, the crop will not pass readily into consumption, and before conditions could be adjusted congestion would undoubtedly occur throughout the channels of trade, with disastrous results to all concerned. Both in the primary and secondary markets the fruit should be offered at prices that will assure early trading and a quick movement, so as to avoid abnormal accumulation at shipping point and in the market. Such accumulation not only causes a depression in values, but, due to decay, over-ripe condition frequently arises and the trade finds itself dealing in partially decayed fruit at ruinous prices.



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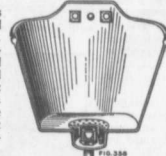
If you want to make money out of your cattle, don't drive them out to water at spring or trough on a bitter winter's day. They will not take enough of the icy water to slake their thirst. If watered after feeding, the little cold water they do get retards digestion. Dairy cows must have water to turn into milk.

Put in a BT Water Bowl Outfit

It keeps plenty of fresh water at an even temperature before the cattle so they can drink when they want it. Easy to install. Pays for itself in 90 days.

LASTS A LIFETIME

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The BT Bowl holds 3 1/2 gallons, so only one bowl is needed for every two cows.

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Put your outfit in now, before winter starts. Write for Free Book, "Helpful Hints about Watering Stock," that tells how one farmer made his water bowls pay for themselves in less than three months. Also show best method of installing, etc.

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THE F. R. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,
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OUR FARM HOMES



The Knowltons' Thanksgiving

(New England Homestead)
By ELLA H. STRATTON

JAMES Knowlton was a man whose word was law in his new household and he was never slow in giving decisions. His only son had found home at an unpleasant habitation long before he reached the age of legal freedom and left it one morning, never to return. One letter came from a distant mining town to the grieving mother, followed by a long silence of 10 years. Of his three sisters, two went to a long, quiet rest in the graveyard on the hill, and the youngest, now seventy, was her mother's comfort and companion.

Those ten years had not used James Knowlton kindly. In a moment of unusual generosity he had written notes with a trusted friend, who promptly ran away and left them for him to pay. He was obliged to mortgage his farm to do this, and had not been able to pay more than the interest.

His crop failed, worms ravaged his orchards, his best horse went lame in the busiest season, and two of his finest cows were condemned by the state commissioners. The fact that nothing was found to ail them did not mend matters after they had been killed, though it gave him just cause for grievances.

Therefore, James Knowlton was not in a very thanksgiving state of mind when he entered the kitchen where his wife and daughter were busy with preparations for the coming holiday. He closed the door with a bang and stood with his back against it, scowling at the women who were stoning raisins by the window.

"You might just as well stop your fixings. Snapum foreclosed the mortgage, just as I expected he would. That man is as mean as—as John Snapum can be, and that's pretty mean, now I tell you. There'll be no Thanksgivings for us in this life, and there's no knowing what will become of us. It's the poorhouse and pauper's grave, I s'pose, unless—" He gave a side glance toward Nellie and paused in as much confusion as James Knowlton could show in his own household. Nellie colored to the waves of fair hair above her forehead, but she met his glance bravely.

"Snapum would give you the mortgage for a wedding present," he whined insinuatingly. "He says you're worth the very image of what your mother was at your age. He has a fine home—Snapum has."

Nellie shrugged her shoulders impatiently, and her mother looked at her husband in speechless dismay. At a moment, then at the litter of flour, sugar and spices helplessly. There had not been a Thanksgiving in their married life when they had not celebrated in a modest way, and it was hard to break the habit. To be sure, more trials and tribulations had visited them that year than fall to the lot of most mortals, but they had always managed to find something to be thankful for—until now.

Little by little the dreadful mortgage had increased, for luck was against them, the interest was not kept up, and at last it had fallen into the hands of John Snapum, the moneylender. The worst had come, and the morrow was Thanksgiving! But what was that about wedding presents? She looked at her daughter's flushed face. Did Snapum—his wife had been dead a year—did he—

"Oh, I cannot do that, father," Nellie was saying.

"No, of course not," Knowlton laughed harshly. "You wouldn't do it to save the father who has slaved for you. I didn't expect it. I knew what your answer would be. But you might as well stop short up and we'll have a Fast day to-morrow. We

to kill a chicken, let alone a turkey. We'll need all we can get out of everything on the place. No, no, I shall not do it, and you needn't look glum about it, either. Now I'm going fishing."

Knowlton always went fishing, in season and out of season, when he was greatly troubled or did not want to work, but he was not much better at catching fish than he was at keeping dollars. That was really the secret of the whole business. The mortgage would have been foreclosed long before but for his wife's prudent management.

"Very well," she replied patiently. "I have baked the pies and the cake is mixed, so we may as well eat them. There's plenty of sausage for dinner."

Knowlton went up and slammed the door. He soon passed the window with his fishpole over his shoulder. The woman watched him out of sight, then put on her bonnet and shawl.

"I'm going to the village on an errand, Nellie," she said wearily. "No, you cannot do it for me. You finish the cake and I'll be back as soon as I can. Never mind, dear child; I—I see things will untangle somehow—they generally do."

She walked down the road to the village with a quick, determined step, but her face was white with dread and anxiety. She had never thought to go on such an errand! She had never thought to ask any favor of him. All too soon she reached the tall building and walked straight into the office of John Snapum. "Good

troth?" stammered the woman. "She—they plan to be married at Christmas. You surely do not want a wife that loves another man, John?"

"That seems to be what I'm always wanting," he retorted bitterly. "She is a true daughter of her mother."

"But, John, she is so young. You are old enough to be her father," the mother argued. "Think of her keeping-dollars. That surely would take her young life as a sacrifice."

"It must be a great sacrifice for the girl to exchange your home for mine," he sneered. "But I cannot marry her against her will, so there is only one way left."

"Surely you do not mean such a cruel, cruel thing, John!" she protested. "Give us a little more time and—"

"Not one day, not one hour, and I mean it," he laughed.

"What John Snapum says he means, and I have waited many a long day for this hour. I have seen you happy in your fool's paradise and smiled for I knew it was a snare. My revenge would have come years ago but for your thrift and contriving, you know that, but even you could not balk me for ever. When it is within my reach I will take it for a fool not to take revenge, wouldn't I? And what is more, I have already sold the place. This is the deed," holding up the legal document. "The buyer will call for it in an hour. Well? Oh, a stranger; I never saw him before he called to inquire about real estate in this vicinity. Of course, the deed is subject to the foreclosure of redemption, but there is no need of waiting for it to expire. I told him the circumstances and he is willing to take the risk. Jim Knowlton never can redeem it."

"No, we can't redeem it," she repeated hopelessly, as she lifted her shawl closer and shivered. "No—we cannot redeem it on such short notice, if ever. Will you have no mercy?"

"As much mercy as you had when I pleaded at your feet, Mary, no more and no less. This is my final answer. Take it and go back to your precious husband. Tell him that you have failed in your errand. He wasn't man enough to face the music himself," and he whirled toward his desk, a signal that the interview was ended.

"James does not know that I am here," cried the loyal wife. "He was not at home when I left."

Then she went out into the street slowly, like one suddenly aged. A few snowflakes, harbingers of a storm, came swirling down through the frosty air. The clouds were heavy and dark but not heavier and darker than the clouds that had swept over the woman's life. The wind whirled and lifted along the pines, whirling the silver snow into her face, but she did not mind that. She was insensible to physical discomfort. Agony of body was overcome by agony of mind.

She stumbled to her own door and went in blindly. Nellie helped to remove her wet things in sympathetic silence, although she but guessed at the cause of the utter despair in her mother's dark eyes. She went down to the fire and gently seated her in it, laying a hand upon the silvery hair in mute caress. Knowlton had not returned, but soon they saw him coming, far down the flat. He walked like an old, old man, pausing now and then to cast his eyes over the well-known acres of his farm. His wife hastily put the bonnet and shawl out of sight, took her knitting and worked quickly. She would never know of her errand and its failure. They were both busy when he entered.

(Continued next week)

The Boy in Overalls

You've met the boy in overalls. -
With face a dusky brown.
With eyes that meet yours, fair and square,
And nose are cast down.

You've heard this boy in overalls.
A whistling at his work.
You knew by that he was merry tune.
He planned no task to shirk.

You've seen this boy in overalls.
Whose father's passed death's gate.
A-standing straight by mother's side,
Determined and sedate.

You've watched this boy in overalls.
When playtime came around.
No lad more frolicsome and gay.
Could anywhere be found.

You've loved this boy in overalls.
Dependable and true;
Perhaps because you've known them's
manful.

He would not do for you.
Mrs. Arthur M. Purdy, Cumberland Co., N. S.

have three weeks, he can't turn us out before that. I suppose young Jim Brown will make a home for you, Nell, but it is the poorhouse for your mother and I. If I could only work as I used to—but there, what's the use. Might as well give up first as last—it has got to be. You see, Mary, Snapum don't forget that you turned him down to take up with me. He never has and he never will."

James Knowlton threw himself into a chair by the table and laid his head upon his folded arms.

