

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., October 18, 1917



Comm. of Conservation
Jan 17
Asst. Chairman

A NEW CASH CROP IN WESTERN CANADA.

On the farm of Mr. Brooks, Gladstone, Man. Photo, courtesy Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

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Current Comments on the Farming Business

Mr. Hanna's Real Job

SPEAKING in Montreal last week, Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission to the United States, warmly defended the Canadian Food Controller, Mr. Hanna. His Lordship said that Mr. Hanna had been subjected to the same series of attacks that were showered on the British and United States Food Controllers. "The Food Controller in a democratic country," said he, "needs the courage of a lion, the eye of a hawk and the hide of a buffalo." He then defined the work of the Food Controller as the elimination of waste and stimulation of production.

This is Mr. Hanna's real job. A large section of the public are evidently under the delusion that Mr. Hanna was appointed to regulate prices downward. He was appointed to conserve and, if possible increase, the food supply of the nation. If he can persuade Canadian consumers, on the farms and in the cities, to save every available ounce of food and stimulate the farmers to greater production, he will have fulfilled his mission. To regulate prices downward would be inimical to both his aim; cheap food would increase waste and discourage production. We hope that Mr. Hanna will keep his real objective ever before him and not be led away by the clamor of some sections of the city press.

Beware of Oleomargarine

THE interests that are demanding the lowering of the bars against the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada have apparently made many friends in high quarters. The rumor was current some months ago that even the Hon. Martin Burrell might be forced to leave the Dominion Cabinet because of his opposition to the margarine interests. For months now the big packers have been exerting every ounce of their power to get margarine into Canada. Their enemies seem to be organizations city women, labor unions and similar societies of consumers. On the other hand, producers of the real article, butter fat, have been seldom heard from. So quiet have producers been, in fact, that officialdom is beginning to wonder if there would be any real opposition were restrictions to be suddenly removed.

Unquestionably the chief conspirators on behalf of free oleo are those who hope to boost financially in its manufacture. Just recently, for instance, we were reading an article in a contemporary magazine strongly lauding the food value of oleo, its cleanliness and its palatability. A little investigation revealed the fact that the writer was a chemist in the employ of a big Toronto packing company. There are many, however, who really believe that the Canadian people would be benefited by the free importation and manufacture of oleomargarine. These people labor under two misconceptions. One is that oleo will be "dirt cheap" and the other that it is a satisfactory substitute for milk fat. In the first place, oleo will not be cheap. At the present it wholesales for 32 cents a pound in New York and it will cost more on this side of the line. In the second place it is not a substitute in the human ration for butterfat. Recent investigations conducted in Wisconsin and elsewhere tend to show that animal fats lack some vital principle of growth that is present in butter fat and the natural inference is that the substitution of butter fat by oleomargarine, would result in stunted growth and development. A mere comparison of the chemical properties of the two fats is not sufficient and our medical authorities should be cognizant of this fact before declaring themselves so unqualifiedly in favor of margarine.

That Potato Surplus

THE surplus potato crop of Canada this year is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels. In the United States the surplus is proportionately greater. This surplus cannot be exported because of the British embargo on potatoes and it would not do us any good if it could be, as Great Britain has a potato problem of her own. The British crop this year is the greatest in the history of the country and how to market it at profitable prices is a problem as yet unsolved. It has been suggested that a maximum price of \$1.35 a bag in Canada would be fair to all parties. This price, however, would net the farmer only 60 cents to 80 cents a bag, or \$60 to \$80 an acre with a good crop. When we consider that the cost of seeding alone ran as high as \$45 to \$50 an acre, it would look as if the farmer, even did he realize the highest price allowed as a maximum, would be sure to lose money on the big crop of this year, even as he did on his short crop of last year. It is even possible that the price might drop far below the maximum suggested by the food controller.

An interesting feature of the situation is that the extra production of this year was brought about largely at the behest of our Departments of Agriculture, federal and provincial. Statements were issued from our various departments urging that the greatest acreage possible of potatoes be planted. Full page advertisements were run in the agricultural papers to stimulate the production of food, particularly potatoes. Where seed was scarce, the government aided the farmers in bringing in large loads of seed potatoes—at \$4.50 a bag. Good prices, we were told, were assured. Now with a surplus of potatoes on hand, the question is, What are our departments going to do "to save their face." We understood that the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's office is planning measures to ensure that no part of the crop be lost through unequal distribution or lack of storage facilities. Their task is a big one and we wish them success. One thing is certain. If farmers are allowed to lose heavily on the potato crop of this year, any appeal for greater production next year will fall very flat.



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 18, 1917

No 42

The Type of Horse That the Market Demands

The Draughter Need Not Fear Gas Truck or Tractor Competition

WHILE much is heard these days of the advances being made in our rural districts by farm tractors, as well as of the replacing upon the city streets of the draught horse by gasoline trucks, it will be many years before the draught horse will be a drug on the market. The principal reason why the truck and farm tractor have made the progress they have, says W. H. Peters, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has been the failure of horse production to keep pace with the demand, and the consequent inability of prospective purchasers to secure horses suitable to their needs. There has never been a time when good horses have been in greater demand, or when they have fetched more satisfactory prices.

The farmer who would make a success of breeding and marketing horses must have in mind the market requirements and must breed to the type that is in greatest demand at the best prices. To sell well a horse of any kind, must be sound, present a good appearance, have plenty of quality, good action, a mild disposition, desirable color and above all he should be offered for sale when in the pink of condition if the breeder is to reap the reward of his labors. If the farmer will study his market and will properly develop his colts, he will find a ready market for all the surplus horses he can produce, and will find in their sale a substantial profit. The chief market requirements as given by Mr. Peters in Bulletin No. 8 of the North Dakota Agricultural College, follow:

Requirements of Market Horses.

"First among general qualifications is soundness. All horses bought for breeding purposes should be sound in every way, while all horses bought for work should be serviceably sound as distinguished from a blemish or unsoundness is defined as any malformation which does or is likely to interfere permanently with the usefulness of the horse, while the blemish is merely an 'eye sore' which does not interfere with the actual usefulness of the animal. A horse is spoken of as serviceably sound when he carries some minor defects, such as a small spint, a small curb, windpuffs or knees a trifle weak, which in no way lame him or interferes with his ability to do a good day's work. The most objectional unsoundnesses, and those which disqualify a horse from winning a prize in any show ring are, weakness of the wind, unsound hocks, blindness, weak knees, side-bones and ring bones. The extent to which an unsoundness reduces the value of a horse depends upon the seriousness of it, but the presence of the unsoundnesses above mentioned will lower the value from \$25 to \$100.

"All horses should possess to a marked degree the indications of durability, particularly of toughness of feet and bone, which indicates that

they will wear well and long. Quality is indicated chiefly by a clean cut head, clean limbs with large, flat, dense bone, covered with a thin skin showing silky hair and tough waxy appearing feet.

"Style, beauty and symmetry of form should not be overlooked in buying a horse, though they are usually of more value to the seller than to the buyer. Go into any market you wish and you will find the good-looking horses selling for more money than horses of even superior merit and usefulness, but not so well fitted and prepared for sale. Style and beauty are worth more in the carriage and roadster types, but are of sufficient importance to receive attention in all classes.

"No matter what work a horse may be called upon to do, to make a desirable servant he must have a good, intelligent, kind, quiet disposition, not sluggish but wide awake at all times while in the harness or under the saddle. It is important that he be free from vice or bad habits, for there are many habits to which a horse's dis-

position is subject, and once acquired they are difficult to cure.

"Condition, age, color, sex and breed will all influence the value of a horse more or less, depending on the purpose for which he is wanted. Buyers commonly demand market horses in medium to fat condition. They sell best at from five to eight years old, almost any color is desirable, though oddly marked horses sell at a discount."

Draught Horses in Demand.

The horse which is in most constant demand is in the draught class. He will stand from 15.3 to 17.2 hands high, and should weigh from 1,600 lbs. upwards. This is the type of horse that is used in our large cities to deliver heavy loads of merchandise. He is also considered by many of our best farm managers to be the ideal type for farm work. Weight in the collar, together with a free, long step, are the chief things to look for in this class. It is estimated that every 100 lbs. above 1,600 is worth from \$25 to \$50 when the horse is being marketed. Pictured thus, it will be seen that fattening heavy horses before marketing, will pay better than fattening any other animal. The draught horse should be deep and wide, short in the back, strongly coupled, set on medium short legs with a good sloping shoulder and pastern. The rougher, longer-legged horses find a market with lumbermen and railway constructors, and are usually known as "loggers."

The type of horse that is usually considered the most popular on the farm is that obtained by crossing a draught stallion on one of the common 1,200 to 1,500-lb. mares. The offspring do not usually attain sufficient size to put them in the draught market classification, weighing but 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. They are known as light draughts. These horses may have a slightly greater length of leg and should have a brisk step, particularly at the walk.

The general purpose horse, which on the farm is used to do almost any kind of work, depending on where he is needed most, is not usually the most profitable for the farmer to breed. Usually he attempts to fill too many places in the horse market and fails at filling any. Farmers have found it more economical to keep draught horses for the heavier work about the farm, and to do their driving with a light horse or an automobile. Some of these horses, however, find a good market as delivery or express horses. For these occupations they must exhibit considerable style and must be able to get over the ground fairly rapidly. A limited demand is always found for these with the fire departments of our cities. Horses for this purpose should be a little more rangy than those required for delivery or ex-

(Continued on page 11.)



Hay May Go Higher

THE Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, has the following comment on the hay situation in the United States: "American farmers face the worst shortage of hay ever experienced. They do not realize it. It will cost some of them dearly before grass comes green next spring. All over the country a large proportion of farmers plowed up meadows to plant corn, and they plan to buy hay to feed their stock next spring after the stalkfields and strawstacks are utilized. A surprisingly large number of farmers who always harvest hay for their own use did not this year put up any even for their horses. They say they will buy hay for their horses when field work begins next spring. Several of these men in Illinois canvassed together the situation a few days ago and finally concluded that they would probably be compelled to pay \$35 or \$40 a ton for hay before another crop is harvested. They therefore decided to buy their hay now while it can be secured at \$20 to \$25."

There is a tip here for the farmer in Eastern Canada. Hay here is cheap and abundant. But with a keen demand from the United States, prices would surely advance. It may pay to hold hay for export later in the winter.

A Diversified Dairy Farm in Oxford County

Mr. J. C. Karn and His Sons Farm 300 Acres of Land and Milk 30 to 40 Cows

SPECIALIZED farming is not yet looked upon with favor in Canada. By "specialized" I mean farming with just one object in view; the milk farmer, for instance, who derives his whole income from the sale of milk, or the poultryman who has nothing to sell but eggs and dressed poultry. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that greater diversity of operations is more profitable. A few weeks ago I dropped off for a few hours at Woodstock, and in company with ex-Dairy instructor, Fred Dean, now manager of the City Dairy milk shipping plant, we took a run out into the country to visit some of the good dairy farms of that district, a district in which good farms are almost the rule, and the dairy cow is in evidence everywhere. "Here," I decided, "I will find specialized dairymen if I am to find them anywhere." But I didn't. One of the best farms we visited, that of J. C. Karn, is typical of the district—and is a diversified farm.

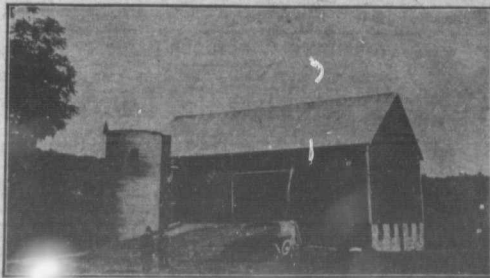
We found Mr. Karn arranging electric light bulbs around the lawn, in preparation for a corn roast that night. He willingly volunteered to show us over his 300-acre farm. Few farms could be more beautifully situated. It is on the highest ground around Woodstock. From the orchard on the far side of the road, we could look across country to the hills beyond Stratford, 35 miles away. Turning to our right, we looked down into the city of Woodstock, with its trees and its parks—one of the most beautiful cities in Canada. From the opposite side of his farm, back through the sugar bush, we had a view of another wide sweep of country. And such country! Mr. Karn proclaimed it the best in Canada, and, while we knew of many splendid farming districts ourselves, we admitted that we know of none that were better than the country stretching away under our gaze. The undulating nature of the land, with its fine trees and its numerous hardwood groves, gives Oxford County a park-like appearance at any season, but it is at its best in the early fall, when the grain is still in the stook and big fields of corn are to be seen in every direction. It was not hard to see why Mr. Karn is proud of Oxford County, and I almost believe that he values his farm quite as much for its position and outlook as for its fertility, loam soil.

