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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 30

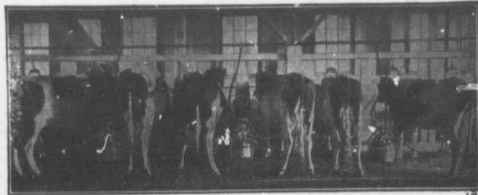
1913



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CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ONTARIO

Farm and Dairy Readers Discuss the New Tariff

The Tariff and Hogs

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

As I glance at the changes in the United States tariff, they look good to me. It is quite true that for the past two years the outside market has been required for hogs, because prices at home have been very remunerative to the intelligent feeder, but men who are still quite young can look back and count several slumps in the price of hogs that seemed to them quite unjustifiable, some of which drove many a man out of the business, indeed, right at the present time the farmers are quite confident that it is not the supply that has nullified the price down almost \$2 a cwt.

Unfortunately for us, the American market is no better just now. I do not anticipate that there will be any great quantity of Canadian hogs cross the line, but I do believe that the opening of this large market will be the means of giving the swine industry in Canada greater stability. In other words, the farmers will have more confidence in the business, and will be more likely to carry the industry, instead of constantly jumping in and jumping out, as has been too often the case for several years.

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

I believe the farmers who go into the hog business in a moderate way and use their best judgment are pretty well assured of steadier prices than they have experienced in the past, because of this greater outlet, and I know hog feeding is a business that must be kept up to a profitable standard if the business is to grow. No one will continue to feed hogs for pleasure. I can also conscientiously say that in no five year period since I have had any knowledge of the business has the producer had more than a bare living profit on feeding hogs. Yet up and up steadily goes the price to the consumer, and the farmer is blamed for it. Some one is responsible. Who is it?

How to Profit by the Tariff

Jas. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Every person that the writer has spoken to about the new United States tariff expressed the opinion that the prices of cattle will be rather stiff for some time. Already the American buyers are attending the auction sales, keenly bidding on all classes and anxious to buy horses, sheep, or hogs.

They are also driving out among the townships with abundance of money, ready to purchase all the cattle that the farmers will dispose of. One says to the writer that it was not a matter of dollars, but only, "Can we get the stock to replenish our diminishing herds?"

A BUTCHER'S ADVICE

Our local butcher says: "The price on cattle has gone up about \$1. This means \$2 when dressed. I use about 350 cattle a year, and have been coaxing, advising, and begging the farmers to raise their cattle instead of getting them out of the way with little use to anyone."

"But as they have been devoting all their energy to milk production, they did not listen to me; hence the bigger market will be for calves were raised. Take it for a distance of eight miles west of here. I don't believe there are 20 calves being raised this season, where there should have been 250."

IMPROVED METHODS

There has been throughout the country, for the last few years, many sios put up, and splendid crops of

corn put in them. The principal object in view, as far as the writer's knowledge goes, has been to increase the milk flow. Therefore the number of calves on the farms is growing smaller yearly.

If we farmers are enticed by excited prices to further sell down our herds, Canada may soon be in the same predicament as the United States is at present. Let us put every heifer to breeding and keep all calves growing on our farms. They will enrich us; then keep these calves until they are fully matured. This is the writer's advice to fellow-Canadian farmers.

Opinions on Tariff Divided

D. N. Anderson, Lambton Co., Ont.

It is almost impossible to get any general opinion of the people on the new United States tariff, as most of them have no opinion, but base everything on what their party paper thinks. One large dealer at Watford thinks the removal of duty will be a great benefit to the farmers, but that we made the mistake of our lives when we defeated reciprocity, for by it we would have had the preference, but not so now.

The majority of our Wyoming dealers say the best of our stock is going out of the country, and it is the worst thing that ever happened. We think it will advance the price of cattle, sheep, dairy products and grain, but not by much, and that it will finally lead to an agreement similar to reciprocity. The working man now has to pay very high prices for meat and receives no benefit whatever, whereas no reduction in the tariff from the United States. All kinds of cattle have advanced by leaps and bounds during the last two weeks, as spring calves have sold as high as \$32 at the sales and all others in proportion.

Mr. Gunn Optimistic

"The amount of benefit which the farming and dairy produce industry of this country will derive from the new tariff rates into the States is incalculable." Such is the opinion of Mr. John A. Gunn, of Gunn, LaSalle & Co., Limited, produce merchants of Montreal.

"We are sending down special representatives to look into the situation over the line," said he to Farm and Dairy recently. "There is no doubt the new tariff must have far-reaching effects upon the whole of the West. It is the finest thing that ever happened to Eastern farmers. The dairy farmer will be stimulated to greater production than ever before, and must get a bigger and steadier demand for his products. I can see that in the future an immense trade will grow up between the two countries, greatly to the benefit of the Canadian producer. As a class he will derive the greatest benefit around and occupy a place in the community that he did not in the past."

"It would be hard to say at this date how far-reaching the change will be, but it is certain that the whole market will be become a larger producer and benefit the best market as much as he is benefiting the wider field. It will be a benefit to the producer of meats, bacon, as brisket movement on the farm. There must also be a large cattle movement between the two countries, especially in the by-products."

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXIII.

Rural

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Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
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Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1913

No. 44

Rural Depopulation Creates a Crisis in Ontario

Rural Canada is Losing in Population and Hence in Social, Educational and Spiritual Advantages—A Picture of a Declining Country Life in Canada as Seen by a Country Minister, Rev. Jno. Macdougall, Grenville Co., Ont.—A Summary of His Investigations Published Recently in Book Form

RURAL depopulation has reached such a stage in Canada that the problem must be resolutely faced—and faced now.

Rural depopulation in its development is akin to that most terrible disease, consumption. At first there is a slight cough, a little weakness, but no serious symptoms to cause alarm. Then the cough gets worse, the weakness more noticeable. Spasmodic efforts are made to check the disease, but neither the patient nor his friends are seriously alarmed. But if the disease is not resolutely taken in hand at this stage it is almost certain to result in suffering later; and perhaps death.

It is with rural depopulation. It has proceeded so gradually and so quietly that few have realized what a terrible menace it has become. But a menace it is, a great enough menace to threaten our natural wellbeing. A knowledge of how far the "disease" has progressed has stimulated many to sound a note of warning. Recently the churches have taken up the question, and one of the most forcible expositions of the decay that is setting in in Canadian rural life is from the pen of a minister, the Rev. John Macdougall of Spencerville, Ont. And why is the Church interested?

THE MORAL ASPECT

The people of Canada are so busy in promoting their own and the nation's material welfare, we are apt to forget that all of our national problems are not entirely economic in their nature. Some of our problems have their moral side as well. One growing problem in our national life that is both economic and moral in its various aspects, is the problem of rural depopulation.

Canada has vast areas of fertile land that should carry happy homes for a vast multitude of people. Instead of the healthy growth in rural citizenship that these fertile lands make possible, country districts are losing their people. Our population is huddling itself up in big cities and giving rise to that Old World difficulty, "the problem of the slum." It is no accident that these two problems, rural depopulation and slum growth, are growing up side by side. The one is the cause of the other. If we solve the one we solve the other.

Here we have the moral side of the situation. On the one hand we have homes so far separated that children with lots of room in which to play are without playmates. In the city we have thousands of children who have no place in which to play, except in the questionable environment of the streets. Neither condition is a healthy one for the growth of the moral and spiritual natures of our children. And scientists tell us that if the children of this genera-

tion have not the opportunity to play with each other in the grass, to pick flowers together, and drink in pure air, the result will invariably be degeneration in the next generation and in the next.

THE CHURCH'S INTEREST

It is the moral side of this problem of rural depopulation that has at last aroused the attention of the churches and spurred them to action. While rural depopulation was considered only an economic question, the Church troubled herself but little with it. As a moral question, it is one of vital importance to the Church. In the last few years several denomi-

Mr. Macdougall in his book, "Rural Life in Canada," "76 young persons left my pastoral charge for cities of the West; a good proportion from among our best church workers. * * * Some few years ago a young Spencerville farmer said to me, 'When my father bought out the land we are now working, he displaced 38 persons. We are four, with four constant hired help.' The change has meant no economic loss. While we were conversing he was on his way to Montreal in charge of two car loads of stall fed cattle for the British market, all for his father's barns. Farming had improved under consolidation. But what of the social loss where eight persons replaced 38?"

"There is one school district within the bounds of my congregation," Mr. Macdougall further writes, "where for four years past there have been but three children on the roll and for three months of last school year but one pupil was in attendance. Yet the school registers of 40 years ago show an average attendance of 45 pupils. What is the social significance of this fact?"

Mr. Macdougall does not believe that Spencerville conditions are exceptional. He believes that these conditions are representative, and he goes to the census for his proof. Here are some of the figures he deducts: During the last decennial census period Canada's population increased 1,833,523. Her rural growth was only 574,878, leaving an urban expansion of 1,258,645. She added 34.13 per cent. to her total population during the decade, but only 17.16 per cent. to her people in the country, as against 62.25 per cent. to the city.

Even in the prairies, which we are apt to regard as purely agricultural regions, the city population is increasing almost twice as fast as is the rural population. In British Columbia the rural population increased 100,318 in the decade and the city population 113,503. Manitoba, rich in still unoccupied land, won 70,511 for her farms and hamlets, but 129,892 for her villages, towns, and cities. When the previous census was taken, country people formed 62.4 per cent. of the total population of Canada. In the recent census they formed only 54.4 per cent.

THE REAL RURAL PROBLEM

"But it is not from relative increases merely of city as compared with country that the grave rural situation arises," writes Mr. Macdougall, in his chapter on Rural Depopulation. "Our addition of 34 per cent. in a decade does indeed present serious problems of several kinds—in evangelization, in assimilation, and even in transportation. But it does not give rise to the rural problem. Nor does the fact that we added 62 per cent. to the city and but 17 to the country

Let Us See Ourselves

Canadians are essentially optimists. We like to be boosters. We like to talk about the great resources of Canada. We can tell wonderful tales of unprecedented development. But in our desire to "boost," let us not lose sight of conditions as they really are.

Those of us who till the land, in particular, have little cause for optimism when confronted with the actual facts of Canadian development. These facts tell a story of rural areas drained of capital and population, of a decadent social life, and a declining country church. The situation is well summed up in the article adjoining. Every patriotic citizen may well think and ponder on Mr. Macdougall's deductions and observations. Suggested remedies will be dealt with in Farm and Dairy next week.

nations in this country and in the United States have appointed committees and established bureaus to investigate rural conditions. These investigators have not limited themselves to moral conditions only. They have found that economic conditions are at the root of the trouble and that the Church must lend its influence to the solution of the economic difficulties if it would solve the moral.

The result of the one of these investigations conducted by the Rev. John Macdougall, at the instigation of the Board of Social Service of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has recently been published in book form. Mr. Macdougall's picture of conditions in rural life of Canada to-day, drawn from personal observations and from official statistics, is truly a startling one. The writer first tells of conditions in the country surrounding his own little village of Spencerville in Grenville county.

"Within a recent seven-year period," writes

population, reveal the real heart of the problem. The country's loss is not relative merely, but absolute. The question is not one of slackening growth, but of waste begun. The country is not simply falling behind in the upward race; she is not even standing still; she is slipping downhill again, and knows not how to stay her course."

In his study of the census, Mr. Macdougall finds an increase to town and city population in every province. In Prince Edward Island he finds a rural decrease of 9,546, in New Brunswick a diminution of 1,492, in Nova Scotia 23,981, and Ontario, adding 392,511 inhabitants to its cities and towns, parted with 52,384 from her rural homes. In his study, Mr. Macdougall traces the loss and population in counties and townships all over Ontario. We have not the space to follow Mr. Macdougall closely in his deductions. A few will show the general trend. In Grenville, the county in which the writer lives, the population in 1901 was 21,021, but is now 17,545. The decrease in Lennox and Addington is from 23,345 to 20,386; East Hastings, from 27,943, has fallen off to 24,978; Lambton East, from 26,219, has dwindled to 22,223.

RURAL LOSS EXCEEDS COUNTY LOSS

These figures are for counties. The statistics for the counties include those for the towns. With a few exceptions, such as Deseronto, Gravenhurst, and Almonte, the towns are holding their own. Consequently, the percentage of loss is still higher for the townships than for the counties. Grenville, for instance, lost 18.6 per cent. of her population, but her rural loss was 18.6 per cent., and so on down the line. Peterboro West, adding 20 per cent. to the total population and 29 per cent. to the city of Peterboro, lost 51.5 per cent. from her township of Galway. Of 596 townships in Ontario, there has been a decrease in population in 423.

But this does not tell the whole story. Attention is called to the increase in population of 44,940 in the five New Ontario districts. Therefore, the rural loss in Old Ontario was 97,124. Again the rural gain in the 10 growing districts was 12,545. Therefore, the rural loss in the 60 waning census districts is 109,069, or 10.82 per cent.

TOTAL LOSS 373,567 PEOPLE

But we have not yet summed up the whole situation. Mr. Macdougall calls attention to the fact that the excess of births over deaths should have given rural Ontario an increase of 200,183. Moreover, fully 404,000 immigrants gave at the ports of entry, Ontario as their destination, and of these fully 30 per cent. gave farming as their occupation. This increase in rural population would amount to 120,000, without considering natural increase. The writer therefore concludes that Ontario has lost from her farms not 52,184 people, but 373,567.

This loss is reflected in fewer homes. Lennox and Addington, for instance, have 366 fewer dwelling houses than 10 years ago, a loss of 6.9 per cent.; East Huron, 310 less, or 7.5 per cent.; Lambton East, 491 less, or 8.3 per cent.; Grenville, 352 less or 9.17 per cent.

