

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 1, 1914

Daily & Gold Standard  
Dec 14



A HARVEST SCENE IN A KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ORCHARD

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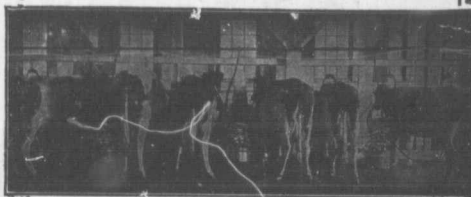
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WAR!...AFTERWARDS!

The Harvest of War—As Seen by a British Columbia Subscriber

### Newsy Notes from B. C.

(From Farm and Dairy's Special British Columbia Correspondent)

Turning for a moment from the overshadowing interest of the war, residents on the Lower Mainland, both agriculturists and city consumers are manifesting curiosity in a discussion of meat prices started and fostered by the British Columbian, of New Westminster. The Daily Columbian is essentially a farmers' newspaper, controlling the field of the Fraser Valley, and in this, as in other crusades, it knows whereof it speaks. As a result of its campaign, the New Westminster City Council has appointed a commissioner to investigate the situation, which is this—there is a mysterious disparity in meat prices between New Westminster and Vancouver, and between these British Columbia cities and Seattle and other Washington points. The surprising thing about the latter is that, contrary to all economic principles, there are heavy exports of B. C. meat and pork into Washington, although prices are much lower there than in Vancouver and New Westminster.

"There's a nigger in the fence somewhere," is the attitude of The Columbian. The common inferences of the man in the street, of course, is that prices in British Columbia are regulated artificially, and in extenuation it is claimed that the producer of beef here gets no more than Washington producers. Of course, most meat and pork consumed in British Columbia is raised on the prairies.

One day recently, when pot roast was 18 cents and shoulder steak was 20 cents retail, at New Westminster, the prices of the same cuts at Seattle were respectively nine cents and 14 cents. Yet, in spite of this, beef was being exported from British Columbia to Seattle. This paradoxical state of affairs, it is said, has existed ever since the establishment of the Underwood tariff.

### Selling the Chickens

With grain prices up, many of our poultrymen take a none too optimistic view of the situation, and are fast reducing their flocks. At the New Westminster public market, supplies of live birds the past three weeks have been abnormal, to put it mildly, and the quotations have dropped to 15 cents for old birds and 15 to 17 cents for springs. Ducks are 13 cents and 14 cents. The retail price of eggs at New Westminster is 40 cents and the wholesale price, 35 cents.

In the interior districts the poultry industry seems to have been little disturbed by war conditions. At Vernon in the Okanagan Valley, eggs are 35 cents retail. Grain prices at this point are: Oats, No. 1 North-West, \$36; crushed oats, \$38; wheat, local, \$38; shorts, \$1.80 a sack; bran, \$1.60. Poultry farming plays a very minor

part in the Okanagan. The district, I understand, imports, rather than exports, eggs.

### By the Way

A central selling agency for the Fraser Valley is in process of organization. The promoter is Mr. R. C. Abbott, market commissioner of the Fraser Valley Development League. This year the Fraser Valley had the heaviest crop of plums in six years.

A Vernon man claims to have a strawberry which bears continuously until the snow flies.

Probably one-third of the fairs originally planned for this fall in British Columbia will not be held. Among those already cancelled are two of the "Big Threes"—New Westminster Fair and Victoria Dominion Exhibition. The Vancouver Fair secured large gates, and the agricultural displays were really superb.

Forty fruit farmers at Wallachia volunteered for service with the Canadian contingent. The population of the district is only 150.

Three cow-testing associations are now in operation in this province, at Chilliwack, Langley-Surrey and Comox. The number of cows in the first mentioned is 1,080, in the second 420, and in the third 400. A tester, whose salary is \$75 a month, is detailed to each, but all are under the supervision of the provincial chief dairy instructor, H. Riva.

How long is it possible to keep onions safely in storage? The horticultural branch of the B. C. Government is spending \$240 at Kelowna, in the Okanagan, to determine this question.

The culture, as well as the storage of the onion, is being investigated.

### Alfalfa Trials.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture this year had alfalfa trials under way at eleven different points—Rock Creek, Bridesville, Salt Spring Island, Courtenay, Parksville, Duncan, Gibson's Landing, Rose Hill, Nakusp, Burton and Edgewood. The department leased one acre of new-worn-out or weedy land at each place, supplied seed of the Grimm's strain, and paid for all the labor done. The owner of the land had charge in each case. The results attained have not yet been announced, but they are understood to be satisfactory.

The alfalfa propaganda of the British Columbia Government takes a very practical turn, as the above indicates. The Government men are continually preaching the gospel. Last spring a ton of seed was distributed to 40 Farmers' Institute members, and a charge of ten cents a pound was made. Those supplied were required to report the result of the crop to the department.

Except in the Okanagan Valley, alfalfa is not yet commonly grown in this province.



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We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

# FARM AND DAIRY

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The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1914

No. 39

## The Dairy That Pays a Profit

Wilber J. Fraser, University of Illinois, in Country Gentleman

### Do You Keep Cows, or Do the Cows Keep You?

WHAT is dairy farming? Is it a real business and a man's job, requiring brains, management, and skill of a high order, or is it simply a side issue, an adjunct of farming affording the women and children the means of getting a little pin-money?

Most people are likely to consider it the latter. And so it was in the early days, when farming was carried on simply to secure a bare living. To-day the farm has become largely commercialized. Many people are farming for the purpose of making money and under these circumstances the questions of good and poor cows and good and poor feed become vital. A cow that does not pay a profit over the feed and keep is an absolute drawback to the commercial dairyman, because she actually loses money on each one of this kind in his herd, and the more he has of them the worse off he is. Success now depends almost entirely upon the brains, judgment, and business ability of the dairyman. Simply cutting down expenses will no longer do.

#### "Dairy Cows" Instead of "Just Cows"

Dairying needs readjustment. We must keep dairy cows, instead of just cows. We must keep dairy knowledge instead of doing as father did. Most dairymen have only a vague and confused idea as to what really determines their profits. Large sums of money are invested in land, in intensive and expensive buildings, costly horses, tools and machinery, high-priced feed and labor. Then all this outlay is turned to raising crops that do not yield anything like the amount of digestible nutrients per acre that should be obtained, and to feeding and caring for a herd of cows utterly unable to return a profit because of inefficiency and poor care. The same money and labor expended in an intelligent manner upon the same farm and an efficient dairy herd would return a most handsome profit.

The chief obstacle to progressive dairying lies in carrying it on in a slipshod manner without well-balanced, intensive methods. Many dairy-

men try to make money without applying business principles. The milk producer must stop guessing; he must know for sure what will be the results of different operations conducted in different ways, and then adopt the ones that will return the greatest profit. It is the net result from a cow that tells whether she is making a profit or not. And no man, no matter how good a judge of dairy conformation, can know what the net results are if he does not keep a record.

A great part of the cows milked each day are kept by men who are simply cow keepers, not dairymen. Even on what would be considered good dairy farms there is frequently aimless breeding, thoughtless and shiftless feeding, care and housing. All of which results in lack of sufficient returns. The following from a recent letter written by a resident of Illinois:

"Within a radius of ten miles from where I have lived for thirty years there are produced annually at least 300,000,000 lbs. of milk—an average of ten eight-gallon cans a day for every quarter section—under conditions of such deplorable ignorance that I cannot find adequate comparison for them. Not one dairymen in twenty has anything like a true conception of the production of his individual cows. I cannot think now of one who is making tests to know if each cow is profitable, or the reverse. Again, where great ignorance such as this prevails, great filth goes with it hand in hand."

Farms have been made and lost in the dairy business—both more frequently than is supposed. I know several instances where men of good

habits started with farms paid for and lost them in dairying, either because of poor cows, poor feeding, poorly chosen crops, or through poor management, or a combination of these. I also know many dairymen who started with nothing and at the present time have good farms, which they have paid for by the sale of dairy products.

#### Failure and Success

One man owned a farm of 120 acres. He kept 20 cows and employed two men to help him in the work. The expenses so greatly exceeded the income that the farm was finally lost. Then the farm was purchased by another man. He kept three hired men and 63 cows on the same



#### Good Dairy Cows Deserve Proper Housing and Here They Get It

These are the buildings in which the Holstein herd of Sir Henry Pellet was quarantined until moved to another farm some months ago. The stables are laid out with an eye to cow comfort and cow health; things that are appreciated and paid for by the right kind of cows.

What a picture is the following from a recent letter written by a resident of Illinois:

acres of land, producing thirty cans of milk a day during the flush of the season. His milk for one month, shortly after he began, brought \$850. This is an example of brain fertility, not soil fertility, for the soil was the same.

As a broader illustration of the great difference between dairymen in their ability to make money, the following figures are taken from actual records collected during the past year from more than 300 dairy farms of all grades in one community:

Three dairymen made more than \$5,000 above all expenses, including interest on the investment; eight, including the first three, made more than \$3,000; and twenty made more than \$2,000. Two dairymen lost more than \$1,500 each and ten, including the two biggest losers, lost more than \$1,000 each. There was an actual difference in earning capacity between the highest profit and the greatest loss of more than \$6,700. There is a difference between the eight highest and ten lowest of more than \$4,000 each annually.

#### Good Cows the Foundation

Let us see, then, where the leaks in milk production occur and how they may be prevented. Since the efficient dairy cow is the foundation of the whole commercial dairy industry and the chief factor in making money, she will be discussed first. The actual relation of the efficiency of the individual cow to the real profits is little realized.