A Self-Sustaining Farm.

Of the 300 acres in the farm, about 50 are in timber. The rest is practically all under the plow. Mr. Karn and his two sons are endeavoring to make it as nearly a self-sustaining dairy farm as possible. A large acreage is devoted to spring grains, principally oats, and some fall wheat is grown as a money crop. This year 100 tons of hay were mowed away in the big red barn. The two fields of corn had a combined area of 38 acres. This has not been a particularly good corn season, so it was with considerable satisfaction that Mr. Karn conducted us back to see one of his 20-acre fields. It was then early in September, and the corn stood 10 feet high, all over the field. It was check-rowed, cultivated both ways, and therefore

free from weeds. "We have cultivated our corn six times this season," Mr. Karn informed us, "and have maintained a fine dust mulch from first to last."

"I suppose you use a two-row cultivator and keep it going most of the season in the corn,"



The Big Dairy Barn and one of the Cement Silos.

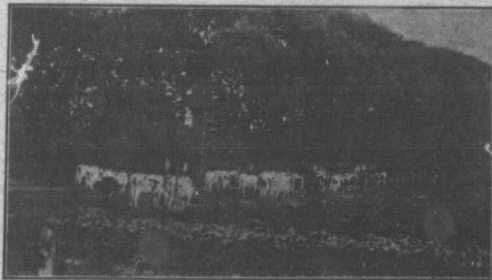
There is a long "elf" at the back which makes the barn of J. C. Karn & Sons larger than it appears in front. There are tin-uses for 37 head. The two silos are each 14 by 37½ feet, inside measurements.

I suggested.

"No, we use two riding cultivators," said Mr. Karn, "and we keep them both going when the corn needs cultivating."

"What feed do you buy?"

"With abundance of ensilage and good clover hay, along with oat chop, it is seldom that we need to buy feed at all," was the reply. "This year we have 100 tons of hay in the barn, we will have at least 20 tons of green corn to the acre, and we never had a bigger crop of spring grains.



A Part of the Dairy Herd in a Picturesque Setting.

Mr. Karn milks 30 to 40 cows and plans on a uniform flow the year round; likewise a uniformly large milk cheque. This photo was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy in the lane back of the barn seen above.

Our idea is to grow all that we feed and feed practically all that we grow."

All the grain on the farm was in stook at the time of our visit. Mr. Karn and three of his neighbors have a local power ring, which owns a 25 h.p. electro motor and, with hydro-electric energy, they do all of their threshing and silo filling together. The neighbors draw the grain directly from the field to the threshing machine and both operations, drawing in and threshing, are completed at the same time. "With the help problem as it is," said Mr. Karn, "we could not get our work done at all did neighbors not cooperate with each other. We have all the modern

labor-saving equipment and we need it all to get the work done."

The Buildings.

By this time we were back to the buildings. We first visited the milk house. Here a two horse-power electric motor was pumping very cold water from a drilled well 385 feet deep. The water is first pumped to the house. From the tank in the house it runs back to the milk cooling tank in the milk house and from the milk tank to the stables. The stables, like all the other buildings on the place, are illuminated with electricity. A five horse-power motor grinds the grain and runs the milking machine. There is room in the two long rows of stalls to fit up 57 head of cattle and 30 to 40 cows are always milking. "We aim to produce about the same amount of milk the year round," said Mr. Karn, "as we like to have our income equalized over the whole year." The cows are good Holstein grades, the most of them being reared on the place.

The silos are conveniently situated, one at each end of the central feeding alley. Both are of solid concrete and 14 x 37½ feet inside measurement. The gravel for these silos was dug out of a pit on the farm, and one cost \$150 and the other \$160 to construct. They were built, however, when cement and labor were both much cheaper than they are to-day. The milking machine has been in operation for four or five years and was enthusiastically voted the greatest labor saver on the farm. "If we had to do without it we would go out dairying altogether," said Mr. Karn, emphatically.

The big substantial farm house, surrounded by fine lawns and trees, is equipped with every modern convenience that goes with electric power and running water. The Karns have a beautiful home and a fine farm in a good locality. Surely it is a goodly heritage, and it is one that is fully appreciated by both Mr. Karn and his boys.—F. E. E.

How Much Water for a Cow?

It Depends on the Amount of Milk She Gives

By Geo. W. Larnes.

THE amount of water required to produce milk will depend to a large degree upon the cow, her size, the kind of feed fed, the amount of milk she is producing, the weather conditions—whether it is hot or cold, rainy or dry—and many other things which may arise to increase or decrease the consumption of water. For this reason it would not be wise to say that we would allow the cow only 30 pounds of water per day, or 50 pounds, for instance. It would be decidedly more advisable to give them free range to pure fresh water, and they will take care of the number of pounds needed.

Professor Eckles of Missouri, found by experiments that a cow producing 27 pounds of milk per day drank 77 pounds of water. The same animal, when dry, drank only 15 pounds per day. Another cow, producing over 100 pounds of milk per day, used during the testing period an average of 250 pounds of water. The study of these figures shows that the water requirement is about 24 pounds of water for every pound of milk



Harvesting the Western wheat crop, which, this year, will constitute an important part of Canada's war supplies.

Photo courtesy Immigration and Colonization Branch of Manitoba.

How Large a Farm for the Renter?

Facts That Should Be Considered Before Signing a Lease

AT this season of the year farm tenants are considering seriously the farms or the type of farm that they want for next year. We have in Canada a large number of tenant farmers. This number is always on the increase. Our tenant farmers are, as a general rule, young men, who are taking this method of getting into farming for themselves. The problem of financing a farm and supplying it with stock and machinery on the present small margin that exists between the receipts and the expenses of an ordinary farmer, is indeed a serious one. Beginners are finding, therefore, that it pays better to rent a farm and put their money into stock and machinery.

Two of the problems that confront tenants at this season of the year are, What size of farm shall I rent? and, shall I rent for cash or for a share of the produce?

A great deal has been written, particularly in papers which cater to glorified farming, concerning the profits to be obtained from the "little farm well tilled." But the huge profits to be derived from very intensive farming, outside of a few districts near cities where truck farming is carried on, are usually to be found only in the imagination of the real estate agent who wishes to dispose of such little farms. Too little land has been responsible for many failures in farming. The great trouble with a small farm is that the farmer cannot profitably employ himself, his machinery and his horses throughout the year. In many cases, farmers have found that with "40 acres and a mule" it has taken the 40 acres to feed the mule and the farmers themselves have little for their labor outside of the satisfaction of being near to Nature's heart.

In a survey embracing over 200 tenant farmers in New York State, which was carried out by Cornell University, it was found that tenants farming less than 50 acres made less wages than that made by the average hired man in that State. The most economical use of machinery seems to be made on farms of 100 to 200 acres. And in these days of labor scarcity, it is the farm which can make economical use of large machinery that will make the game worth while for the farmer. In this survey, for instance, it was found that the increase in the size of farms from 125 to 175 acres added 58 per cent. to the average labor income of the farmer.

There is, of course, always a danger of obtaining more land than can be profitably worked, and so of becoming land poor. On farms of over 200 acres additional horses and machinery will become necessary, and it has been found that in such cases the increase in labor incomes becomes less marked. The idea that the tenant should keep before him, therefore, in choosing a farm, is to get one where the benefits from three-horse

teams and large machinery may be derived. In many cases, it would pay both tenant and landlord if two smaller farms were rented and worked together, for, unless at least 100 acres is rented under a system of general farming, the tenant does not usually do himself justice nor his horses. Each horse should raise 20 to 30 acres of crops.

Cash Renting vs. Crop Sharing.

The tenant who rents for cash of course assumes more risk in the bargain than the tenant renting

as growing hay or grain crops are likely to pay the tenant most and the landlord least if the shares are anywhere near equal, as the amount of labor involved on the part of the tenant is not great. On the other hand, crops requiring a lot of work, such as potatoes or a system of farming like dairying if worked on shares would pay the landlord huge profits and impoverish the tenant. For this reason considerable study should be given to the crops which are to be grown before a division of the proceeds is fixed upon. But as has been intimated before, if the tenant is in the position to do so, he will usually find it greatly to his advantage to rent for cash rather than on shares.—S. R. N. H.



Visions of Pumpkin Pies.

for a share of the crop. Should his crops be destroyed by insect pests, drought or hail, it is he alone who feels the pinch. For this reason he is entitled to a larger labor income, and statistics show that he receives it. On the other hand the landlord who rents for a share of the crops, as a general rule receives a larger profit than the landlord who rents for cash, but in this case of course he assumes a certain amount of risk. Unless the landlord is in a position to supervise to some extent the operations on the farm, he is better to rent for cash.

If renting for a share of the produce, the tenant should pay some attention to the type of farming which he intends to take up before making his bargain. As a general rule, such extensive farm-

Watering the Silo

A Good Practice with Frosted Corn

THE heavy frost in early September seriously affected more than half of Ontario's corn crop, the major portion of which was immature at the time. Because of this lack of maturity, the frosted corn was left in the hope that the ears would develop further, and as a result much of it was frosted again. Where silos are not filled until after the corn has been frosted, there may be difficulty in getting the ensilage to pack sufficiently to exclude air and secure good keeping qualities. Whether or not the corn can be put in the silo safely, will depend upon the amount of moisture in the stalks and leaves.

Where the ensilage is light and dry, the only way around the difficulty is to add water. Where water can be had under pressure, the best plan is to run a small stream directly into the blower during filling. Where water is not under pressure it is a practice in some sections to thoroughly soak the surface of the ensilage during the noon day rest, and there is no reason why the surface should not be covered completely with free water. This would aid in compacting the ensilage, will prevent undue fermentation and unnecessary development of acids. When the silo is full the surface might be again thoroughly soaked with several barrels of water. Not only will this aid in keeping all of the ensilage in the silo good, but it will reduce the waste of ensilage on top.

Whitewashing the Stables

IF the stables have not been whitewashed yet this season advantage should be taken of the first mild spout to get the job done. We use good rock lime and stir a little crude carbolic acid into the lime wash. The carbolic acid gives the wash a slightly yellow tinge, but it is a good disinfectant. We gave up using the time-honored whitewash brush long ago. We strain the wash through a fine screen into our spray tank, and do the job thoroughly in a few hours. If we had not a spray tank we would borrow or rent one for the occasion.—A. P. Phillips, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Look for the Dealer Who displays this Sign



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THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg,
Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.

See it and you'll buy it

Sydney Basic Slag

will be unobtainable in Ontario during Spring 1918 on account of the impossibility of getting transportation

Farmers who have been using Sydney Basic Slag during the last few years are respectfully asked to place their orders for their requirements for Spring crops right away and take delivery of car on arrival. We cannot secure transportation in January, February and March, 1918, as the various railroads will be taxed to their utmost capacity in carrying troops, munitions and coal. Help out, therefore, as a patriotic duty, even at some inconvenience, and take your fertilizer when you can get it.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

SHEEP AND SWINE

Making a Start With Sheep

THE strong demand at high prices for lambs and wool which has developed during the past few years as well as the scarcity of farm labor, have decided many farmers to include in their farm practice the keeping of a few sheep. Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment, or heavy labor supply and it makes a quick turnover of the capital invested. It does require, however, considerable study and attention to details if the best results are to be obtained from the flock.

The best time of year to make a start with sheep is in the late summer or early fall. At this time it is usually easier to buy ewes than later on after they have been bred. The beginner will be able to turn his stock out on stubble land or on other good fall pastures and so get them cheaply into condition before winter sets in. By caring for the sheep during the fall and winter, the beginner will have a lot of extra profit when they are marketed at the time the lambing season comes around.