"But here again the county does not present the real facts; in towns the dwellings are increasing in number. The townships form the real test. Here are some of the outstanding instances: The Estoric township of East Zorra, in Oxford county, closed 13.6 per cent. of its homes; in Hastings, Madoc lost 13.7 per cent.; Ashfield, in Huron, allowed 15.5 per cent. to fall into desuetude; in Grey, Egrement has 15.1 abandoned homes." In a few cases mentioned the number of dwelling houses abandoned actually reaches 45 per cent. in Ontario and as high as 58 per cent. in New Brunswick.

(Continued on page 7)

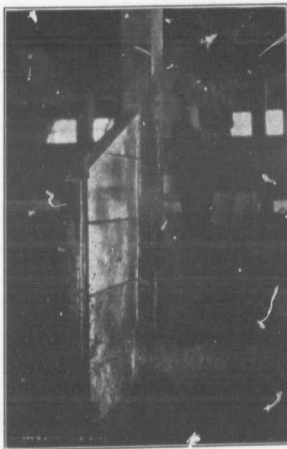
How Deep Shall We Plow?

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

"Plow deep, conserve moisture and supply more feeding room for plant rootlets."

So reads the heading of a leaflet of instruction issued by an Extension Bureau of a State Department of Agriculture. The text underneath the heading is similar. It may be good advice in the state where that leaflet was issued, but to my mind it becomes dangerous advice when spread broadcast all over the country. I don't believe there should be any set rules as to depth of plowing. Generally I believe in deep plowing, but I do not invariably practice it, nor do I advise others to do so.

There is too wide a diversity in our soil; here in Ontario. I believe that the average Ontario farmer has at least a couple of types of soil on it, and on my own farm I have everything



A Watering Device that is Giving Satisfaction

Mr. Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont., is well satisfied with the watering device used in his stable, an idea of which may be gathered from the illustration herewith. The water flows in a continuous trough separated from the manger, and hence from the litter that might get into it, by boards built over on the slant. The removal of one of these boards, as seen in the illustration enables the cow to reach the water.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

from a heavy clay to gravelly loam. On the former I always plow deep; on the latter not so deep.

A MISTAKE ON GRAVEL

A young farmer who moved on to a sandy farm a few years ago had hold of that deep plowing idea with both hands. The farm he moved on to had invariably been plowed shallow, the former owner believing that that was the proper system for a gravelly farm. Consequently all of the humus was right at the surface. Our new neighbor, in spite of the suggestions that a few of us dropped to him, dug his plow right in, turned over a seven-inch furrow, and had a top soil that was uncultivated and unfertilized. Consequently his crops made a slow start, and in the end were almost a failure. What that young man should have done was to have plowed just a trifle deeper the first year than the previous owner had done, and as he was able to work more humus into the soil by plowing down sod and by the application of manure he could have increased the depth. But I don't believe that a soil so light as his should ever be plowed to a depth of seven inches.

In the case of my own farm to plow the same depth year after year would lead to a hard-pan

being formed right beneath the plowed area, and the pan would be strong enough to interfere with the proper percolation of moisture, with capillary action and likewise would prevent crops from rooting deeply. Consequently I must plow a little differently each year. But I always plow fairly deep.

MORE FEEDING SPACES

My main reason for deep plowing in a heavy soil is that it affords more feeding space for the roots. Where a soil is loosened up for say four inches, the feeding roots for any crop will tend to concentrate in that four inches because they can spread easier there. If plowing is eight inches deep the rootlets will spread over the eight inches, and will have that much more opportunity of properly feeding the plant.

I also believe that that extra amount of loose earth, adds very appreciably to the amount of moisture that the soil will hold. This is of quite as much advantage to the crop as is the extra feeding space of the roots.

I believe in deep plowing as a method of moisture conservation, because of my observations in dry years. Invariably my deep plowed fields survive a drought better than do crops on fields that are equally fertile but plowed shallow.

Mark me, I don't advise plowing down seven or eight inches. We almost always work the manure into the soil by means of a disk harrow. A plan which we sometimes follow is the double plowing. First we plow the manure under to a depth of four or five inches, and then after a time we cross plow to a depth of eight inches. The manure is then only three or four inches from the surface and well within the reach of plant rootlets.

A Fair Visitor Talks

L. C. Jones, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I recently overheard the secretary and president respectively of one of our largest Canadian fairs discussing the success of their fair this year. They certainly were full of enthusiasm. They considered their fair a model one and run on exactly the right lines. They asked my opinion.

I felt real bad at having to disappoint them, but I had to answer that in the live stock classes at least they seemed to have entirely overlooked the fair visitor in their efforts to attract the exhibitor. I have been attending fairs for the last 30 years, both in this country and the old, and I have found that in 15 years fairs in this country have not made the progress, from the visitor's standpoint, that they might well have made in three.

From the visitor's standpoint, one of the weak points of Canadian fairs is that the breeder is allowed to have all his animals together. This may be very convenient for the visitor but I prefer the system that is followed in many fairs of the other side of the water of having all of the animals of one class grouped together in the stables. For instance, why not have all three-year-old Clyde fillies in one barn, instead of scattered over half a dozen barns as is the case at the National which I have visited every year since coming to this country? With all of one class standing together the visitor who was unable to attend the fair on judging day will be able to stand and compare for himself any day. Take the man who has just put a lot of money in a three-year-old filly. That is the class he is most anxious to see at the fair; yet it would take him all day to hunt them up at one of our larger exhibitions.

PROPER PLACARDING

Let me follow up the British system further, by the fair which I attended most frequently when in the Old Land, not only were animals properly grouped in classes, but each animal in the class was properly tagged and placarded. I remember that in the horse classes the placard gave the name of the horse, the name of its sire and dam.

the name of its after the judging animal received placarding was I am pleased to have been advocating few horse exhibits voluntarily; the fair visitor.

The fair visitor is a grievance because it is impossible to do so. We should, however, try to study the advocate smaller larger fairs and These are a few as given to that dent. I may say to them and the putting them into

The Sheep Out

John C. Jones

My expectation of the United States of considerable been for many years Ontario's surplus sheep. Four years sent from Toronto only four carloads corresponding per causes; the reduction consumption in Canada duty was paid for older animal. This over \$100 and we have free entrance

AIM OF

President Wilson to lessen the cost and saddle the mortification in order to The question arises realized? If the Acton and lamb how time? To me it is a question easily The wide open ports of the world's trade, result in lower prices, people, who are content whatever can be so least cost.

Australia and the have been sending ton to the States for and they have allowed Canada eastward. Yet for all the lambs have been gulf and paying the any one conversant trade for a moment that the American going to get the full the discarded duties.

WHY WE WILL

To the writer it is daylight on a bright we in sending sheep—and especially to the American to get a large share of free entry. There produce a superior of Canadian lamb, York are placarded, Mutton," large en square, breed testim productions,

the name of its owner, generally its weight, and after the judging had been done the placing the animal received was added to the placard. This placarding was a splendid educational feature and I am pleased to see that Farm and Dairy has been advocating a similar system for Ontario. A few horse exhibitors have placarded their animals voluntarily; the fair should do so for all.

The fair visitor who would like to see the judging has a grievance. I recognize that it would be impossible to allow all of us inside of the ring. We should, however, be given a good opportunity to study the judging from the outside. I would advocate smaller rings than is customary at our larger fairs and proper seating capacity.

These are a few of my views on Canadian fairs as given to that enthusiastic secretary and president. I may say that the ideas were entirely new to them and they made no rash promises as to putting them into effect.

The Sheep Outlook—A Veteran's View
John Campbell, Ontario Co., Ont.

My expectation is that this open door to the United States markets can scarcely fail to be of considerable financial benefit. Buffalo has been for many past years the outlet for all of Ontario's surplus lambs, and in part for mature sheep. Four years ago a thousand carloads were sent from Toronto to Buffalo. Two years later only four carloads were sent across during the corresponding period. That was owing to two causes; the reduced production and the increased consumption in Canada. In every case 75 cents duty was paid for each lamb and \$1.50 for each older animal. The duty collected amounted to over \$100 and up to \$150 a carload. Now that we have free entry who is to be the gainer?

AIM OF PRESIDENT WILSON

President Wilson's aim in his tariff revision is to lessen the cost of food to the American worker and saddle the monopolists' fortunes with income taxation in order to secure the necessary revenue. The question arises: Will the President's aim be realized? If the American is to get cheaper mutton and lamb how can we benefit at the same time? To me it is now, as it has always been, a question easily answered.

The wide open ports, free to all of the world's trade, will surely result in lower prices to the people, who are content to buy whatever can be secured at the least cost.

Australia and the Argentine have been sending chilled mutton to the States for some time, and they have also been supplying Canada eastwards and westwards. Yet for all that Ontario lambs have been going to Buffalo and paying the duty. Can any one conversant with the trade for a moment suppose that the American consumer is going to get the full benefit of the discarded duties?

WHY WE WILL BENEFIT

To the writer it is as clear as daylight on a bright day, that we in sending our surplus sheep—and especially lambs—to the American markets will get a large share of the benefits resulting from free entry. There are two good reasons. We produce a superior quality. American tourists in Northern Ontario are always loud in their praise of Canadian lamb. Butchers' wagons in New York are plackarded with "Canadian Lamb and Mutton," large enough to be seen across a square, bear testimony to the excellence of our productions.

We should also profit by our nearness to the leading American markets. We will have an open door to cater to of 90,000,000 consumers, in addition to our own smaller population. Can any sane person for a moment suppose that our chances for better prices are not more certain when we have 90,000,000 of consumers at our doors ready to take our surplus—free as the air we breathe?

That the free entry of live stock is a decided benefit was clearly illustrated yesterday at a friend's auction sale of ordinary stock. Cows made up to \$74, calves from two months to six months, made \$29.50 to \$33.50, while yearling



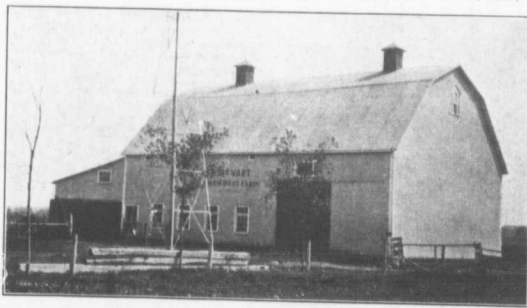
The Hired Man's House

This neat little house is made of pressed red brick with a slate roof. It is the kind that would appeal to any hired man and assist in solving the labor problem. It was photographed on the farm of Jas. Pale, Brant Co., Ont., by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

steers brought \$72.50 each, equal to \$7.50 a cwt. live weight. Grade breeding ewes made \$13; ewe lambs, \$8.50 and \$9 each; while the bunch of wether lambs made \$7.50 each.

FIVE DOLLARS ADDED TO EACH

That at least \$5 was added to the value of every cattle beast, and \$2 to \$3 each for the ewes and lambs was a self-evident fact. It was fully demonstrated when shippers to the Toronto market were the buyers of both the steers and



A Model of Neatness and Quite Characteristic of The Section in Which It Is

J. D. Stewart, Chateaugay District, Que., is the owner of this neat and attractive farm barn. The barn is steel roofed, well painted and the stable is thoroughly well lighted and ventilated. Notice that the stable is all above ground level and of frame construction. This is the style of stable most popular in the Chateaugay district. This barn might well serve as a model to intending builders.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

wether lambs, which were only of a class to be found on any well-ordered farm.

While the sheep industry has been and still is suffering from the uncertainty of the past year, yet the outlook for a strong revival in the business was never brighter. With 40 years experience in raising live stock, the writer would pin his faith to the sheep raising industry more firmly

(Continued on page 9)

The Draft Stallion out of Season

F. J. Sullivan, Windsor, Ont.

To get the best results from a stallion when he is put on the stand he must be properly cared for when the breeding season is over. I have



F. J. Sullivan

seen a good many stallions in their winter quarters and have seen the way in which they were taken care of and fed, both here and in the States. I would not undertake to make any improvement on the methods I have seen used by a good many stallion men while with others it was just the opposite. There is often plenty of room to criticize, but perhaps in the last case the owner of the horse was not always to blame; he was probably some new man at the game who has just bought his first horse and of course he has to learn like the rest of us. These new beginners are the ones that might be benefited by a few suggestions; they are always anxious to find out something and they do try their best to find the up-to-date ways of doing things. In the course of a few years these new fellows that are just starting in are the ones that will be having success and getting the business for their horses.

I will start with the stallion right at the present season. As the fall advances and it gets cooler, I drop the feed of sweet corn stalks given during the fall and substitute some nice mixed hay. If one has a paddock in which to turn him let him out for a while every day, whenever you think he will enjoy it best.

AVOID FOOT TROUBLES

Don't neglect his feet. When the horse comes off the stand have his heavy shoes removed and a set of plates put on. If he is a young horse have his shoes removed frequently and the shoe spread at the heel a little each time to allow for growth of the foot. Clean his feet out every week and look out for thrush; if you find any put in dry salt; that will kill it if it isn't too bad.

If your horse gets rubbing his mane and tail put a teacupful of common salt in a pint of coal oil and let it stand 24 hours (that takes the fire out of the coal oil), rub that well in the roots of his mane and tail with a stiff brush and the next day wash with soap and water with a little ammonia in the water. Some horses get pin worms, which cause them to rub their tails awfully; if you think your horse has pin worms ask for some gall and opium salve at the drug store. Use that internally a few times.

IN WINTER QUARTERS

When winter sets in make your horse's quarters warm and comfortable with lots of sunlight. Don't turn him out in his paddock on a cold day to take exercise. He'll only stand and perhaps take a chill; if he needs exercise lead him out; if he is broke to drive single drive him some every day that you can; he needs lots of exercise now. Every stallion should be broken to shaves at least; if he is he'll be sure to get lots more exercise than if he is not. This is a very important part of the care and management of your horse with the coming on of the breeding season; that is, the exercising. Good clean oats and bran

(Continued on page 9)

BLACK KNIGHT
STOVE POLISH
A Winner at the Ranges
 A PASTE | THE F. F. DALLEY & CO. | NO DUST
 NO WASTE | HAMILTON, CANADA | NO RUST



Can You Give Thanks For A Large Crop ?