(Continued on next page)



The Holstein Herd of Mr. Geo. McCrae in the Chateauguay District of Quebec

such as those do pay a profit to their owners. They are the basis of successful dairying and their returns make all other good things possible.

Every dairyman should ask himself of every cow in his herd these questions: How much milk and how much butter fat does she produce a year? What is the cost of her feed for one year? Of the labor? Or both? What profit does she return each year? How much is she worth to me now? Are the net returns so low that she should be replaced?

Jacoba Irene produced in one year 962.79 pounds of fat, and in three consecutive years 2,983 pounds of fat, an average of 787.67 pounds of fat a year. A higher record is that of Banostina Belle DeKool—1,057.34 pounds of fat in one year. The five cows with the highest official records averaged 1,004.8 pounds of butter fat a year, the ten cows with the largest official records, including all four dairy breeds—Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire—produced in one year an average of 858.26 pounds of butter fat.

#### Deductions From Illinois Experience

The Department of Dairy Husbandry has kept accurate records of individual cows in the Illinois University herd for a number of years and has also the records of more than 2,000 individual cows in dairy herds throughout the state. From these data have been compiled the results shown in the following table, based upon the value of the cow, milk, butter fat, calf, and manure, and also upon the cost of feed, labor, depreciation on cow, interest, taxes and housing:

Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat	Profit *\$15
2,000	80	99
3,000	120	0
4,000	160	0
5,000	200	10
6,000	240	20
7,000	280	30
8,000	320	40
9,000	360	50
10,000	400	63
11,000	440	76
12,000	480	89
13,000	520	102
14,000	560	115
15,000	600	128

\* Loss.

It is shown that under ordinary farm conditions, with the product sold on the common creamery market, a cow must produce approximately 4,000 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of fat a year to pay for feed and labor. In other words, this is the dead line. Cows producing less than this are kept at an actual loss. For every 1,000 pounds of milk produced above this the cow returns yearly a profit of \$10.

#### Ascending Profits

Thus a cow producing 5,000 pounds of milk brings in a yearly profit of \$10, while a cow producing 8,000 pounds of milk returns a profit of \$40, or four times as much. In other words, ten cows producing 8,000 pounds of milk each would return as much profit as forty cows producing 5,000 pounds each, but the former would involve only a quarter the labor. Herein lies the great advantage of keeping a herd of high average production, even though the herd be small. A cow producing 10,000 pounds of milk returns an annual profit of \$63, or more than six times as much as a cow producing 5,000 pounds of milk, yet the production is only twice as great.

A cow that produces a large amount of milk may require considerably more feed than the cow of low production, but the increase in the cost of feed, labor and other expenses for a year is nowhere near in proportion to the increase in the value of her product. The cost of keep increases only \$35 a cow from 2,000 to 10,000 pounds production of milk, yet the income increases \$115, or more than three times as rapidly

(Concluded on page 9)

### Land Banks for New York

EUROPEAN farmers, through their land banks, secure long time credit at little more than half the rate charged to American farmers on first mortgages. New York State has adopted legislation making similar agricultural credit possible in that state. Speaking of this new legislation before the Conference of Cooperative Farm Societies at Itaca, N.Y., recently, Governor Glynn explained the new legislation as follows:

"The State has taken steps to provide the farmer with a credit system suited to his needs. It has made provision for a Land Bank organized on the cooperative basis of the saving and

### Armaments As Insurance Premiums

(From New York Independent.)

"Armaments are a form of national insurance." The doctrine has been promulgated throughout the world. The insurance comes high, but we must have it. A man insures his house; a nation must insure itself. Six nations of Europe went into this scheme of insurance. Within the last thirty years they have paid in premiums six billion, five hundred ninety-two millions of dollars, and now they find they are not insured at all.

Some fool in southeastern Europe threw a lighted match, and instantly all Europe was in flames. Why? The whole house had been saturated with kerosene.

Military and naval budgets are not insurance, they are kerosene. Their function is to render a nation inflammable. Europe had been so repeatedly drenched with kerosene that one match was sufficient to start an instantaneous and continent-wide conflagration: Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen all heard at once the roar of the blazing rafters above their heads. The house is burning, and now other billions of dollars must be expended in putting out a fire which was made possible by the very means which were devised to prevent it.

loan association, which can make long time loans to the farmers of New York. The mortgages on the farms of New York amount to approximately one hundred million dollars. This Land Bank would save the farmers of New York twenty-four million dollars (\$24,000,000) if present mortgages were converted into ten-year amortization loans and eighty-two million dollars (\$82,000,000) if converted into fifty-year amortization loans.

"By amortization loans, I mean that system of loans now used in Europe, under which the European farmer pays a small sum each year on the principal in addition to his interest and by continuing these small payments for periods ranging from ten to fifty years, is able to pay off the principal of his loan with little difficulty." Instead of having a large indebtedness to meet at the maturity of his loan and running the risk of foreclosure through hard times or failure of crops he pays in installments and has no greater burden to bear at the end than at the beginning of the loan.

"For instance, under our present system the American farmer pays \$600 interest for a ten-year loan of \$1,000 at six per cent, and the principal at the end of the term, or \$1,600 in all. If he borrowed on the amortization plan he would pay \$135.86 each year on his \$1,000 loan. During the 10 years he would pay only \$1,368.69, or \$241.32 less than under our present system, yet his debt would be completely paid. For a thousand dollar loan at 6 per cent, for 50 years on the amortization plan, the farmer would pay \$63.44 annually, or only \$3.44 over the interest. But this small additional sum is enough to wipe out the principal.

"A long time loan on this basis gives the ad-

vantage of compound interest to the debtor instead of the creditor. It enables the borrower to pay his principal on the installment plan, so that the burden is scarcely felt. It is a forced system of saving which, drop by drop, will wear away the disheartening rock of the farmer's indebtedness. It makes the farmer the master instead of the slave of his mortgage."

Several European countries have had this system of land credit in operation for over 50 years. Saskatchewan is contemplating the establishment of a modified system in that province. It is to be expected that the system will spread in the New World even as it has done in the Old World.

### No Variation in Stored Grain

F. C. NUNICK, B.S.A., Commissioner of Conservation, Ottawa

IN handling grain the question of an increase or decrease in weight after threshing is often before the farmer and the dealer. Many farmers believe that there is a decided loss during storage and are willing to sell at a lower price at that time than later, even though storage cost them nothing. To secure information along this line, an experiment has been conducted at the Utah Agricultural College Experiment Station. While the results obtained may not hold good for all conditions, they can be used as an indication of what will probably take place under conditions somewhat similar.

No.	Grain	Moisture, August		Gain
		1911	1913	
1	Wheat	6.55	9.25	2.74
2	Wheat	6.48	9.25	2.75
3	Wheat	6.49	9.30	2.81
4	Wheat	7.13	9.31	1.98
5	Oats	6.35	8.77	2.42
6	Oats	6.13	8.54	2.12
7	Wheat	8.67	9.28	.61
8	Wheat	7.54	8.99	1.45
9	Wheat	6.72	8.96	2.23

Wheat and oats were used in the experiment. They were taken directly from the threshing machine and placed in sacks, holding a little over two bushels. The bags of grain were stored in the college barn, on a platform, around which air could circulate freely. The experiment was begun on August 17th, 1911, and continued for two years. The bags were weighed once a month and the same scales were used throughout. Contrary to expectations, there was a gain in weight instead of a loss. A gradual increase in weight occurred during the fall and winter until a gain of from three to five per cent. had been made. A decrease in weight, never amounting to more than two per cent., commenced in spring and continued into the autumn, when the weight began to increase again. During the second winter the grain was even heavier than during the first while in the second spring there was a falling off again, as in the previous year.

The results of the experiment do not show any consistent difference due to method of harvesting or of agriculture—whether by irrigation or by dry-farming. The stages of maturity and dryness are probably the chief factors in determining changes in weight. In every case there was a gain in weight during the winter, and a loss during the summer, but the grain weighed less at threshing than at any later period. The above table shows the actual weights at the beginning and at the conclusion of the experiment.

There is not a farm in Ontario that will rent for a price that will pay interest on the investment. We are told by Prof. Dean that the mortgages on the farms of Ontario amount to \$300,000,000. This reveals a sad condition of affairs. Farmers who have a mortgage on their farms are assessed at the full value of their places and pay taxes on that basis and then pay interest on the mortgage indebtedness as well. Is not this a great load to bear?—J. J. Morrison, Sec., Dist. Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited.

Here we see a British school here since

Drugging and J. C. Chipp

YES, the road in the right Reading the excellent the September 17th recalled to mind a time earlier in the life There we have an only conducted on mers cooperating it sold by Claude Sim "Three years ago writes Mr. Simpson graded roads. One of chuck holes and boulevards. A little has brought this ab

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**The British Columbia Method of Instructing Fruit Growers and Their Helpers in the Art of Packing Fruit for the Best Trade**  
Here we see a British Columbia packing school in operation. The idea of regular courses in fruit packing was first put in operation in the "Sunset Province." Packing schools have since been established in other provinces and have been productive of much good. Particularly in packing such as is taught at these schools necessary this year when only the best grown and most attractively packed fruit will find a market.

### Dragging and Beautifying Highways

J. C. Chipman, Norfolk Co., Ont.

**Y**ES, the road drag is the right implement in the right place on our country roads. Reading the excellent letter by Mr. Ellis in the September 17th issue of Farm and Dairy recalled to mind an article that I read some time earlier in the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago. There we have an instance of the same kind, only conducted on a bigger scale, with 75 farmers cooperating instead of two. The story is told by Claude Simpson.