The beginner is usually better to make his start with grade ewes. The stock ewes, however, which are chosen should be as perfect as possible individually and should have as many crosses as possible of the blood to which the farmer is breeding. Yearling or two-year-old ewes at the best. Ewes with "broken mouths" or in other words poor teeth, should be let severely alone by the beginner. The best results in pure bred stock raising require considerable experience on the part of the breeder. The sire, however, used by the beginner or by the experienced breeder, should always be pure bred and should show the ultimate in breeding characteristics. It is always well to raise the same breed of sheep as your neighbor so that when you wish to change your sire you will be able to swap rams with him.

In size of flock a beginner may be better not to plunge too strongly into sheep raising until he gets some experience. Flocks of from 12 to 20 ewes will give this experience. Plans should, however, be made to increase this flock ultimately to at least from 40 to 60 ewes. A flock of this size can be handled more economically by the sheep breeder than a flock of smaller size. They require little more labor and will be sufficiently important in the farm practice to merit the attention of the farmer in such matters as fences and changes of pasture. The number of ewe lambs that may be kept each year for breeding, should be about half the number of breeding ewes. Old ewes can be discarded when five years of age. In this way the flock will about double in size in three years.—S. R. N. II.

Fattening Sheep

THE most economical gains with sheep are obtained by fattening for market while still in the lamb stage. Yearlings, on account of shedding their fleeces, are very difficult to fatten. And while culms from the flock should be given extra grain at any time of the year, particularly if it must be remembered that a given weight of feed will go farther with lambs than with mature sheep.

Lambs, if fed properly, should be fat enough for marketing in late summer or early fall. If lambs are marketed at this season, one of the most profitable crops for fattening is rape. If rape is not to be had, however, lambs may be fattened by feeding a little grain while still on grass. This

may be oats, or oats and barley mixed. Grain should be fed in shallow, wide, flat-bottomed troughs (giving each sheep 18 inches linear trough space), so that the grain is eaten slowly. Never grind grain for sheep, except in the case of corn, which may be threshed.

Corn is the best grain for fattening sheep, but at present prices is practically out of the question. Barley is considered by feeders nearly as good as corn. Wheat and oats are grains which tend to grow instead of fattening. It is, therefore, the practice of successful feeders to replace at least part of the oat ration with barley in fattening sheep. One of the greatest aids towards fattening sheep is dipping before the fattening season begins.

Economical Finishing of Hogs

IN choosing feeds for fattening hogs choice is of necessity more limited than in the case of other classes of stock. With young pigs, where milk and pasture are available, the use of the higher-priced meals and concentrates may, in view of high prices, be limited and full benefit derived from the former cheap, home-produced feeds. With a reasonable amount of wheat middlings, shorts or ground oats, good growth pigs may then be produced. For the finishing period, however, a more concentrated, more rapidly fattening ration is required. The swine-feeder at once asks: "How can I profitably finish hogs at present feed prices?"

Corn, barley, oats, middlings and shorts are possibly the five most desirable grains and meals for hogs in Eastern Canada. With corn at from \$38 to \$50 per ton, barley \$60, oats at \$25 approximately, and with the two former meals at \$100 per ton, or more, some cheaper grain must be used in the finishing ration. Wheat middlings and shorts, even though high in price (\$45 approximately), must be relied upon for the making up of the usual ration. At the above prices middlings offer digestible nutrients at a lower cost per ton than any one of the grains previously mentioned. By net cost is meant the total cost of the digestible nutrients, less their manurial value.

Rations Suggested.

Oats or barley, one part; shorts and middlings, two parts, with some milk product or, feeding the latter, 10 per cent. oil meal, should supply as economical a growing ration as is generally available. With the likelihood of a material drop in the price of oats, and the more professional prospect of cheaper corn, when the new crop moves, the above ration could be improved. Corn, shorts and oats, equal parts with skim-milk, is an excellent finishing ration. The addition of corn, even as a small proportion, to the shorts, middlings, skim-milk ration would distinctly improve it as a finishing ration. Corn must, however, be priced materially in price to be considered as economical hog feed.

Value of Screenings.

Experimental tests as afforded by the Canadian Agricultural Experiment Station, Winnipeg, prove that buckwheat screenings are of considerable value. During the winter of 1914-15, in an experiment calculated to throw light on the value as a hog feed of elevator by-products as represented by the various grades of screenings, buckwheat screenings compared favorably with a standard meal and milk ration. Two of the rations used were:—
1.—Follows
—Shorts, three parts; corn, three parts; oil meal, one part; plus skim-milk. No. 2.—Finely-ground buckwheat screenings, plus skim-milk. The pigs fed buckwheat screenings, while not

so fat as ration, at lower in economical gain. We at \$28 per buckwheat meal, the total gain buckwheat parative The sw used in ticular f of which Stock Br latter so be

Zebra

L. Ca

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so fat as those fed the regular meal ration, and standing there slightly lower in total gains, stood first in economical production per 100 pounds gain. With the meal ration valued at \$28 per ton (\$19.15 price) and the buckwheat screenings at \$14 (nominal), the cost per pound gain was 4.7 cents in the case of the pigs fed the former and 2.7 cents for those fed the latter ration. On the actual prices paid or charged for meal, skim-milk and roots, and figuring on the basis of total gains produced by the two lots, buckwheat screenings showed a comparative value of \$27.60 per ton.

The swine-feeder would be well advised in making inquiry into this particular feed, the eastern distribution of which is controlled by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. From the latter source further announcements may be expected in the near future.

Zebra Caterpillars Attacking Turnips

L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

IN many localities in Ontario, especially in the southwestern portion of the Province, turnips are being attacked by caterpillars which feed upon and destroy the leaves. Where the greater part of the foliage is thus destroyed the growth of the plants is checked or altogether stopped. Therefore, as turnips should continue to grow for at least a month longer, this means a considerable loss to the farmer whose crop is affected.

The insect causing the damage is known as the Zebra Caterpillar, because of its brilliant markings. In the early stage, while quite small, the caterpillar is pale yellowish-green with a black head and many small black dots over the body. In the later stages the head and under-side of the body is reddish-brown, while the upper side is strikingly marked with alternate black and yellow longitudinal stripes.

Most of the caterpillars at the time of writing are about half an inch long, but when full grown they will become nearly two inches in length. In the early stages they feed in clusters of thirty or more, chiefly on the upper surface, near the margin of the leaves, which is the place where the egg clusters are, as a rule, deposited by the moths from which these caterpillars come. Later, as they grow larger, they wander from leaf to leaf and plant to plant. So long as they feed in groups they remove the green tissue and leave the skin beneath, but later, when they have begun to wander about, they eat holes in the foliage, sometimes leaving only the main veins.

The insects feed on cabbage, cauliflower and many other cultivated plants as well as weeds, but turnips are the favorite food plants.

This insect is not a new pest by any means, as it has been present for many years. Ordinarily, the caterpillars are so well controlled by natural enemies that they do very little damage.

Whether they will be troublesome again next year is a matter of conjecture, for there is not at present sufficient data to form a definite conclusion. Very frequently a pest of this kind is conspicuously present for only one year, and then is again controlled by its natural enemies.

Methods of Control.

Unless the caterpillars are clearly numerous enough in any particular field to defoliate a considerable proportion of the plants, it would probably not pay to apply any treatment, but where they are so abundant as clearly to threaten to destroy much of the foliage and interfere greatly with the

growth of the plants, it is wise to treat them.

The best remedy, so far as the writer's tests at present indicate, is to dust the plants with Paris green, diluted with twenty or thirty times its own bulk of hydrated lime, air-slaked lime, kaffir, or any other fine powdered, cheap substance. Paris green alone would of course do, but would be too costly.

Dusting should be done in the same way as farmers treat their potatoes for Potato Beetles. A hand blower nozzle may be used, or the dust may be put

into a sack, and this carried in the hand up and down the rows and shaken gently over the plants which are affected, those that are not affected being left untreated. A very light shake will usually send out plenty of dust to give a 5ne coat for the surface of the leaves. If rain comes soon after the dusting it may be necessary to repeat the treatment.

Spraying with arsenate of lead or with Paris green in water is not likely to prove satisfactory unless the otherwise the liquid collects into large

drops and falls to leave poison all over the surface. In any case, the arsenate of lead would have to be used at the strength of about four pounds to 40 gallons of water, and the Paris green about two pounds of the same quantity.

Caution.—Poisoned leaves must not be fed to cattle or sheep, or other stock, as there would be much danger of the death of these animals.

A man may be sharp but worthless—like a needle with a broken eye.

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It seems almost impossible, but it is true that you can get a handsome, comfortable, speedy 5-passenger Ford motor car for no more than it would cost you for a span of good driving horses, a carriage and harness.

The initial cost of a Ford car is so small that every progressive farmer can readily purchase one.

And who wouldn't rather motor to town, to church, to the railway station, to the neighbor's, than drive? — especially when it is three times as fast to motor, more comfortable and less expensive.

The low cost of running the Ford makes motoring possible for the masses, where it was formerly a rich man's luxury. It makes motoring a matter of good business, especially for those whose time is valuable. And with labor so scarce no one needs the time-saving Ford so much as the busy farmer!



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Aid to the Cattle Industry

THE Dominion Minister of Agriculture and the Canadian railway companies are to cooperate in an effort to prevent the depletion of breeding and feeding stock. The plan comprises:

(A) A re-distribution policy which will provide for the movement of stock from areas where feed is light to areas where feed is plentiful. (B) Free freight policy in connection with the transportation of breeding cattle and breeding sheep. (C) Fifty per cent. rebate of the freight rate on carload shipments of feeding cattle from Winnipeg to country points in the eastern provinces. (D) Free shipment of carloads of breeding sheep and lambs from Toronto and Montreal to the West.

In dealing with an emergency, this plan will probably be as efficacious as an emergency measure can be. In the long run, however, it can do little to prevent the depletion of our breeding stocks and herds if their maintenance is not profitable to the producers.

Food Control News

IN order to prevent speculation, the United States Food Administration has prohibited the export of corn, except under license. The Canadian Food Controller has taken steps to facilitate importation into Canada, and the Washington authorities will issue licenses upon his return. Persons or firms requiring to import corn may obtain application forms from the office of the Food Controller, Ottawa.

Potato Prices Not Fixed.

The Food Controller has decided not to fix an arbitrary price for potatoes. This decision has been arrived at as the result of a meeting at Ottawa of representatives of the Eastern Provinces, acting as a Sub-special Committee of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's Office. Registration of wholesale handlers of potatoes has already been ordered, and it will be unlawful for any person to engage in the wholesale potato business without a license. A resolution is now under consideration which will require such dealers to take out a license to do business, and to file regular reports of all their transactions, covering the purchase and sale of potatoes.

The sub-committee decided not to fix the price at \$1.25 per bag to the consumer, after asserting that the cost of producing a 50-lb. bag in each of the five Eastern Provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$1.27; Quebec, \$1.50; New Brunswick, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Nova Scotia, \$1.06; Prince Edward Island, 90 cents. To these costs must be added a fair profit to the grower, freight, and the profits necessary to the wholesaler and retailer.

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I noticed a subscriber enquiring about filling his silo in the winter. I have seen corn put in a silo in January and a half-inch stream of water being run into the cutting-box with the corn. It made as good ensilage as I ever saw, and gave good results from feeding.—G. B. Tupper, Oxford Co., Ont.

Lamb and wool quotations have ranged high for some months, and there is a disposition among farmers to go into the sheep business. We have noted a similar tendency when hog quotations are high. The men who are making the most money in both instances, however, are those who have stayed with either sheep or hogs, or both, when prospects were not so inviting.



THE REAL TRACTOR AND PLOWING DEMONSTRATION OF 1917

to be held under the auspices of the ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION, in connection with the Provincial Plowing Match at Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford

Wed., Thurs., and Friday, October 24, 25 and 26

To every farmer in Ontario—to every man who loves the neatly turned furrow, the Ontario Plowmen's Association extends a hearty invitation to be present at our annual Provincial Plowing Match to be held at Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford. The best Plowmen of Eastern and Western Ontario will be in the field. Fifteen thousand people witnessed the big demonstration last year. We anticipate a much greater number at single fare ticket to Brantford and obtain Standard Certificate Receipt from agent. Have receipt stamped at Headquarters tent on grounds.