Did you have a bumper crop this year? Can you truly give thanks for a bountiful harvest, and all the prosperity and happiness that years' successful farming brings?

If so, let us congratulate you—but here's one thing that we want to say: We want to help make your harvest even larger next year.

You, and in fact every farmer who is interested in raising the largest possible crops from his farm, should write us to-day, and let us talk this over with you now while we have plenty of time. We want to tell you why

"POTASH PAYS"

It seems a simple fact to understand that the plant food removed from the soil by the year's crops must be put back into the soil again, artificially if Nature herself cannot restore it fast enough—and it is a scientific fact that Nature cannot restore it fast enough, especially when the same crops are grown on the farm each year.

Nearly all crops grown in Eastern Canada, remove from the soil from two to three times as much Potash as they do Phosphoric Acid, but most low grade fertilizers contain—not more—but actually less Potash than Phosphoric Acid. You should insist that your dealer gives you a fertilizer containing from 6 to 10% of Potash, and if he has not got such a high grade fertilizer, ask him for enough Potash to make the fertilizer that he has got a 6 to 10% Potash fertilizer. Our Experts will tell you how to do this.

We feel sure that we can make your crop next year a larger one. The high standing of our scientific bureau is recognized by all Agricultural Experts in Canada. Write us to raise larger and better crops on your farm. Surely this expert advice is worth something to you.

Give thanks for a bumper crop this year, and let us give you our cooperation in making this bumper crop larger next year. Write us to-day.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
 TEMPLE BUILDING - TORONTO, ONT.



TARIFF re-adjustment in the United States is forcing Canadian produce men to re-adjust their ideas and their trade lines to suit new conditions. They know that in many lines United States prices are higher than Canadian. But in this favorable margin in quotations sufficient to overcome the small duties that still remain on many agricultural products, such for instance as 3 1/2 cents a pound on butter? This is the question that produce men are asking themselves. They realize that changes in value have profound effect on the Canadian market. They know that hereafter their business will call for a broader outlook and a wider knowledge of markets. On neither side of the ocean have produce men been able yet to thoroughly diagnose the new situation. When interviewed by an editor of Farm and Dairy, however, the general impression seemed to be that the outlook for greatly increased trade with our Southern neighbor is good.

The produce trade of Toronto, and one might almost say of Ontario, centres on Front street. The first dealer visited by Farm and Dairy was John J. Fee, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has since transferred his affections to the city. Mr. Fee was found with United States and Canadian quotations in front of him. "Their cheese is usually higher than ours," he remarked. "In fact the margin at the present time and for some time back has been two, three and four cents. I should say that at times our cheese will cross the line. In fact it did when we had to pay six cents a pound duty, instead of 20 per cent, as now." (Twenty per cent is equivalent to about 3 1/2¢ a pound.)

TRADE IN BUTTER DOUBTFUL

Mr. Fee doubted if there would be much trade in butter, as United States prices are not much better than our own. "June extras are quoted in Chicago at 28¢," he remarked. "The Canadian price is 27 1/2¢, the difference being just equal to the duty without taking freight into consideration. There will, however, be a considerable movement in milk and cream across the line and this I presume will affect butter and cheese production in this country, with higher prices resulting. Likewise lower duties may divert New Zealand butter from Western Canada to United States points, thus improving the demand for Canadian butter in Western Canada."

Speaking of eggs, Mr. Fee said: "There are no prospects of an egg trade at present, nor will there be for some months as their eggs are lower than ours. In June and late spring, however, we may be sending eggs over on account of their quality, as the heat in the producing centres of the United States tends to spoil the eggs. I should say also that the egg trade near Detroit will be affected as the eggs can be placed quickly on the Detroit market in the best condition, while freighting them to Toronto or Montreal takes time and means deterioration, and to express them costs money."

A DEAL IN PORK

Mr. Fee then took us around to Mr. J. T. Madden, President of The Produce Association, and also of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Madden was just returning from the phone. "I have just got an example of how this new tariff will affect my trade," he remarked. "I handle fresh pork tenderloins for outside packing companies. I have been accustomed to pay 22¢ to 23¢ a pound express wholesale. One company just tells me that they can ship direct to New

York at 27¢ f.o.b. You see they are now independent of me. The packer is getting the difference."

"We have already had enquiries for cheese," continued Madden, but nothing had resulted yet. I don't think there will be anything doing in butter as they have a big stock. Milk and cream going across the border will have an influence on butter and cheese at home, to anticipate a good and profitable trade in dressed poultry."

"Summing it all up, I should look for a big increase in trade in produce lines. I had a visit from a Buffalo producer, man six weeks ago, who came over here to study the situation, and he, too, anticipates a good business."

WHAT A BUFFALO DEALER THINKS

On the great Buffalo market our editor found produce men with very less definite ideas of how the new tariff will affect trade than was the case on the Toronto market. The general opinion seems to be that Canadian supplies would be such a small percentage of the total receipts that they could not affect prices to a damaging extent. We first called on Mr. Wilkes, of F. Brennison & Son. Mr. Wilkes told us that they sell cheese at home for 32¢ for choice creamery butter. He thought that in the best grades of Canadian butter there might be some trade here at the present times, but he has been all the way to Chicago for a good portion of our butter," remarked Mr. Wilkes, "and par, if it comes from as far west as Manitoba and Omaha, Ontario is 'just across the river,' as we say, and shipping expenses should be much less. We would hardly look for a winter trade in eggs. We have already gotten big shipments of peaches from Canada."

The next produce man we called on, in the several others who followed, was just trying to get a grip of the situation. "We are selling our cheese to the trade at 17¢ to 17 1/2¢," said he. "The New York market is 18 1/2¢, it seems to me. I don't think we should be able to make arrangements to trade directly with some of your factories. At present there is not sufficient margin on butter to justify extensive trade."

"What style of packing is preferred on this market?" we asked.

"Tubs are in most demand here," was the reply. "There is a market for print butter, but usually we prefer to do the printing ourselves. I don't believe in either style, either, but it is in demand." Speaking of the situation in general, he said: "There is now 7,000,000 lbs. more of butter in the Associated Warehouse this year than last, and by the end of the month I anticipate that the amount will be 10,000,000; so we are fairly well fixed for this season."

We found this condition of uncertainty prevailing everywhere. The general impression seemed to be, however, that at certain seasons Buffalo produce men could handle Canadian cheese and eggs as well as dressed poultry to splendid advantage. Fluctuations in the market might also make an opening for Canadian butter. Market men on this side of the line will need to keep well in touch with prices across the border.

Did you put any of your wet horses this fall "on the rocks" by changing too suddenly from old grain to new. Many a bad case of colic may be traced to such a mistake.

A bad tempered man should never be a farmer. Why? Because he will ruin many a good horse and make every one of them vicious.

FARM

Point

J. D. Wall

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Fall Application

By W. H.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Pointers on Plowing

J. D. Wallace, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Shall we plow deep or shallow? If plowing in the fall, plow deep. If plowing in the spring, plow shallow, though there are exceptions to this condition.

Deep plowing in the fall has the advantage of opening up the soil to a greater extent and so exposing it to the action of the frost. This has the effect of breaking down the large soil particles into smaller particles and thereby making the soil more mellow for the reception of the next crop. It also aerates the soil, which is a fundamental necessity for the best growth of plants.

We should not forget that the deeper we plow and the more we break down the large particles, the more retentive will the soil be of moisture capacity.

In some soils it may be desirable to plow shallow in the spring as well as deep in the fall. This is the case with heavy clay soils when the winter rains have the effect of puddling the surface and thereby making it too compact. Another reason why we should plow shallow in the spring is that it faces exposure to the heat rays of the sun. This warms the surface soil, which is very important, particularly where we are sowing corn. The shallow plowing is frequently done on soils whose lower layers remain wet late into the spring.

The nature of a soil will also to a large measure decide what treatment we should give it. A hard pan sub-soil generally requires deep plowing, as it affords a more efficient drainage. The plowing of the surface soil should that surface soil happen to be deep, is very important in the case of deep-rooted crops such as potatoes, since it permits of a greater extent of root growth of the crop.

All poor soils should be plowed deep, but a soil whose upper layers are rich and whose lower layers are poor should receive a shallower plowing. Particularly should we follow this practice in a case where we are going to plant a shallow rooted crop.

While the deeper plowing of clay soils allows a deeper percolation of the water, it is not wise in the case of sand where the drainage is generally too free. That is why in the case of loose soils we recommend a shallow plowing at the same depth, encouraging a firmer subsoil whereby the water will better supply the plant.

Full Application of Phosphates

By W. H. Frazier.

Only slowly available commercial fertilizers should be applied in the fall for a following spring crop. Prominent among these is raw rock phosphate applied because it supplies the element phosphorus. It is applied in a very fine powder, containing about 12 per cent. phosphorus or the equivalent of from 25 to 30 per cent. phosphoric acid. An idea of its extreme fineness may be obtained from the fact that about 90 per cent. of it will pass through a No. 100 mesh sieve which has 10,000 openings per inch.

Raw phosphate is made by heating the rock form with sulphuric acid, which makes the phosphorus east about four times as much in this more available form. For fall application, however, the ground rock phosphate is better because of its cheapness, because of the fact that it will hold its

strength longer, and will benefit the following crops. In fact, it is two or three years before much of its phosphorus is regarded as available for the soil, but this depends on the soil.

APPLY WITH MANURE.

When much humus or decaying vegetable matter is present, acids are formed which act on the rock phosphate and set the phosphorus free for the use of the plant. This is the reason for the application of barn-phosphate at the rate of one pound to 200 pounds of phosphate per load of manure. This mixture should be applied at the rate of about 1,000 pounds of phosphate an acre.

Lack of phosphorus in the soil is often shown by poorly filled heads of grain, but this may result from other causes. Phosphorus aids in the development of the seed, and where it is deficient the seeds are likely to be light, even though the straw appears heavy enough for large yields. Continuous grain growing has undoubtedly decreased the available phosphorus in our soils, especially when no barnyard manure or crop residue is returned. Another reason for plowing under barnyard manure or green crops with rock phosphate is that from the increased bacterial action which tends to break up the phosphorus compounds and make them available for the growing crops.

Rural Depopulation Creates a Crisis in Ontario

(Continued from page 4)

But the abandoned dwelling is a lesser evil than the weakened household. In Grenville, for instance, the average number of persons per family fell from 4.42 in 1901 to 4.07 in 1911, persons to the household through a suffer little further diminution, and continue."

A third line of social strain is seen in the relative numbers of the sexes population the world over is that females outnumber males. This is the nation's good of our urban population. In only 45 out of 990 cities, towns and villages of older 1900 cities, and in only 40 of the 920 townships and other rural divisions do females outnumber males. In East Middlesex, for instance, the predominance of males is 58, and in the west riding 469. In only one county in Ontario, Grenville, do females exceed males in the purely rural population. And in all of Ontario the excess of males over females in the rural population is 85,940, while in the cities the excess of females is 10,865. This abnormal balance is true not of Ontario only but of all rural Canada.

The influence of such a situation on the well-being of the country church, of rural education and above all, of rural social life, is only too apparent. Mr. Macdougall does not stop at pointing conditions, and in Farm and Dairy next week we will review the economic causes that he gives for depopulation, the economic solution to the proposals and his views on the social causes of unrest. Likewise we may give a few of our own.—F.E.E.

Exercise is the first essential to healthy, vigorous growth in young horses and colts.

The horse we would like to breed and the horse we can sell to best advantage on the market may be of two altogether different types. If we are wise we will breed the type wanted.

MILITARY OVERCOATS, \$3.00

1,000 Military Overcoats, grey, water-proof cloth, lined with flannel, high storm collar, in new shape. These coats show no wear, some are new, patterns. Excellent coats for farmers who are outside workers. Price, \$3, or refunded if not satisfied. State size required, chest measurement and by 90 weight \$7.00. \$3.00. THE A. W. LYNES COMPANY Army Contractors Dept. G., 7791 King Street West TORONTO

WE WILL PAY \$120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days work Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity priceless. Spare time. Divine Ave., Toronto.

Capable Old Country Domestic

Parties arriving three times a month.

Apply Now

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who in the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, available Dominion Land in Manitoba, must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency at the Dominion office. Entry by proxy may be made at father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three nine miles of his homestead on a farm of not less than 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each entry (including the time required to fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a homestead valued at \$100.00.

W. W. COVY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Advertise in these Reliable Protected columns 10¢ per line per week



10% MORE MILK

You will increase the milk production of your cows 10% by installing a BT Water Bowl outfit. This keeps fresh water constantly before them. They can drink it frequently and as often as they need it; cows cannot be expected to do well if they are allowed to drink from contaminated pools or driven out through sleet and storm to a spring or frozen trough.

A Bowl That Lasts

The BT Water Bowl is a large, heavy bowl, designed to do the work faithfully for 25 years and not give away over repairs. It weighs 20 lbs.; holds 3 1/2 gallons of water—only one bowl being needed for two cows.

The valves are made of aluminium, the valve seats are brass so that there is no danger of rusting and leakage. The bowl is easily and quickly cleaned by simply pulling out a rubber plug. No need to tamper with the valve in cleaning.

The outfit is easy to install. It will pay you to put your bowls in right now, before cold weather sets in. Mail the coupon for free Book No. 21, fully describing BT Water Bowls, Steel Siles, etc. Send free for your name and address on a post card.

BT Water Bowl

SEND COUPON

BEATTY BROS. Limited, 903 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.