"Don't, don't, father," stammered his wife, laying her hand upon his shoulder in mute caress. "If Jimmie was only here, perhaps—"

"There is no use in wishing, or in thinking of what might have been," answered the man testily, raising his head with a jerk. "That boy has shifed us, that's plain to be seen. Things are as they are, and we've got to stand them, that's all there is to it. Nell will have a home—though she might have a better one. I s'pose she'll be getting married—"

"It was my fault. No, you needn't say thanksgiving to me. I'm not going

afternoon, Mary," said that worthy gentleman, looking up from a legal paper which he had just signed to motion her to a seat.

"What good is that to me, or for this visit? It has been long since I had the pleasure of a chat with you."

"You know!" she cried breathlessly, her face flushing and palling.

"You know why I am here, but you don't mean it, John; you can't mean it! It would send us to the poorhouse."

"That's just where I want to send you—you and that fool you married. You ought to have had a better man," he snarled, his eyes gleaming with cruel triumph. "I said I would get even with you, and with him, and I am a man of my word. I've planned and schemed and now my time has come. Yet there is still a way to avoid it. Your daughter resembles the Mary that I loved, and seems more sensible than her mother was. I will be a kind, indulgent husband to her, and I will not be hard on my father-in-law."

"She is engaged to Jim Brown; you wouldn't have her break her

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makes bread of fine texture and flavor, better color, softness, and weight, produces a larger loaf, and is entirely non-toxic. It's added to the dough causes it to rise quicker, even though chilled thereby shortens the time of bread making.

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New COAL Oil Light

Beats Electric or Gasoline

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Costs You Nothing

To try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need any money in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting," "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin," "The grandest thing on earth," "You could not buy it back at any price," "Bestest ever light I have," "It is as good as perfection," "Better than I ever dreamed possible," "Makes my light look like a tallow dip," etc. etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare make such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want you to see, handle, to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we send a special introductory offer under which you get a lamp free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you special literature about our great 10 Day Free Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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Men with Rigs Make No Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$10 in a week. Another man I shipped 25 lamps out of \$5 cash.

No Money Required

We furnish capital and equipment. You furnish talent. We furnish capital and equipment. You furnish talent. We furnish capital and equipment. You furnish talent.

Home-Work for School Children

J. Tannahill, Huntington Co., Que.

A distracted mother once wrote to a village school teacher a very frank note. It read:

"Dear Teacher.—You complain that my Willie did not recite his lessons well. You ask that I give him more instruction at home. I have other duties that take all my time from six in the morning till bedtime at night. Other mothers are just as busy as I am, so we hired you to teach our children. Apparently you expect us to do this, and we are glad to hear the lessons recited and approve or disapprove your teaching. If you can not do both please teach the children their lessons and allow us to hear the recitations. It would ease our burdens somewhat."

That mother was right. But why homework at all? In my experience both as a teacher and mother I find that six hours' work and less for the tiny tots—quite sufficient for any child. I find that they advance just as quickly as do those with home work, and in the long run do much better work.

Thanksgiving

"All nature opens wide its doors and shows its wealth to-day. With promise still to yield again another store, and lay its burdens at our feet to prove that Providence never sleeps and every promise keeps. No Tawny eagle with God, man makes it for his own; His world begets with sin and shame—for these must be atone."
—Selected.

than if pushed at home. A great deal, of course, depends on the teacher,—how she utilizes the time in school. In country schools, where the teacher has the different grades under her charge, she will be able to give ample time for study during school hours, and will be able to keep better order. Also, the studying will be done under her direction.

Home-Work May Teach Deceit
Most mothers will agree with me, I am sure, when I say that most of the home-work is simply a farce. In a great many cases the work that is brought to the teacher the following day is not done by the child, and thus the child is learning deceit. Home-work is a drag on the children, and often a source of annoyance to the parents.

A child that is sent to school very young, pushed at school, and with a lot of home work to do, may advance very rapidly at first, say until the age of nine years or so, but I think you will find that the children that are allowed to play out of doors until the age of seven, then sent to school, will show more interest in their work right through the whole school course, and stand higher mentally and physically than the children who have been pushed at home.

There are many instructive games now that a child can play during the evenings by which they are learning without any effort on their part. Take a game of dominoes for instance. What could sharpen a child's wit better in mental arithmetic than this game! And how much pleasure a child takes out of it! There are so many ways a child can be learning at home without the drag of home-work!

A Correct Answer

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection? asked the school teacher of the little girl.

"Yeth, ma'am; almotth alwayth."

"Good," said the teacher; "and now," turning to a little boy, "tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man."

The small boy considered carefully and finally answered, "Woman."

The Best HIRED HAND For Farm Cleaning

A "HIRED HAND" that is dependable, willing and always on the job.

IN HOUSE, DAIRY AND BARN

Old Dutch Cleanser cleans in a way that makes other cleaning methods look doubtful. The Old Dutch Cleanser way is a thorough way, AN EASIER AND QUICKER WAY. No job too big or too small for Old Dutch Cleanser. Many Uses and Directions on Large Sifter Can—10c.



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Make the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



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Whole Feed Barley	2.00
Barley Meal (Old Process)	2.10
Oatmeal	2.00
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.85
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.90
Fat Wheat	2.00

The CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd
(WEST) TORONTO, ONT.

The Upward Look

"Thanksgiving"

In everything give thanks. Are there some so lonely that they look forward with a groans dread to this holiday? An old lady was heard frequently to say, "I always dread—and have dreaded for many years—the holiday season, because I miss so much the ones that are absent." It grieves a great shadow should have darkened for such a long time what to most of us is a glad time. One wondered, if she thought of

all the joys in her own life, might she not have had strength to dwell on them more than on the sorrows? There never is a time so dark and so sad, but God sends some help and some comfort. But if we do not try to notice them, we will pass them by altogether, and then in the heart of our sorrow feel so grief-stricken that we have no heart for thanksgiving.

Then there is ever the thought that we must remember others. Is it right to sadden them through our grief? A mother of several little ones lost her husband. Now they are all grown, but she is still in black. Has that been quite fair to those children all these years? Would their father have wished it?

Also there are always other lonely ones. We can surely find some to whom we can take comfort and solace. Or if the day is to be a lonely one, invite them to our homes. In the preparation for their reception and in our pleasure in their pleasure, some of the joy and thankfulness of the day must enter our own sore hearts.

Then we must not forget the word "everything." That, to the crushed and bruised heart seems an impossibility. But the everything means the sorrow and the grief, as well as the joy and gladness.

In a few years we may understand "why" and can thank Him with a full heart just as we can now, for some of the griefs of past years.

Also if we have not passed through the deep waters of great sorrow and suffering, we can not sympathize with and comfort others as they need.

So at this season of Thanksgiving, in spite of national or personal grief, we must thank our loving Father, for His good and tender mercy, which has been for ages past and will be for the ages to come.—I. H. N.

It is easy enough to look on the bright side of things when everything goes right, but it is only the true optimist who can wear the smile that won't come off when everything goes wrong.

♦ ♦ ♦
Aim to make the other fellow happy and your own happiness is assured.

This Handsome Moffat Range—First Prize for your Five Best Recipes

A CONTEST OPEN TO EVERY WOMAN IN CANADA

First Prize	- - -	Moffat Range
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and Fifty Prizes of \$2.00 each		

FOR thirty years we have interested ourselves in good cooking, for during this period we have been manufacturing the best Ranges we know how. Now we want to produce a first-class standard Cook Book for use all over Canada. What better plan could we adopt than that of asking Canadian housewives to help us by contributing their five best and well-tried Recipes?

There may be a number of good Cook Books published now, but there can never be one so good or so complete as one produced by the united efforts of good cooks all over the Dominion, because this will then be a practical one based on the practical results of each individual contributor.

To promote interest, we have decided to hold a contest, and we are awarding the above valuable prizes for the best sets of five recipes sent in to us.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO WRITE OUT YOUR FIVE BEST RECIPES AND MAIL THEM TO US

SETS of Recipes will be judged from the standpoint of Variety, Economy of Materials, Nutritive Properties, Ease of Preparation, Tastiness, etc. Remember that the recipes most likely to win a prize are those of your own favorites—that you have tried and know to be real good. Write only on one side of the paper and be sure to sign your name and post office address at the foot. The First Prize is a handsome Moffat Range—the best we make—as illustrated and described (or you can have the best of any other Stove we make either Gas, Coal or Combination).

The other prizes will be awarded in the form

of cash certificates for the amounts named and will be accepted at their face value by Moffat dealers at any place in Canada on the purchase of any Moffat Range.

Competition closes October 19th, and all recipes must be in on or before that date.

If you wish to take advantage of the contest, at the same time wish to buy a stove at once—buy a Moffat Range through our dealer in your town and send us your receipted bill—and when you win a prize, we will refund you the cash value of the prize you win.

Every Contestant will receive one of the Cook Books.

The Cook Book, when complete, will be one of the finest compiled, and will be worth at least \$2.00. Every woman sending in five recipes will receive a FREE COPY. It will be well worth while for every woman to compete.

We have secured the services of a Teacher of the Domestic Science Branch of the Toronto Technical School, and two other ladies to assist her. Their decisions must be accepted as final.

(N.B.—You will really assist the indexes by sending in your entries as early as possible. Don't wait till the closing date.)