THE TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

Every farmer who appreciates the advances made in farm efficiency should not miss the up-to-date farm machinery demonstration. A large number of firms will be represented. There will be two-wheeled, four-wheeled, catrpillar, auto-types—every type of tractor so far on the market in America. It will be a day well spent to see these at work. The Hydro-Electric will have a power demonstration on the grounds. There will be an auction sale of pedigreed Holsteins, Shropshires, and Yorkshires at 2 p.m. on the 26th.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM is reached by trolley in ten minutes from either Paris or Brantford—cars of two Radial lines stop right at the farm. Lunch will be served on the grounds.

For Further Information, Write,

F. Lockie Wilson, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto

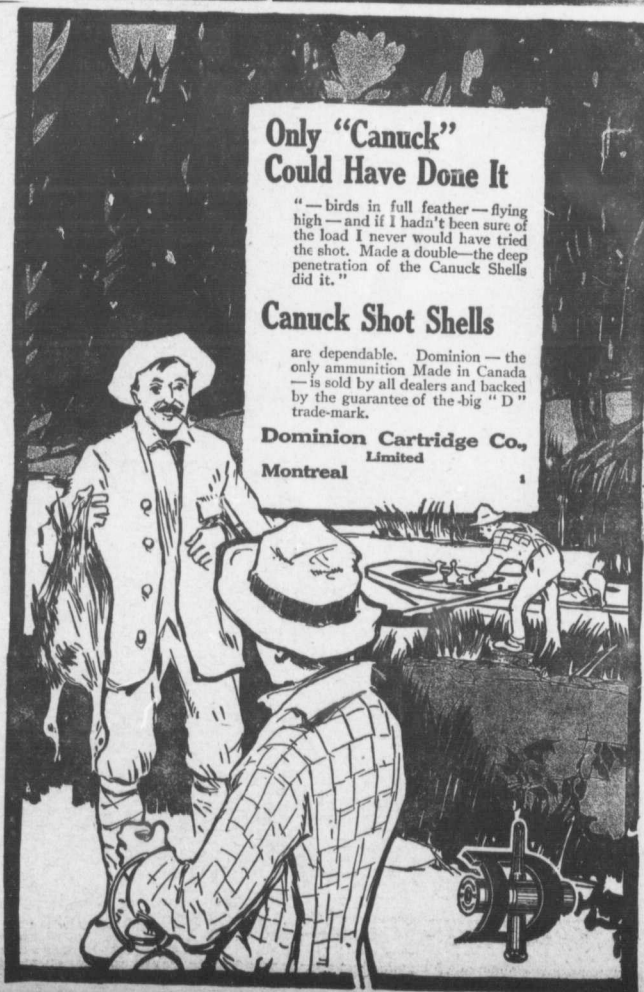
Only "Canuck" Could Have Done It

"—birds in full feather—flying high—and if I hadn't been sure of the load I never would have tried the shot. Made a double—the deep penetration of the Canuck Shells did it."

Canuck Shot Shells

are dependable. Dominion—the only ammunition Made in Canada—is sold by all dealers and backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trade-mark.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal



The Season in P. E. I.

EDITOR Farm and Dairy.—Prince Edward Island has enjoyed a very fair season. While the late wet spring delayed operations considerably, the growing season was very favorable, and the greater bulk of the grain was housed in splendid condition. The hay and clover crops were about average. Wheat was much below average, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, along with insect pests, rust and blight. This is unfortunate, as the acreage sown to wheat was larger than last year. Rust and smut did considerable damage to the oat crop, which is also somewhat below average. Barley straw was short and the crop lacked vigor, although the heads seemed fairly well filled. The potato crop presented a splendid appearance. The beetle was very troublesome and blight was also doing damage, but the general opinion seems to be that the yield will be better than average, the acreage being

much larger than last year. Fruits, including apples, piums and strawberries, show nearly an average crop, cherries being below average.

The demand for horses on the Island is poor and prices are low. Farmers are overstocked in this line, and a large number are being offered for sale. The demand for milch cows is strong; good stock is scarce and prices are high. The supply of milk will be slightly below average, but the high prices of dairy products have stimulated feeding, and selection and better care in the handling and preparation of milk for manufacture. There is an increase in the number of sheep throughout the province, and an improvement is noted in mutton type and quality. An increase is also noted in the number of laying hens kept, as well as in the quantity of fattened poultry. The demand for hogs is keen, and prices are high. Here, also, the quality of the stock has improved.—G. C. R., Queens Co., P.E.I.

Mr. Crerar's Appointment

THE announcement of the appointment of Mr. T. A. Crerar to a position in the Cabinet of the recently formed Union Government is an indication of the growing strength of the farmers' movement in western Canada. While to some extent Mr. Crerar may be expected to represent the organized farmers of Ontario also, the fact that no representative farmer from Ontario has been appointed to a position in the new Cabinet indicates that as yet the movement in Ontario has not made sufficient headway to lead the Government to feel it necessary to recognize it by the making of such appointments.

There probably is no stronger man in the farmers' movement than Mr. Crerar. The great success of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, to which to a large extent the success of the other farmers' companies and organizations in western Canada has been due, may be attributed largely to Mr. Crerar's ability, energy and foresight. There are numerous strong men in the farmers' movement in western Canada, but among them all Mr. Crerar's qualities as a leader are fully recognized, and his services to the movement appreciated.

The position that will be held by Mr. Crerar in the Union Government is one that will be surrounded by many difficulties. The farmers of Canada feel that very heavy burdens are being placed upon them by unjust discriminations in the tariff, by the railroads and by other business interests. Mr. Crerar recognizes this and can be depended upon to do all that is within his power to improve conditions. Against him, however, will be arrayed powerful interests which are certain to block many reforms which he would like to accomplish. It is too early to predict just what farmers as a class may expect from the Union Government in the way of reforms that will tend to improve their conditions in the high-stakes conditions, however, it is fortunate that the bitterness of party strife in the approaching political campaign is likely to be largely eliminated.

Cooperative Live Stock Shipping

Walter H. Smith, G.S.A., Leeds County, Ont.

OUR Cooperative Association has gotten under way on a county basis. We were the first meeting of the county directors in the office here August 24th, when officers were elected and general policy decided on, it being the purpose to conduct the association along the lines already carried out by the different local branches. In addition to this, it was decided to undertake the immediate shipment of hogs through the association. A committee was appointed to investigate the situation, and I was asked to interview the wholesalers regarding the matter. As we had prepared the way by previous interviews early in the winter, it was comparatively easy to sell these hogs on quality basis. A meeting of the executive was held in Landanow on Sept. 6th, at which meeting the committee reported. The report was received favorably, and rules and regulations for marketing hogs were decided upon.

To date we have shipped one car load of hogs. These were sold (o.b. to the W. J. Davies Co.). As a result of this we received 17c a pound net to the farmers for quality hogs. At the time of our shipment the local drovers were offering 15c a pound net to the farmers, but as a result of the association being they advanced that price, paying as high as 16c, and in one instance as high as 16½c to farmers. The plan evidently is going to work out similarly to the cooperative marketing of eggs and poultry; that is, not only are the members benefited, but prices generally are raised and the whole community is benefited by the undertaking.

Our load of hogs went through in first-class shape, the average weight for load of hogs shipped being 193 pounds, and the report received was that our hogs were entirely satisfactory.

During the filling of the silo there is danger of death from asphyxiation by fumes of carbon dioxide. Large amounts of gas are produced in the silo and may collect in dangerous quantities if conditions become unfavorable. To avoid accumulations of gas, doors should be left open as long as possible. Men should not stay in the silo when the blower is not running; and, above all, they should not lie on the fresh silage. If work has been stopped for any length of time, men should not again enter the silo until the blower has been working a few minutes in order to remove the gaseous contents in the silo. In the case of the pit silo, men should never remain in it when the blower

is not running; and the blower should also be running before anyone enters.—Nebraska Agricultural College.



Timely Poultry Notes

By A. P. Marshall.

Those extent hens may be forced to pick their own living, but this practice can be abused. Every collection of hens should have at least one good feeding a day. Twice later in the evening this is given the more the birds will be encouraged to pick their own feed, but it should be given if the present results are expected in producing results. Eggs are priced now as compared with other years, and a little feed given just before going to bed will give the hen that much more food value with which to make eggs. It will also increase the egg production. Of course this only applies to birds on free range. Enclosed birds will have to be fed differently, or they will merely eat and no eggs result at all.

Do not feed high-priced grain to cockerels weighing over two pounds unless it is desired that they be kept for brooding purposes or caponized. Every cockerel not intended for a breeder should be sold between the weights of one and one-half and two pounds. It is much more profitable to sell them at this weight, getting 25c per pound, than to hold them until such time as they weigh double their weight and the price be reduced one-half per pound. A two-pound bird marketed worth 60c, is worth more to weigh the same bird marketed in November, weighing five pounds and bringing only 12c per pound.

With grains at the present high prices, every feeder will do well to sift his cracked corn and cracked wheat for every speck of mold that would go to waste if fed on the ground. In making a change in rations for little chicks it is better to be on the safe side and feed small grains instead of the ones that are so large. In changing from chick feed to the cracked corn and wheat it is a good plan to mix the two half-and-half for a week or ten days before changing entirely to the cracked corn and wheat. Then the change should be made gradually. Wheat and corn too large in size causes digestive troubles and malnutrition.

There is much better for the growing chick than plenty of green feed. After the grass becomes tough the chick can be kept growing, and growing rapidly, if green feed in the form of sprouted oats is substituted. Oats can easily be sprouted in the summer time by digging a hole in the ground about six inches deep and about two feet wide, and spreading a layer of oats about an inch thick on the bottom, and by wetting this twice a day and keeping a wet burlap over the top of it, the oats will sprout readily. As soon as they are sprouted two or three inches it is time to feed them. The end of the trench may be left open to let the chickens eat out of their own accord, or they may be picked out and fed. The entire oat—hull, roots and green—should be given.

Provide for the chicks fresh ground feed when the grass becomes tough. Allow them access, if possible, to the corn field. Here there is sufficient green feed and abundance of shade. If the hens are lousy, stir them the best olintment treatment. Red Hot Kifler answers the same purpose. Use

THREE BRANDS OF Cotton Seed Meal

That EVERY Buyer of COTTON SEED MEAL Should Buy, and THREE GOOD REASONS WHY:

1. Because they are manufactured in our own Mills and you can depend upon the quality.
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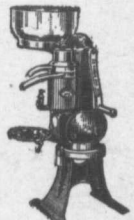
When the Leaves Fall

The Fall of the year is perhaps the busiest time for the ever-busy Dairy farmer. It is then that a labor saving device, such as the

Simplex LINK BLADE Cream Separator

is most appreciated. The SIMPLEX is the result of 30 years' continuous experience. For simplicity in construction,

ease in operation and in running, ease of cleaning, self-balancing bowl, low down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the SIMPLEX makes it a favorite wherever it goes. Write us for particulars about the SIMPLEX. We have literature that you will find interesting, and it is sent free on request.



D. Derbyshire Co., Limited

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

a piece of the former, about the size of a pea, and rub it into the feathers just below the vent. The latter can be painted on with a brush. One treatment of either should eradicate the lice for all season.

Is It Tuberculosis?

WH have been testing some of our hens lately. They got lame and soon to fall in flesh, but live in that condition for a long time.—Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, Hanover Co., Ont.

From the description given we suspect that the flock is affected with tuberculosis. We would suggest that one or two of the birds be sent to Dr. A. B. Wickware, Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, express collect. Dr. Wickware will make an examination of the birds and report on his findings.—Gen. Robertson, Asst. L.-M. Poultry Husbandman.

HORTICULTURE

October in Garden and Orchard

THINNING of the branches of the gooseberry will give larger fruits.

Unsprayed orchards are never profitable. Clean, bright fruit, free from disease, always finds a good market. Use more fruit and vegetables in the home. They will take the place of other more expensive foods.

Wrap apples in paper and store in a cool cellar. Do not store near potatoes or other vegetables or the flavor may be spoiled.

Bulbs for spring flowering should be in the ground or in pots now. Plant a few in pots for house decorations next April.

Large dahlias flowers may be obtained by cutting away some of the stocks and disbudding. Too many flowers on any plant mean small flowers and short stems.

After the first frost clear the garden of all trash and burn it. It's a good plan to plow or spade the garden in the autumn.

Is the strawberry bed in good condition and free from weeds? The fruit crop of next spring depends largely on the condition of the bed this fall.