Please send me, free, your book No. 21, telling all the facts about a Modern Water Bowl outfit.

Beatty Bros. Limited 903 Hill Street FERGUS, ONT.

Your Name _____ P. O. _____ Prov. _____

POULTRY YARD

Poultry Pointers

Early pullets should be in winter quarters and starting out to make good records. Dampness is the greatest curse of the poultry house. The best way to avoid it is to make a tight roof and leave the front open. Do away with the roosters. They only fight among themselves and worry the rest of the flock. Don't let cold weather catch you with the hen house out of repair. If there any alterations, get busy now.

Cull the flock closely; kill and sell early all chickens with twisted toes, weak legs, crooked backs, awry tails and all other deformities. Breeders of white fowls, such as the White Wyandottes, Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks, should beware of too heavy feeding of corn. It tends to make the plumage yellow. Poultry never come from fresh air, unless it takes the form of a direct draught. The fact that all of your pure bred chickens are not true to type in shape or color does not mean that you were cheated on the setting of eggs. This happens in the best flocks.

The Canadian Hen Honored

Farm and Dairy readers will be interested to learn that Canada will be represented at the Third National Egg-Laying Competition, to be held under State supervision, at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.

The splendid record made by the Canadian White Wyandottes in the First International Egg-Laying Competition, held at Storrs College, Conn., where they beat 35 pens of Leghorns, and all Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, and other breeds entered, has caused the Missouri State Board to send an invitation to the McLeod Bros., Beulah Farm, Stoney Creek, Ont., for one pen (10) of their Snow White Wyandottes to compete with the world's best layers for one year, ending December 30th, 1914. This invitation has been accepted, and we are looking forward to this laying contest being most interesting to the Canadians, as Beulah Farm holds the pen record for Wyandottes, with an average of 214 eggs per hen in one year, and also the high individual record of their Snow White Queen, 247 eggs in one year.

These totals taken from the official reports at Storrs College, Conn., show what an advance they have made as compared with the latest reports, which states that the average hen only lays 80 eggs per year.

A Million Dollars for Good Roads

One of the most important of the many road improvement plans now under way in various parts of Canada, is the just launched in Essex County, Ontario. At a meeting of the Council, on Thursday, October 16th, a By-law was drawn up for presentation to the voters next January. This By-law calls for the raising of a million dollars to provide for concrete roadways covering no less than 150 miles, and connecting all the important communities of Essex County. The proposed routes of the concrete roads will completely encircle the County, and afford the finest type of highway connection to the farmers for reaching Windsor or any of the smaller towns. With the assistance of Engineer

Huber, of the Ontario Government, the committee appointed at the last session of the Council, went over the different roads proposed for paving. Basing his recommendation upon the fact that the route will be used for much heavy traffic, Mr. Huber made his report in favour of using concrete throughout.

An interesting feature of the plan as outlined, is the provision of a continuous route of good roads. While not in a straight line, the complete series of roads will be, in effect, one long continuous highway, made of concrete, and taking in practically the whole of Essex County.

The Sheep Outlook—A Veterinarian's View

Concluded from page 5 at present than at any previous period. That it is bound to soon become a brisk business is indicated by many signs. Two days ago an inquiry from Alberta for 100 rams by one rancher tells the story of western enterprise and foresight. The prevailing high prices for lambs in all markets also points out the way to the observer. To secure the highest possible, attentive care is paid to the breeding, feeding, docking, castrating, and proper finishing for the markets which always pay well for the choice article.

Draft Stallion Out of Season

Concluded from page 5 mixed and damped at the feeding time are the best feeds now along with mixed hay. When the weather is real cold use hot water to damp the food. Cold feed going into the stomach of a horse that doesn't get much exercise invites indigestion. Let the other fellow feed carrots and boiled feed; they both breed indigestion, and that has killed many good horses. We hear lots of talk about crushed oats, but mostly from the fellows who make the crushers. Be logical—observe the matter up with yourself—do you want your steak and pork chops run through a grinder?

These are simple and plain rules that I have always followed, and I have had big success with stallions on the stand, and I never lost a horse that came into my hands in good health.

Items of Interest

Ontario has found a new market for her apple. A shipment was made recently from St. Catharines to Cape Town, South Africa, consisting of 3,000 barrels of King apples. The output was gathered from 245 trees in an orchard belonging to Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham of Toronto.

Following the fire at the Experiment Farm at Ottawa that destroyed the main buildings, the Government is now taking active steps to rebuild the barns. Part of the buildings will be erected at once to shelter the live stock for the winter. The new barns will be erected next spring. The total loss is about \$100,000.

The Ontario Plowman's Association will hold a provincial plowing match on November 11th, at Sunnybrook Farm, Eglington, the property of Mr. Joseph Kilgour. Contestants must be winners of first, second or third prizes at local plowing matches. Classes will be arranged for boys under 18 years, boys under 16 years, men over 60 years of age and men in their prime. There will also be a jointer class. Mr. Kilgour has kindly consented to entertain the plowmen and their friends to luncheon and supper.

You're Not Healthy Unless You're Clean INSIDE

And the one way to real internal cleanliness—by which you are protected against ninety per cent of all human ailments—is through proper internal bathing, with plain warm water. There is nothing unusual about this treatment—no drugs, no dieting—nothing but the correct application of Nature's own cleanser. But only since the invention of the J. B. L. Cascade has a means for proper internal bathing existed.

Penning its discharge from our bodies, all waste matter is held in the organ known as the colon. This waste, like all other waste in Nature, is poisonous. And twice during each 24 hours every drop of blood in the human body circulates through the colon. Unless the poisonous matter exists there longer, more or less of it is necessarily absorbed by the blood and carried to other parts of the body.

To accumulated waste may be traced the original cause of many dangerous ailments, of which appendicitis is one of the most common. Naturally this poison in the blood weakens the system and produces that "run down" condition which opens the way for attack from countless diseases either by contagion or by natural processes.

Typhoid rarely can secure a foothold in the system of one who bathes internally as well as externally. Indigestion, headaches, dizziness and, most common of all, nervousness—these are some of the distressing and life-shortening troubles caused by continued absorption of the poisons in the colon.

Only one treatment is known for actually cleansing the colon without the aid of elaborate surgical processes. This is

The Internal Bath

By Means of the

J. B. L. CASCADE

Prof. Metchnikoff, Europe's leading authority on intestinal conditions is quoted as saying that, if the colon and its poisonous contents were removed, people would live in good health to twice the present average of our life.

Dr. A. Wilfred Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., and W. E. Fones, B.D., M.D., two world-famous authorities on the treatment of the thousands of physicians who have given their hearty and active endorsement and support to the J. B. L. Cascade, state that nearly half a million men and women and children now receive the benefits of humaneness—most of them in accordance with their doctor's advice.

M. T. Hahn, proprietor of Ottawa's leading hotel, the Alexandra, writes—Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 18, 1912. Dear Doctor,—I cannot express myself as I feel. I don't think I could find words to say the same sensation. I have used the Cascade two years. It has made a new man of me. In reality, I feel that I would not sell it for all the money in this world if I could not buy another.

Through my recommendation, I know a number of my friends who have been using it with same sensation. For people troubled with Constipation, I say try a Cascade. Hoping this will help the poor, suffering humanity. I remain respectfully,

Proprietor Alexandra Hotel, Ottawa. Dr. D. W. TYRRELL ADVISE YOU

LET DR. TYRRELL ADVISE YOU. There is always very glad of an opportunity to consult freely with anyone who writes him—and at no expense or obligation whatever. Describe your case to him and he gives you his promise that you will learn his facts about yourself which you also realize are of vital importance. You will also learn this book, "The What, the Why, the Way," which is the most interesting treatise on internal bathing. Consultation with Dr. Tyrrell involves no obligation.

Address, Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell Room 767 280 College Street, Toronto

CREAM WANTED

Ottawa is one of the best markets for butter in Ontario. That is why we are able to offer such attractive prices for cream. Cheese factory patrons who have a supply of cream at this season of the year should write us.

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

For particulars write to Ottawa Creamery Co. - Ottawa, Ont. 319 SPARKS ST.

Thirtieth Annual ONTARIO Provincial Winter Fair

To be held at GUELPH, Dec. 9th to 12th, 1913

Liberal Classification \$18,000.00 IN PRIZES

This is CANADA'S OLDEST WINTER FAIR

Get a Prize List from the Secretary. Wm. McNeil, President R. W. Wade, Secretary London, Ont. Parliament Buildings Toronto

What Every Dairyman Needs

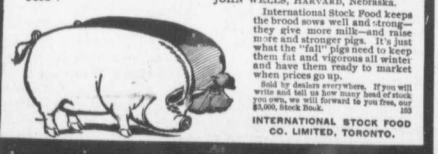
A Clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milker many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full instructions as to how to use them, upon receipt of 50c (fifty cents) Address

R. A. CHAMBERLIN 33 BAYSWATER AVE., OTTAWA, ONT.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

Makes The Big Money For Hog Breeders

"I shipped a pair of Hogs to South Omaha about 10 days ago. There were 750 hogs on the market that day. I had given nine International Stock Food. For hogs on the market that day, I received 30c per hundred pounds more than any of the other sellers. Hogs all around my pen sold at 20c per lb. less, so I topped the market for the day and week. Say, I sure felt proud. I lay it all to using International Stock Food."



JOHN WILLES, HARVARD, Nebraska. International Stock Food keeps the brood sows well and strong—they give more milk and raise more and stronger pigs. It's just what the "fall" pigs need to keep them fat and vigorous all winter and have them ready to market when prices go up. Sold by dealers everywhere. If you will send me full particulars, and if you are not one, we will forward to you free, our International Stock Food. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the Eastern, Southern, Middle and Western Dairy, Ontario and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries except Canada, \$2.00 a year. Add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions should be sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted, for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is made, send both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received on the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES STOCKS WILLIS BROWN, 100 Broadway, New York Office—225 5th Avenue.

ADVERTISEMENTS to be written on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULARS AND PATTERNS. The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. The actual circulation of each issue is 12,000 copies. The paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies from 1,200 to 15,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full retail price.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that any advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertisements columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully edited by one of our readers, and are all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you, or one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transactions occur 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 the name of your advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

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

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

ROAD ENTHUSIASTS SPLIT

There are two distinct and oftentimes antagonistic groups of good road enthusiasts in America. The question on which these two groups divide invariably is: Shall good roads be built for the benefit of the American public or for the benefit of the rich automobile owners who want to tour the country in their expensive cars?

These two groups came into conflict during the closing hours of the International Good Roads Congress held at Detroit recently. The automobile group, as is usual, supported the idea of building great transcontinental and trunk highways, whose chief value would be to enable tourists to see the country by their automobiles. The motto of the group seems to be, "See America first." The second group follows as their motto, "Cheaper transportation and a lower cost of living;" this latter group favors a system of roads from the country to the railway

station and from the farms to the cities.

This latter group, which is comprised principally of farmers and farmers' organizations, is not usually very much in evidence at such a road congress as was held at Detroit. They are home sowing wheat for next year's consumption, or doing some of the other work necessary to the feeding of the nations. But they are a force to be reckoned with just the same.

The split that began at Detroit will extend the continent over as farmers generally come to understand the nature of the real motive behind this good roads agitation of which so much is being said in the daily press.

GREEN CHEESE A MENACE

The report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government some months ago to enquire into complaints relating to the weighing of cheese and butter at Montreal, is just to hand. As we anticipated, the commissioners in their report have taken strong ground against the all too prevalent habit of shipping cheese green from the factories. In one cheese factory that came within the range of their investigations not a cheese was found, the make of the day before having been shipped directly from the hoops. The commissioners regard such a practice as one that cannot be too strongly condemned.

There may have been a time when green cheese did not constitute a menace to our export trade. Canada at one time had a monopoly of the British market. Fully half of our summer's export was held in cold storage for winter consumption; and when it finally reached the consumer, cheese that left the factory green had attained a sufficient stage of maturity. Conditions have now changed. New Zealand supplies a large proportion of Great Britain's winter consumption, and our cheese is used immediately. Green cheese from the factory is now green cheese to the consumer; and it is a kind of cheese he does not want.

It is true that our export trade is not as large as it was a few years ago and it is probable that the new conditions brought about by changes in the United States tariff will render the export cheese trade of still less importance to the Canadian dairy industry. We dairy farmers, however, cannot afford to forget that so long as we ship any cheese whatever it is the price of the exportable surplus that determines the price that we receive for all of the cheese made whether it is consumed at home or abroad. Any practice, therefore, that tends to make our cheese undesirable to the Old Country consumer will also tend to decrease prices on this side.

The Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association recognizes the importance of discouraging the shipment of green cheese and at their last annual meeting asked for legislation making the holding of cheese in the factory for ten days compulsory. Certain cheese boards, notably the one at Peterboro, already enforce such a regulation on their members. The extension of such regulations to every cheese board

in Canada, through Dominion legislation, would be a boon to our cheese industry, to our dairy farmers and, though they may not yet be willing to recognize it, to our cheese makers as well. The report of the Royal Commission should tend to bring the necessity for such legislation as was proposed by the E. O. D. A. more strongly before our legislators.

FARMERS' PRICES AFFECTED

One reason why farmers do not obtain a larger portion of the final price for which their farm products sell is the great cost of doing business in our cities. The abattoirs, for instance, which handle the farmers' live stock, are forced to pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in wages, one-quarter to one-third of which passes through the hands of their employees into the pockets of the city land holders in the form of rent. Anything, therefore, which increases rentals in our large cities makes it necessary for the working class to demand higher wages and tends to reduce the amount that the packers are able to pay the farmers for their products.