First Prize—"Canada B" Steel Range

Special Exhibition Nickel Finish; with reservoir; tiled panel in high closet; full nickel glass door with thermometer; oven shelves 16, 18 or 20 inches.

Or, if preferred, we will give our best cast iron range with Exhibition finish, or any of our high class coal and gas combination ranges in special of this class.

Act at Once—Everyone has an equal chance

MOFFAT STOVE CO., Limited

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A cow in New York State owns 200 registered Holstein cows. In 1913 she made five records. In one year she gave 511 pounds of milk (average 6.8 per cent fat) making 34,343 lbs. She also gave 2,693.4 pounds of milk in 117.7 pounds of butter. The other made over 50 cows a day and 117.17 pounds of butter.

Holstein-Friesian Cows milk more per year and more per pound.
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Some of Fashion's Latest Features

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest made, and include the most modern features of the better patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state best or worst measures for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, for each address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



1031—Coat for Girls and Misses—This style of coat should appeal to the young girl for a comfortable and practical wrap for fall. The loose sleeves shown in quite popular this season in both coats and blouses. The collar, cuffs and belt may be made of contrasting material. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.

1033—Coat's Dress—A very neat and attractive costume could be developed from these illustrations. The blouse would make up nicely in some of the favored materials with vest, collar and cuffs of contrasting material, or if desired the sleeves may be made long. The skirt 2023 has a decided flare at the bottom, which adds to the width of the skirt. It measuring two yards at the lower edge. The blouse is cut in size from 32 to 42 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. This illustration calls for two patterns, the for each.

9741—Lady's Home Dress—More and more we are making winter house dresses of some sort of cotton material rather than heavy goods, as they are quite warm and such can always be kept fresh and neat looking. In 9741 we have a very simple and practical style of house dress cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

1021—Lady's One-Piece Apron—This style of apron is especially one of contrast, being in one piece and fastening with straps at the shoulders. A full apron would be handy for slipping on over a dress when we especially wish to protect it, and yet not crush it in any way. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

9741—Child's Rompers—When making those new rompers for the little boy or girl, take a look at this style and we believe you will find it is very simply designed, having no trimming except pocket and belt, but is all the more practical on this account. Four sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 3-year size.

1037—Outgame for Misses and Small Women—Almost every style that we see nowadays of fall dresses has some sort of tunic attached. In 1037 we show an attractive style for the young girl. If desired the blouse and tunic might be made from contrasting material to that of the skirt. The blouse has the long shoulder and either long or elbow length of sleeves. If preferred the rumpie which was so popular last fall and winter might be used to advantage here instead of the low neck. A soft crushed belt will add the finishing touch to this attractive design. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. The skirt measure about 7/8 yards at its lower edge.

1043—Girl's Dress with Lining—As the cold weather approaches some mothers when making the new dresses for the little women will wish to make them warm by adding lining. This dress is especially suited for that purpose. The style is an attractive one, having an inverted pleat down the front and the popular plain sleeve. Sleeves may be made long or elbow length. The long-waisted effect still remains in the dresses for young girls, and is becoming to the majority of them. Four sizes: 6 & 8, 10 and 12 years.

Purchased Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Always in New York State owns two ten-year-old (recently) registered Holstein cows that have recently made fine records. In seven days one gave 21 pounds of milk (average fat test 4.4) and in making 31 pounds of butter. In thirty days she gave 2 1/2 (4) pounds of milk (average fat test 4.2) and in making 130.45 pounds of butter. The other made over 50 pounds of butter in seven days and 117 1/2 pounds in thirty days. Holstein-Friesian Cows milk earlier, longer, more per year and more per life than any other breed.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. Address: Holstein-Friesian Assoc., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y Box 193, Stratford, N.Y.

Tonight Plan whom you will soon be asking FARM AND DAIRY.

PERLESS FENCE HOLDS Made of heavy open mesh steel wire and galvanized. Unsurpassed strength, lasting together with our famous lock. They cost 4.50. Parties from 100 to 1000 are invited to examine and test. Write for literature. Agents: The Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED A quantity of Honey and Maple Syrup. BENTON BROS., DELORAIN, MAN.



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The Rayo Lamp mixes air and oil in just the right proportions, so that you get a clear, bright light without a trace of smell or smoke.

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Rayo lamps are easy on the eyes—soft and steady—light up a whole room.
Made of solid brass, nickel plated—handsome, made to last. Easy to clean and rewick.
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Isn't there something you would like to "study up?" Then why not get our Catalogue of Rural Amusements? You will find it covers practically every farm subject. You can have this catalogue merely for the asking. Send a card for it today.

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

ADVERTISE In these popular columns, which others find so profitable—costs you only \$1.60 an inch.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it, except a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.
So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but, without paying me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."
Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "at all right" and that I might have to waste half my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't want the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "900 Gravity" Washer.
And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.
Now I know what our "900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine I've invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that you can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, any the more than your best buttons, the way all other machines do.
It just drives spongy water clear through the pores of the clothes like a force pump might.
So, said I to myself, I will do with my "900 Gravity" Washer what I would like the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good every time.

Let me send you a "900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it one month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?
Doesn't it prove that the "900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?
And you can pay me just what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in that and tear out of your pocket. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in the month a girl. I'll let you pay for it after the month is over. If it saves you 50 cents after the month is over, I'll pay you 50 cents. And then that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the time comes when I'll take it back.
Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "900 Gravity" Washer. I'll send you a book of 64 pages in 64 minutes.
I'll send me personally:
C. A. MORRIS, Mgr., 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Buy This Canadian Separator

No Trouble To Get Parts

During the continuation of the war, purchasers of Cream Separators should exercise care in the selection of their machines. They should make certain that they can get quickly all parts of their machines, in case of accidents. And accidents will occur once and awhile you know—and generally at the most inconvenient times.

European separator factories in the war zone are now closed up, and it will be impossible to get repair parts for their machines beyond the stock on hand in this country. But owners of

Standard

Cream Separators can get repair parts quickly. If our agent happens to be out of a part, he can get it for you immediately from the factory where a complete stock of repair parts are always on hand.

A cream separator that stands idle is a dead loss to you. To avoid the possibility of such a contingency, let your choice be the Canadian-made Standard.

The 1915 Model is now on exhibit at our agencies. It is a big step in advance of others. Some say, years ahead. The interchangeable capacity feature alone is sufficient reason for



Made in Canada

selecting it in preference to other makes. But there are twenty-two main features that make it supreme. Get our nearest agent to explain or write for the latest edition of our Separator Catalog.

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Head Office and Works - RENFREW, ONT.

Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

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.

Departmental Activity

On July 10th and 11th Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, judged the dairy exhibit at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg. There was a large number of exhibits, but the feature was the high quality of the butter from creameries in Alberta and Saskatchewan and the improvement in quality over former years in the entries from the Manitoba creameries. In the latter province, the grading of cream supplied to the creameries by the individual patrons is being practiced for the first time this season and the beneficial results arising therefrom are already apparent. The principle of payment for cream on a quality basis is now firmly established in the three western provinces.

An officer of the Dairy Branch (Mr. Jos. Burgess) acted as judge in the dairy classes of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition which was held during the first week in July. The fine quality of the butter exhibited may be judged from the fact that in the three classes for creamery butter the first five awards in each scored between 97.25 points and 98 points. It is seldom that butter at any exhibition is good enough to receive a mark of 98 per cent.

The Inspector of Weighing of Butter and Cheese at Montreal has been kept very busy investigating the difference between the weight marked in the boxes of cheese and that reported by the public weigher. In all cases where a serious difference has been shown the inspector has visited the factory and in a number of instances he found that the scales were defective, and in others that sufficient care was not taken in weighing the cheese. The fact that a competent man has been appointed by the Government to check the weights of butter and cheese at Montreal is apparently appreciated by the factorymen and the information they receive from him, coupled with his personal visits to the factories, should cause an improvement in the weighing of cheese and thus considerably reduce the number of complaints received by this Department yearly regarding short weights.

The Dairy Division has received an encouraging report regarding the operation of the Cheese factory, which was started in June, 1913, in Sault-au-Loup Parish, Digby County, N.S. The total output last season was about 15,000 lbs. of butter, but this year it is expected that by the end of July at least 22,000 lbs. of butter will have been manufactured. The cream gathering system is used. A dairy record centre has been established in connection with this creamery.

I believe that just as soon as we give our patrons a chance to vote on cream grading they will pass it.—L. H. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

In our experimental work at the dairy school we have compared Monday and Tuesday milk for cheese making. The milk contained the same per cent. of fat and casein, but we made much less cheese from Monday milk, and that of inferior quality. The advanced acidity in some cans of Monday milk brings the casein into solution.—Alex. McKay, Cheesemaker, Guelph Dairy School.

CREAM WANTED

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

Drop us a card for particulars:

GUELPH CREAMERY CO.
GUELPH, ONT.

CREAM

Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.