Molast hay, straw, or lawn clippings are good materials with which to mulch blackberries. They hold moisture in the soil, keep the fruit clean and keep down weeds.

Cabbages keep best in a cool cellar. If possible, hang by the stump to the ceiling. Wrapped in paper, they keep well. Do not pile thickly on shelves or in bins, or they will be likely to rot.

Mulching Strawberries

MANY growers of strawberries make a practice of mulching their plantations in the fall to bring the plants through the winter in the best of condition. Any material such as leaves, old hay, straw or straw manure, is suitable for this purpose. Manure is the most common mulching material used, since it acts both as a mulching material and a fertilizer. In most of Ontario the mulch is applied in late fall as soon as the soil has been frozen hard enough to bear the weight of team and wagon. The mulch is spread over the surface of the ground, about three inches thick, and is removed in the spring as soon as the leaves of the strawberry plants begin to show a little yellow, as a result of lack of sunlight.

In Ontario strawberries should always be mulched, even in the Niagara district. The principal reason for mulching is to protect the crowns of

the plants from injury as a result of heaving by frost or alternate freezing and thawing. In some places where the winter is less severe than in Ontario, the mulch is of value in autumn before the ground gets frozen solid, but in Ontario it is of greatest value about March, when we usually have a considerable amount of freezing and thawing before spring sets in.

It has been mentioned that this mulch should be removed in the spring before the leaves are unnecessarily checked by lack of sunlight. A good practice is to merely pull the mulch from the rows of strawberries and leave it there, so that it may act as a mulch for the soil, and as a means whereby the fruit may be kept from getting dirty during the picking season. Providing the soil is in good condition and the manure is not too full of weed seeds, a mulch of this kind will conserve soil moisture just as well as if the ground were kept cultivated, while the fruit can be kept cleaner than if the soil were being constantly stirred.

Protect Trees From Rabbits

FRUIT-TREE borers and rabbits may cause great damage to both young and old trees if not carefully guarded against.

Grade D asphaltum is perhaps the best protector against those prowling submarines, the root or crown borers. Remove the soil down to the main roots and apply the asphalt, while warm, with a brush, covering with a thick coat to at least six inches above the ground. By extending this coat up to the first branches on young trees, the flat-headed borers and also rabbits will be held off. If newly planted trees are protected from sunburn by shading or by whitewashing, there will be little danger from the flat-headed borers, as they rarely attack trees that are healthy.

Woden veneer or screen wire wrappers which may be thrust into the ground for about two or three inches are reliable protectors against borers. If these wrappers extend up to the branches they form a true safeguard against trunk injury from both borers and rabbits.

If borers are already in the trees when asphaltum is applied they will certainly perish if the asphaltum has been well done, as they will be unable to come out and go through their later periods of development, and, therefore, they can never become full-grown insects to lay more eggs. Do not use tar of any kind as a surface covering, as the trees are very apt to be killed. The same is true of axle grease or anything containing creosote. However, washes containing vile-smelling materials like asafetida may be safely used as repellents against rabbits.

Type of Horse Market Demands

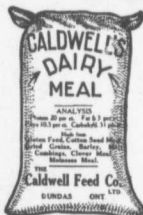
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press and should have strong constitutions. Only geldings are used for this purpose and the demand is of course limited. Intelligence and obedience to command are two of the factors entering into selection for this purpose.

But no matter what class is being catered to in the horse market, the breeder should produce a horse that has been allowed its full development as a colt and the horse should be put in the best possible condition before being taken to the market.

The milking machine is in use 965 days a year. Other implements are used a week or two. Figured on this basis, the price of the milking machine is not as high as at first appears.

- CALDWELL'S -



A Meal Ration for Milking Cows

Milk prices are "jumping," everywhere. So why not coax your cows to do just a little better? Our DAIRY MEAL is high in protein and contains just the right amount of each material to make it a balanced, milk producing ration.

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL, we believe, cannot be improved. Increased milk yields and satisfied customers give us this confidence. Give it a trial.

We Guarantee This Feed to produce all the milk the cow is capable of.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited
DUNDAS, ONT.

Makers also of Molasses Dairy Meal, Substitute, Cream Galf Meal, Hog Feeds, Molasses Horse Feed and Poultry Feeds of all kinds.

STANDARD FEEDS

NEVER SLIP

RED TIP

Conserve time, money and your horse's strength by using **RED TIP CALKS**

They will enable your horse to travel on slippery, icy roads and streets in absolute safety. They can be adjusted in a few minutes and make you ready for the road any time—day or night—eliminating danger and delay.

Write for a 25-cent sample card and get them from your shoemaker now. Booklet M will be sent free on request.

The **RED TIP WORKS**, 9 Pine Ave., Montreal, U. S. Factory, New Brunswick, N. J.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly made and easy to erect—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. The Peerless Fence is made of galvanized iron. It will stand up to the open blast of any wind which blows and other birds have no chance to get through. It is made of galvanized iron and is strong and durable. It is made of galvanized iron and is strong and durable. It is made of galvanized iron and is strong and durable.

The **Peelless Fence Works**, Hamilton, Ont.

EDWARDSBURG

GLUTEN FEED

The feed that means more milk and richer milk. Write for circular.

For Canada Store Call Ed. TORONTO, Ont. William Cardinal, Brandon.

Guaranteed **23% PROTEIN**

You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY are reliable. They are advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
Published Every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, 12 1/2 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line day, 40c an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

Peterboro Office—Hunter and Water Sts.
Toronto Office—37 McCall Street.

United States Representatives:
Stockwell's Special Agency.
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 25,000 to 25,000 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 advertisement in this issue is reliable. We aim to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, but it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a part of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO.

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

Pensions for Soldiers

THE Canadian Council of Agriculture has recommended that the monthly pension payable to soldiers who have been totally disabled be increased from \$40 to \$60. Concurrently with this recommendation of the Council of Agriculture, news comes from Ottawa that the pension provisions are to be revised and allowances increased. Although the increases have not been definitely decided upon, it is to be hoped that they will approximate the \$60 standard. A man incapable of doing anything for himself could not possibly live on \$40 a month, as he would not only have himself to provide for, but, in many cases, would have to pay someone to take care of him. Total disability consists in the loss of both legs, both arms or both eyes. Surely the man who has sacrificed so much is worthy of a sufficient pension from his country to ensure him against the additional privation of continual poverty.

While endorsing any move that may be taken to increase the pensions of private soldiers, we must express our entire disapproval, however, of proposed increases in the pensions to commissioned officers. Already the spread between the pensions of the officer and the private is too wide. We can understand why in a regular army the pensions of the officers would greatly exceed those of the private, but in a volunteer army, such as ours, the private may have sacrificed more than the officer when he entered military life. He may be more highly educated and his pre-war position more remunerative. On the basis of sacrifice, the officer and the private of a volunteer army are on the same plane. Then why the wide divergence in military pay and pensions to men of the two classes?

Provincial Municipal Affairs

THE Ontario Government has announced its intention of establishing a Municipal Department under the direction of a Deputy Minister who, in many respects, is to have the power of a Cabinet Minister. In fulfilling this pledge it is to be hoped that the Ontario Government will recognize the wide field for service that lies before such a department, and that it will arrange to have the department so conducted that it will be of the greatest possible value to the hundreds of municipalities both rural and urban in the province.

Most people, and possibly the Government itself, may not be aware that fully half the time of the Ontario Legislature and its numerous committees is occupied with the consideration of municipal affairs in one form or another. Much of the work now thrown on the legislature and its committees to perform might be handled more advantageously and expeditiously by a municipal department of the Government, which would be in a position to gather and record data bearing on the issues that are raised, and which the committees of the legislature seldom possess. Thus these matters would be dealt with more intelligently.

There are numerous ways in which a provincial municipal department may be of great service to rural municipalities in Ontario. Numerous rural municipalities find it necessary to set aside sinking funds from year to year. The amounts thus set aside are small and, therefore, it is not easy to invest them to advantage. Often they are simply deposited in a bank where they draw a low rate of interest. Other municipalities issue debentures and often have to pay unduly high rates of interest for the use of the money thus obtained. A capably managed Provincial Municipal Department could arrange with the Government to guarantee the municipal debentures, and to resell them to other municipalities having money to invest in the form of their sinking funds. The savings that would thus be effected might not be popular with the banks and brokers, but would tend to save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the rural municipalities of Ontario, inasmuch as those municipalities that are now receiving about three per cent. on their deposits might readily receive two and possibly three per cent. more, while other rural municipalities which are paying unduly high interest on the money they raise in the form of debentures might save at least one per cent. in the interest they pay.

At one time or another practically every municipality in the province finds it necessary to build various forms of concrete bridges and culverts, lay drains and to experiment in the construction of different classes of roads. A municipal department, through the employment of capable engineers, would be in a position to advise the municipalities as to the best type of bridges to construct, their cost and longevity, and to consult with them on the laying of drains. Thus it could save them much costly and needless experimenting. If necessary a moderate charge might be made for such services which scarcely any municipality would object to paying.

Uniform Assessments Needed

THE system of making municipal assessments that is followed in Ontario has long been the subject of unfavorable criticism. Often it is so manifestly unfair as to amount to almost a public scandal. Some municipalities assess both land and buildings at practically their full value. Others assess improvements high and low. Still others assess both land and buildings at far below their real value. This condition makes the statistics relating to the value of rural and urban lands and improvements, which the Government publishes each year, most unreliable. It is unfair, also, in the matter of levying county rates.

County councils each year waste much time struggling with the problems that are thus created. The provincial municipal department, which the Government has announced its intention of establishing, should lose no time in taking action to ensure a greater uniformity of assessment in the different municipalities, not only of each county, but of the province at large.

In view of the important work this new department of the Government will be expected to conduct the Government should understand that the province desires it to see that the most capable men possible are placed in charge of its administration. The deputy minister should be a man who has had long municipal experience, and who has proved his ability as an administrator. It should be capable, also, of developing the work of the department along broad lines. Too often there is a tendency on the part of the government to place well-paid clerks in charge of important departments. Such a mistake in an appointment of this kind would be most unfortunate and unsatisfactory to the province.

The Live Stock Outlook

(Nor' West Farmer.)

EUROPE has now twenty-eight million fewer cattle, fifty-four million fewer sheep and thirty-two million fewer hogs than she had at the beginning of 1914. The longer the war lasts the more rapidly will the decrease in live stock occur. All the nations of the continent are consuming their breeding stock at an increasing rate as the months go on and even the herds and flocks of England are being reduced of national necessity, and the end is not yet. The world is already many millions of head short of normal holdings of cattle, sheep and swine, and will be short many millions more before peace is made.

Succeeding the war, Europe will require breeding stock, cattle especially, and this continent is the only source from which breeding cattle can be drawn. It is not practicable to procure them anywhere else. This is the principal basis for expecting that live stock prices, particularly cattle and sheep prices, will be maintained somewhat near their present levels for some time after the war.

Besides reducing her live stock one hundred and fifteen million head in three years, Europe has added several million men to her meat-eating population. Many million men in the armies of Russia, Italy, Austria, Germany and even France and England are eating a meat ration to whom before the war meat was a luxury and not a regular part of the diet. They are going to be meat eaters from this time on, adding to the problem of finding meat supplies in the face of a world shortage and ensuring that values will be maintained. Cattle and sheep, considering these conditions, are not unreasonably high. Probably at their going prices they are as safe and wise an investment as there is. It does not seem that either could cheapen seriously for years.

Farmers who are planning to provide a supply of ice for the hot days of next summer are already beginning to build their ice houses. There is no better time to build ice houses than in the fall. A very inexpensive shelter for ice may be constructed by digging a pit and covering it with a roof. Although such an ice house is easy to fill, it is hard to empty. However, it has the advantage of being very cheap.

Mr. T. A. Crearer, president of the United Grain Growers, Limited, is to enter the Dominion Cabinet. His appointment is a tribute to the personal worth of Mr. Crearer; it is also a recognition of the political power of the Grain Growers' Associations of the west.

Cooperation

It ain't the guns and armaments
Nor funds that they can pay;
But the close cooperation
That makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual
Nor the army as a whole
But the everlasting team work
Of every bloomin' soul.