It is the land monopoly as well as the demand for land, that forces up rentals in our cities. Supposing a builder is anxious to erect houses for working people that would rent for \$12 a month, or \$144 a year. For such a rental he cannot at the outside figure erect a house costing with the land over \$2,500. Supposing he found that his building would cost him at least \$1,500, he could not afford to pay more than \$1,000 for the land. If he finds it possible to buy suitable land at that figure he proceeds to erect a house. If, however, he finds that the land holder is demanding \$1,200 or \$1,300 for such land as he requires he decides that he cannot profitably erect a house, and does not do so. This creates a shortage of houses and rentals are soon forced up.

A tax on land values would break the monopoly in land by forcing the land owner to put his land in use and thus make it easier for men to build houses. This is one of the great reasons why a tax on land values would benefit the great majority of the people in the cities as well as the residents of the country districts.

AN UNFAIR COMPARIISON

"The farm factory." This is a favorite expression with magazine writers nowadays. They delight to compare the management of the average farm with the management of the average factory; usually to the discredit of the farm. They tell of the efficiency and thoroughness of factory methods and then stand them side by side with the slovenly and wasteful practices of the farmer.

Such comparisons could not be more unfair. If these armchair artists who are everlastingly holding the farmer up to ridicule would take the roofs of those factories so that

Why Should She?

It must be conceded that Canada must support a sufficiently strong militia to properly maintain law and order in her domain, but it is to be deplored that Canada at the moment of her existence be drawn by a politician in this country into the vortex of European militarism at a moment when she is so heavily burdened in her future years with a huge national debt for military and naval defence, similar to that which lies so heavily on the shoulders of nearly every European nation.—W. M. McEneaney.

work had to be suspended every time a rain fell, and would make the factory dependent for water on a well that goes dry every time there is a drought and located on a site that is apt to be flooded every time there is a superabundance of rain, the comparisons would be almost exactly right.

The farmer is not such a poor manager as many writers would have us believe. We cannot plan our work ahead as can the city employer. We have the most unstable of all elements to contend with—the weather. The worried co-ordinator with the management of the average farm would be sufficient to make the most efficient and thorough factory manager grey-headed in his prime. We recognize that we are making mistakes and we are trying hard to rectify them. But let it be understood we are not conducting factories. We are conducting farms; and that is another proposition.

If railways in Ontario were assessed and taxed on the same basis as is other property, they would yield an annual revenue of

Railroad \$4,500,000. A s s e s s e d Taxation, and taxed as they now are, they yield only a

small per cent. of this amount. Is there any reason why our railroad companies should escape the same rate of taxation that we farmers must bear? Does not the exemption of railroad property from fair taxation impose an undue burden on other taxpayers? Is there any valid objection to taxing Canadian railroads as heavily as United States railroads are taxed, other conditions being equal? These are a few of the questions propounded recently to the Ontario Government by a deputation representing twenty-nine counties of the province. They are questions that are being asked very seriously by thinking taxpayers everywhere. Farm and Dairy, too, would ask, is it not time that railroad companies were assuming a fair share of municipal, provincial, and federal taxation burdens?

Let us read the advertisements. They are educators. They keep us right in the forefront of progress. They bring to us a knowledge of the latest improvements in all lines

Waterloo Co.

C. H. Shuck. As yet it seems as though Underwood's produces beef, and dairy prod- to some extent food products a States than her can enter free- tation of 90,000 have no fear of market.

But whether or not it is a matter of advantage to be seen. Co- and marketing way open at p to get what rig- had sold and p- mediately after by President Wi- ward Junger. We are not surpris- All kinds of a- pected to stren- ly of supply a- itself. In Water- as directed to- near the border.

Few Radical

W. F. Stephen. There is no as yet on dairy- bulk of the cre- United States fo- ally when butte- in the United S- It will continue We are lookin- amount of milk- York City and- Borden. Condens- up their plant h- cooler, and bott- up milk for cit-

AD-

Inf

What are you advertising money? Do you feel as preparation is pl-

Is circulation v- Possibly that me- scribes is the m- measure the val- by the influence- readers in creat- prestige of a v- New value. Now we don't the circulation- nothing of the k- depends upon the- lives of the subs- Farm and Dairy- dence of its read- become a necess- stand right back- reputation. That- position to give v- in the homes of- men. They act- suggestions in the- paper.

That, we s- set form of influ- You can do w- this subject. O- that where influ- exists, it can b- right advertising- The form paper- sity to its reader- sential medium fo- In the quality f- holds a distinct- reaches our wealt- to-date communit- and Dairy, "A Paper Farm-

Waterloo County and the Tariff

C. H. Shub, Waterloo Co., Ont. As yet it seems almost too early to say much about the effects of the new Underwood Tariff. The man who produces beef, pork, mutton, poultry, and dairy products should benefit by it to some extent. Prices for most food products are higher in the United States than here, and if our products can enter free a market with a population of 90,000,000 people, we need have no fear in not having a ready market.

But whether the farmer will benefit by it or whether the middleman will get advantage of the margin, remains to be seen. Cooperation in producing and marketing seems to be the only way open at present for the farmer to get what rightly belongs to him. Under here quite a lot of feeders had sold and put in stockers, and immediately after the signing of the bill by President Wilson prices took an upward jump. We expect to break even next spring when we sell.

All kinds of dairy products are expected to strengthen if we allow the law of supply and demand to adjust itself. In Waterloo County we are not as directly affected as those living near the border.

Few Radical Changes Expected

W. F. Stephen, Huntington Co., Que. There is no appreciable difference as yet on dairy conditions here. The bulk of the cream has gone to the United States for some time, especially when butter prices were higher in the United States than in Canada. It will continue to be shipped across. We are looking for a considerable amount of milk being shipped to New York City in the near future. The Berden Condensery have lately fitted up their plant here with pasteurizer, cooler, and bottler, and are putting up milk for city trade with a de-

livering depot in Montreal, there as yet a limited amount of milk is being handled. It is considered likely that a large part of their output will go to New York. If so, the prices paid to the farmers will have to go up. As Montreal prices are about as high as New York, we are not looking for any very great advance in the price of milk produced for that market, though it will give a wider markets.

Prices Better all Round

C. M. Macvic, Mulltles Co., Ont. The farmers of this locality, with few exceptions, are possessed of a more independent feeling as a result of the opening of the United States market. They can dictate a little higher prices for their cattle, milk, cream, sheep and poultry.

They have no additional advantage in purchases of machinery, such as they would have received under the proposed agreement of 1911 and the question arises whether the protective tariff that still walls in the manufacturers will not enable them to increase the cost of machinery to the farmers to offset the higher cost of living due to the wider markets and increased price of what the farmer sells.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS HIGHER

There is almost evident another result in relation to the farmer who has been buying finished cattle. Stockers as well as finished cattle will be increased, but that spread will be no greater, if as great, as formerly between the classes. The capital investment will be much higher and the feeder will have smaller profits than formerly. The tendency will be to increase the production of stockers on the farm where they will be finished.

I can see no great advantage over late prices in the hog market except that this will be steadier. Free meats will give the packers here a wider market and should have some effect in stopping those fluctuations in hogs said to be due to the reduction in price in the English market.

The new tariff has given results already. One dealer near here bought in anticipation a number of cattle and his sale of these two days before the tariff to an American buyer, cleared him a net gain of over \$1,000. You can't blame him for being enthusiastic over the removal of the duty.

Withdrawal of U. S. Duties a Help

R. B. Sloan, Huron Co., Ont. The recent change in the United States tariff will have the effect of somewhat firmer prices for Canadian farm produce, such as cattle and grain. So far cattle are very much more in demand than they have been for some time. This occurred even before the duty was removed. American buyers were through this section of the country looking for beef cattle as well as stockers.

The prices were also better than they have been for a considerable length of time, so the producer in this case is getting a better return for his cattle than before the duty was removed.

The general opinion is that the price of swine and, especially the former, will not be changed much while dairy products and grain will be somewhat firmer in demand and therefore will be a little higher in price. In some occasions when sheep will be shipped to American markets, but on the whole the market through time will equalize in the two countries.

The price of calves will be much higher here than before the duty was removed. On the whole, it is thought that the recent change in the tariff will be a great benefit to Canadian producers, though it is somewhat premature to tell exactly.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS MAKE FALL AND WINTER DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval Machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself in a month.

\$2 ELECTRIC POCKET LAMP \$1 We want to show you that we have the best and cheapest line of electrical goods in Canada, and in order to do so make the above offer. This pocket lamp is absolutely safe, cannot explode, and is to be used with you, on the trail, around the engine, and to heat. It will save its cost many times. Fun gas lamp, three cell battery, four flashlight cells. Send us one dollar, and we will send the lamp, all charges paid, by mail to any address. FISHER-FORD MFG. CO., 11 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. Dept. 42

\$700 in Cash Prizes can be won with a load of 15 Steers AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO SATURDAY and MONDAY, DEC. 6-8, 1913 THERE ARE OTHER LIBERAL PRIZES OFFERED ENTRIES CLOSE, NOVEMBER 26th, 1913 For all information address C. F. TOPPING, Secretary Union Stock Yards, TORONTO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Robert Miller J. H. Ashcraft, Jr. J. W. Wheaton Martin Gardhouse

Scores of Men Will Mail This Coupon They will be progressive men—men who believe in keeping right-up-to-date—men who have heard about the latest and best type of gasoline engine for sale in Canada, and who now want further information. Show that you are one of these progressive men. Fill in, cut out and mail the coupon now. The wide-awake, get-ahead man does things right away. Information Coupon THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited RENFREW, ONT. Gentlemen. Without obligating me in any way, mail me your catalogue and circular fully describing the Renfrew-Standard gasoline engine, which I understand starts without cranking, has a governor of the fly-ball steam engine type, and is free from pipes, fittings, cooling pumps or fans to leak, freeze, or get out of order. Name Address Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AD. TALK cxv Influence

What are you buying with your advertising money? Do you feel satisfied that your appropriation is placed to give the best results?

Is circulation your "measure stick"? Possibly that monstrous list of subscribers is the magnet? Or do you measure the value of a publication by the influence it carries with its readers in creating sales? It's the prestige of a paper that gives its advertising value.

Now we don't mean to say that the circulation must be despised—nothing of the kind. But it largely depends upon the influence upon the lives of the subscribers for its value. Farm and Dairy enjoys the confidence of its readers. To them it has become a necessity. They know we stand right back of them with our reputation. That's why we are in a position to give you selling efficiency, in the homes of our prosperous dairymen. They act upon the hints and suggestions in their favourite farm paper.

And, that, we take it is the highest form of influence. You can do your own thinking on this subject. Our one suggestion is that where influence with readers is to be manufactured by right advertising into good sales.

The form paper which is a necessity to its readers is the most influential medium for advertising.

In the quality field Farm and Dairy holds a distinct position in that it reaches our wealthiest and most up-to-date community of farmers—Farm and Dairy.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Crawmer, Building and Machinery, nearly new. Good locality. Apply Box 630, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Part interest in special and most profitable dairy business in Ontario. Small amount money. City. Apply Box 621, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory in good repair in Western Ontario. Patrons deliver milk. Make 70 tons. Apply Box 168, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro Ont.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and Railroad Work. Result is good wages. Take our inexpensive Home Study Course and get ready. Sample lesson free. Shaw's Railroad and Telegraph School, Yonge and Gerrard, Toronto.

A CHOICE LOT of Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Hens and Cockerels, at a bargain—Frank M. Dermott, Tavistock, Ont.

WANTED—Position as Butter-maker by competent, steady man. Apply Box 729, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Felting, Belting, Tails, Chalo, Wire Penning, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, showing what you want—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE
A First-Class Creamery Business in Western Ontario. Modern equipment. Splendid territory. Conveniently situated. Price reasonable. Apply BOX 493 - FARM AND DAIRY.

BOOKS Now that the long evenings are here plan to improve your time by reading. Get a Book Catalogue Free from **FARM AND DAIRY**. All Books At Lowest Prices

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Makers' Department.

The Royal Commission's Report

Dairy farmers of Eastern Ontario have been kept well in touch with the work of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate complaints relating to the weighing of butter and cheese in Montreal. Their report just to hand, therefore, contains little that is not already known, but as the conditions with which the report deals are still prevalent, a summary of the deductions of the Commission is still timely.

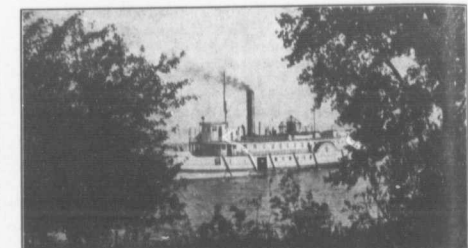
The Commission report that where short weights occur that they are attributed to one of four causes: Poorly balanced, old, rusty, and out-of-order scales; carelessness in weighing; dishonest weighing; weighing the cheese too green. Mr. Lemieux, who investigated scales for the

ture, call attention to the source of faulty cheese. The Commission also recommends that the Weights and Measures Act be amended so that all scales at cheese factories will be inspected at least once a year. They further recommend that in the interests of the cheese industry of Canada legislation should be passed to prevent the shipping of cheese from place of production under 10 days old.

The question of bonding cheese dealers as the grain dealers of Western Canada are bonded was also investigated by the Commission, but the proposal did not meet with their approval.

Starter in the Creamery

In a creamery of a large dairy it is necessary to carry more than a pint or a quart of starter. Along with the mother starter a second starter of 50 to 60 pounds may be carried. After the mother starter in the glass container is inoculated, the remainder of the previous day's mother starter is poured into the second starter, and the cream is inoculated from the second starter. In large



Cheap Transportation for Farm and Factory Produce

A number of cheese factories along the lake front in Ontario have been shipping their cheese by water, which is cheaper than railway transportation. The steamer ship here illustrated is the Alexandria, of the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Co., that collects cheese, butter and other farm produce in the Bay of Quinte district and elsewhere.