"Three years ago the roads were raw prairie," writes Mr. Simpson. "Two years ago they were graded roads. One year ago they were a series of chuck holes and bumps. To-day they are boulevards. A little work and at the right time has brought this about."

#### The First Attempt Failed

These roads are in New Mexico, in a land where rains are infrequent. The whole problem is to keep the roads smooth by working immediately after each shower; but once a month. At first the council attempted to keep the 25 miles of the road in shape, but this was soon found to be impracticable with the six or eight teams hired. Presently the farmers began to buy automobiles. The more farmers who got cars the more were the chuck holes and bumps talked about. Leading spirits in the community started to organize their neighbors for a road drag campaign. Each farmer was given a small section of road to drag. Here is the result as told in Mr. Simpson's own words:

"The first rain came and half of the farmers turned out with their teams and farm drags. Half of the roads were put in fine condition and the other half at once became more noticeable for their roughness because of the good surrounding roads. The next time more farmers were out, and there were fewer bad stretches. Each time more of them came out. Now a stretch of bad road in the community causes as much comment as a smallpox flag, and turns as many visitors and sightseers away. Nobody has to argue with his neighbor and coax him to drag the roads. He does it now in self-defence."

#### Beauty Added to the Utility

It was the rest of the story that "attracted me most. One of the greatest assets of the country as a place to live is its beauty; and what is more beautiful than a tree-lined rural highway? Evidently these New Mexico men saw these things

in the same light. North Carolina poplars and elms were planted alternately along those twenty-five miles of dragged road. The elms which were planted thirty-two feet apart, grow slowly and eventually will be the only trees lining the highway. The roadside weed evil was done away with by working up the roadsides and seeding to alfalfa, which in that climate will stand almost indefinitely.

The women, who had kept quiet about all this good work as long as they could, began taking a hand. They have planted climbing roses and some honeysuckles along the fences. There are nearly five miles of these roses now and more are being planted each year. Could you imagine anything more beautiful than this highway with trees, roses, honeysuckles, and alfalfa?

Immediately I hear objections—muddy roads! It is my observation that underbrush growing close up to the side of the road does more to keep a muddy road than stately trees growing a few feet back from the roadway. Trees such as the elm, which have their foliage at a good distance from the ground, do not stop winds and roads will dry out fairly well even in the shade if the wind can reach them. I myself would be willing to do a little more work in return for a beautiful highway in Canada such as they will have in New Mexico. I sometimes think that the first settlers in this country must have been more appreciative of the beautiful than we are. Many places have rows of fine maples and elms all along the front of the farm. I do not know of any such trees being planted to-day. In sacrificing beauty for utility are we not sacrificing a very valuable asset?

### Interest and Farm Mortgages

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

**F**IRST mortgages on farm lands, in eastern Canada at least, enjoy the unique distinction of being classed as safe investments bearing a high rate of interest. The safety of the investment lies in the stability of land values. The high rate of interest is due to the fact that the borrower acts singly and without the effect of corporate machinery. Suppose a community of farmers, each wishing to borrow money for legitimate expansion of his business, should pledge the collective value of their free holdings as security for each and every sum borrowed, there would thus exist an unimpeachable security for all money borrowed. The community of bor-

rowers may be organized by Act of Parliament into a chartered company competent to issue bonds and debentures, and to appoint valuers on whose appraisals loans may be made to members. This part of the Raiffeisen system of people's banks has worked wonders in encouraging enterprise and self-help among the poorer people in Germany and France and elsewhere.

#### The Function of the Government

The Ontario Department of Agriculture last year sent a representative to Europe, in company with a commission from the United States for the purpose of investigating European systems of agricultural credit. If the Government will report upon the system of credit most adaptable to the conditions of this country, and will enact legislation that will make the system feasible, it may be said that the Government's function in this matter will have reached its limit. It is not necessary or advisable that the Government should either lend money directly to the farmers, or guarantee the bonds of the borrowing companies. In one instance at least, such a company in Germany declined the government's guarantee on the plea that they did not wish the security of their financial standing shaken by being involved with a political organization. And the securities of some of these borrowing companies are quoted at a higher rate than government securities.

#### Invest Savings and Borrow More

Some of the farmer's friends—and if one may judge from the quantity of advice that is being handed out to him from all quarters, the farmer has many friends—some of these friends are advising him to spend his savings in improving his farm property and extending his business instead of depositing those savings in the bank to draw three per cent. per annum. The advice is good, but it does not go far enough. He should also be advised and encouraged to borrow, if necessary, for the same purpose. But the present rate of interest is too high for the farmer in average conditions to pay a dividend. The only remedy is to enable him, as is being done in Europe, to borrow at a lower rate.—Extract from an address before the Rural Service Congress at Ottawa.

Prof. H. H. Dean complains that farmers have never been knighted and suggests a few deserving ones in Canada who are worthy of the honor. Wouldn't it be better to do away altogether with such silly, meaningless absurdities as titles?



Champion female: Bamford Bros. 3 and 4; Hawthorne; 2. A. Knuth; 3. Bamford Bros. Young herd: 1. A. Knight; 2. C. Hawthorne; 3. Bamford Bros. Get of sire: 1 and 2. A. Knight. Produce of cow: 1 and 2. A. Knight.

**Warning Re Lightning Rods.**

I wish to warn the farmers of Ontario against inferior lightning rods. In our investigations we have found that an iron-controlled rod, that is, one composed of a strip of copper twisted around an iron or steel centre, whether the centre is a strip of wires or both, is a very short-lived rod. In many cases the iron is nearly all rusted away in from five to ten years, leaving only the copper, which is too light either to wear well, or to carry off a flash of lightning without melting. The copper sheath of these rods weighs less than half what the standard copper rods weigh. Any farmer who puts these iron-centred rods on his buildings is actually getting less present value for his money than if using an all-copper rod, to say nothing of the lack of durability. A plain galvanized iron cable is more durable than the iron-centred rod.

It is to the credit of all lightning rod companies in Ontario, except two, that they are following the teaching of Bulletin 220 on Lightning Rods, and do not supply iron-centred rods.

**Chats with Toronto Exhibitors**  
Fertilizers, Poultry Feeds, etc.

When you visit the exhibit of a fertilizer firm, you usually see a huge display of their products, and nothing else.

But GUNNS LIMITED of Toronto had a display this year that was entirely different. Every farmer knows that poor soils never produce good crops, but he knows too that if proper fertilizers are used a profitable crop returns to follow. It is this fact that has been the basis for the tremendous demand for fertilizers in America in the last 10 years. In many European countries farmers never think of raising a crop without fertilizer. In fact, they feed each crop, and just use the soil as a means of doing so.

In their display, GUNNS LIMITED showed by actual contrast just what their fertilizers will do, on corn, on oats, on potatoes, on roots and on other farm crops. Actual figures show that it cost \$4.95 in fertilizers to raise \$10 more in ensilage per acre. This makes a fertilizer an investment not an expense. Not only on field crops alone but with flowers, etc., cropsals results of test work showed results that would give the women folk a reason to be proud of their gardens or house flowers.

GUNNS LIMITED also carries a complete line of equipment for the man in the poultry business - grit, oystershell, chicken-feed, beef scrap, etc.-they have feeds for the flock at every age as shown in their display of a breeding pen of bred-to-day Barred Rocks, or the hoover of young chicks just out of the shell. A flock of White Leghorn pullets, only four months old, displayed would do credit to our best farmyards. These and the other poultry and the products of North America Specialty Farms at St. Williams, Ont., where GUNNS Poultry Foods are extensively used.

Prairie State Incubators, Hoovers and other Poultry equipment went to make up a specially attractive exhibit. GUNNS LIMITED has the sole Agency of the popular Prairie State Incubator used to a great extent at Guelph Ontario Agricultural College - but interested poultrymen and others can learn more of this line of equipment by addressing a request to GUNNS LIMITED, Fertilizer Dept., West Toronto, Ont.

Several months ago I personally informed one of the two companies that its iron-centred rod was not fit to put on a building, and the other, even before Bulletin 220 was published, was notified that its technique would be regarded the iron-centred rod, and they were advised not to stock up with that kind of rod. Yet these companies are using other portions of the bulletin to induce farmers to buy these inferior rods which it condemns. Under these circumstances I think it only fair to the farmers of the province to put them in possession of the facts.

Perhaps it may not be amiss before concluding to say that investigations have shown that properly installed rods will prevent \$999 of loss out of every \$1,000 that would occur if the same buildings were not rodde.

—Wm. H. Day, Prof. of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

The Women's Institutes of Ontario have developed to such large proportions that it has been thought well by the superintendent to hold three conventions instead of one as has been the custom heretofore. Plans have been made for the following: Eastern Ontario Convention, Ottawa, October 27 and 28; Western Ontario Convention, London, November 4 and 5; Central Convention, Toronto, November 10, 11 and 12. A prominent feature of each of the conventions will be reports from the branches and districts which have carried on work during the past year, of special interest and value. The Eastern Convention will cover the territory east of Hastings and Prince Edward, while the Western Convention will serve the following counties: Elgin, Essex, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Union.

**Will Water-Bows Pay for Themselves**

This was the question asked of the manager of one of the B.C. Experimental farms.

"Yes," he replied, "mine have. My water-bows paid for themselves long ago."

"The milk yield of my 60 cows has increased an average of 1 quart per cow, per day, since I put in those bows," he went on to say. "I keep a record for every cow, so I know what I'm talking about, and if you gentlemen will come in I'll show you. I figure that my water-bows paid for themselves, IN ONE MONTH.