The writer of the above—Kipling, I believe—certainly puts his finger on the fundamentals of the success of any undertaking, whether it be the winning of the war in Europe or the successful prosecution of business in the more peaceful walks of life, it is cooperation every time that spells success. One must indeed be blind if looking abroad on the world today, he cannot discern the modern tendency of all peoples of the same class and calling to "hang together" for mutual help and service.

The great movements of the United Grain Growers of the West and the L.F.O. in Ontario are evidences that the farmer realizes the truth that in union there is strength. While cooperation is a mighty weapon of offence and protection, it has also been called the life of trade, and is certainly one of the main springs of successful business organization.

It is the harmonious cooperation of every department, sales, advertising and follow-up, that builds the successful business. No concern that values its prestige would permit the effect of its strong advertising campaign to be nullified by putting out poor letters written in a perfunctory manner and with no particular care to the individual's requirements. It is just here that the farmer may learn something from the successful city business man. Occasionally one of our live stock advertisers writes us that his advertisement has failed to produce results, i.e., sales. He may have had several enquiries, but no sales. At our request, he may have sent us a specimen of the letter he sent his prospects, and in nine cases out of ten the reason of his "no-sale" was explained. His letter had not been written in a manner calculated to impress the enquirer with the value of the stock he offered and was probably written in a hurry, lack of time doubtless being the excuse. In contrast to this, in another of Farm and Dairy's advertisers who told one of our editors recently that he spent all of one morning answering a letter regarding an animal he had advertised, and in the busy season, too, it was worth it, however, as that letter resulted in a sale of his animal at \$500.00. Not a bad morning's work.

After all, the business of an advertisement is to get enquiries, and enquiries are only opportunities to sell. They are the means to a desired end and not the end in themselves. Five enquiries to your advertisement and five carefully written courteous replies may give better results than fifty enquiries answered in an offhand manner. The farmer who has stock for sale would do well to recognize this. Let him study the needs of his enquirer; let his letters cooperate with his advertising and set forth clearly and intelligently the merits, pedigree, records, etc., of the stock in question, and he has gone a long way towards accomplishing his desired end—the making of a sale.

We shall be glad to assist breeders in every way in solving their selling problems. For rates, suggestions on advertising, etc., write

Live Stock Department,
FARM AND DAIRY,
PETERBORO.

Advertising is one of the regular and legitimate expenses of the breeder of pure bred stock. Without advertising it is almost impossible to successfully conduct his business.

The Charlottetown Exhibition

THE Interprovincial Live Stock and Industries Exhibition held at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 25-28, was the most successful from an attendance standpoint that has ever taken place on the Island. This was due to the glorious weather during the whole of the fair. Charlottetown has had the name of being unlucky as to weather, but this year the spell of ill luck was broken. Many were present from Nova Scotia and the average daily attendance was \$,000.

The live stock features were not strong. Horses were lighter than last year, owing, no doubt, to the general indifference in horse breeding since the automobile and motor truck are now displacing horses. The principal interest was in trotting horses and the horse trot was the principal attraction. The other attractions were side issues. It was a horse trot rather than a general exhibition. At Halifax there was no horse trotting this year and if Charlottetown cannot draw a crowd without making the show a trotting park, it had better not call it an agricultural exhibition at all. Good good a team of these 15 hand 900-lb. horses would be on a grain binder or gang plow.

The cattle show was somewhat larger than last year with largely the same exhibitors. The show of swine fell far below that of last year, which goes to prove that the high cost of feeding has greatly reduced their numbers. Poultry, too, were down and probably for the same reasons.

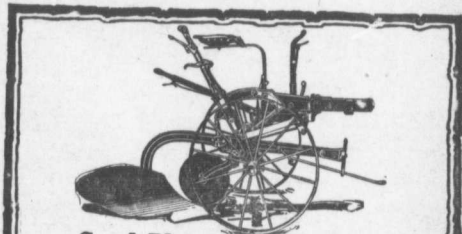
The show of dairy products was large. This was a fine dry year on the Island as, owing to the moist summer season, the pastures remained good. The cheese was pronounced excellent. The high cost of grain has not affected dairying as it has swine and poultry, as few of our dairymen feed any grain during the pasturing season, depending largely on green crops for supplementary cow feed. Costly feed will affect the creamery business this fall and winter, but the cheese season will then be past.

There was the usual show of machinery and, for the first time here, of automobiles also. The management has reason to congratulate themselves on the big financial success of their show.—J. A. M.

Fall Protection for the Cow

HOW would you like to sleep out of doors during cold, stormy fall nights, yourself?

This is the question that Dairy Commissioner Gibson is asking the dairy folks of Manitoba just now, in his anxiety to impress upon every cow owner the necessity of shelter for milking cows during bad fall storms and cold nights. His claim is that all really good dairymen have found that cows will keep up their milk flow right through the fall if they are given protection from extreme dips in the weather. Just at present there is a good fall feed in the fields, and this promise to be true throughout October. But a good milch cow is a sensitive creature, very much more so than a beef steer, for the reason that while the steer has been piling fat upon his ribs to protect himself from the cold, the maternal instinct of the cow has caused her to give up her surplus fat in the form of cream. This sacrifice of fat-covering for the benefit of her owner, demands that the owner, in turn, give her special care when the weather is bad. If he does not do so, the cow will rapidly fall off in her milk flow, and it will be very difficult to bring her up again later on.



Good Plowing Done Here

TAKE a simple type of two-wheeled sulky plow like the Oliver 26, equip it with a suitable bottom, and put it into the hands of an Eastern Canadian plowman. There is an unfailing recipe for good plowing. The Oliver 26 sulky handles like a two-wheeled cart. It has a pole shift that makes the landing of the beam, making it as easy as can be for the operator to straighten curved furrows, to turn short corners or to plow side hills. The land wheel has a range of lift that insures good work on rough ground, around dead f, furrows, and in finishing out a land. No plow mad works better on rough, uneven land or can be backed more easily. It has a horse lift that saves the work of the plowman without tiring the horses. There is no handier plow than this sturdy Oliver 26.

Other Oliver plows from engine and riding gangs down to walking plows, complete a line in which you can find any particular plow you may happen to need—a plow that will help your reputation as a good plowman and good farmer—at a price you can afford to pay. May we send you our folders telling all about Oliver plows for Eastern Canada? Write to the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES
WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING

FREE

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—66 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—66 pages; illustrated; traps, traps, animal bait, headlight, fish nets, and all necessary trappers' and sportsmen's supplies at low prices.

Hallam's Raw Fur News—gives latest prices and admission information on the raw fur market. Write to-day. Address giving name below.

when you ship your RAW FURS to John Hallam Limited 14 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

This Stump Puller Sent FREE

Write! Don't endure stumps any longer. Get them out with a KIRSTIN One-Man Stump Puller

Think of it! To prove the wonderful efficiency of the Kirstin One-Man Puller, we ship it to you where without one cent in advance, on thirty days, we ship it to you. No obligation to pay after trial. If pleased take a half year to pay or return at our expense and keep your money. Write for this.

Send for FREE BOOK

We Money In Advance

Get a Puller and clear your land—FREE

Protect your investment. The Kirstin One-Man Puller is guaranteed to pull any stump, no matter how large, in 10 minutes. All-Canadian construction. No rust. No repairs. Guaranteed to last for years. Write for this.

From New York

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN COMPANY
Dennis Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy

OUR FARM HOMES



WHEN the fight begins within himself, a man's worth something.
—Browning.

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from last week.)

"If there isn't anything to be done for the peat forty, and we could send them that eighty dollars—"

"There is, though!" Jimmie exclaimed. "The professor said that that forty ought to produce more corn this year than any other forty in the county."

"Then of course we don't want Verne Wilson to have it. But I'm sorry mother and father have to miss that part of their trip."

"They won't have to. I'm going to rent that for myself. If it is worth eighty dollars to Verne Wilson, or to anyone else, it is worth that to me. I'll just send father the money and tell him it is rented, and we'll forget to answer any questions he asks."

"But where will you get the money?"

"I'll sell Bess. Sam Walker will give a hundred dollars for her in a month."

Bess was a colt that Mr. McKee had given to Jimmie a year before. Her mother had died when Bess was only a week old. Owing to Jimmie's care, Bess had lived safely through the precarious days of early childhood; now, at a year and a half old, she was easily the best colt on the place.

"You can't sell Bess," Mary protested. "It wouldn't seem like home without her, and father would never forgive us."

"I'll buy her back this fall, when I get the prize money from that forty," Jimmie replied.

That evening Jimmy went down to see Sam Walker. "You offered me a hundred dollars for my colt the other day," he said. "You can have her for that if you'll give me the privilege of buying her back again in the fall for a hundred and twenty-five."

"That's a funny way to sell a horse," Sam said. "But twenty-five dollars is a big price for keeping a colt through the summer. Go and get her while I write out a check."

Mary came out to bid Bess goodbye, and hid her face in the colt's mane to hide her tears. It consoled her somewhat, however, to know that the colt might come back in the fall.

After Mary had written to her mother, telling her to see at least eighty dollars' worth of the Yosemite, she sought out Jimmie. "Now tell me what the professor said," she urged.

"Well, you see it's this way," said Jimmie. "There are a good many different things in the soil that the plants use for food. Three of those things are especially important: when one or two of them are lacking, the yields are small. On this peaty land, now, one of them is present in such a small amount that a few corn crops take it almost all away, and that's why it wears out so quick. The name of it is"—he picked up one of

his bulletins—"potassium. The professor says all we need to do is to buy enough of it and put it on that peat forty, and it will raise a crop of corn that will surprise every one."

"Where do you get this stuff?"

"It comes from Germany, the professor said, but he gave me the name of a company in Chicago that sells it. It comes in a form they call potassium chloride, or something like that. I'm going to order enough to treat the forty right away."



A Few Gallons of Paint Does Much to Improve Appearances.

The illustration herewith shows the home of Mr. Geo. Crowe, Colchester, Va. This home owes much to the paint brush for its attractive appearance. The neatly painted fence in front of the house also does much to add beauty to the surroundings.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

"Where are you going to get the money to pay for it?" Aunt Jane asked, suddenly.

"It will have to be paid for, won't it?" Jimmie said, slowly. "I hadn't thought of that." He opened one of his bulletins and began figuring.

"It will cost just two hundred dollars, as near as I figure out," he said, at last.

"Father left you some money in the bank to run the farm with, didn't he?" Mary asked. "Won't you take some of that?"

"I don't like to take his money, now that I've rented the farm. What if we shouldn't get a crop on the peat forty, after all. Then, too, there isn't much more in the bank than we'll need to run us through the summer."

"There's that twenty dollars left from the sale of Bess," Mary suggested, hopefully.

"That's one-tenth enough, anyway. Let's sleep on it, and maybe some one will have an idea in the morning."

The rest of the week Jimmie was so busy helping to get in the oats and spring wheat that he had little time to

think about raising money in order to fertilize the peat forty. On Saturday night he stretched himself out on the hay just inside the big barn door, where he could look up at the stars and think; he had worked out many a hard problem there, behind the old barn door. To-night he was sore in every muscle from his hard work during the week. He was too tired to think, even, and before ten minutes had gone by he had dropped asleep. When he awoke with a start, the moon was just coming up over the corner, and by its light he could see a familiar figure sitting beside the doorway.

"That you, Bill?" he asked. "I thought you went up town with Jake."

Bill gave a start. "Oh, it's you, is it, Mr. McKee? No, I don't loaf round town much. You see, it isn't very pleasant for me."

"I understand," Jimmie said, quietly. "But see here, Bill, if you call me Mr. McKee's again, I'll fire you."

"All right, Jimmie," Bill answered slowly, "but who—who told you?"

"Trust some one to be kind enough to tell!" Jimmie snorted. "But, Bill, don't think that it makes any difference with me. You're a good man, and I don't believe you're the kind to leave me in harvest if some one offers you half a dollar a day more."

"Not if they offer two dollars," Bill answered, warmly. "You've treated me white, and I'm enough of a man yet to stand by you."

peat forty, anyway!" Bill Ellis inquired.

"Raise the prize corn on it—I can. I'm going to have you start plowing it Monday morning."

"What!" Jake wheeled round and stared at Jimmie as if he thought the boy had taken leave of his senses. "Then what they said was true—after all."

Jimmie nodded, and Jake turned and went soberly into the barn. "It's too bad," he said to himself, as he put the halter over his horse's nose. "Now my Saturday nights will be spoiled all summer."