We need yours—write us (cans supplied)

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
13 Church St., TORONTO

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans WE Want CREAM WE Pay Express WE Pay Every Two Weeks

Write us

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

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

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no judging of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream making. The cream that is lost through out the past summer. Disturbing ailments and untimely rains.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

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Bill your shipments to us by freight, advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.
Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.
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Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Combined Cheese and Butter Factory in one of the best naturally adapted dairying sections in Western Ontario. Expect to make this year about 60 tons of Cheese and 30 tons of butter.
Buildings modern and good repair, including an ice house and drive shed, basement carrying room, a good brick basement stable and hog pen.
Bottle lately installed and in perfect working order. 2000 acres of land, a number of fruit trees, splendid water supply. Close to church and half mile from school.
Good roads.
A bargain if taken at once as owner has other business in view on account of health. Apply to
Box 820, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove dirt hair, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write.
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Wm. Green, Albany, Pa. Price \$1.00 per bottle, 60¢ per dozen. Sold by all druggists. Delivered. Write for copy to **W. T. YOUNG, P.O. 112, Lyons, Miss., Mont. Cal., Ga.**

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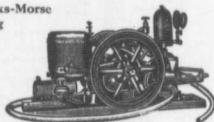
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It offers you the most convenient and economical means of destroying insects, curing or preventing plant and tree diseases.

Made in many sizes—both hand and engine operated. Send for free catalogue. It tells you what and when to spray, the best compounds to use, how to prepare them, etc.

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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



AGENTS WANTED to sell our high grade, guaranteed, Swiss, Nursery Stock. Previous experience unnecessary. Write for terms. THE CHASE MILK CO. OF CAN. LTD. Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

Sired by a Champion and Herself a Champion

Lady Francis Schullinger, here illustrated, sired by Louis Prince Schullinger, Tig Wood's one time Toronto champion, was first in the dry class at Toronto and Onawa, and female champion at the latter fair. Exhibited by Hayer Bros., Springfield, Ont.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS FROM JULY 31 TO AUG. 31, 1914

Mature Class
1. Princess Tirania Poesh 7014, 6y. 23.69 lbs. milk, 646 lbs. fat, 607.5 lbs. butter.
2. Mrs. L. W. Halderson
3. Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass, 7279, 7y. 261, 15.07 lbs. milk, 276 lbs. fat, 720 lbs. butter.
4. N. Michener, Red Deer, Alta.
5. Delta Gem Bell, 6644, 5y. 16,564 lbs. milk, 533 lbs. fat, 662.5 lbs. butter.
6. Grene, Salmon Arm, B.C.
7. Minnie May of Ormond, 9267, 5y. 21.6 lbs. milk, 460 lbs. fat, 407.5 lbs. butter.
8. Four-Year-Old Class
1. Vronka Queen, 12186, 4y. 29.2d.: 15,166 lbs. milk, 482 lbs. fat, 606.2 lbs. butter.
2. Two-Year-Old Class
1. Maida Bismont, 1671, 2y. 26.7d.: 2,985 lbs. milk, 241 lbs. fat, 426.3 lbs. butter.
2. H. Wilm, Kingston.
The records of these cows and heifers were entered in the Record of Performance during the month of August. No records were broken. In the mature class, Princess Tirania Poesh leads with 807.5 lbs. milk. The only four-year-old is Vronka Queen with 662.5 lbs. milk and the only two-year-old, Maida Bismont, with 426.3 lbs. butter.—W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS FROM JULY 31 TO AUG. 31, 1914

Mature Class
1. Natorye De Kol, 4167, 10y. 9m. 12d.: 34 lbs. milk, 94.90 lbs. fat, 21.13 lbs. 40 per cent butter.
2. Thirty-day record, 19y. 9m. 12d.: 2,967 lbs. milk, 104.21 lbs. fat, 130.27 lbs. milk.
3. Owner, J. W. Stewart, Lynn.
4. Pot Canary Countess and 22943, 6y. 27d.: 576.9 lbs. milk, 23.13 lbs. fat, 27.73 lbs. butter.
5. Lakeview Farm, Bromie.
6. Mollie Brighton, Stevenson, 17425, 5y. 1m. 2d.: 586.2 lbs. milk, 30.61 lbs. fat, 27.5 lbs. butter.
7. Thirty-day record, 5y. 1m. 2d.: 205.8 lbs. milk, 7.45 lbs. fat, 99.31 lbs. butter.
8. Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.
9. May Melchilde, 9712, 6y. 4m. 3d.: 57.4 lbs. milk, 19.34 lbs. fat, 24.05 lbs. but.
10. Mrs. S. Stover, Stevenson, B.C.
11. Minnie Booker's Poem, 7099, 8y. 6m. 2d.: 619.6 lbs. milk, 19.18 lbs. fat, 23.97 lbs. but.
12. Thirty-day record, 8y. 6m. 17d.: 2,513 lbs. milk, 76.71 lbs. fat, 58.89 lbs. butter.
13. Mrs. E. Eason, B.C.
14. Lotta De Kol, 18509, 29.85, 5y. 11m. 2d.: 594.8 lbs. milk, 15.05 lbs. fat, 23.19 lbs. but.
15. Thirty-day record, 5y. 11m. 2d.: 2,429.4 lbs. milk, 76.32 lbs. fat, 66.40 lbs. butter.
16. J. W. Stewart, Lynn.
17. Lotta Canary of Lulu, 11644, 5y. 7m. 2d.: 482.9 lbs. milk, 18.66 lbs. fat, 23.07 lbs. but.
18. Mollie Brighton, Stevenson, B.C.
19. Highland Beauty 2nd, 5666, 5y. 10m. 2d.: 627 lbs. milk, 18.78 lbs. fat, 19.08 lbs. but.
20. W. Stook, Tavistock.
21. Auggie Coroussipa, Lacombe, 13329, 4y. 1m. 2d.: 591.6 lbs. milk, 14.28 lbs. fat, 18.33 lbs. but.
22. G. B. White, Lacombe, Alta.
23. Madam Poeh Pauline, 10291, Fifteen-day record, 5y. 11m. 3d.: 2,043.4 lbs. milk, 57.56 lbs. fat, 38.02 lbs. butter.
24. Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.
25. Senior Four-Year-Old Class
1. Mollie Brighton, Stevenson, 17425, 4y. 1m. 3d.: 627 lbs. milk, 21.69 lbs. fat, 27 lbs. but.
2. Friend H. Thomson, Boharm, B.C.
3. Princess Adolina of Lulu, 34708, 4y. 1m. 3d.: 485.5 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 21.36 lbs. but.
4. Mrs. S. Stover, Stevenson, B.C.
5. Junior Four-Year-Old Class
1. Inverrest May Echo Poeh, 16251, 4y. 1m. 3d.: 627 lbs. milk, 21.69 lbs. fat, 27 lbs. but.
2. Friend H. Thomson, Boharm, B.C.
3. Butter Girl De Kol, 18555, 4y.

25.7, 5y. 1m. 3d.: 507.7 lbs. milk, 17.67 lbs. fat, 22.09 lbs. butter.
26. A. C. Hardy, Brockville.
27. Hill-Crest Sadio Jewel, 15236, 4y. 2m. 12d.: 497.97 lbs. milk, 15.69 lbs. fat, 20.27 lbs. butter.
28. G. A. Brecken, Norwood.
29. Senior Three-Year-Old Class
1. Rotes De Kol Maida, 14226, 3y. 10m. 23d.: 632.2 lbs. milk, 19.40 lbs. fat, 20.27 lbs. butter.
2. Thirty-day record, 3y. 10m. 23d.: 2,513 lbs. milk, 77.51 lbs. fat, 96.09 lbs. butter.
3. J. W. Stewart, Lynn.
4. Camille De Kol, 14226, 3y. 11m. 25d.: 494 lbs. milk, 19.46 lbs. fat, 34.33 lbs. butter.
5. Twenty-one-day record, 3y. 11m. 25d.: 1,252.4 lbs. milk, 56.00 lbs. fat, 70.06 lbs. butter.
6. Junior Three-Year-Old Class
1. Miss Gussie Pontiac Korykzie, 30672, 3y. 6m. 2d.: 662.3 lbs. milk, 17.02 lbs. fat, 21.28 lbs. butter.
2. Fourteen-day record, 3y. 6m. 2d.: 946.3 lbs. milk, 33.09 lbs. fat, 41.37 lbs. butter.
3. J. W. Stewart.
4. Princess Pauline Patricia, 19624, 3y. 6m. 2d.: 376.43 lbs. milk, 11.13 lbs. fat, 13.87 lbs. butter.
5. G. A. Kingston, Stirling.
6. Lady Fiddle Canary's Jewel, 17314, 3y. 6m. 2d.: 4m. 10d.: 2,660.1 lbs. milk, 90.44 lbs. fat, 113.05 lbs. butter.
7. Sixty-day record, 3y. 6m. 2d.: 2,427.3 lbs. milk, 306.63 lbs. fat, 326.29 lbs. butter.
8. M. Stewes, Stevenson, B.C.
9. Senior Two-Year-Old Class
1. Thelma Canary, 21399, 2y. 6m. 23d.: 282.3 lbs. milk, 14.57 lbs. fat, 22.11 lbs. butter.
2. J. M. Steves.
3. Junior Two-Year-Old Class
1. Lookhart De Kol Pierre, 25380, 2y. 6m. 2d.: 466.8 lbs. milk, 20.79 lbs. fat, 23.49 lbs. butter.
2. Thirty-day record, 2y. 6m. 2d.: 1,803.3 lbs. milk, 75.63 lbs. fat, 94.94 lbs. butter.
3. A. C. Hardy, Brockville.
4. Brabantia De Kol Beahk Mercedes, 21430, 2y. 5m. 9d.: 411.5 lbs. milk, 19.28 lbs. fat, 19.08 lbs. butter.
5. Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, B.C.
6. Inka Veeman Pietje, 22382, 2y. 5m. 6d.: 469.8 lbs. milk, 18.83 lbs. fat, 19.79 lbs. but.
7. A. C. Hardy, Brockville.
8. Lakeview Battler 2nd, 21116, 2y. 4m. 13d.: 312 lbs. milk, 10.22 lbs. fat, 12.90 lbs. but.
9. Lakeview Farm, Bromie.
10. Lakeview Cherryvale Poeh, 21117, 2y. 1m. 2d.: 382.2 lbs. milk, 13.19 lbs. fat, 15.74 lbs. but.
11. Lakeview Farm, Bromie.
12. Baroness Queen Adela, 22943, 2y. 1m. 2d.: 209.2 lbs. milk, 6.56 lbs. fat, 11.07 lbs. but.
13. W. Stook, Tavistock.
14. Special Test Made at Least Eight Months
1. Baroness Madoline, 16399, 3y. 7m. 8d.: 392 lbs. milk, 13.62 lbs. fat, 17.03 lbs. but.
2. W. Stook, Tavistock.
3. During the month of August the records of 29 cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. No records were broken. In the mature class Natorye De Kol 4th leads with 31.13 lbs. milk, 94.90 lbs. fat, 21.13 lbs. butter, second in her class for production of butter for fat in 30 days. Mutual Friend Frontier Nicole leads in the senior four-year-old class with 27 lbs. butter and Lavercrest May Echo Jewel makes a second year record, her total for 60 consecutive days being 4,873.7 lbs. milk and 159.29 lbs. fat. Lookhart De Kol Pierre leads in the junior two-year-old class with 23.49 lbs. butter and stands second in her class.
4. W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