A farmer should never buy stable equipment without the water-bows because the bow pays for the whole job in a short time. My records prove it."

Water-bows keep fresh water at an even temperature before the cattle all the time, so they never go thirsty on bitter cold mornings, when they can't be driven out to the spring or trough. They can take a little sip every now and then and get all they require for a maximum milk yield. All the troubles coming from gulping down cold water right after feeding are avoided and none of the animals lose flesh because of constant fighting and bullying at the watering place.

Write to Beatty Bros. of Fergus for their interesting book, "Your Money Back in 90 Days," which proves in dollars and cents that the big BT Bowl will pay its cost in less than three months. Also shows how water bowls must be made deep, and heavy with the Dale's J. J. Bell aluminum valves and simple regulating tank if they are to give a 25 years of faithful service. Sent free for a postcard giving your name and address and number of cows you keep. Address, BEATTY BROS. LIMITED, 1498 HILL ST., FERGUS, ONT.

**Inspection of Stallions**

The inspection of stallions, under the Ontario Stallion Act, will commence October 14th, 1914.

A list of inspection points and the dates of inspection will be mailed to all stallion owners who are on the mailing list in the Secretary's Office, or to any one who sends to E. W. Wade, Secretary of the Stallion Enrollment Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, a written request for same.

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES**

Am offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied not slain. Also Ross in pig to a show bar.

Write or call on G. T. S. and C. P. R., Long Distance Bell Phone H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**BUY HIGH-GRADE FLOUR**

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



**Cream of the West Flour**

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

<b>GUARANTEED FLOURS</b>	Per 90 lb. bag
Cream of the West (for Bread)	\$3.50
Queen City (Bleached for all Purposes)	3.25
Monarch (makes Delicious Pastry)	3.25
<b>FEED FLOURS</b>	
Tower	1.50
<b>CEREALES</b>	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6 lb. bush)	.35
Yorvagian Rolled Oats (per 50 lb. bag)	2.50
Family Cornmeal (per 50 lb. bag)	2.80
<b>FEEDS</b>	Per 100 lb. Bag
Bullrush Bran	1.30
Butterm Middlings	1.20
Extra White Middlings	1.50
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.00
Crushed Oats	2.05
Chopped Oats	2.85
Whole Corn	1.55
Cracked Corn	2.00
Feed Cornmeal	1.50
Whole Feed Barley	1.50
Barley Meal	1.50
Oatmeal	2.00
Barley Meal (Old Process)	2.00
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.85
Old Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.50
Fall Wheat	2.40

**PREMIUMS** Don't select your premium or premium of 4 lbs. of flour will give you a Miller's Household Book (formerly "Domestic Cook Book") which contains 100 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department. You already possess this book, "Sky Pilot," "Man from Gungaharry," "The Foreigner," "The Prospector," "Marion Keith," "Whither Thou Goest," "The Fortune-teller," "Lisbeth of the Dale," "J. J. Bell's" "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage. Premiums are given on flour orders only.

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

When writing to advertisers say you saw their advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, send \$60 for postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES, 15 cents a line flat, \$1.00 an inch an insertion. One page 60 inches, one column 15 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.**

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**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**  
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 22,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE.

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

Agents shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between advertiser and honest bankrupt.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## Germans Who Know

**A**UTOCRACY, in time, brings about its own downfall. The Emperors of Austria and Germany, in their last great effort to establish themselves more firmly in their positions of almost autocratic authority, seem but to have hastened the end of despotic government in their two empires. War in the Middle Ages was almost invariably a ruse adopted by kings to save their thrones or to enlarge their kingdoms. The conviction is becoming stronger that the present European struggle was considered necessary to save the throne of Austria and to unite the various factions in the German empire itself. Were the war an unqualified success for its instigators, it would probably have brought about the desired result. As it is, the tide has turned against the German-Austria combination, with the result that the Austrian empire is already crumbling. Despatches from the Eastern frontier tell of whole regiments of Slavs organized under the banners of Austria deserting to the Russians. Discouraged by defeat, and with little love for their despotic Emperor in the first place, Austrian soldiers are surrendering to the enemy with but half-hearted resistance.

In Germany the germs of disintegration are also at work. The Germans are not one united people, and never have been. The peoples of Saxony, Hanover, and the other duchies and grand duchies that comprise the German federation, are not militaristic in their inclinations, but have been dominated to a large extent by the military power of one state—Prussia. A large proportion of the people of the German empire have as little heart for this war as they had for Prussian militancy in times of peace. And some of them have not hesitated to place the blame where it belongs. The German Humanity League, for instance, in their last message to the English

Humanity League, just after the declaration of war, referred to "our tyrant Emperor," and expressed the desire that the result of the war would be the downfall of the Kaiser and all that he stands for; and the German Humanity League stands for a growing section of the German people.

A house that is divided against itself must fall. Austria already is suffering because of dissensions among her own people. A few German defeats and the line of battle forced back into German territory might create something almost approaching a revolution in Germany itself and thus hasten the end. Both Germany and Austria have their autocratic system of government to thank for internal differences that may sap their strength.

## The Bonds of Empire

**C**OMPARED with the British Empire peoples of either Germany or Austria might be referred to as homogeneous. Under the British flag are men of every race, creed, and color. And yet the Indian Brahmin is cooperating with his erstwhile enemy, the Mohammedan, in defence of the British flag. Canada and Australia, with their conglomeration of races, are sending contingents to the front. Even the yellow men of Tibet have offered regiments. At the call of Empire all spring to arms. Why?

The answer is—Freedom. Empires of old were held together by a central military authority. Britain's policy has been different. As her colonies have developed she has given them local self-government. The Empire is like a large family, each member directing its own affairs, but all ready to assist the other when necessary. The wisdom of this policy of extending political freedom to all the peoples under her flag has been well proved in the case of the Boers. A few years ago they were at war against Britain; to-day they are fighting at her side.

Just in proportion as freedom is increased do the bonds of Empire strengthen. British subjects have now attained political equality. When to political equality we add economic justice by abolishing all forms of monopoly, then indeed will we have an empire everlasting and indissoluble. And in the meantime the Kaiser, who knows nothing of freedom and whose whole idea is autocratic militancy, looks and wonders. He is one of the last representatives of a dying ideal—Feudalism. The Anglo-Saxon people are the living embodiment of the new and growing ideal—Democracy.

## The Fairs This Fall

**T**HE Big Fairs' season is over. The county and local fairs are now having their innings. Educational work of the first order is in progress. Many of us who have followed the fairs for years expected to find a falling off in interest this season. It was natural to suppose that the disturbance caused by the war would detract from the interest which belongs at this season to the fall fair. From the standpoint of exhibits, however, war seems to have had its influence in only one class; the great number of recently imported horses usually competing were not in evidence this year. Even in the horse classes, however, animals imported in other years and long strings of Canadian bred animals, almost filled the section. In the case of other classes of live stock there was an improvement all along the line in quality, and in many cases in quantity, of exhibits. We have nothing but praise for the progressive spirit shown by the exhibitors of pure bred live stock.

Breeders of dairy cattle excelled themselves. The way in which this class of cattle has climbed

to the front in recent years is always a matter of comment for veteran fair goers, who remember the comparatively insignificant place that the dairy breeds occupied at our fairs a score of years ago. At many fairs this year dairy cattle completely outnumbered the beef cattle. At the three greatest fairs in Ontario, Toronto, London and Ottawa, dairy cattle took first place in point of numbers. Western fairs also report an unequalled number of dairy cattle exhibited. Not the least pleasing feature of this year's dairy classes was the number of new exhibitors seen in the ring. At Toronto, for instance, all of the three principal dairy breeds had new men competing, and in the case of one breed, the Holstein, the new exhibitors outnumbered the old. What better testimony could we have to the increasing popularity of the special purpose cow?

## The Undesirable Side

**W**ITH all of the progress that our fall fairs have made as educational institutions it is disappointing to turn to the other side of the picture and see how insignificant is the progress that fair executives have made towards eliminating undesirable features from their grounds. In spite of rigorous legislation, games of chance still flourish. The immoral dance and dance are allowed to make their appeal to the fair-going crowd. The midway, with its gaudy, shallow, sometimes injurious, attractions, is allowed to detract attention from the less bizarre, but infinitely more educational exhibits.

In some of our fairs the midway is not only not decreasing in size and baseness, but is actually on the increase. The Western Fair at London, we are sorry to say, has made an unenviable reputation for itself in this respect. A few years ago London had practically no midway, and was regarded as the cleanest of the larger fairs in Ontario. This year the midway at the Western Fair occupied all of the centre of the exhibition park and included in its list practically all of the most undesirable attractions that had been staged at Toronto the previous week. Farm and Dairy does not make special mention of London because it is not any worse than other fairs of the same size, but because of the strong contrast of this year's fair with its clean record in the past.

Really it all simmers down to this: Is the fall fair an educational institution designed to encourage agriculture, industry and art, or is it for the amusement (?) of the public? Only in its first aspect is it worthy of government support. When the latter feature takes first place in the mind of a fair executive or fair goers, then it is time to discontinue such support. But do the best class of fair goers want the midway with its too often degrading influences? We doubt it.

## Planning for Conveniences

**F**ALL plowing follows hard on the corn harvest, and with many of our Folks potato digging and turnip pulling will be added to the list of fall chores that absolutely must be done. It seems almost an impertinence to suggest more a little more convenient?

Time is money, and the time lost doing chores in inconvenient stables or house work in an inconvenient home, mounts up to a considerable total in the course of a year. A few minor changes will frequently save many steps and reduce work considerably. In the stables and out-buildings these changes must be made before the stock is permanently stabled for the winter if they are made at all this year. Why not make a thorough survey of the situation and be prepared to make the best use of your time when outdoor work is impossible?