Monday, the twentieth of April, was the last day for making entries in the Colonel Edwards's corn contest. One of the rules specified that the particular forty acres entered should be designated definitely at the time of entry. Jimmie came back into the house after he had started the men to work, and was seen heavily in one of the kitchen chairs.

"Stop stirring up such a dust, sis, and talk to me a moment," he said. "I'll listen to what you have to say first," Mary answered. "Go ahead!"

"To-day is the last day for entering the corn contest. If I can't get that fertilizer, there is no use in entering the peat forty. If I can get it, that is our best chance—according to the professor."

"And what if the professor should be wrong? Your two hundred dollars would be gone, along with your chance for the prize."

"I'll risk his being all right if I can get the two hundred dollars."

"Why don't you ask Walter?" Jimmie shook his head impatiently.

"Walter will be doing enough for me if he sets me a good example to fall. Meanwhile I'm going to show him that I am a business man enough to look out for myself."

"Couldn't we mortgage my piano?"

"Don't talk nonsense, sis. I'm going down to see the colonel!"

Colonel Edwards listened with interest to Jimmie's story. "I believe you're on the right track, and I'd like to accommodate you, my boy," he said, when Jimmie had finished. "If it were just the matter of lending you two hundred dollars for six months or so I wouldn't hesitate. But it's what you want it for. You see, in this contest I've got to be so straight that I lean over backward, or people will get suspicious of my fairness and lose interest."

He clasped his hands over his head and rocked back and forth for a few moments. Suddenly he caught sight of Mr. Hodzekins coming in from the front door of the bank. "I've got it," he exclaimed. "Come into the office, Mr. Hodzekins!" he called.

"You know young McKee here?" Colonel Edwards said, as he offered Mr. Hodzekins a seat.

"I know his father right well," the old man answered, looking Jimmie over from head to foot. "So you're the boy that hopes to beat Old Man Hodzekins' raising corn, are you?"

"Why, I don't know—that is—I'm going to try," Jimmie replied, in an embarrassed tone.

The colonel laughed. "I shouldn't wonder if he did it, too! These boys know a few tricks that we old codgers never think of, George."

"I've been raising corn in this county for nigh on to forty-five years. Mr. Hodzekins said, bringing me all that time there has never been a man that could brag of beating me some husk-tine, and back up his brag. And yet you think you can raise more corn than Old Man Hodzekins, young fellow?"

He glowered over his glasses at Jimmie.

The colonel only laughed the harder. "We all know you are a great corn raiser, George," he said. "I called you

(Continued on page 11)

THE UPWARD LOOK

Our Expressions

THEY shall see His face and His name shall be in their foreheads. Rev. 22: 4.

Last week a party of friends went together to an Infants' Home, as one of them wanted to adopt a baby. Seventeen of the little ones were in a great, sunny room. They were of different nationalities, with differently colored hair and eyes, and as many different dispositions as there were babies. My heart aches every time I think of one little mite of two who, the nurse in charge said, had never smiled. What a heritage of sorrow and suffering and disgrace that sad, old baby face typified. And this heritage was his through no fault of his own.

Yesterday, on going up the church steps, I met a lady with a little boy and girl, each holding her hand, on either side of her. I sat facing them in church, and afterwards, by a strange coincidence, sat next them in the car. The lady was dressed in heavy widow's mourning, and had the saddest, dearest, most worried expression I have ever seen. As I looked at the bright faces of her little ones and then at hers, I kept thinking: "Poor children!"

That expression could not have come from any bereavement, however great, but must have been caused by years of inward and outward looking herself fret and worry.

If she had seen her God's face she could not but have learned patience and trust and comfort, and then that inner peace would be expressed in the outer expression.

As the stranger, or the friend, or the dear one looks at us, does he see our God's name in our foreheads?

Is any such one depressed or discouraged or weakened, or, on the other hand, brightened and cheered and strengthened by the expression which rests on our countenance?—I. H. N.

Cheese as a Meat Substitute

ACCORDING to the North Dakota Agricultural College, cheese has a higher food value, pound for pound, than meat. There is very little waste and it can be eaten raw or cooked. An ounce of cheese is equal in food value to two ounces of meat, to one egg or to a glass of milk. Thus, it is pointed out, the high food value of cheese, its convenience for serving and its easy keeping qualities, make it a food that can often replace meat and eggs to good advantage.

Some people claim that at the price which cheese sells today, it is too expensive to be used very frequently on our tables. When we come to consider, however, that the food value of cheese is much greater than that of meat, it would surely be wise for us to replace our meat dishes occasionally with cheese. Few of us eat cheese in sufficient quantities for it really to form an important part of the daily fare. We usually consider it more as an appetizer and to add a little variety to the menu. It is quite a common impression also, that cheese is indigestible and constipating. According to extensive digestion experiments which have been carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 95 per cent. of the protein of cheese is digested and 90 per cent. of its energy is available. Even when eaten in large quantities and for long periods, no case of indigestion, constipation or other disturbance was observed. One man ate cheese as the chief source of protein and energy, eating an average of 3.27

ounces daily with bread and fruit, for more than two years and kept in good health.

Although uncooked cheese resembles meat in composition, cheese dishes prepared after ordinary recipes with milk and shortening are likely to contain more fat than meat dishes prepared in the usual ways. When planning meals therefore with cheese as the staple food, we should plan to combine it with potatoes, bread, and watery vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, celery, etc.

Macaroni and Cheese.

Macaroni and cheese make a very appetizing and nourishing dish and is simply made. Cook the macaroni until tender, drain, rinse in cold water to separate it, then put into dish and add grated cheese, milk, bread or cracker crumbs and season and bake until browned.

Welsh Rarebit.

This dish always sounds interesting and the taste is equally pleasing. The proportions are: One tablespoon butter; one-half pound mild cheese cut in small pieces; one-quarter teaspoon salt; one-quarter teaspoon mustard, pepper, one-half cup cream or milk; one egg. Put butter in dish and when melted add cheese and seasonings. Add cream gradually as cheese melts, then the egg slightly beaten. When thick serve on toast. Some people cook one tablespoon of cornstarch with butter before adding other ingredients.

Creamed Cheese and Eggs.

Three hard boiled eggs; one tablespoon flour; one cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt; speck of cayenne, one-quarter cup grated cheese. Make a thin white sauce with the flour, milk and seasonings. Add cheese and stir until melted. Chop the white of eggs and add to sauce. Pour this mixture over toast and force yolks through a potato ricer and sprinkle over toast.

Cheese and Tomato Salad.

Stuff cold tomatoes with cream cheese and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing. This would make an ideal dish for the evening meal.

These are but a few of the many ways in which cheese may be served. In succeeding issues we may publish other recipes of this nature.

Doing Their Bit as Partners

"Arethusa," Oxford Co., Ont.

THE best part of farm life is that all must work together as partners. The busier life becomes, the nearer the partners draw together in the realization that each must do his part if the work gets done. "The Fizz" on our farm votes this summer the busiest, healthiest and happiest we have yet had.

Our firm consists of seven. We call the head of the firm captain, or "Cap," for short. His work has been hardest, for he has all the planning and the hardest work, but he does not worry and so keeps himself and the rest of us cheerful. When work piled up on mountain high this last season, he went steadily along, doing the most needed work all day long,—but not all night. One of the rules of business was that no one should work after eight o'clock at night. If we were not too tired to read at that hour, we had an hour for reading. If we were very tired, we went to bed and slept to be ready for an early start the next morning.

I am lieutenant. My chief work is to direct the four youngest members of the firm. They are four boys, ages six months, three years, five years and seven years. Mr. Seven Years is quite a useful member of the firm. He has gone for the cows regularly, driven horses when "Cap" was loading



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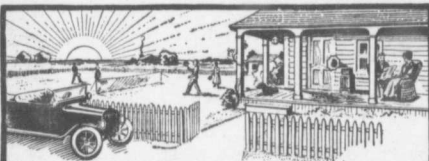
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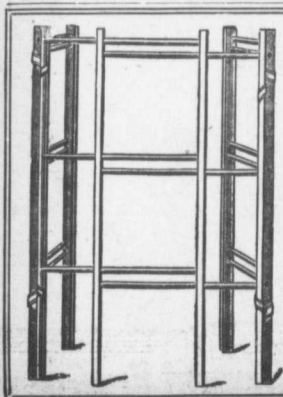
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FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro Ontario

hay with the hay loader, besides keeping the peace between "Five Years" and "Three Years." Even the youngest member of the firm has done his part by sleeping half of the day time in his hammock under the trees and keeping well the long summer through.

The last member to join the firm is "Doc." He isn't a physician, but a boy of 15 who left school at Easter to help on the farm through the summer vacation. He likes the farm work so well that he has not gone back to school, but has decided to spend two years on the farm, instead of two months, and then go to agricultural college.

As a firm we feel that we have accomplished something in the line of production for our barns are crammed full of hay and grain. But the best product of the summer is the growth and improved health of "Doc" and the other four boys.

How May the Farm Women Help?

"Optimistic," Chatsauguay Co., Que. **F**IRST, the farm women can economize in the use of sugar by re-training from elaborately iced cakes, yes, even when company is invited. Plain, wholesome cookies and cake must be provided for the children as they naturally crave sweets. For those who have the time, making one's own bread, buns, etc., saves about one-half the cost of bakers' bread delivered. Using buttermilk or sour milk for all sorts of baking saves the cost of cream of tartar, which in a large family is no small item. Honey, maple-syrup and fruit in season, vegetables and cereals, give us variety.

Our meals must be nourishing, as the strength and health of our hard workers must be sustained. It would be well to save the best of our vegetables, corn, etc., for producing seed the coming summer, keeping them over winter in a cool part of the cellar in boxes of dry earth or sand, corn excepted.

Now that the price of clothing is soaring high and higher, all good pieces of worn garments should be carefully preserved. If not needed for our own family they can be utilized for those who are destitute. Out of the good parts of old woollen underwear, nice mittens can be made for the children, either dyeing them or leaving the natural color. Take an old mitt, "leather preferred," and rip apart to use as a pattern. Sew on sewing machine, turn right side out and trim cuff with some nice dress remnants or old fur. From coarser pieces men's mitts may be made the same way, lining with warm pieces of flannel, as it wears well. Thus, both time and yarn can be saved for socks for our soldier boys.

A six months' longer service was obtained from a worn table cloth. All thin places were carefully darned, ravellings from straightening the ends of new table cloths being ideal for darning old ones. It was divided crosswise down the centre, the selvage formed the ends. It is two table-cloths now. A little starch adds clean and it launders nicer and keeps clean longer. Of course they are too short, but a three-quarter yard of white oil-cloth at mother's end of the table remedied that, and it means a small table-cloth to wash and iron. Worn blankets can be nicely mended by patches, herring-bone stitched so they will be perfectly flat, then covered on both sides with cream cheese-cloth, either quilted or tacked like a comforter. It is nice enough for any bed and just as comfy as a new blanket.

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to help her country by saving, and if need be still wear the old suit that has done good service, also last season's hat, regardless of criticism. But why should the women be asked to do all the skimping when we see so much good money spent daily in "smokes," and what is even more serious, in liquor. But we will look ahead when all evil shall be cast behind and new order be established.

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from page 14.)

In here to see how much confidence you have in yourself. Jimmie has an idea on corn raising that will take two hundred dollars to carry out. If he doesn't get the two hundred dollars, he will be out of the running for the prize. If he gets it, he may beat you. Will you lend it to him?"

"Why—why—what?" spluttered Mr. Hodgekings.

"You surely aren't afraid he'll beat you with it?" inquired the colonel.

Mr. Hodgekings gave him a look of withering contempt, and pulled out his check book. "I can afford to lose two hundred dollars for the sake of having some competition."

Jimmie flushed. "If that is the way you feel about it, you can put up your check book! I want this as a loan, not as a gift."

Mr. Hodgekings looked at Jimmie with new interest, and chuckled. "The young fellow has some spunk," he said, turning to Colonel Edwards. "Thank you, George, for being public spirited enough to help out our contest in this splendid way," said the colonel. "I won't forget it."

Mr. Hodgekings took Jimmie's note, handed him the check, and shook hands with him gravely. "I don't know what foolish idea you have in mind," he said, "but take the advice of a man who has grown old raising bumper crops of corn, and put your money in the bank, and raise your corn in the good old-fashioned way."