At the invitation of George Newman, of Wyreema, Queensland, Australia, several Holstein cattle breeders met at Toowoomba on 21st. The object of the meeting was the formation of a club to promote the interests of the Holstein-Friesian breed in Australia. Some breeders from the southern states, who were not able to present, sent word of their willingness to join the club.

Fruit trees planted with CXL Stumping Powder will yield from one to two years earlier than those planted in the old-fashioned way



Send for free booklet 'Farming with Dynamite'

In spade dug holes, the roots are compressed within narrow limits by the hard-packed soil. CXL Stumping Powder shatters and loosens the earth for yards around; thus the roots can reach out easily for nourishment, the soil will absorb moisture more quickly and retain it for a longer time. Besides—the planting is done in less time and with less labor. There's a CXL Explosive for every blasting purpose.

Canadian Explosives Limited, Montreal-Victoria



Old Style Piano Playing Made Easy as A-B-C. Easy Form Method. B-A-G-G-E-E-D. Includes musical notation and a piano illustration.

By This New 'Easy Form Method' that Enables a Child or Beginner to Play Well in One Evening. No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—A-B-C-D-E-F-G—can read the new 'Easy Form' music at any time, and the key-board guide which is placed in back of the key-board shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time, in a few hours, and amuse and delight their friends. No chance for failure—anyone can learn quickly. Buy this music without paying us a cent. Just send the coupon. Complete instructions. You'll find it only for a few more days. The new 'Easy Form' music will be mailed to you, and \$1.00 per month until a total of \$3.00 other returns it and one nothing, or keep it and send us \$1.00 down. FREE Trial Coupon. EASY METHOD MUSIC COMPANY. 30 WILSON BLDG., TORONTO, ONT., CANADA. Send 4c stamp for 7-day free trial, as per terms of this advertisement. Name of buyer on piano or organ: Address:



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TANGLEWYD AYRSHIRE

The leading R.O.P. herd. Highest average test for herd 1.4 per cent. butter fat.

Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.

WOODSIE BROOK, ROTHWAY, ONT.

Burnside Ayreshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long Distance Phone in house.

R. R. NESS **HOWICK, QUE.**

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRE

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THESE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall's Goodtime" - 2640 (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LEMAY, Howick, Ontario, P. O. #1
(Phone in home).

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Am offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing and fine breeding. Pairs and triple sucklers. Write or call. Also Boys in pig to a show barn.

G. W. T. G. and C. F. G. The Olden and Ontario Bull Place
H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

WAR ANNOUNCEMENT

When war was declared the British Government assumed control of all sources of food supply in Great Britain, and even some of the important horse and livestock foods, among which was the Molassine Meal plant—

This absolutely shut off for the time being all supplies of Molassine Meal for Canada and other countries.

However, in response to the many inquiries from our friends who have been unable to get their regular supply of Molassine Meal, we are pleased to announce that special arrangements have been made by the British War Office that now permits our factory to export to Canada limited quantities of

Canadian Farmers and Breeders who have been feeding it, or those desirous of obtaining this economical and profitable food can now obtain their regular supplies either direct from us or from their regular dealer.

(Be sure and get the genuine Made in England)

Write to-day for Free Booklet.

THE MOLASSINE CO. of Canada, Limited

402 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL, QUE.

Branch: Toronto, Ont. St. John. N.B.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 6.—Railway earnings may be taken as a leading index of the condition of business in a big country such as Canada where transportation means for so much judgment of business on this basis does not offer much encouragement. The Canadian Pacific Railway, for instance, state that in August their earnings fell off \$597,863, or 25.1 per cent. Wholesale merchants here state that their volume of business is diminishing. This weakness is due to a falling off in the ordinary trade. Country trade is normal, except in some sections of the West.

Orchard men are becoming more optimistic as to the prospects of marketing their fruit. Exports from the port of Montreal of this year's crop have exceeded exports to the same date last year by several thousand barrels. Red apples are meeting with a fair demand at \$4 to \$4.25 on the other side, with green apples a little better than last year. Grains during the week have almost invariably been on the down grade, and the same is true of cattle.

Wheat has suffered a sharp falling away. Estimates of the United States surplus, which will be a record one, are being fairly reasonable. Prices have risen too high for an export business, and when this is coupled with a slack demand from local millers quotations must go down. No. 3 Northern in quoted \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.08. Some dealers declare they will not pay over \$1 for Ontario wheat.

COARSE GRAINS
Oats have slumped decidedly, barley quotations are under and are being done a trifle. Rye alone shows a small increase. Horses liquid, \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.50; No. 3, \$3.00; No. 4, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Montreal dealers quote: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 45c to 46c; No. 3, 40c to 42c; No. 4, 35c to 36c; No. 5, 30c to 32c; No. 6, 25c to 26c; No. 7, 20c to 22c; No. 8, 15c to 16c; No. 9, 10c to 12c; No. 10, 8c to 10c.

MILL FEEDS
Quotations here are steady: Bran, \$23 to \$25; shorts, \$26 to \$27; middlings, \$29 to

\$30; feed flour, \$30 to \$32. At Montreal bran, \$24 to \$25; shorts, \$26 to \$27; middlings, \$29 to \$30.

HAY AND STRAW

Quotations on this market are steady: No. 1 baled hay, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$14.50; No. 3, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 4, \$8 to \$9.50. At Montreal the Government is offering \$100,000 worth of hay for sale. The effect on the market. Quotations are irregular but about the same: No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$12 to \$13; No. 3, \$10 to \$11; No. 4, \$8 to \$9.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are in over supply both here and in Montreal. This market is quoting Ontario's at 50c to 55c in our lots and New Brunswick, 60c to 65c. On the Montreal market New Brunswick's bring 60c a bag and local prices are about the same.

Beans here are quoted: Primes, \$2.30 to \$2.50; hand picked, \$5 to \$5.25. Montreal \$1; home's hand picked, \$3.10; one-pound pickers, \$1; three-pound pickers, \$1.50.

Eggs have advanced a trifle on reduced supplies. Wholesalers quote: No. 1, \$20 to \$22; No. 2, \$18 to \$20; No. 3, \$16 to \$18; No. 4, \$14 to \$16; No. 5, \$12 to \$14; No. 6, \$10 to \$12; No. 7, \$8 to \$10; No. 8, \$6 to \$8; No. 9, \$4 to \$6; No. 10, \$2 to \$4. Montreal \$1; home's hand picked, \$3.10; one-pound pickers, \$1; three-pound pickers, \$1.50.

HIDES AND WOOL

Quotations—Hides cured, 15/6 to 15/9; part cured, 14/6 to 15; green, 12/6 to 12/9; raw, 12/0 to 12/6. No. 1, 18/0 to 18/6; No. 2, 16/0 to 16/6; No. 3, 14/0 to 14/6; No. 4, 12/0 to 12/6; No. 5, 10/0 to 10/6; No. 6, 8/0 to 8/6; No. 7, 6/0 to 6/6; No. 8, 4/0 to 4/6; No. 9, 2/0 to 2/6; No. 10, 1/0 to 1/6.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The butter market continues decidedly quiet. There is almost an entire shortage of cottage cheese. Receipts from the Western Canada are not of the best of quality, but they meet a certain demand and interfere to that extent with the local market. It is said that New Zealand butter can be laid down at the coast at the same price as the Eastern Canada can supply it for.