## Experiences

What is it about other papers? That that paper pally with you other farmers ar self that you know would like to get is valuable. For Farm and Dairy give you a chance profitable for you ceptable "experie entile you to a here is a chance time pass on a

There is no limit these "experience" letter covering a able. Others m Your experience make a good the hand and readable conveniences to These letters m the signature of ceptable photo o

## The Dairy That

(Continued From last issue.)  
as the expense. The facts for men who a fir profit. It is an out for the dairymen higher levels, and the solving fact, that the most of the climbing second one step in the cow's three steps product.

## Unprofitable Pe

Many men are twice as that are not pay eat. Yet the t year, in an to make money with ighly unable to retu as well pay but attempt to win a race with a draught horse a mile in five m tempt to make mon the cows that are be Averages in one h

## BALANCED

It is well when feed to supply at least ha tions in the form by the following, keep pes in the afternoon

BY WHEAT

- 20 lbs. corn meal
- 20 lbs. wheat midds
- 15 lbs. wheat bran
- 5 lbs. alfalfa
- 5 lbs. linseed oil cake
- 2 1/2 lbs. Gunn's Shur-
- 1/2 lb. salt

BY MEAT

- 22 qts. corn n
- 27 qts. wheat
- 20 qts. wheat
- 5 lbs. alfalfa
- 3 qts. oil cake
- 17 qts. beef s
- 1/2 lb. salt

Feed whole grain in the morning; 2 parts corn, 1 part oats on feed makes an idea down into the morning use of pellets or following to induce heavy e

This ration should be with beans, cabbage, green clover or other Gann's Shur-Gun Medical and animal available to the birds.

For further information contact GUNNS, LIMITED, DEPT. E, WEST ONT.



**Experience Letters Wanted From Our Folks**

What is it about farm papers that makes you like them better than other papers? Isn't it the practical flavor that makes you think that that paper more than any other class of journal is in sympathy with you and your work? Above all you like to hear what other farmers are doing and how they do it. You have ideas yourself that you know would be of value to many fellow farmers. You would like to get them before the public, but you are busy and time is valuable. Perhaps you feel diffident about writing?

Farm and Dairy would like to have your ideas. We are going to give you a chance to get your ideas before Our Folks and make it profitable for you to do so as well. Here is the plan for every acceptable "experience letter" we will give you a coupon. Two coupons entitle you to a one year's renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy. Here is a chance for you to renew your subscription and at the same time pass on a good idea.

There is no limit to the subjects that would suggest themselves for these "experience letters." Some men are expert with horses and a letter covering some phase of horse management would be acceptable. Others may be specialists with dairy cattle, sheep, or hogs. Your experience with farm power and soil management would make a good theme for a short letter. The ladies, too, may take a hand and readable letters from them on all subjects from household conveniences to woman suffrage would be eligible for coupons.

These letters must be at least 300 words long and published under the signature of the writer. If an article is accompanied by an acceptable photo or photos, an extra coupon will be given.

**The Dairy That Pays a Profit**

(Continued from page 4)

as the expense. These are significant facts for men who are milking cows for profit. It is exceedingly important for the dairyman to reach the higher levels, and it is a most convincing fact that the good cow does most of the climbing. The dairyman needs one step in cost of feed to take a three steps in value of her product.

**Unprofitable Perseverance**

Many men are twice a day milking cows that are not paying for the feed they eat. Yet the task is continued year after year, in the vain attempt to make money with a class of cows utterly unable to return a profit. One might as well pay his entry fee and attempt to win a race in the 2 1/2 class with a draught horse that is not going a mile in five minutes as to attempt to make money with some of the cows that are being milked.

Averages in one herd of 34 cows:

**BALANCED RATIOS**

It is well when feeding laying hens to supply at least half of their daily rations in the form of a dry mash; by the following, keeping the hoppers open in the afternoons only:

**BY WEIGHT**

- 25 lbs. corn meal
- 20 lbs. wheat middlings
- 13 lbs. wheat bran
- 5 lbs. alfalfa
- 5 lbs. linsed oil cake meal
- 1 1/2 lbs. Gunz's Shur-Gain Beef Scrap
- 1/2 lb. salt

**BY MEASURE**

- 22 qts. corn meal
- 27 qts. wheat middlings
- 22 qts. wheat bran
- 8 qts. alfalfa
- 3 qts. oil cake meal
- 17 qts. beef scrap
- 1/2 pt. salt

Feed whole grain in a litter night and morning; 2 parts wheat, 2 parts corn, 1 part oats and 1 part buckwheat makes an ideal ration. Cut down night and morning feeding in case of pullets or fowls in heavy laying to induce heavy eating of the dry mash.

This ration should be supplemented with beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, green clover or other succulent food. Gunz's Shur-Gain Grit, Shell and Medicated Crockol should always be available to the birds.

For further information write to GUNZ'S LIMITED FERTILIZER DEPT. E. WEST TORONTO.

4,233 pounds of milk, 163 pounds of fat; \$1.91 profit.

This herd was composed largely of grade cows, of which only six had a preponderance of dairy blood. The most striking feature is that the entire herd of 34 cows brought in a profit of less than \$65.00, an average of \$1.91 a cow, whereas had the owner disposed of the 15 cows that were losing money for him, he would have made more than \$166. He would not only have been relieved of all the labor of raising the feed, housing, feeding, and milking 15 cows, but would also have increased his actual profits by more than \$100. To meet this loss it required more than the profit of the first 15 cows on the credit side of the account.

**Four Cows Against 30**

In other words, he milked 30 cows for nothing and would have made more money had he milked but his four best cows—had he only ones that approach the standard a dairyman should maintain. The observance of such points as this rates the business ability of a dairyman and proves how essential it is that he should know just what each cow is eating, how much milk she is producing, and what it tests, and dispose of all unprofitable members of the herd.

In another herd the difference in profit between the best and the poorest cows was \$37.73.

**A \$50 Difference**

The cows in one herd lacked \$7.48 each of paying for their feed and care; each cow in the last herd made a profit of \$42.60, a difference in income of more than \$50 a cow between the two herds. The best cow in the last herd brought in \$69.70 profit; the poorest cow in the herd was kept at a loss of \$27.63, making a difference in the earning power of the two cows of nearly \$100 annually.

When it comes to actual conditions these examples do not tell half the truth. The dairyman with the poor herd lived in one of the best dairy regions in the state; yet his cows and their care were such that the product would not be accepted at a milk plant within a short distance away. In direct contrast, the owner of the good herd lives in one of the poorest dairy regions, and is eleven miles from his market. Yet his butter was of such excellent quality that it commanded an extra price, and the butter from fourteen cows brought \$1,790.88 last year. This was exclusive of all the skim milk, calves, and cows sold. This is a real dairy farm and not a cow asylum.

**SYDNEY BASIC SLAG**

THE IDEAL FERTILIZER FOR GRASS LANDS

If you have any wornout pastures or poor meadows, buy a ton of Sydney Basic Slag and top-dress three or four acres with same during the Fall or early Winter. Sydney Basic Slag applied to old pasture will encourage the growth of the better grasses, and white clover, the roots of which are lying dormant in the soil, will again spring forth. It will double the capacity of the land for stock carrying. The yield of hay on old meadows can be considerably increased and the quality wonderfully improved by an application of Sydney Basic Slag. The use of fertilizers on grass lands is almost unknown in Ontario, but nothing is more profitable. Make a trial for yourself.

**Grain, Root and Corn Crops**

Many farmers think they cannot grow good crops unless they use a fertilizer containing a large percentage of potash. This is a fallacy. The German government has spent huge sums of money in endeavoring to persuade the Canadian farmer that he must apply potash liberally, while our leading Canadian agricultural authorities tell us that our heavy clay soils already contain potash in abundance. Now that the importation of German potash has ceased, the Canadian farmer will discover that the advocacy of potash has been grossly overdone and that he has been wasting his money in buying potash. Let him use Sydney Basic Slag, which, in addition to supplying phosphoric acid, the element lacking to the greatest extent in cultivated soils, possesses the property of liberating and rendering available for plant growth the crude potash in the soil, and he will grow as good crops as ever, and at considerably less cost.

Drop us a note and let our Ontario Sales Agent call and sell you all about Sydney Basic Slag.

**Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts**

Write for booklet giving full information to

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

**Why not make your own will?**

Few people realize the importance of making a will. Neglect of this important duty often causes the heaviest suffering to loved ones who should have been protected. Make your own will. Make it at once, in the privacy of your own home. Use a **Box Legal Will Form**. The Box is the only form that has stood the tests of probate courts for years—thousands in use. There are imitations, but only one genuine original **Box Will Form**, with exclusive copyrighted features not found in any other form. Very simple and easy to fill in—no need for legal advice. Also specimen will already filled out, and full instructions go with every Box for your guidance. Get one today. Drug and stationery stores, 55c, or by mail (3 for \$1) from **BAX WILL FORM CO.**, Room 27, 288 Colborne St., Toronto.

It can be done in your home for 35c



**Amatite ROOFING**

**Saves labor, trouble, money**

The first cost of Amatite is low.

You can easily lay it yourself—a saving in labor and expense.

It requires no painting—a big saving in money, labor and annoyance.

Its mineral surface is fire-resisting. To buy it means satisfaction.

Sample on request.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited  
Montreal Toronto  
Winnipeg Vancouver  
St. John's Regina N.S.  
Sydney, N.S.