—Photo courtesy of T. H. Hollis

Commission, found that in 90 per cent of the factories where scales were personally examined, they were out of order. In some of the factories where the scales were tested they were found to be absolutely unreliable. Green cheese, too, was largely accountable for short weights. In one factory visited by Mr. Lemieux where heavy shortages had been noticed, no cheese whatever were found, the cheese maker stating that he was just as well pleased to have heavy shortages and ship cheese green as to have O.K. weights and ship the cheese well cured. In a few cases shortages in weights could be only attributed to dishonesty. Several lots of cheese were three, five, and even 10 lbs. less than the weights marked on the boxes.

SHRINKAGE OF GREEN CHEESE

To illustrate the error in weighing that may occur where green cheese is shipped, the Commission estimated that the cheese will lose on the average one pound the first week, one pound in the next three weeks, and very nearly a pound in the next month. Where green cheese are shipped short weights are more in evidence than where cheese have been held for a period of 10 or 14 days.

The Commission recommend that a competent official be appointed with headquarters at the city of Montreal, whose duty it shall be to weigh those dairy that are liable to weigh where shortages arise. Such an official should be competent also to judge the quality of cheese and then, cooperating with the Ontario and Quebec Department of Agricul-

creameries, third and fourth starter are carried. The improved starter can be a labor saver, but not an absolute necessity. It may be used to advantage when circumstances warrant it. Some starter makers prefer to use shotgun cans; others like the regular tin-galton milk cans. In either of the two last-named cases the temperatures can be easily controlled for pasteurization and ripening by placing the cans in a barrel or in a plain box. During pasteurization it is necessary to agitate the milk. In the larger quantity the pasteurization temperature need not be above 18 deg. F. for 20 or 30 minutes. Care should be exercised not to give the milk a pronounced cooked flavor; otherwise this larger quantity of starter should be handled in the same manner as is the mother starter.

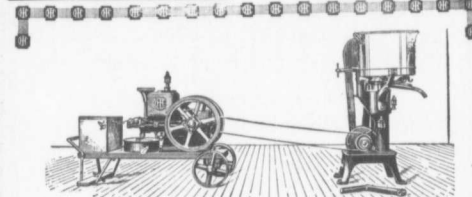
It is necessary to use a larger inoculation from starter to cream than from starter to starter, because the seed bed is not so well prepared. The inoculation of the cream may vary from eight to 50 per cent. A starter may be carried two or four weeks before it goes "off." Often it is carried several months, and often less than two weeks. The depend almost altogether on the carefulness of the operator.—Conrad Circular.

It is desirable to allow the toll ships to exercise their own discretion in assessing or not assessing in proportion to the full value.—E. C. Drury, Simcoe Co., Ont.



Use Salt
that does
make good
butter

Windsor Dairy Salt



Look This Square in the Face

LET a man ask you six months after you buy an IHC outfit, "Why are you using a cream separator? Is it making money for you?" and the question will sound as sensible to you as though he had asked why you used a binder.

The outfit pictured above will give you more cream from your milk, saving from \$5 to \$15 per year for each cow you milk. It separates skin, milk, sweet, warm, and wholesome, will give you healthier, fatter pigs and calves, and this again means more milk and increased so. fertility. Many more things an

IHC Cream Separator Dairymaid, Bluebell or Lily

will do for you. Then the one-horse power back-gear IHC engine will be your most efficient helper. It is mounted on a portable truck, is economical, steady and reliable. It will pump water, run a washing machine, churn, sausage grinder, grinders, and do any other farm work to which its power can be applied. Each style has four sizes.

See the local agents who handle these machines, and have them demonstrate the working to you, show you the close skin ring qualities, and efficiency, and go over the mechanical features with you. They will give you catalogues and full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



CHEESEMAKERS
The Millbank Manufacturing Co. sends for makers the season of 1913. Saturday, the 15th next; the maker necessary will be of the cheese, salt, coloring, milk, but not wood or coal. In wood, brooms, brush, distribute the cheese until for had cheese. 15th, 1913. For 1913 to Sept. the maker will making butter under the auspices of
W. M. YOUNG, Sr.
October 15, 1913

Wanted
Delivered at night
Highest
PETERBORO
Pete

FOR
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Toronto creamery
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CHEESEMAKER WANTED

The Millbank Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will receive tenders for making their cheese for the season of 1914 up to and including Saturday, the 15th day of November next; the maker will furnish all things necessary to the manufacture and care of the cheese, such as boxes, rennet, coloring, salt, banding, press clothes, wood or coal for engine and heating, brooms, brushes, pasteurizer and distribute the whey, take care of the cheese until sold and be responsible for bad cheese output for 1914, 150 tons 1100 lbs. for 1915, 166 tons 53 lbs. for 1915 to Sept. 30 123 tons 86 lbs.; the maker will have the privilege of making butter during the winter under the auspices of the company.

W. M. YOUNG, Secretary, Millbank, Ont.
October 15, 1913.

Wanted---Cream

Delivered at nearest express office.
Highest prices paid.

Henceforth Monthly Write

PETERBORO CREAMERY
Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE

A First-Class Creamery Business in town of Perth—one of the best dairy centers in Ontario. Address

J. W. LEAVER - PERTH

Cream Wanted

Highest prices—unlimited markets. Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We want your cream and your neighbor's. Write

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
TORONTO

The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of the great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario

Send your Raw FURS to JOHN HALLAM

Give thorough trappers now send us your Raw Furs. Why not? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commissions and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers yearly. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE

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A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, where and where to trap, list and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Write to-day—address JOHN HALLAM, Limited
Mail Dept. 509
111 Front St. East,
TORONTO

The Hog Situation and the Tariff

Canadian producers are now receiving record prices for their hogs on this side of the line. For several months Canadian prices have ranged higher than have quotations on United States markets, and it is not likely that the new tariff regulations of the United States will have any influence on the Canadian hog market for some time to come, even although our pork both alive and dead may now enter United States markets. Quotations on the Toronto and Buffalo markets for the same day last week were as follows:

Toronto: Choice, fed and wintered, \$8.60; heavy, \$7.10; sows, \$6.10.

On the Buffalo market the quotations were:

Heavies, 240 lbs. up, \$8.20 to \$8.85.
Mediums, 190 to 240 lbs., \$8.35 to \$8.95.
Mixed, 150 to 220 lbs., \$8.05 to \$8.95.
Yorkers, 150 to 180 lbs., \$8.35 to \$8.95.
Yorkers light, 130 to 150 lbs., \$8 to \$8.90.
Pigs, 120 down, \$7.35 to \$8.

It would seem from a comparison of these Toronto and Buffalo prices that while our best bacon hogs are higher on this side of the line that heavier hogs might with advantage be shipped to Buffalo. But here another factor enters. The type preferred on the two markets is entirely different. "We used to get some of your 'big hogs on this market,'" said a Buffalo stockman to an editor of Farm and Dairy last week. "My, but they were leggy, coarse brutes." That is the point. Their heavy hogs must be good and fat, the lard type. Our heavy hogs are of the lankier bacon type.

Other dealers were of the same mind when interviewed at Buffalo. They were used to the fat type of hog and seemed afraid to see hogs of another type reaching the market in any quantity. There were a few exceptions, however. Mr. Lamer of Imhoff, Lamer & McCarthy, live stock commission merchants, said: "We like your bacon hogs all right over here when they come at about the right weight, 175 to 190 lbs. At present, however, your market is higher than ours, and there are none coming. There is a growing demand here for prime bacon. My, but they are here in not to sell bacon hogs, but to get them to sell. I should say that as markets fluctuate there will be an opportunity for you to bring your hogs over here, and you need not worry about us finding a place for good bacon."

PRICES IN THE PAST

That an opportunity may come to ship our hogs is quite possible. Hogs in Canada are continually going up and down, and in past years Canadian prices have frequently run lower than United States prices. For instance, for the six-year period, 1906-11 inclusive, the average price of bacon hogs on the Toronto market was \$6.96 and on the Buffalo market Yorkers were quoted for the same period at \$7.35. In the same six years Montreal quotations averaging \$7.50 and New York \$7.52. Winnipeg prices averaged \$5.60 for heavies and Chicago heavies \$6.98. During the same period select bacon hogs at Winnipeg were \$7.26 and at Chicago \$6.90.

The greatest benefit that Canadian hog producers will derive from the new tariff regulations will be a steadying of home markets. The wide fluctuations that have been possible in the past will now be checked and almost prevented by an open United States market. It is possible also that the free entry of dead meat into the United States, by providing an additional market for our packers, will increase their demand for hogs, and hence the prices that they are willing to pay.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

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

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.
BERLIN, CANADA

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream?

We take all that you can produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 15th of each month. Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now.

Write
CITY DAIRY CO., TORONTO, ONT.
Mark the envelope Dept. B.

SWEET MILK WANTED

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

S. PRICE & SONS, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

Dairy Cattlemen

Should secure PRIZE LISTS
of—

The National Live Stock Horticultural and Dairy Show

Exhibition Park, Toronto
November 17th to 22nd

\$30,000 IN PRIZE MONEY

- ☛ Complete lists are now ready giving full particulars of the awards for the various classes.
- ☛ In the beef cattle and dairy cattle divisions the large prizes offered are attracting the finest cattle that have ever been gathered together in Canada.
- ☛ Special prizes are also being offered by the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Associations, clubs and other organizations.
- ☛ The last day for receiving entries has been extended to November 5th.

For full information write to Toronto office

R. J. FLEMING
PRESIDENT

A. P. WESTERVELT
MANAGER
502 Temple Building
Phone Adelaide 3505



There is no day too poor to bring us an opportunity, and we are never so rich that we can afford to spurn what the day brings.—S. J. Burrows.

A Halloween Entertainment

By MARION DALLAS



Marion Dallas

ALL formality is dispensed with, and the quaint and most mystical decorations and refreshments, the greater the charm. One afternoon last October the party brought me the faintest little box. At first I thought it was wedding cake, but upon opening it I discovered a walnut, and inside the nut I found an invitation to a Halloween party.

When we arrived at the house we were received by figures wrapped in white, who silently motioned to us to come in. After taking off our wraps we were ushered into a dimly-lighted fairyland, a fairyland evolved from corn, pumpkins, candles, with red shades, mirrors and lanterns. There were mirrors everywhere, all reflecting and multiplying countless candles that burned in candlesticks of every description. In two or three dishes alcohol was being burned, it gave a weird light that blended with the red light of the candles. Above the top of the doorways were hung festoons of yellow corn. The windows were treated in the same manner. The hall was draped with fish nets, and through the meshes were thrust many ears of corn. Here and there Jack O'Lanterns smiled amid the great ears of corn. In one door there hung a portiere of apples strung on strings of varying lengths. The guest stooped or reached for the apples nearest their height. A horse shoe hung in the midst through which each guest tried to throw their tiny apples. Those who succeeded were assured of phenomenal luck.

Ways of discerning the future, old and new, were tried. The old-fashioned tub of apples was used in various ways. Apples of different colors were shot at with tiny arrows. To pierce a red one indicated health, good luck was in the green, while the yellow promised money.

We melted lead and dropped it in the water and found our fortune in the shapes the lead assumed.

Before the guests arrived the hostess had put nuts all over the room in every nook and corner. She had also concealed a thimble, a ring, and a penny. At a given signal the search began, the person who found the most of the nuts was declared the "lucky" one, the finding of the ring signified a speedy marriage, the thimble single blessedness, and the penny wealth. To rest the guests, our hostess produced the following nut contest:

What nut grows nearest the sea?—Beachnut.

What nut grows the lowest?—Groundnut.

What nut is the color of a girl's eyes?—Hazelnut.

What nut is good for naughty boys?—Hickory.

What nut is like the oft-told tale?—Chestnut.

What nut grows on the Amazon?—Brazilnut.

What nut is like a naughty boy when his sister has a beau?—Pecan.

What nut is like a Chinaman's eyes?—Almond.

What nut is the favorite nut of a mason?—Walnut.

What nut is like a good Jersey cow?—Butternut.

What nut does the farmer take to town?—Waggonnut.

To find our partners for supper, we were given a nut tied with ribbon. In this we found half a quotation, the other half being in the shell of the nut. Many of the quotations were from Burns.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE CANDLE

Divining the future by the light was the next game. Each guest was presented with a card and a candle—the candles in as many different colors as possible. On the cards were couplets written foretelling future events, such as:

He who takes the candle blue,
Will find his sweetheart ever true.
Who gets the candle colored red,
Will have long life, but never wed.
If you choose the candle green,
You will have the prettiest wife'er seen.

The pink, the sweetest of them all,
Will wed a fellow six feet tall.
We then took the candle, warmed the base, and stuck it on to the card, then held it at arm's length and blew three times. If it blew out the first trial the person would be married in a year, upon the second trial within two years, and so on. This game afforded great merriment.

Refreshments were served from the dining table, which was draped in green crepe paper. Pumpkins of various sizes were piled in the centre of the table. These had been scooped out, lined with waxed paper, and filled with good things. The menu

consisted of scones, bannocks, and other such dainties, eaten to the accompaniment of the caprices. The light came from shaded candles.

After the table was cleared of all save the decorations, a large dish filled with burning alcohol and salt was brought in and placed in the centre. Seated around the weird fire each guest had to tell a ghost story. Happily no one had to go home alone. When the hour of our departure arrived, a large pumpkin was observed to drop mysteriously on to the table, and from it each guest received an amusing souvenir. All formed a ring and joined in singing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

The cost of this party was small, involving a little advance preparation, but the amusement of the guests amply repaid the hostess, for all those present declared it was the very best "old-fashioned Halloween" they had ever spent.