On the Toronto market the quotations are as follows: Creamery, \$1.00 to \$1.05; fresh made, 25c to 30c; separator, 20c to 25c; dairy prints, 20c to 25c; bak. 20c to 25c.

LIVE STOCK

October is the month in which many farmers plan to clean out their herds or poor stabling. The heavy run of rather poorly finished cattle continued all through last week, and it is expected that the volume will be similar in this month. Decreases amounting to fully 50c a cwt. were noted in the market for even choice animals. This condition of the market is common and we expect will strengthen quotations, as packers are filled up and the district agents are weary. Many dealers and stockers are their want. Quotations are about as follows:

Heavy steers, \$8 to \$7.75; light steers, \$5 to \$5.40; good butcher steers, \$7.75 to \$9.25; com. to med., \$6.75 to \$7.75; bullocks, \$4 to \$4.50; cowboys, \$5 to \$7.50; com. to med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Milk cows are moving rapidly at \$75 to \$80 for choice, up to \$75 for com. to med., and \$55 to \$70 for springers. Calves too are a strong feature of the market at \$5 to \$10.

Swine is dull. Spring lambs, \$5 to \$7.50; vealers, \$4.75 to \$7.50; buck lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.75; light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy sheep and bucks, \$4 to \$5.25.

Horses are a trifle down, packers quoting \$15 to \$18 for Ontario, \$17 to \$20 for Montreal. The Montreal market has suffered a general decline of 50c a cwt. for a month. Quotations are about as follows: No. 1, \$15.00 to \$16.00; No. 2, \$12.00 to \$13.00; No. 3, \$10.00 to \$11.00; No. 4, \$8.00 to \$9.00; No. 5, \$6.00 to \$7.00; No. 6, \$4.00 to \$5.00; No. 7, \$2.00 to \$3.00; No. 8, \$1.00 to \$2.00; No. 9, \$0.50 to \$1.00; No. 10, \$0.25 to \$0.50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

London, Ont., Oct. 5.—A few boxes of foreign horse sold. Bidding from 14c to 14 1/2c. Montreal, N.Y., Sept. 26.—Cheese sales, 4,500 boxes, at 19c. Cowansville, Que., Sept. 26.—Eleven fac

tories offered 97 packages of butter. Ten factories sold at 36c per cwt. and one not sold.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 25.—400 bags sawdust sold at 96c; 450 bags chaff at 34 1/2c.

Beville, Sept. 25.—1,400 boxes white and 210 boxes colored cheese offered. 140 sold at 14 1/2c. 540 at 14 1/2-15c. Balance 75c.

Kingston, Oct. 1.—717 boxes sold at 14 1/2c. Balance 75c. 1,400 boxes white and 200 colored at 14 1/2c. 1,400 boxes white and 200 colored at 14 1/2c. 1,400 boxes white and 200 colored at 14 1/2c.

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Dairy readers...

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THE MOLASSINE CO. of Canada, Limited

COWANSVILLE, QUE. SEPT. 26.—ELEVEN FAC

THE DESIRE FOR

Of a Professor who Farms Successfully

Something More of What We Saw of His Farming Methods

SOME time ago I told Farm and Dairy readers of my visit to the farm of Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who farms 65 acres contiguous to the college farm itself. I then told of the splendid grade herd that Prof. Reynolds established and of his feeding methods. But the selection and feeding of a dairy herd embraces only half of the work of an all-round successful dairy farmer such as the Professor is. The farm must be managed properly to provide a maximum of feed for the herd and feed for its necessary work horses. And then there is the marketing to attend to—a much neglected part of the business but one of paramount importance in the Reynolds method of conducting the farm business. And lastly, experts have agreed that the highly specialized farm is not the most profitable type of farm. Prof. Reynolds is the expert to set the seal of his approval on this latter conclusion, by developing as rapidly as he can, several remunerative side lines.

Pasture of Secondary Importance
Pasture grass is a crop of second importance on the farm. The few acres of pasture are required to feed the herd for only one month—June I have already told of the provisions that are made for soiling cows during the rest of the summer. Eventually Prof. Reynolds expects to feed ensilage the year round. This means more silo room and more corn. At present a four-year rotation is practiced with two years of hay, or two years of grain, and one of clover. Prof. Reynolds has discovered that no hard and fast rule applies in farming. It is all very well to have a nicely planned out rotation, but the season determines whether or not that rotation should be followed. The better heart the farm is in, however, the easier it is to follow one definite rotation. As his land improves in fertility and the orchard drops out of the rotation, as it eventually will, the yield of alfalfa will be increased with 15-acre fields; 15 acres of corn, 15 of grain seeded down and 15 of clover hay. This rotation Prof. Reynolds regards as the ideal one for a small intensive dairy farm. When this rotation is in operation there will be more feed for more cows than will produce more milk and hence a larger income.

This professor-farmer is laboring under no dual purpose falluciations. He comes right out straight with his belief. "I have not much use for dual purpose cattle" was one of the first remarks he made when we reached the pasture field to inspect his herd. "Three of my best cows have Short-horn blood, but they are not dual purpose cattle in any sense of the word. They are dairy cattle in type and performance, and it is specialized dairy cattle that I intend to breed for."

Side Lines

The most important side line of the Reynolds farm will be the orchard. There are eight acres in young trees planted 34 feet apart each way. "I will appeal to the fancy quality market for my fruit," remarked the Professor, and the varieties he has selected show that he has made the best kind of a start towards satisfying that market. They are Spies, Snowing, McIntosh Red, Wealthy and Gravenstein; everyone of them fancy dessert trees. There are a few old trees near the farm house that are already yielding a revenue.

The desire for the best, the kind

that will sell at the top of the market, is seen in the poultry department as well. Pure bred poultry of two standard breeds are kept, O.A.C. Brod-to-Lay Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Of the two the Professor is inclined to favor the latter. "The dual purpose idea, again," said he. "The special purpose Leghorn has proved herself the best money maker. They lay more eggs the first year than the Plymouth Rock, and I have found that Leghorns will lay almost as many eggs the second year as the first. However, when we have enough pullets, the laying flock will not be carried over more than one laying season."

Housing of the Poultry

In the housing of the poultry we find the same rigid economy practiced as is evident in the other departments of the farm. One colony poultry house, for instance, was made of scrap lumber that on many farms would have been reduced to kindling. I doubt if any of the so-called "practical" farmers have started into poultry keeping with a smaller initial investment apart from stock, than did this college man. But his motto is, "economy with efficiency," and if the poultry houses were built cheaply they would also be built on the right lines and will make just as comfortable homes for the poultry as the most expensive houses that could be constructed.

Vegetables and small fruits will also find a place among the income makers. This year cucumbers for the cannery are being given a trial on one acre of land. Small fruits, such as strawberries, will be tried as well. If they prove profitable on a small scale the acreage will be increased. Professor Reynolds is not a "dasher." He believes in sane, conservative development and is practicing as he believes.

Marketing

So far I have told only of good farming methods. Hundreds of others, however, are succeeding in solving the problems of production. But for every man who is producing intelligently, only one is marketing his products with equal intelligence. And Professor Reynolds is one of the minority. "Had I not been able to market at good prices," he observed, "as we sat on the porch for a few minutes previous to my departure, 'I would have been 'in the hole' on the year's business. Good marketing may mean the difference between profit and loss. For instance, I sold my milk to a special market last year for \$1,300. At ordinary prices the same milk would have netted me only \$200. The difference of \$400 might turn a possible profit into a loss on a small farm such as this."

The nearby city of Guelph affords the Professor his special opportunity for marketing well. Last winter he received \$1.75 a cwt. for his milk for four months. He will have more milk to sell at that price next winter. He is holding off all his highest producing cows to freshen for winter marketing.

"I had only a few apples to market last year," said the Professor, continuing on the same theme. "I quoted them \$3.50 a barrel f.o.b. to a dealer in New Ontario. I got my price. I don't see why I should not get it on 500 barrels as well as on 20 barrels. I packed right and had thoroughly sprayed, clean fruit to pack. I was in the Georgian Bay district last fall. They sold their apples for \$1.50 a barrel. I told them of my price of \$3.50. They could hardly believe it. They had never been seized of the true importance of good marketing."

Cause of Rural Depopulation

My visit to the farm of this college man has served to intensify one conviction that I have always held,—that the average prices of farm products received by the producer are not high enough to make farming a profitable business. Here is a trained man, bringing to the farm the advantage of a trained mind, an intimate knowledge of the sciences that apply to agriculture, who is conducting operations on a practical basis, and are well calculated to produce maximum results with minimum expense, and yet he confesses that could he not sell his produce at something above the regular market price he would "go in the hole."

An expression used by a young farmer a few days ago occurs to me now. "If we charge interest on our investment," said he, "we get nothing for labor. If we place a fair value on our land, we get nothing for interest on investment." Apparently Prof. Reynolds' experiences as a farmer would lead him to the same conclusion—were it not for his marketing ability.

Markets for the Few.
"But all cannot market at a special price," I remarked.
"That is true," came the ready rejoinder.