# OUR FARM HOMES

By MINNIE LEONA UPTON

**A** NNE MORGAN stood in her kitchen doorway, and looked down over her old apple orchard, with its wornest trees. Then her fine gray eyes wandered beyond the thin branches to the fields with their scanty harvests; then farther still to the woodland, dotted thickly with dying trees that had not the vitality to rally from two successive years of caterpillar scourge.

Not often were those brave eyes dimmed with tears, but now they filled and overflowed. With an impatient gesture she brushed away the stinging drops, and, turning, busied herself in preparing supper. The children would soon be home from school.

Married at thirty-five to the love of her girlhood, John Morgan, whose fidelity to younger brothers and sisters, she had found herself at forty-five a widow with four children, the eldest a boy of eight. Stunned by the awful blow, Anne Morgan had prepared herself to sacrifice for the sake of their children, and struggled bravely on to keep the home. It had been a losing battle. For five years before his death John Morgan had been an invalid, able to do much as the best man what produces the family needed. The farm had run down steadily and rapidly. John, the oldest boy, was not strong and would never make a farmer. Anne Morgan could hire little help. Her own slender hands had grown calloused from handling hoe and shovel and haying implements. But those same hands were skilled in the use of the needle. If she could outstrip the mills and move to the outskirts of the large manufacturing town, fifty miles away, she knew that she could make a good living for herself and the children, and give them advantages that they could never have on an out-of-the-way farm. A fair price would clear the mortgage, and leave a nest-egg in the bank.

It had cost a sharp struggle to decide to sell the home where, in spite of hard times, she had been so happy; but the decision once made as the best and the right thing, she went about her work with a lighter heart than she had carried for many a long month.

Then came the meetings with prospective buyers—all with the same result: "Too far from the road," "Too alone as any one else had offered the whole farm and the house. He had long had his eye on the place. It would square out his own acres. He was the holder of the mortgage, and had lately shown impatience at her slowness in meeting the interest. But the sum offered was so inadequate that she felt that she must wait, and, if

such a thing were possible, obtain a fair price, for her children's sake.

As she came to the door to see if the children were coming from school, Jared Sparks himself came slouching around the corner of the house. He accepted her invitation to come in, and seated himself by the kitchen door. He talked of one thing after another—the caterpillar scourge, the incompetence of the district school teachers, the long distance her children had to walk to school, the drought, and finally, a subject suggested by the drought.

"Anson Barlow's buildings went quick, didn't they? Everything's dry

and not sleep that night! The next day, and the next, and the next, she went about her work with a feverish light in her eyes. The night of that third day, the school gave an "exhibition." Anne Morgan went, taking the children in the buggy, drawn by their one old horse. But a blinding headache drove her home early in the evening. She chose to walk. John could drive old Ned, and bring the girls home safely. She lunged to be alone with her thoughts, and, for the two-mile walk in the soft dusk of a starry moonless night.

As she walked on, the pain subsided, and she began to think clearly. For the first time, it seemed to her, since Jared Sparks had sat there in her kitchen drooping on, like some evil enchanter, about Anson Barlow's burned buildings and insurance money. Wherever home she came out to a place where no trees obstructed her view. She looked across the thin old orchard to her house. What was that—smoke rising? Yes! A thin column, from the kitchen end of the old shed. And so she left no fire! For a moment she stood like a statue. If tramps had set it—why, then, let it go! She could easily save clothing and bedding, and silver and keep-sakes; the rest might go, and no fault of hers.

"No fault—no fault. God help me! I wanted it to be so! If I can save it, and don't, it's my fire, whoever set it!"

## Autumn Cloth of Gold

**ON** Summer's loom, with never pause or stop,  
A-weaving in a pattern new, yet old.  
Nature, the weaver, toils in her great shop,  
A-making wondrous, mystic cloth of gold.

The pattern, planned long since by Master Artist,  
At last is woven. Far stretching, we behold  
No longer what fields kissed by summer sunshine,  
But rhipping, richest cloth of gold.

Helien P. Metzger

ez tinder now."

"What do you mean?"  
"Why, hasn't you heard? His whole stand of buildings—house, barn, sheds, tool-house, corn-house—went up last night. The neighbors turned out well, and most of the furniture was saved, but the buildings was a clean sweep. They're moved into the old Ames house to work the farm from there. Folks are hintin' at Anse's knowin' how the fire started—good insurance he carried, you know. But they can't prove anything. And for my part, I say it an all-fired mean trick to throw out suspicions about a man like that. It's only mean folks that'll do it. I say! prolly 'twas tramps. They've been mighty thick round here this season. I hold that Anse is all right."

Not his fault if he can buy the old Ames house for half his insurance money, and have a tidy roll left to put in the bank or buy improved tools and pay for advantages for his children. Well, I must be movin' on. Keep your eye on the lookout for tramps. Good evenin', Mrs. Morgan."

He slouched away. Anne Morgan went on getting supper. But her head was in a whirl. So easy, so easy! And the buildings, all connected, would go like prairie grass; and she would get the insurance—no one would think of doubting Anne Morgan—and then she could clear the mortgage, and move into a pretty house in the edge of the town, where the children would have not only fresh air, but good schools. So easy, so easy!

am crying for joy because of it. Ever since you told of Anson Barlow's fire I've wanted to burn these buildings. Somehow I couldn't think of any other way out, after you told of that. There hasn't been a waking moment the clock it has been in my mind, and most of my moments have been waking ones! And to-night, when I walked home, driven by the headache that my awful thoughts had given me, and saw that smoke, Jared Sparks, as at first I meant to let it go on! I thought, "Isn't it my opportunity? And then God spoke to me—and then I know that if I could save the place, and build it, it would be the same as I burned it—even if a tramp did set the fire; and I guess one did, for the back kitchen window is open." "The man broke in with a strange, choked voice:

"Anno Morgan, I am the criminal! I set the fire. That fire of Barlow's possessed me, too. I rolled the thing over and over in my mind, till I seemed to me 'twas the best thing to do both of us. 'Insurance companies are a damned sight better than I am.' What's a few thousands to them?"

"Yes, I thought that, too!"  
"And, Anno Morgan, I told you about Anson Barlow's buildings, didn't I? That the idea would grip you, and it had me, and that you'd set the fire, then, as the days went by, I got scared for fear you wouldn't. As when I heard that you was all going to the exhibition to-night, I thought 'twas my last chance, an' my best chance. An' I had just set it, an' was hidin' in the barn, when you came up over the orchard hill, lookin' like as—an archangel, Anno Morgan. As then it come over me, what I'd done—I guess the heathen ain't a't all. I set it sit in the barn, and set a good light. You've saved me, too, Anno Morgan. See this?" He held up a paper. It was the mortgage, and under her still bewildered eyes, he struck a match, and there also, as he said, the paper, it was gone.

The man looked at her, his face pinched and lined by long years of sharp dealing, lighted by an instant light that made it almost noble.

"Anno Morgan, if you'll make me, I'll see that all the children have a good education. Mary left me no children, you know. I'd like to feel that good, trustworthy blood was to get the good of my money. And to have a woman like you by my side was just what I needed. You've acted to-night—'twould make life worth livin'!"

He stopped, pitifully embarrassed after his long speech, which Anno Morgan, with uplifted hand, had vainly tried to check. "Speak gently," "Mr. Sparks, I waited fifteen years for John. I had him only ten years—ten blessed, blessed years! Now he is waiting for me. No other man shall ever see it between. But thank you, and thank you. But the depths of my heart. Now, let us thank God for His deliverance." And then, on the wet as cinder-strewn doorstep they knelt together.

As they rose, Anno Morgan held her hands up to him, in both of his eyes, "I'll be your friend, always," she said. "I thank you," said Jared Sparks solemnly, and kissed her hands reverently, as if she were performing a sacrament.

Though Anno Morgan never could clearly trace the source of the mood which, after she had moved to the town, came to her from time to time usually at times of special need—she knew full well that it was a remembrance of "the great deliverance," American Messenger.

# The Up

## Days of

For days ever war has been in Book of Esther over an letters had been at all the king's perish all Jews, little children and every province, king's anxiety came, there was weeping and wailing.

How true those in the homes of husbands and fathers, to the front, four sons go forth, of the quivering, s will wiles over an reading the casual harder for those behind, than for the

The latter have the excitement; of sense the anxiety. It is a duty upon to pray, pray, pray, help, comfort and vast, anxious, so army, the history of it.

How much is in "fasting"; a religious posed upon all at the periods. Would that deeply. At this moment the history of the

We cannot father He permit such h on bonded knees, heart, pray that e ready, pray to do anything and e will show us He hurts to read and h entertainments goi. Most fitting is the of Esther's time, u to put on sackcloth

## Wedding

Dear Miss Dalmer, answer the followi- ing to weddings—(1) I am anxious about marryi- months of the year. I would like a bride- seeing. (2) Is the (3) I wish any china-wa- (4) What is the (5) I would like to see

(1) Regarding about the different to marry, the follow- often quoted:

Married in Janu- nines, Widowed you prince.

Married in Febru- ther. Life you'll t- gether.

Married when M- and roar. Your hot foreign shore.

Married "neath skin. A checked- les.

Married when be- sons fit. Strangers will sit.

Married in the June. Life will be moon.

Married in July, abaze, Bittersweet Years.

Married in Aug- drowse, Lower and chosen spouse.

Married in Sept- go. Smooth and safe go.

The Upward Look

Days of Mourning

For days ever since this dreadful war has been in progress, lines in the Book of Esther have been repeating themselves over and over.

Letters had been sent by posts into all the king's provinces to cause to perish all Jews, both young and old, little children and women.