THE influence of books is remarkable. A man may be judged

even more truly by the books and papers he reads than by the company he keeps, for his associates are often in a manner thrust upon him, but his reading is the result of choice. Parents should furnish their children with proper reading matter and instill in their minds the habit of properly reading and studying what they read. A reading people will soon become a thinking people and a thinking people must soon become a great people. Life is short and books are many. Therefore whenever we economize, let us not cut off the supply of good literature, but have the best books, the best papers and the best magazines.—Jennette Crearer, Haron Co., Ont.

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The Spirit of Progress

(Continued from last week)

"Shove back the lever and put your foot hard on the brake," said the young fellow, reaching in front of Uncle Josh and throwing the lever back in time to halt the machine in front of the store.

Uncle Josh was greeted by a chorus of comments as the group on the step surrounded the machine.

Uncle Josh beamed. The glow of youthful excitement shone in his eyes, and he displayed his purchase with the enthusiasm of boyhood.

"Now, young feller," he said suddenly, turning to his companion, "you jest climb down an' wait here while I'll take 'em spin around 'n' block. Then I'll come back and pick ye up."

The young fellow demurred but Uncle Josh grew impatient, and he was obliged to do as he was told.

"Don't go too fast," he warned. "Don't throw that throttle all the way open."

Uncle Josh climbed back into the machine with glowing cheeks. He shoved the throttle over carefully, put his foot on the first lever, and started off with something of a jerk, but creditably. Then he raised his foot very carefully and threw the high gear gently forward. The machine moved smoothly and quickly ahead.

"Hoo-ray for Uncle Josh!" called someone from the door stoop.

"Hoo-ray for the Spirit of Progress!" returned Uncle Josh, as he glided out of sight.

The group in front of the store waited expectantly. Presently the throb of the engine and the honking of Uncle Josh's horn reached their ears, and they stepped out to the edge of the road.

Uncle Josh was coming along the level stretch at almost full speed. He was guiding the machine steadily and surely, but as he neared the store there was no decrease in speed, and he swept past them as if they

were not there. They gazed after him in surprise, and waited.

In a short time he reappeared, coming at the same pace, but again he passed them by, and the young fellow, anxiously scanning Uncle Josh's face, thought that he detected a weak expression underneath the smiling one which before had been so sure.

Uncle Josh disappeared, still going again and soon reappeared, still going at the same pace.

"Why don't ye stop an' be so-ble," called out one of the men as he passed this time.

"Don't want ter," returned Uncle Josh, with spirit.

A fourth time he passed the store, and now lines of anxiety were beginning to settle around his mouth, although his chin was still square and determined.

"Throw your lever back, and put your foot on the brake if you want to stop," called out the young man suggestively, but the noise of the engine drowned his voice, and Uncle Josh rolled on.

By the time he reached the store for the fifth time, he had come to a decision.

"Guess, I'll go on home," he yelled; "Tain't fur to walk, young feller, I'll meet you there."

The young fellow set out on a run, and the group around him laughed, and then looked serious.

"Uncle Josh'll never give in," remarked one. "How long d'ye s'pose he'll keep that up?"

"I'll tell the gasoline gives out, 'less he c'n think how to stop before, he's the prompt reply of another."

When Uncle Josh came in sight of home, Aunt Mary stood in the doorway shading her eyes as she gazed down the road toward the village.

Uncle Josh forced a gay smile to his lips and called out as he passed:

"Say, Mary, I'm goin' over to Butternut this time. Tell the young feller to wait for me here."

Aunt Mary gazed after him in consternation.

"Wal, of all the born jits!" she said in a beat-out tone. "What's he done with the young feller? Spilled him out an' broke all his bones, an' left him there?"

In a few moments the young fellow appeared, mopping his face and breathing hard.

"Where's Mr. Simkins?" he asked, as he caught sight of Aunt Mary.

"Did he come home?"

"Come home?" snorted Aunt Mary contemptuously. "He went flyin' like if the old boy was after him. What'd ye sell him that thing fer anyhow? He'll smash it up an' himself, too, before you c'n git yer money. You men wholl pay 'er? Ye needn't expect no more."

The young fellow climbed up on the fence and settled himself to wait.

In half an hour a cloud of dust appeared in the direction of the village, and the young man ran out to the edge of the road. Uncle Josh was a trifle pale and tired looking now, but he still smiled bravely and grasped the wheel firmly.

"Throw—back the lever—and—put your—foot—on—the—brake!" yelled the young fellow as Uncle Josh whizzed past him.

Another half-hour, and again the whizzing clouds of dust.

"Turn off the switch! Shut off your gasoline!" yelled the young fellow in desperation, but the dust cloud passed, and he vanished from sight.

Another half-hour, and again the rising dust, but this time the speed was somewhat diminished and Uncle Josh seemed to be steering for the gate. He swept smoothly in, and the machine came to a stop.

Uncle Josh jumped down from his seat and grinned triumphantly, al-

(Continued on page 15.)

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The Upward Look

Goodness Going Before

NO. 2.

For thou preventest him with the blessings of goodness.—Psalm 21, 3.

A lesson is suggested by the word "prevent," as it is rendered by the text. The "blessings of goodness" is pleonastic since a blessing cannot be otherwise than good. Preventive goodness is seen in the withholding of help. In not appearing at the desired moment, God is not simply preparing blessing, but preventing evil. He is

"Good when He gives, supremely good,
Nor less when He denies."

We can imagine old Jacob offering many a prayer for the safe return of Joseph, notwithstanding appearances that mocked his supplications. But what if Joseph had returned to his father instead of his coat of blood? He was "prevented." It was God who prevented, as Joseph afterwards told his brethren when they were made to see and feel the truth. Joseph's long absence from home delivered them from the calamities of famine. How many of God's children have had the rehearsal

of this truth some time in their history? When they intended to do what they found themselves unable to accomplish, or intended to go whether they could not, they were unable to explain how it was that they were "prevented." But one thing they knew, that the prevention was a blessing in disguise. How often even when self-will has been in active exercise has God said to His child, lifting what appeared like a dark hand, "Thou shalt go no farther," when another step would have been over a precipice. It was goodness going before to deliver them from evil. Perhaps to answer the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation."

During the siege of Sebastopol, a Russian shell buried itself in the side of a hill outside the city and opened a spring, which, bubbling forth, supplied the weary soldiers with abundance of cool, clean water during the rest of the siege. So while the citadel of our souls is being besieged by the Prince of Darkness and his cohorts, and under the long siege we become parched for the draught of the Water of Life, a shell from the enemy's camp will cause us to see the fountain open for sin and for uncleanness.

God teaches His children as the eagle trains her young. When the eaglets are old enough to fly she struts up her nest, separates its parts, and compels the young birds to fly to some neighboring crag; she then flutters over them, teaching them to use their wings and to sustain and

guide themselves by their movements. If she finds them weary or unwilling she spreads her wings, takes her brood upon her back, and exercise with them aloft. In order to restore their strength, she then shakes them off, and when she perceives that their pinions flag, or that an enemy is near, she darts beneath them with surprising skill, and once restores their strength, or places her own body between the young and the danger that threatens them. The eagle is the only bird endowed with this instinct, and the whole of her procedure is suggestive of instructive lessons in relation to the dealings of God.

In the history of the Church it is found that He weans His people from their resting places in the world and from their own righteousness by means of preventing goodness. He struts up their nests by the example of good men; by the exhibition of his perfections; by the life and character of His Son, who places His life between them and eternal difficulty. He flutters over them while His promised spirit sustains their hearts and makes their happiness and safety as sure and unchanging as His. Thus can we see that our apparent failures are often our greatest successes. The very greatest things, great thoughts, discoveries, inventions, have generally been nurtured in hardship, often pondered over in sorrow and at length established with difficulty. But these were preventive goodness.—I. H. N.

The Spirit of Progress

(Continued from page 14)

though his hands were shaking and his dust covered face looked drawn and grey.

"Ho-ray for the Sperrit o' progress!" he quavered weakly. "An' now, young feller, you c'n put some gasoline in there an' show me the shortest way o' stoppin' the tarmal thing. I stopped her, but I ain't a gentleman o' leisure, an' I won't allus hev time to do it that way."

"Of all born jists!" commented Aunt Mary from the doorway. "Joshua Simkins, be ye a-comin' in ter dinner? The young feller might be hungry, ef you ain't."

Household Hints

Paste an envelope on the inside of the cover of the cook book. This is handy for keeping loose recipes, until such time as one is able to test them.

When flatirons seem rough, here are three ways to make them run smoothly: Rub them over a spray of arborvitae, or over the inner wrapper of a cake of kitchen soap, or on the papers found inside cracker boxes.

Worked into the castors of bedsteads, heavy tables, and chairs, a little black lead works wonders, saving the creaking noise, and the articles can be moved with ease. It is better to use than oil, as it does not collect the dust.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.

Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—
To rise nevermore.

I was weak flour, of course.
Meaning weak in gluten.

But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.

With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.

Stays risen too.
Being coherent, elastic.

And the dough feels springy under your hand.
Squeaks and cracks as you work it.

Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.
Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.

Great is the bread born of such dough—
Your dough!

Try this good flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

BURNS 7 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Agents wanted

Give us a powerful white light, burn common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode, guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (coal oil light) in our country. We want you to make such a challenge to the world. Write for our Aladdin! We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write the quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, agents' catalogue, price, and how to get ONE FREE.

AGENTS WANTED

To demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. May 7 to 15 is average day \$200.00 per month. One day a week \$100.00 per month. Write for our money. We will send you a money order for \$100.00.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 714 Madison, Montreal & Winnipeg

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanical can operate them easily. Send for catalog.



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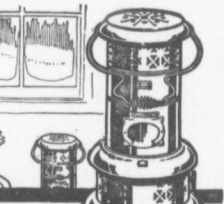
Receive by return mail, this Winter Dress of black and white shered plaid, or dark plaid tartan cloth. Add 12c for postage.

Standard Garment Co., Windsor, Ont.

221 SHOE POLISH

GOOD FOR THE LEATHER IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

EASY TO USE GOOD FOR THE SHOES



Protect Your Baby

Keep out cold draughts—save baby many a cold and sickness.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

All during the cold fall and winter months a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater keeps the house warm.

It can be carried from room to room—wherever you go. Warms up bathroom or parlor in next to no time.

The Perfection burns nine hours on a single gallon of oil. Easy to clean and rewick. No smoke or smell.

Stock carried at all chief points

For best results use ROYALITE OIL

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Quebec Calgary Edmonton
Halifax St. John Regina Saskatoon

The Farm Family First

R. M. McKee, Peterboro, Co., Ont.
To me the which contains for most around a farm home is the comfort and happiness of the members of the household. Virginia C. Meredith says: "It might be a forest of Paradise if the money earned on the farm was spent for the betterment of the farm and the farm family." I prefer to read this quotation, "for the betterment of the farm family and the farm."

I believe that many farmers spend more time planning how they may add another 50 or 100 acres of land to their farms or of investing their money in some way that will bring financial results, than in how they may provide more comforts for the home. But really isn't the latter the more profitable of the two?

It seems to me that at this season of the year especially, when we think of our needed conveniences in the home, our minds immediately turn to a furnace and running water. Now is the time, housewife, before the cold weather sets in, to persuade your husband to install that furnace that you have been talking about every fall for years.

A furnace is surely a convenience that should be in every farm home nowadays. In too many homes, however, we find that as a general rule the only room that is kept warm all the time is the kitchen. The other rooms in the house are cold and damp and anything but inviting. Under these conditions, when work has been completed for the day everyone must sit in the kitchen. How much nicer it would be if the house was comfortably heated with a furnace. Then Mary could amuse herself and the other members of the family with music, if John wished to read quietly in his own room he would be at liberty to do so and be comfortable.

CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT BROTHED
And how about running water? It almost appears sometimes as though more water is used in the farm home in winter than in summer; but I suppose this is not the case. One does not mind carrying water from the well so much in summer, but when it is necessary to wade through the snow for every pail of water, the trips seem very frequent. And when water is required do we wrap up warmly before going out into the cold? Not very often. The most natural thing is to rush out without any protection from the severe weather. Then we wonder how we have contracted such a cold.

On a great many farms to-day the farmer has a complete water system in his stables. And yet on some of us when they require water is to drink from a basin right at hand, the housewife still carries water daily from the well. I don't believe that these farmers are naturally hard-hearted or selfish, but so long as the women folk do not complain they thoughtlessly neglect these improvements.

Why not talk the matter over with your husband right now, sister, and if it is impossible to have running water and a bathroom installed this fall, plan to have water on tap in the kitchen at least. Then you know but the bathroom may be forthcoming next spring.

For sprinkling clothes for ironing, try a clean white broom, dipping it into the water, then shaking it over the clothes.

When making aprons, especially those to be used in doing housework, do not forget a large pocket. It will save many a step in dusting and picking up.

Buy from the Factory

Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. I describe each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.

Dominion Pride Range



Polished steel body—unbreakable doors and castings—beautifully nickelled

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Bahaw. We Pay Freight

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OFFERS THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST DIRTY WEATHER

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A CHEERFUL, ATTRACTIVE HOME

Everybody likes a cheerful, attractive home and why not have it when the help of a trained decorator is at your command? Send the Small House Decorating Co. \$1.00 for each room you want to fix up and we will send you ideas for color and samples of material with information as to where the stuffs can be bought and at what price. Write at once and get the full advantage of the latest fall materials.

After you have seen what you can do for your home, ask

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO.
No. 1 Liberty St. New York City, N. Y.

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. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't want to buy it in a horse market, 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 he said "I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. It was all right, but I thought the horse was "all right" and that I might have to wait for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I was sure it was a good one. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravit" 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 known, 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 "1900 Gravit" Washer for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravit" 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 ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravit" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soap water clear through the fibers of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, I said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravit" Washer what I wanted 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 the offer every time.

Let me send you an "1900 Gravit" 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 a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight. Strictly that is fair enough, isn't it?