"And in the fact that the majority of farmers must market their products for less than cost of production, labor and investment considered, do we not find the real cause of excessive rural depopulation," we hesitated.

"Quite right," I remarked.
"I would like to have carried the discussion further, but a glance at my timepiece told me that I had a car to catch in a few minutes. As the other end of the car line was a train that I had to catch, I could not wait for no man, at least, not for an humble editor. When I got time to collect my thoughts as the train whizzed east, I decided that my one time Professor of English is not only giving a splendid demonstration of scientific farming that is also entirely practical but is also securing indisputable evidence as to the real basis of our greatest national problem—the depopulation of our rural districts."
F. E. E.

Feeding for a Record

Olympia's Fern, owned by E. L. Brewer, Washington, is a pure bred Jersey cow with a yearly record of 16,148 lbs. of milk and 937.8 lbs. of fat. This cow is a strictly American type Jersey with a wonderful capacity for consuming feed as the following tables from Hoard's Dairyman, showing her yearly consumption, testify:

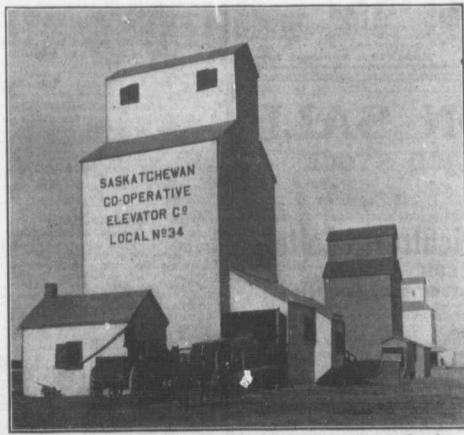
CONCENTRATES		Pounds Value	
Wheat bran	.....	565	\$19.42
Ground oats	.....	154	5.10
Ground barley	.....	696	11.17
Linseed oil meal	.....	66	16.00
Pat middlings	.....	7	1.50
Wheat middlings	.....	97	1.56
Oat meal	.....	35	.75
Wheat shorts	.....	6	.25
Total grain	.....	4,660	\$70.47

ROUGHAGE		Pounds Value	
Mixed clover and timothy	.....	1,440	\$ 7.20
Hay	.....	400	2.97
Alfalfa	.....	640	11.00
Oats and vetch silage	.....	960	9.00
Rutabagas	.....	1,000	8.77
Potatoes	.....	400	4.00
Pasture 6 1/2 months at \$1.....	.....		6.50
			\$34.34

Total cost of feed \$104.71
This may seem like a heavy feed bill. It is, but it does not take much mathematics to calculate that at present prices for either milk or cream, Olympia's Fern made more profit than several ordinary cows. Her persistency as a milkier is shown by the following monthly records:

Date	No. of Milk days	lbs.	% Fat	Fat lbs.
1st month	30	1698	5.9	99.5
2nd "	31	1981	5.67	112.3
3rd "	30	1913	6.09	116.5
4th "	31	1818	5.29	97.1
5th "	31	1596	5.25	83.9
6th "	30	1754	6.45	112.9
7th "	31	1882	6.07	113.3
8th "	30	989	6.13	60.5
9th "	31	1802	6.00	108.3
10th "	31	979	6.03	59.0
11th "	30	872	6.90	60.2
12th "	31	963	6.32	60.9
		365	5.62	197.8

*Fraction of pounds omitted. Average percentage of fat, 5.87. Estimated based on the basis of 85% fat, 110 lbs. 8 oz.



One Phase of the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Canada

At one time corporation-owned elevators practically had the grain growing areas of Western Canada in their power. The Saskatchewan Government offered financial assistance to the building of cooperative elevators. The elevator illustrated is one of 192 now in operation in that province. Elevators are operated on similar terms in Alberta.—Cut courtesy "The Agricultural Gazette."

5% DEBENTURES

CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,000,000.00
ASSETS, \$5,000,000.00

INTEREST PAID EVERY SIX MONTHS

An individual who has \$600 to \$1000 to invest, will be glad to know about our five per cent debentures. They represent absolute safety and a splendid interest return, payable every six months.

Write us for Particulars and for Copy of Full Annual Report

STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office, 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

HOLSTEINS

PONTIAC BULL CALVES
ONLY ONE LEFT of the three yearlings offered at special prices in last issue. This one has a 15 lb. dam as a two-year-old; she will be tested again this spring.
We have another a year old from a magnificent 34 lb. cow, at a little higher price, but very cheap in order to make room. These will be soon at the prices. We have others up to 8 months old at all prices.

AVONDALE FARM
A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Of cows due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 heifers and an entire crop of bull and butter calves of this year's raising. Write to

WM. HIGGINSON

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE
One sired by King Pontiac Artie Canada, another by Prince Hengerveldt, the greatest Canadian sire; 7 of his daughters as junior 2-year-olds had records of over 25 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young R. M. Cows, due in Oct.
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 8 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon.
DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop. GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr.

ACTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at

The Ontario Agricultural College GUELPH

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH

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CRUMB'S IMPROVED WADING STANCHION



Send for my booklet and learn why these stanchions are being installed in the stable many

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Canadian orders filled from Ontario.
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OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type combined with producing ability. Stock for sale at all times. Full list of breeders with post office and station address on application.

W. E. THOMSON, Secy.-Treasurer
R. E. NO. 7 - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGELVELD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PIETROUS HENGELVELD'S COUNTY DE KOL and GLADYS FAYNE SIND Junior bull, DUPONHAIL COLEMAN, a son of COLEMAN'S JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.

Write for further information to E. F. OBLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO., P. E. I.
MONTAGUE, Sept. 26.—All this week has been very firm for the grain, but to-day has brought very heavy rain, a large percentage of the grain is already sown; most of the late grain is rusted very badly, but Potatoes are a most good crop, they are doing well. Apples are a draw on the market, this year's crop is rather on all. Oats, 50c; potatoes, 30c—G. A.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, Sept. 26.—We are having rainy, cold weather just now, but have been having fine warm weather, which has given farmers a good chance to clean up their corn and grain. Potatoes are a good crop, but are rotting badly. Cattle are very scarce and high in price. H. G. O.

MISSISSIQUI CO., QUE.

PRELHOUQUET, Sept. 26.—During the first ten days of this month it was raining practically at a steady rate, owing to the rain, a considerable amount of grain was damaged. From then until the 21st inst. exceptionally fine weather prevailed, giving silo-lifers a most good crop, and many silos were filled with the sweetest corn grown for several years.

As the corn for husking year. Much of the corn has been sold. The frost of the night, there have been no killing frosts to date.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TRINTON, Sept. 26.—Farmers are sowing quick 12c. 2t. sown wheat to wintering line. Sept. 21 sown wheat to wintering line. Sept. 21 sown wheat to wintering line. Sept. 21 sown wheat to wintering line. Sept. 21 sown wheat to wintering line.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINKMONT, Sept. 25.—Gawley Agricultural Society held their annual meeting on Sept. 14 and 15. The weather was fine and warm although the crowd was not as large as previous years. The railroads did not give fare rates or grant of a distance. This preventing people of a number of good crops and apples. The display of canned goods and produce work would be hard to beat at larger fairs. Potatoes are doing very well. What can be done in that line—also ripe corn so early in the season—J. A. S. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, Sept. 25.—Fall wheat has been sown and about the same acreage was put out as other year. Wheat is 10 per cent at present. We have had a lot of rain lately, which helped fall pastures, roots and potatoes. Silo filling has commenced in a few sections. Frost will be general in a week or so. Planting has held off. Corn cutting affords a splendid chance for cooperation and the interchange of labor, which makes a heavy job lighter. Apples seem to be very plentiful. The evaporator at St. Jacob's is paying 30c per cwt. for apples two inches up for drying purposes. On August 29 the United Farmers' Club of Waterloo Co. held a very successful picnic in the Waterloo Park. The address were on cooperation—C. H.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

HEMLOCK, Sept. 25.—After a heavy electric storm the weather has turned fine and cool. The general crop of buckwheat is out. Evaporators in the surrounding country are taking in apples. Hogs are \$2.5 per lb.; eggs, 20c; butter, 25c; rice, which is a fairly good crop, 30c; wheat, \$1.10. All stock doing well.—P. B. Z.

HOLSTEIN NOTES

An editor of Farm and Dairy had an opportunity to look over some of the Holstein cattle owned by the Caldwell Estate, Bell's Corners, Ont., as shown at the Central Canadian show at Ottawa, recently, where they captured a number of the awards. This herd comprises about fifty head. The herd bull, Francis de Keton De Kol, was pronounced by Judge Barton to be one of the typical bulls shown in the aged class at Ottawa this year. Excepting four bulls he has sired nothing but Heifer calves during the past year and four months. Two of his cows have milked 45% and 44 lbs. a day. His dam has tested as high as five per cent and has a record of 30 lbs. of milk a day. Only three of his bulls are for sale. Their dams produced 60 to 100 lbs. a day. In the herd are 30 heifers by Baron De Kol, whose dams produced 72 lbs. of milk in a day with an average of four per cent.

Minnie May's Jewel, an eight-year-old cow that is for sale, has given 82 lbs. of milk in a day and averaged 67 lbs. in 30 days. The young stock in this herd gives good, of being great producers.