How true these last words must be in the homes of to-day from which husbands, fathers, brothers, sons have gone to the front.

It is a duty upon every one of us to pray, pray, pray, that God will help, comfort and strengthen all that vast, anxious, sorrowing, stricken army of souls left at home.

How much is implied in the word "fasting"; a religious observance imposed upon all at that time at critical periods.

We cannot fathom God's plan that He permit such horror, but we can, on bended knees and with reverent heart, pray that each and every one of us may be ready and prepared to do anything and everything that He will show us He wishes us to do.

Wedding Queries

Dear Miss Dallas—Would you kindly answer the following questions pertaining to weddings?—(1) What are the superstitions about marrying in the different months of the year? (2) How much time should a bride have to start house-keeping? (3) Is the bride supposed to furnish any china-ware or cooking utensils? (4) What is the usual amount of clothes necessary for a bride?—Subscriber.

(1) Regarding the superstition about the different months in which to marry, the following rhymes are often quoted: Married in January's hour and rain, Widowed you'll be before your prime.

Married in February's sleety weather, Life you'll tread in tune to gether.

Married when March winds shrill and roar, Your home will lie on a foreign shore.

Married 'neath April's changeful skies, A checked path before you lies.

Married when leaves in October thin, Toil and hardship for you begin. Married in veils of November mist, Fortune your wedding ring has kissed.

Married in days of December cheer, Love's star shines brighter from year to year.

(2) A half-dozen sheets, one dozen pillow cases, three-dozen towels, a half-dozen bath towels, a dozen wash cloths, four tablecloths, two lunch cloths with three dozen napkins, two pairs of blankets and two comforters are about as small an outfit as it is practicable to have.

(3) No, the bride is not supposed to furnish any china-ware or cooking utensils. It makes no difference whether the bride goes to a furnished house or not.

(4) In the matter of the bride's "dresses" that must be decided according to the wishes of the parents and also to the position the bride expects to occupy after marriage. I think it is a terrible mistake for mothers (and they will do it) to deny themselves the necessities of life in order to give their daughter a lot of dresses, which get old fashioned long before they are worn out.

For a girl of moderate means one tailored suit with waist to match, one fancy dress (with or without jacket) can be worn at any festive occasion, a separate skirt or two, pretty dresses for the house for morning and afternoon should fill a large place in the bride's trousseau.

Income and Expenditure

With the Household Editor A woman asked her husband why he did not read the household pages of her farm paper as it expounded their problems that dealt more particularly with farm talk.

We will take for granted that all our Men Folk read Farm and Dairy's household department. But after all do the men on our farms as a general rule take the interest that they should in the expenditures of the farm?

Some men do not know enough about the cost of food and clothing to realize just how much must be spent by the wife in order to keep things running properly. These men resent the idea of so much money being spent by their wives—a condition of affairs that is sure to cause trouble.

If we look around the homes where happiness is prevalent we will find as a general rule, that the husbands are interested in both income and expenditure. They realize also the necessity of providing as many conveniences and labor-saving devices for the comfort of the farm wife as possible.

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

An individual who has \$500 to \$1000 to invest, will be glad to know about our five per cent debentures. They represent absolute safety and a splendid interest return, payable every six months.

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WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$12 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required.

WANTED TO RENT—A Creamery in good condition in a good dairy section, with privilege to buy if suited. State full particulars in first reply. Apply Box 26, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Chief of Dairy Husbandry at University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station says, "A scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on any farm."

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind at Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE 10 Days FREE—Send No Money

BURNS 70 Hours on One Gallon \$1,000.00 Reward TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you are satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it really is the most economical lamp ever made.

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**Ploughs** **Wilkinson**  
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 U.S.S. Self Centre Patent Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean any soil. Steambores, steel landrakes and no end either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock, clin, long and heavy and thoroughly tested. The long body makes it a very strong machine. Shows all widths—special for stony or dry land. The plough shows turns a beautiful furrow, with clean and narrow furrow at each. Ask for catalogue.  
 The Batesman, WILKINSON & Co., Limited  
 40, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

No. 3  
 Soil or General Purpose Plough, 25 H.P. or more to choose from.

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 Acknowledge to the inventor of the Water-Proof Collar. All sizes and colors. All stores or direct to the inventor, 40, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
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 of Canada, Ltd.  
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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our **CHALLENGE BRAND** is the best

**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 know as I had in about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and when you back your money if the horse isn't all right. Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "all right" and then I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this is the machine I use.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. My "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

I just drives noisy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said to myself I will do with my "1900 Gravity" 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 a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it through, but it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then there's washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. It saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully and you'll never have to pay a cent more. Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:  
 B. W. MORRIS, Mgr., 1900 Washer Co., 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

**Styles That Are Attractive and Practical**

*Farm and Dairy fashions shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest fashions. When ordering Farm and Dairy wear order please be careful to state both or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns in Our Folks, for each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterson, Ont.*



1047-Ladies' Eton Jacket—Five sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30 and 42 inches bust measurement. This style of jacket is handy for slipping on in the cool evenings over a light blouse. It is easy to develop as a sleeveless and jacket are cut in one piece. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a 26-inch size.

1029-Ladies' Combination—Consisting of camisole and drawers. The combination suit illustrated herewith is very dainty yet simple to construct. It would be very charming if hand embroidered, but would serve equally well if trimmed with dainty insertion and lace. Three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1041-Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt—with or without tunic. We are all glad to know that the skirts are now to have a little additional width in them. The long straight tunics are everywhere popular, and the style is becoming to the majority of women. In 1914 we have one of the most favored styles of tunics. It could stand straight across the front in: most finished of rounded. Six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 24-inch size, to make skirt with tunic; without tunic, it will require 3 yards of the skirt measure 2½ yards at the lower edge in a medium size.

9695-Ladies' Dress—with tunic skirt. In this style we have a very neat dress for almost any occasion. It would be quite attractive if made up in some of the popular fall shades, using a contrasting material for collar and belt. Navy blue is of course a standard shade. Green in the darker shades will be quite popular, purple, violet or amethyst is now appearing in the windows, and brown will also be much worn. Six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material for a 26-inch size.

1050-Girl's Dress—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Children's styles remain very simple, and there has been little change. The wise mother will stay with the style that are simply designed and made of good material. In 1910 we have the popular robe and sleeve in one effect, with the collar and belt of contrasting material. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

9722-Girl's Dress—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This style is a popular one because it can be utilized in such a way that practically two different models are developed from the same pattern. This one the style of collar is different and the belt omitted. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

1045-1044-Ladies' Costume—Waist 1043 cut in six sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 42 and 44 inches bust measure; skirt 1044 cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Practically all waists and dresses show an opening at the throat. In the late fall and winter, however, many women will adopt the lady gaitings which have worn so much last winter. All sorts of vests and collars are shown, which of course will necessitate the waist fastening in front. The skirt 1044 shows a slight flare, and also has a few plaits at the side. The skirt measures 2½ yards at the waist and 3½ yards at the hem. It requires 6½ yards of 40-inch material for the entire gown for medium size. This calls for two separate patterns, 100 for each pattern.

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 ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL  
 MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST  
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 Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved" no tacks required. Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

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 Do you ever hunt or fowl? Be sure to write to us for our new book. It tells you how to stuff a bird, and how to make a fine collection. Very interesting and profitable. Free booklet and sample birds. Write today. Every fowl you take is a valuable addition to your collection. Write today. Write today and get free book. At the moment for sale. Prof. J. H. LINDWOOD, Toronto, 7657 Eglinton St., Oakville, Ont.

**SUN BY NIGHT**  
 Safest for the eyes. Clear, colorless, non-irritating, and very cheap. Best eye and skin remedy. Write today. Sun Light Co., 1200 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**CREAM WISDOM**  
 The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to the cream business. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest reported out the past summer. Distinctly superior, patrone us.  
**Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.**  
 519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

**EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY**  
 Bill your shipments to us by freight. We ship us by postal and we will station to the rest promptly.  
 Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.  
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**Richardson QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP**

**CREAM**  
 Patrons of the Cream Factory during the winter will receive a price paid for each drop as a reward.

**GUELPH**  
 Markets have a surplus of War P. Cream. We need yours.  
**Toronto Creamery**  
 13 Church St.

**Make Butts Want Ours**  
 WE PAY REBATE  
**BELLEVILLE**  
 Belleville

**Hoist-Friesian**  
 Applications for membership in our forms and all information should be sent to W. A. CLEMONS, Belleville, Ont.

**CHEESE A MAKER**  
 Vendors will be designated up to Tuesday, Oct. 7. Butcher Markets, cream separators and Butter Makers and Butter Makers in the County of York. Notice to commence. Free dwelling list. For further information. GEO. L. CHASE, ATWOLD, Ont.

**CHEESE A FACTORY**  
 There will be a Public Auction. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914. Five lots of Woodhouse, Norfolk, the Creamery site and "EXCELSIOR CREAMERY".

**Messrs. Kell**  
 Solicitors, etc. Representatives for Vendors. DATED this 15th Oct. 1914.

### CREAM WANTED

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

Drop us a card for particulars

**GUELPH CREAMERY CO.**  
GUELPH, ONT.

### CREAM

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

We need cream—write us (cans supplied).

**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
12 Church St., TORONTO

Make Butter For Cash  
We Pay Every Two Weeks

Write us  
**BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.**  
Belleville, Ontario

### Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE SOCIETY'S MOST PROFITABLE COWS, FARMERS SHOULD WRITE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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

### CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKER WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till two o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1914, for a Cheese and Butter Maker (capable of running cream separators) for the Rima Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in the County of Perth for the year 1915.