Does it prove that the "1900 Gravit" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then you will save 50 to 75 cents on every dollar you spend in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, let me pay you for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents, send me 50 cents a week "till paid for." I'll be as cheerful, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Does it seem like a bargain? Let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravit" Washer. Lines wash clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally.

R. D. MORRIS Mgr. "1900" Washer Co., 327 Yonge St., Toronto.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PRINCE CO., P. E. I.
KENSINGTON, Oct. 15.—The new tariff has not made much change in the market. It dressed beef up to 10c live, oats, 35c; early potatoes, 27c. We have had such heavy rains for three days that the broods are swollen, overflowing the bridges. Potatoes are mostly in the ground yet, and it is awfully muddy for digging. The grain is mostly saved. T. G.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.
CHAPMAN, Oct. 21.—Farmers are taking advantage of the recent rains, which have made fall plowing much easier. Potatoes are yielding a lighter crop than last year but very few rotten ones are reported this season. The weather has become much colder, and the milk flow has become off seriously in consequence. Pastures continue to be very good and very little fall feeding has been done so far.—H. S. T.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.
WICKLOW, Oct. 13.—The hail storm of a few weeks ago did serious damage to the apple crop. First plowing is done, and second started. Bile filling is about over; the corn crop is fair. The fall fair of this county brought out much good stock, especially dairy cattle. Wells are beginning to fail.—W. C. H.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
NEW HAMBURG, Oct. 22.—Crops show have improved conditions for fall plowing, the dry weather has effected the yield of mangolds. Early frosts and frosts have encouraged early feeding. Threshers report good fields of grain, though straw and hay will be scarce. Local feeders are finding stockers very expensive.—A. R. G. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.
WOODSTOCK, Oct. 21.—There is a marked difference on the price of beef cattle since the new tariff came into force. One week before the new tariff we had an offer on some fat fair. The fair this week we got 85 more, but just the next offer we had a drop. For this is the worst time of year to sell, but I think it should make a difference. There is a little grain sold in this section as we use all for feed.—A. M. McO.

SHUDBO CO., ONT.
ALLISTON, Oct. 2nd and 3rd was the fair point of exhibits and their excellence one of the best in the history of the fair, especially so in horse, poultry, tools, attendance, grain and dairy products. The show was rather disappointing to the directors, and as a consequence there will be no addition to the revenue. General opinion in this neighborhood were that the reduction in the United States duties, so far, there has been no very marked increase. Apparently the increase will be no addition to the revenue. General opinion in this neighborhood were that the reduction in the United States duties, so far, there has been no very marked increase. Apparently the increase will be no addition to the revenue. General opinion in this neighborhood were that the reduction in the United States duties, so far, there has been no very marked increase. Apparently the increase will be no addition to the revenue.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
HEPWORTH, Oct. 15.—Potatoes are being dug and are turning out about half a crop; they are quite fair and well-ripened at 80c to 81c a bag. Turnips (Swedes) are almost a complete failure; they were killed by frost. Corn yield this year there was not one bush. Corn was very well except poor quality. Pasture was very good. Most of the farmers are still shipping their cream to Toronto. They received their first half of September 27c a pound for butter cattle being shipped out to the country there. Some farmers claim that it would have been selling at 50c. Potatoes are now paying to fatten cattle this winter. Now they are selling at 50c; sheep and lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.—K. W.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.
APPIN, Oct. 22.—Fall plowing has as yet scarcely begun owing to the dry weather. Heavy ground cannot be touched rapidly. Fall work otherwise is progressing well. Corn and wheat are well and are being picked and packing are well going on. The husking corn is yielding a fair amount of feed. Potatoes are estimated, but are yielding better than last year, but quality is poor. The percentage of No. 1 grade being small. The local association has had a sale of over 700 barrels. Price has already packed. Local association has had a sale of over 700 barrels. Price has already packed. Local association has had a sale of over 700 barrels. Price has already packed.

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make it the best for all home uses. Read and sew without straining the eyes. Easy to clean and rewick. Safe. Economical. Stock carried at all chief points.

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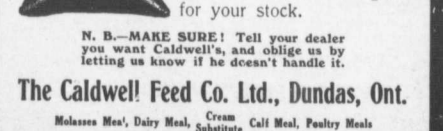
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N. B.—MAKE SURE! Tell your dealer you want Caldwell's, and oblige us by letting us know if he doesn't handle it.

The Caldwell Feed Co. Ltd., Dundas, Ont.



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

Imported Horses For Sale

I wish to announce that I have a large importation of prize winning horses, just arrived from France, Belgium and Scotland. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales, Hackneys and French Coach Steeds and Mares. Although just landed they were successful in winning large number of first prizes and championships at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. I am in a position to sell stock cheaper than any other importer, as I do my own buying and selling, and raise our own feed on the farm. I have 30 head for you to choose from. The best that money can buy. Terms to suit any buyer.

J. E. ARNOLD GRENVILLE - W. QUE.

Breeder's Directory

Cheeks under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor less than six months, or 50 insertions during twelve months.

FOR SALE—3 Bona of King Fayro Regis Clydesdale, from R. O. P. Co. Also three Glades, Fillies and 2 Stallions. Yearlings—3. M. Booby, Manchester, Ont.

WANTED Assistant to work in Creamery during the winter months. Address employment if proven satisfactory. Will hire for a year. Address Box 648 Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

London Automatic Concrete Mixer... kind of mixing... concrete... write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the West. Tell us your requirements. London, Ontario. Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C, London, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

The Wm. DAVIES Co. Wm. Davies Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale on long or short distance. Phone in house. R. R. NESS HOWICK, QUE.

BUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—56,641 (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages. Write for names and sale.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station (Phone in house.) 1-61

First-Class Dairy Cows Pure-Bred AYRSHIRES

Also a number of Yearlings and Heifer Calves. All first-prize stock. Wm. O'Connor, Campbellford, Ont. P. O. Box 10. Phone 148

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 27.—Our new trade relations, with the United States are still the abiding market topic in so far as farm produce is concerned. It is clearly evident from the prices entering the United States on food to meet the requirements of the people of Canada. Prices, particularly of meat products, have been steadily advancing. Canadian and American requirements are such that free food stuffs would give them many compensating advantages such as more nutritious and vegetables at a more reasonable price. It will be interesting to watch developments in the next few months.

The volume of trade moving is satisfactory, and although money is still very tight, first mortgages being given at six and one-half to seven per cent, commercial men are inclined to take a more hopeful outlook.

WHEAT

There is a brisker demand for Western wheat on this market, particularly for local needs. It is reported that farmers in the United States are holding their wheat and are not so anxious to sell as due to brokers trying to cover shortages. There is a large surplus of wheat in Ontario and a heavy surplus in the West that is justified. Local quotations are: No. 1 Northern, 80 1/2 to 85 1/2; No. 2, 75 to 80; Ontario No. 1, 82 to 83; Ontario No. 2, 81 to 82; Ontario No. 3, 80 to 81.

CORNS GRAINS

Farmers are not inclined to be disposed to part with their coarse grains, and accordingly trade is quiet. Quotations are as follows: Yellow corn, 75 to 80; white corn, 75 to 80; No. 1 feed, 80; No. 1 feed, 80; local oats, 30 to 35; corn, 70 to 75; barley, malting, 65 to 70; malted barley, 70 to 75; buckwheat, 55; rye, 70 to 75.

HAY AND STRAW

United States hay is commanding quotations, particularly in Quebec province. Quotations here are \$1 to \$1.50 above the level that prevailed in the West. There is a change in United States tariff. Quotations here are: No. 1 baled hay, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; No. 3, \$12 to \$13; No. 4, \$11 to \$12; No. 5, \$10 to \$11; No. 6, \$9 to \$10; No. 7, \$8 to \$9; No. 8, \$7 to \$8; No. 9, \$6 to \$7; No. 10, \$5 to \$6; No. 11, \$4 to \$5; No. 12, \$3 to \$4; No. 13, \$2 to \$3; No. 14, \$1 to \$2; No. 15, \$0.50 to \$1; No. 16, \$0.25 to \$0.50.

BRITISH VEGETABLES

Apples, hkt. 30 to 35; grapes, 60 to 80; hkt. 75 to 100.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is a good firm demand for eggs in wholesale lots. Wholesale dealers are selling eggs at the following prices: No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 25c; No. 4, 20c; No. 5, 15c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 5c; No. 8, 2c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 1c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 1c; No. 78, 1c; No. 79, 1c; 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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association...

HOLSTEINS TO NEW ZEALAND

Farm and Dairy is shipping to New Zealand on May 28, 1913, twenty-seven head of registered Holsteins...

HOLSTEIN INTERESTS AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The management of the National Dairy Show, to be held at Chicago, October 23rd-30th, 1913, has designated Thursday, October 30th, as Holstein Day...

THE BROCKVILLE DISTRICT SALE

Brockville district Holstein breeders got away to a good start on Tuesday last in connection with their first big annual sale...

cluding the young staff, averaged 1105 each. The consignment of W. C. Stevens consisted of 10 head, including one bull calf...

Johnny-on-the-Spot. I thrive on hard work - just "eat it up" - and cost but a trifle to keep my 112 lbs. "muscle" going on gasoline...

HOLSTEINS RIVERVIEW HERD. Young Bulls from * to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose sister, I nearest officially tested dam...

Morningside Holsteins. 875 will buy a 14-month-old son of Jennie Wayne, No. 4000, who gave 85 lbs milk in 1 day at 3 milkings, sired by Riverside Sir Aggie Echo, No. 11649...

SUNNYDALE OFFERS A CAR LOT. We are overstocked and seeking Young Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Every animal of milking age in Record of Merit...

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM. Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance.

THE GREAT BULL Pontiac Hermes IS FOR SALE. 8 of his sisters average over 30 lbs. butter each in 7 days.

HOLSTEINS FOR PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. The following material is for sale: 1. Self, was recently received by W. H. Smith, Secretary of the Canadian exhibitors of Holstein cattle...

HET LOO STOCK FARM. Present offering a son of Minnie Landon, Les Cheneau DeKok Burke and Paul DeKok J. Blood, Aired calf by a son of King Siegf and out of daughter of Paul Bets. Write for price.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD Offers Sons of PONTIAC KORNYDEK, ready for service in the near future or younger, sons of GLEN J. DOLLAARD and GLEN J. DOLLAARD...

HOLSTEINS HOLSTEINS 15 Heifers, rising 3 years. 20 Heifer Calves, from 1 month to 9 months. Bull Calves, from 1 to 10 months. Also Cows up to 6 years.

Lindenwood Holsteins Among the Young Bulls we are now offering is a full brother to Netherland Favorit, also having the new old Sody butter record. Also a son of this heifer, both fit for service...

Lyndale Offering One Yearling Bull-tuberculin tested - 3 of his nearest dams average 27 lbs butter each in 7 days.

Lakeview Holsteins Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol born of his daughters and sired by Dutekland Colantha Sir Mona. Write for extended pedigree of these bulls, or come to Brockville and see the herd.

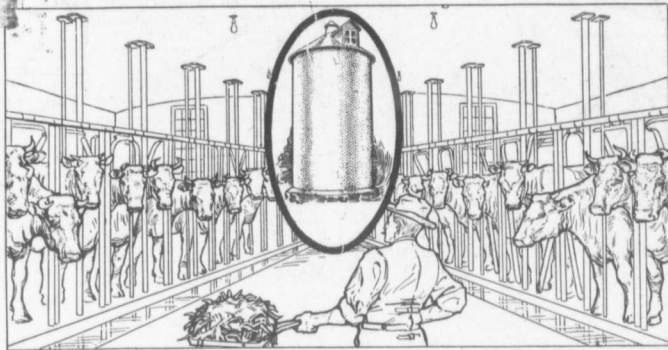
OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America. In the palace to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 28th, 1914.

15,345 lbs. in 1 year For a Jr. 2-year-old, milked two per day. She is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Alberskirk, pair of his sons from 22 and 23-lb. year-olds for sale.

Bulls from High Record Dams Sired by Canada's Greatest PONTIAC BULL. One month olds out of a 29-lb. three-year-old daughter of King Siegf.

AVONDALE FARM A. C. HARDY BROCKVILLE

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.



Feed ensilage—it makes fat stock

STOCK like ensilage—their instinct tells them how good it is for them. They thrive and grow fat upon it—and, once fattened, ensilage will keep them in that condition until a favorable market makes their sale most profitable.

Dairy cows, fed on ensilage, give more and better milk, because the silo retains all the fresh succulence of the undried fodder, preserving its natural juices in the same proportions as they are found in green pasturage.

A Concrete Silo makes money for its owner

By giving his stock a balanced, healthful ration the year round—and keeping them in good, thrifty condition.

By preserving all his feed in the condition in which it contains the greatest amount of animal nourishment. Dried fodder has lost many of its most valuable constituents.

By keeping his feed in the form most convenient for

handling, and preserving it from all forms of deterioration.

By enabling him to keep stock always in good condition, so as to be ready to take advantage of the highest market.

By making him independent, to a large extent, of inflated grain prices. With a silo he is no longer dependent upon grain for fattening feed in winter.

A concrete silo will pay for itself, in actual feed saved, in a very short time—after that the annual saving is clear profit. And all the time there are other profits from its use—in the greatly improved health and condition of the herd, in the greater convenience of feeding, in safety from the danger of fire—which might destroy feed stored in barn or granary—and in the increased value of

the farm that the possession of a concrete silo gives it.

Concrete silos, as well as scores of other improvements of concrete, are fully described in the book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It tells how to build them, and gives full instructions for successful concrete work of all kinds. A copy will be sent to you free, upon request to

Information Department

Canada Cement Company Limited
Montreal



When you buy Cement for use on the farm, be sure to get Canada Portland Cement. You will know it by this label on every bag