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The Single Woman
(Continued from page 1025)
"Either have one that you can handle, or no great outlay of nervous labor proportioned so that she, wholesome, you managerial. I know women who have inherited their fathers' tradition, but such care." The farm just built a full line of machinery, one with the machine, a wife. As departments on is being proved by State Department States Government stable unit. A wife family of children generally to help indoor fields has an advantage in a middle-class trouble at the very start.
The Small Place
"A small place has little capital to that you can persevere the same time find your own hand labor. Fruit, flowers, bees, or some well managed will and not work you an establishment was feed and shelter your. Then there is the and worry incident farm help. If it is and is driving them how much harder for

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Gate Price

The Single Woman in the Country

(Continued from page 5)

Either have one little enough so that you can handle it yourself, with no great outlay of capital and no vexatious labor problem, or have it big enough so that things may be done wholesale, your function being managerial. I know some unmarried women who have inherited farms and their fathers' traditions. They have also their fathers' talents and so they are carrying on the business successfully, but such cases are very few.

The farm just big enough to need a full line of machinery and to involve one with the hired-man problem but not big enough to be organized by departments on a business basis, has been proved by the Farm Management Department of the United States Government to be an unprofitable unit. A widow with a big family of children growing up round her to help indoors and out in the fields has an advantage, but a spinster on a middle-sized farm is in trouble at the very start.

The Small Farm is Safe

A small place that will leave you a little capital to operate on and that you can personally oversee, at the same time finding a place for your own hand labor, is the safest thing. Fruit, flowers, truck, poultry, bees, or some other specialty well managed will give you a living and not work you to death running an establishment where you must feed and shelter your hired help. Then there is the constant vexation and worry incident to dealing with farm help. If it is acute for men and is driving them into the cities, how much harder for a woman!

"If you must have a hired man get a foreigner who was man grown before he ever came to this country. He has learned obedience as an American never learns it, and he has respect for one of the employing class. He is a hand worker. The American feels humiliated if given a job where he cannot use a team or some machine.

The ideal arrangement is to have a cozy little tenant house on the place, where the man and his family may take root. You will be very considerate about calling such a man out of hours, but have it distinctly understood in advance that he is on call, for emergencies are always rising even on a farmlet. A vigorous woman who plans her work well and has a good, strong, willing man for the heavy and dirty tasks can get a surprising amount of farming done in a year. There are health and happiness in it for her and, what is even better, self-respect and economic independence."

As a result of my observations I see no reason why the unmarried woman in the country should not have a home of her own, be independent and happy, and in addition, be an asset to the country community in which she lives. She has not the same home ties as her married sister and hence can devote herself more wholeheartedly to community problems for the community's good. Our country districts will be better and richer when they afford more opportunities for women who, for one reason or another, have not married, to stay in the country and do their part towards building up a well rounded country society.

Formation of Clubs

(Continued from page 4)

in the magnificent words of Charles Sangster to Wolfe and Montcalm. "The St. Lawrence and the Saguenay" was another subject, the historic and the romantic being strangely blended. "Canadian Dog Stories" brought to light selections from Marshall Saunders' "Beautiful Joe" and Edgerton Young's "Hector," and the history—simple and pathetic—"Kab," by Dr. Brown.

This club met fortnightly in the homes of the members, and refreshments were served each evening and a social hour spent.

Canadian Indians

The study of the early nations and tribes of Canada is well worth a winter's study. The origin and traditions of these peoples are fully treated in MacLean's "Native Tribes of the Dominion." Butler's "Wild Northland" contains a picturesque narrative of travels in the forests in the days of the fur trade. "The New North," by Cameron, describes a journey to the North by water to the mouth of the MacKenzie River. The paradise of the mountain climber pictured in Wilcox's "Canadian Rockies." Proves's "History of Newfoundland" is a thoroughly accurate history of the early inhabitants of that island dominion. Dr. Grenfell treats the coast peoples in his own unique manner.

How we Built our Home Piece-Meal

(Continued from page 7)

additional expense. Likewise I would have made provision for a bathroom between the two bedrooms; we intend

to have this yet. However, we are well pleased with our little home, and in spite of its piece-meal construction it is more convenient than many of the homes in the locality that were built at one operation and with a far greater expenditure.

Now for the advantages of our system. We have lived in a comfortable home from the first. We have always kept well within our means and did not have the burbear of frequently recurring interest charges. By sticking to a simple style of architecture we were enabled to do most of the work ourselves; and what a satisfaction it is to live in a home constructed by your own hands only those who have had the experience know. There may have been lots of expensive turns we would like to have given our little house, but we did not lose sight of the fact that the beauty of a country home consists more in its surroundings than the house itself, and I believe that simple lines are to be preferred. The drawing herewith does not give an idea of the beauty of our home. Our porch is covered with vines. The foundations are buried in shrubbery, and the trees planted when we first came on to the farm add the finishing touch. We are frequently told by visitors that our home is one of the most attractive in our neighborhood, and I really believe that it is.

Does mother have to halloo herself hoarse to let us know that dinner is ready or that she wants the horse hitched to go to town? A ten cent horn would enable her to get us much more quickly and easily.—Geo. A. Semour, Antigonish Co., N. S.

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It takes a ton of wire to make a ton of fence. Wire is up \$3 a ton. With the German production demoralized, the price may never reach low level for years, but

Sarnia Fence Prices Have Not Yet Been Advanced

You know the reason. We can continue to fill orders at present prices until our present stock of material is gone—and it is going fast.

BUY SARNIA FENCE NOW Before the Prices Advance

Stays that Stay—Take hold of one of the upright stays in a Sarnia Fence, one in each hand. Try to push them apart. Why can't you? The knots won't slip. Why not? Because there is a crimp in both wires, uprights and horizontals. Why is this different from other fences? Because we use Hard Wire in the stays and knots the same as in the line wires. Both wires are crimped equally. Make this test in comparison with any other fence. We know of no other maker who does not use soft wire for stays.

Size of Wire—The size of No. 9 wire is now fixed by law. All No. 9 is 140-thousandths of an inch, or over. This is good law and good business. See that your fence is made of wire of that size.

Table with 4 columns: No. of bars, Height, Spacing of Horizontals, and Prices Old and New Ont. Mar. Prov. Includes data for various wire sizes and spacings.

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WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

An Appeal Addressed Particularly to Ontario Farmers

In the gigantic struggle now going on the British Empire is fighting for its very existence. The German military despotism, which has been a menace to the entire world for years, must be absolutely wiped out if freedom is to be preserved to us. Of the ultimate issue there can be no doubt, but it is up to everyone to do his part.

What is the Duty of the Canadian Farmer?

Canada must be prepared to supply the food requirements, not only of the Empire, but probably also of her allies. Belgium has been devastated and France may suffer before the end comes. In any case, it is certain that food production in Europe will be seriously curtailed. Enormous quantities of hay, oats, wheat, flour, and other foodstuffs will be required.

Canada Must Supply the Food Requirements of the Empire

and it is the bounden duty of every Canadian farmer to raise bigger crops. In doing so he will be rendering as important service as the man who is risking his life at the front.

QUESTION

How can the Canadian farmer increase the food production of the Empire?

ANSWER

The Canadian farmer can increase the food production of the Empire by fertilizing his land with Sydney Basic Slag, a fertilizer made in Canada, which will raise the yield per acre and greatly improve the quality of the crop.

The Use of Fertilizers in Ontario is Just In Its Infancy

Thousands of farmers have experimented on a small scale with the fertilizers imported from the United States or manufactured in Ontario, and are satisfied with the results. Into the composition of these fertilizers enters potash, a German monopoly, which is now unprocurable owing to the war. Some farmers are asking:

CAN CROPS BE GROWN WITHOUT GERMAN POTASH? THE ANSWER IS "YES"

Our Canadian agricultural authorities point out that most of our soil is abundantly supplied with potash in a crude form and the application of Sydney Basic Slag in addition to supplying the necessary Phosphoric Acid, the element lacking to the greatest extent in cultivated soils, also liberates and renders available the crude potash through the chemical action set up by the lime and magnesia it contains. We, therefore, ask those farmers who have been using Mixed Fertilizers containing German potash to use Sydney Basic Slag instead. The results will be equally satisfactory, while the cost is considerably less. To those farmers who have never used fertilizers of any kind we say:

Apply Sydney Basic Slag to Your Land This Season

It is no untried fertilizer. Over fifteen thousand tons were used in Nova Scotia last season. In Ontario, Sydney Basic Slag was first introduced in 1913, and as the result of a few carloads used then, the consumption during last season amounted to eleven hundred tons. Hundreds of Ontario farmers are now enthusiastic advocates of the use of Sydney Basic Slag.

WE REQUIRE SELLING AGENTS IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Whether you use fertilizers or not, you ought to know all about the merits of Sydney Basic Slag. Drop us a line and our Ontario Sales-Agent will give you a call. Perhaps after you see him you could arrange to take a carload, minimum 20 tons, and distribute same amongst your neighbors. In any case you will want a supply for yourself. The introduction of Sydney Basic Slag into your district will be a boon to your farmers.

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