Duties to commence on January 1st, 1915.

Free dwelling in connection.  
For further information apply to the undersigned.

**GEORGE LOCHTAD**  
Secy. Rima Cheese & Butter Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
ATWOOD, ONT.

### CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY SALE

There will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1914, on the premises being part of Farm Five in the Sixth Concession of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, the Creamery and Butter Factory and Plant known as the "EXCELSIOR CREAMERY".

The site contains about seven-eighths of an acre, on which is erected an up-to-date creamery and butter factory and plant complete, containing a condensed cream and butter working plant, a new, Reid's pasteurizer and cooler, 3 cream vats, 2 cheese vats, gang press, steam and engine, Clans' butter printer and separator, and cold storage ground floor throughout. There is also erected an ice house with cold storage compartment and cement floor, also a new barn with cement floor and a new shed. The upstairs factory may be used for two dwellings.

The factory is about 2 miles from the town of Simons in the County of Norfolk, and is located in a splendid farming and dairy community on a natural gas line.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent of purchase price to be paid on date of sale and the balance in 20 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

**Messrs. Kelly & Porter**  
Barriers, etc. SIMCOE, ONT.  
Solicitors for Vendor.

DATED this 16th day of September, A.D. 1914.

### The Makers' Corner

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

### From the Editor

"I would like to see more letters from the makers in The Makers' Corner. I think the idea of most butter and cheese makers is that their articles will be criticized, but a great many letters by authorities are only from theory and what they have read. A man may know or think he knows how to judge butter, yet would not know how to make the butter properly himself if put at the job. However, we must have the critic, but I don't like to see the critic frighten the practical maker away from The Makers' Corner."

This is an extract from a personal letter recently received by the editor of The Makers' Corner from a practical butter maker, Mr. C. A. Metcalfe, of Tantallon, Sask. Mr. Metcalfe would like to see more letters from practical butter and cheese makers in The Makers' Corner. So would the Editor. Look up your companion offer on page 9. It applies to The Makers' Corner as well as the other departments of the paper. Articles on any phase of interest to butter and cheese makers will be dealt with. Experience with put by test, with cream scales, with cool curing, or with cream grading or with any of the numerous problems of the maker could be dealt with to advantage by many of the readers of this department. Come on now boys! fill this department with practical letters from practical men. You are one of them.

### Dairy Exhibits at Ottawa

Year by year the average quality of the cheese and butter exhibited at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa has been improving. This year's exhibition, held recently, was no exception. While the number of entries and the exhibit as a whole was not nearly as large as the exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition the week before, and possibly as large as in some former years at Ottawa, the quality of the exhibits has never been surpassed. The judges, Messrs. Geo. H. Barr, of the Dominion Dairy Division, and Supt. L. A. Zuehl, of the Kingston Dairy, both commented on the high quality of this year's exhibits of both cheese and butter.

### BUTTER EXHIBITS

As was the case at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, the butter makers of Quebec and Alberta, where whole milk and cream grading creameries prevail rather than the cream gathering system as followed in Ontario, carried the prizes, not a single Ontario creamery taking a prize. In the class for dairy prints and tubs, Ontario exhibitors obtained their share of the awards. The winners in the butter classes were as follows:

- 55 lb. box creamery butter: 1, 96.5, Adjutor Servais, St. Hyacinthe; 2, 96, Joe E. Pelletier, St. Martin, Beauve, Que.; 3 and 4, 95.8, Albert Bourbonnais, Ste. Polycarpe, and Alf. Lussier, St. Jean de Mathieu, Que.; 5, 95.6, Ouisseau, Ste. Sabine, Que. and Ovide Thibault, St. Olet, Que.
- Creamery prints: 1, 97.5, Edouard Prochette, St. Felix de Valois, Que.; 2, 97.5, P. Falleron, Calgary, Alta.; 3, 97.25, W. L. Lesalle, St. Jean de Mathieu.
- Special Windsor Salt Company 1 and 2, 98.5, Edward Carter, Corbyville, and Bond. Howe.
- Dairy prints: 1, 97.9, Owen A. McLaughlin, Knowlton, Que.; 2, 97.8, Mrs. Alex. Meldrum, Wyznam, Que.; 3, 97.7, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Manotick Station; 4, 97.6, Alf. Wallace, North Gower.

Dairy tube: 1, 97.9, Mrs. Alex. Meldrum, Wyznam; 2, 97.8, Owen A. McLaughlin, Knowlton; 3, 97.7, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Manotick Station; 4, 97.5, Mrs. J. H. Pillar, Winchener, Ont.

Special tube: 1, 97.9, Mrs. Alex. Meldrum, Wyznam.

### CHEESE EXHIBITS

Ontario cheese makers had things pretty well their own way, winning most of the prizes. There was a remarkable uniformity in the quality of the exhibits, which speaks well for the system of dairy instruction which has been followed for some ten years or more in Ontario. There was scarcely a point's difference between the highest and the lowest scoring cheese. The winners in the cheese classes were as follows:

- Colored August cheese: 1, 98.3, Geo. Empey, Atwood, Ont.; 2, 98.3, G. B. Willie, Vanhook Hill; 3, 98.2, Bull Howe, Atwood, Ont.; 4, 98.1, Frank Lewis, Kemptville; 5, 97.9, Benson Avery, Kirkburn, and Roy Hastings, Atwood.
- White August cheese: 1, 98.4, Henry Young, Listowel, Ont.; 2, 98.3, E. H. Hastings, Atwood; 3, 97.9, Geo. Empey; 4, 97.7, Benjamin McPherson, Vanhook Hill; 5, 97.5, Wm. Morse, Troybridge, Ont.
- June colored or white: 1 and 2, 97.9, Jno. Guesneau, Donny, Scottsville, Que. and Joe D. Henderson, Smithfield, Ont.; 3 and 4, 97.8, Jas. A. Ferguson, Malloryton, and Henry Young; 5, 97.7, Donald Menzies, Listowel.
- The instructor's prize: 1, E. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, Frank Whatham, Picton.

### Buttermaking at London

The awards in the buttermaking competition at the Western Fair, London, were as follows:

- Amateur class: 1, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 97.33; 2, Miss M. Bryden, Puslinch, 96.5; 3, R. C. Young, Tambling's Corners, 92.16; 4, Miss M. Warner, Tambling's Corners, 91.33.
- Free For All Class: 1, Miss L. B. Gregory, Hinton, 98.41; 2, Miss M. Bryden, Puslinch, 98; 3, Miss I. Cole, Tavistock, 97.75; 4, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 97.41; 5, R. C. Young, Tambling's Corners, 94.91; 6, Miss M. Warner, Tambling's Corners, 94.
- Sweepstakes Class: 1, Miss Isabel Cole, Tavistock, 98.82; 2, Miss M. Warner, Tambling's Corners, 95.87; 3, R. C. Young, Tambling's Corners, 95.55.

Special—Churn donated by Beatty Bros., for highest score in any class, won by Miss Isabel Cole, Tavistock.

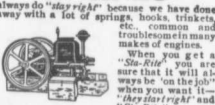
### Clean the Separator

"No one should place any confidence in an agent's claim of separators being able to wash themselves by simply running water through them," says the dairy department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. "Such claims are not made by men who have the dairymen's interests at heart. Washing a separator is not a very difficult task if done soon after separating. The water for washing should be warm, but not hot enough to cook the curd on any of the parts. "If it is not convenient to wash the machine immediately after separating, the bowl at least should be taken apart and immersed in water. This will loosen all the curd and make washing comparatively easy. If the parts are scalded with hot water or steam after washing and left in a clean, sweet place to dry, no wiping with a cloth will be necessary."

The prices at which butter and cheese exhibited at the London Fair last week sold, and being as follows: June colored, 16¢; June white, 19½¢; July colored, 19¢; July white, 20½¢; August colored, 20¢; August white, 23¢; Flats and Stilltons, 23½¢. The butter was sold in small lots and ran from 27¢ to 35¢ a lb.

The lead refrigerator car service for the carriage of butter to Toronto and Montreal, operated by the C. P. R., will be discontinued for the season, week ending October 31st, 1914.

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Box 829, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## WINDSOR DAIRY

Windsor Dairy Salt dissolves evenly and gives a delicious flavor to the butter.

## WINDSOR DAIRY

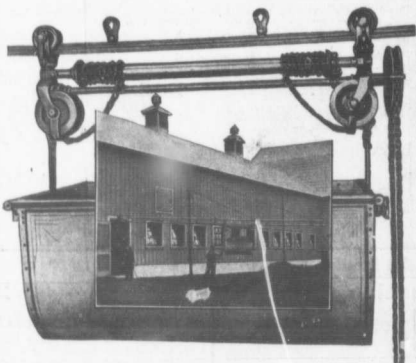
Practically every big prize at the big fairs was won by Butter made with Windsor Table Salt.

## WINDSOR DAIRY





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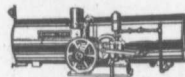
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Litter Carrier .....	\$16.00	Removable Section .....	\$1.50
Feed Carrier .....	16.00	Hinge for Swing Pole .....	3.00
Steel Track, per ft. ....	.10	2-Way Switch .....	3.00
Hangers, 5 in. long, ea. ..	.07	3-Way Switch .....	4.00
" 10 in. " ..	.09	Floor Hooks, 1/2 in. ea. ..	.06
" 15 in. " ..	.11	Bracket Nails, per lb. ..	.06
" Adjustable, 5 in. ....	.14	Cable for Guys, per ft. ..	.03
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Rafter Brackets, ea. ....	.06		

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