"Maybe he is right and the professor wrong," Jimmie said, a moment later, as the colonel handed him an order blank. "But it's going to be the best forty, win or lose."

He made out an order for four tons of potassium chloride, and mailed it to a Chicago firm. Then he went home to tell Mary and Aunt Jane the good news, and to pick out the best of his seed corn to plant on the best forty.

"Maybe it isn't such a piece of good luck, after all," Mary said, soberly, when she heard Jimmie's story. "Mr. Hodgekings will sit up nights, hoeing his corn, to keep you from winning first place."

"Then I'll have to sit up and hoe longer than he does," Jimmie answered.

He had put in a pile by itself the corn that made the strongest showing in the germination box, the good corn in another, the poorest in a third, and the dead ears in still another. There was enough of the strongest to plant the forty acres. Jimmie spent the rest of that day and all the evening sorting out the poorest formed ears.

"I'll venture to say that even Verne Wilson hasn't five bushels of better seed than that," he said to Mary, when he came downstairs. "It's almost show corn, and it will grow strong enough to push a hole through a brick."

"That's mighty rich-looking ground down on the best forty," spoke up Bill Ellis. "But why don't you burn the old stalks and trash? It bothers the plow awfully."

Jimmie shook his head. "The professor says the time is coming when it will be considered a crime to burn cornstalks. I'll have to go over the ground ahead of you with the disk tomorrow and cut up the trash."

"Just as if there wasn't any work

to do except on that best forty!" grumbled Jake. "I won't dare go down-town at all any more if the boys hear that I've been dinking ahead of the plow."

Jimmie laughed. "It will be well worth while if we see a dry spell," he said. "That loose dirt turned under at the bottom of the furrow will give a great deal to keep the furrow alive from drying out."

Jake shook his head doubtfully, but the next morning he hitched up to the disk and went out to the best forty.

About the middle of the forenoon the preacher climbed over the fence into the field where Jimmie was plowing out furrows for early potatoes. "There are twenty-five entries in Colonel Edwards' corn contest," he announced. "There is almost as much excitement over it as there was over the last election."

"Verne Wilson is in, of course?"

"Yes. They say he entered one forty for himself and another one in his wife's name."

"Why didn't I think of that, and have Mary enter one of the upland

forties?" Jimmie asked, looking back at the house.

The preacher smiled. "I did the next best thing, and about ten o'clock last night entered that best forty of yours. I was so carried away by the excitement of the contest that I couldn't help it. Now I want you to rent me the forty."

Jimmie could not believe that the preacher was earnest in his wish to rent the forty acres. "Do you know that according to the rules you will have to direct the management of the forty and do all the cultivating yourself?" he asked.

"That's one reason I want it. I can't stand being shut up in the summer time. I can think up a better sermon working out in the cornfield than I can sitting in my stuffy little room."

"What terms would suit you?"

"I don't want to make money on it, unless I am lucky enough to get the prize. Suppose you furnish everything, including team and cultivator, do all the work that I don't have time to do, and give me five per cent of the net profit on the crop to pay for my

work?"

"That's a queer way to rent land, but it suits me if it does you. I'll need another man when it comes to cultivating, anyway."

The news that the preacher had rented forty acres of the McKeene farm and that he had become a competitor in Colonel Edwards' corn contest spread rapidly, and did much to add to the excitement of the competition. Mr. Hodgekings came to church the next Sunday for the first time in years. He seemed greatly interested in the sermon, and told Sam Walker after church that he hoped the preacher could not raise corn as well as he could preach.

(Continued next week.)

We live in troublesome times and it is small wonder, if, at times, our hearts fail us for fear. He who has read his Bible with an open mind, however, will know that all of these things must come to pass before we can experience the glorious peace of the millennium. Let us be of good courage.—A.R.P.

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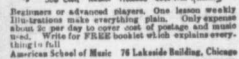


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When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

According to advance styles, but the skins will no doubt be fairly expensive. Fur and emerald, both, will trim many of the autumn suits. Huge fur collars, with almost cape-like hoods, will be prominent features. Winter coats are shown quite liberally as a trimming on women suits. The skirts are straighter than those of last season and will thus require less goods, a popular style being the two-piece skirt, lined and worn back and belt to finish. Serge dresses are taking quite a prominent place for early fall, and in fact, will be very practical throughout the winter season. White fashioned loosely and still claiming the straight-lined effect, they are not quite so loose and full as last season. A narrow, twice-around girdle indicates the w-line in some. A great deal of embroidery in colors is used to brighten these dresses, conventional patterns being designed in shades of blue, green, red and various other colors. 2151, Lady's Dress—This style is very neat and heavy and might be made up of some of the washable materials, or something heavier if desired. The wide belt and pockets trimmed with buttons are distinctive style features. The collar, too, is worthy of note. Seven sizes; 34 to 46 inches bust measure. 1644, Child's Rompers—For satisfaction and comfort, the romper suit fills a large place. The one here shown is simple, but practical. The neck may be cut either square, or with a little collar and the sleeves either long or short. Five sizes; 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. 2148-2167, Good Combination Dress—This outfit is fashioned on lines which should appeal to many home dressmakers. There are many attractive materials nowadays from which a coat blouse or

MUCH RISK to be used this winter will be made after this model. The skirt, too, is very practical as it is equally suitable for wearing separately, both, will trim many of the autumn suits. Material suitable for fall and winter suits. This design calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 46 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 32 to 34 inches waist measure. 2148, Girl's Dress—What could be neater in appearance than a dress fashioned after the style shown here? The little miss who is fond of pretty clothes, should find this suited to her liking. The style of the belt is very attractive, also the pockets. The collar, too, shows good style. The dress is laid in pleats, and the back looks and front, and the back looks especially neat, as shown in the small view. Five sizes; 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. 2158, A Simple Nightgown—Simplicity in negligee garments is oftentimes more to our liking than the design which are more elaborate and fussy. This gown is very simply constructed and yet presents a pleasing appearance. If desired a daintily narrow crocheted edging might be used instead of lace as a trimming. Five sizes; 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. 2152, Lady's Apron—Here is another style of general appeal. This style requires 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide for a model from which to construct a dress for special occasions, the one shown is a simple affair. The sleeves and vest effect are prominent style features, and if made of contrasting material make an attractive frock.

The Makers' Corner

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

Ontario's Butter Grading

FOR two seasons now Ontario has had an official butter grader in the person of Mr. J. H. Scott. The official headquarters of Mr. Scott are at the municipal abattoir, Toronto. Last week an editor of Farm and Dairy looked up Mr. Scott in his office at the abattoir, and found him busy scoring several samples that had just come in. "How is the work going?" we asked.

"We now have 24 creameries sending samples for grading," replied Mr. Scott. "These creameries are not sending us samples of all of their churnings, although there are a few who have had all of their butter graded. In the majority of cases my grade is desired on butter that is going into storage. The creamery man sends me a 14-pound box from a churning. The box is marked with the creamery number, date and churning number. I score the box and return the score to the creamery along with any comments I consider necessary."

"Have the creameries been selling on the basis of your grading?" we asked.

"Just this week," said Mr. Scott, "a creamery was sending a car load of butter to Montreal. They sent me the churning numbers, and I gave them a copy of the grading on each churning for the whole car load. They could sell on that basis if they wished. I am not sure, however, how much butter has been sold on my grading; not as much, I know, as I would like."

"The same conditions are ruling this year as last. Last year I started work on the first of July. From then until the New Year the price of butter advanced 17 cents a pound. The advance this year has not been so great, but it has been enough that butter cannot be a losing proposition. Therefore quality has not counted as strongly on the market as it otherwise would."

"What is the attitude of the creamery men towards grading?"

"Some of the creamery men have told me that they value our grading work very highly," Mr. Scott assured us.

"One man, for instance, who backed us very hard last year, entered his creamery for grading this year. He told me at the Toronto fair that he considered it 'the best thing yet.' He says it is a help to his buttermakers." Mr. Scott then pointed to the score book in front of him. "Take this creamery, for instance," said he. "They have had three churnings with uneven color, almost mottled. In fact, when they set my score they will immediately begin to look for the trouble."

"What proportion of the creameries are taking advantage of grading?" we asked.

"Something like 20 per cent, but we have some of the largest creameries. From a commercial standpoint there will be little result of the work this year, as quality was not given a prominent place. Many details, however, have been worked out, which should be known before any grading system can be widely applied. As a result of this preliminary work, we will be able to come with the whole situation when the time arrives."

In one instance Mr. Scott's work has been of direct pecuniary advantage to a creamery company. Butter was sold to a Toronto firm, and after it was shipped the market dropped.

The firm reported to the creamery that the butter was all second grade, and that they would have to cut the price one cent a pound, and intimated that if the salesman was not satisfied with the buyer's grade they would call in an official grader. The salesman wrote back that they already had the official grade on that butter, but if the firm wished to call in the grader, to do so. The firm replied by sending along the cheese at the price for which the butter had been first bought, making no further complaint of poor quality.

Mr. Scott also drew attention to the value of his grading work as an assistance to the creamery instructors. He may arrive at a creamery just when the butter has been shipped out, but if he has the grader's report on that butter he is able to be of assistance to the creamery man, even if there are no samples on hand.

"We are glad of an opportunity to work this matter out on a small scale," said Mr. Scott, in summarizing the results of the two seasons' work. "I had all creameries go into it this spring we would hardly have known where we were at."

Fair Play is all That is Asked

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: After having read a letter in your issue of Sept. 27, by Prof. Dean of Guelph, on "Why Condenseries Pay More Than Cheese Factories," I have come to the conclusion that the cheese business has no friends.

The Professor has gone after the cheese business, bringing it in comparison with the filth and waste of garbage cans, and says if the cow herself could speak she would tell us that she would not be so dirty and wasteful. Then he tells us it is advisable to maintain the cheese industry of Canada as a safety-valve. If I were he I would not call it a safety valve, but some sort of a waste-valve or sewer pipe.

The great waste, that Prof. Dean refers to in the whey, is returned to the farmers and fed to hogs to produce ham and bacon, which is quoted to-day at from 32c to 42c a pound, practically twice as much money per pound as we are receiving for our fine Canadian cheese. At the same time we are told by our professors that one pound of cheese equals two pounds of meat in food value. I would suggest that we cut out the cheese business altogether and feed all the milk to the hogs until such time as we are given a square deal. We might as well refer to the by-products from our flour mill—bran, shorts, middlings, etc.—in the same way as waste.

The cheesemen to-day are not putting up any kick or bawling, as Prof. Dean puts it, on account of competition brought about by natural developments. The condenseries are all right. There is a demand for condensed milk, and if so, why should it not be manufactured? Here is the rub: Why should the cheesemen not be given the same privilege as the condensing people? Their prices are governed by supply and demand, brought on by the war; the price of cheese is controlled by a curb-bit. It is tied hand and foot, without even a criminal's chance of saying why sentence should not be passed upon it. It cannot be said it is because there is not a demand for cheese. In any report we have seen where the British Government has made its monthly distribution of cheese to the civil population they haven't granted them more than 50 per cent of what they have applied for.

I might mention in comparison that our friends across the river are receiving 25c a pound and over for their cheese. This is from 3½ to 4c a pound more than we are receiving,

BIG New Industry

FOR CANADA

Gasoline from Natural Gas

Now a Big Factor in Gasoline
Supply

OVER 500 PLANTS

Operating in United States make Large
Profits

Write for particulars of big Canadian Company just starting, a limited amount of working capital stock for sale.

ALEX. H. MACLEAN & COMPANY

Investment Securities

401 Transportation Building

MONTREAL

NOTICE To Stallion Owners Inspection of Stallions Commences OCTOBER 17th, 1917

The stallion enrolment report containing route of stallion inspectors has been mailed to owners of enrolled horses. Any owner of stallions who has not received a report should write at once to the Secretary.

R. W. WADE, Secretary,
Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board, Parliament
Buildings, Toronto.

Dairy Farmers of Ontario

—: Who :—

Will Do the Milking

while you are attending the

Provincial Tractor and
Plowing Demonstration

At Oak Park Stock Farm

Brantford, Oct. 24, 25, 26

You wouldn't worry over that question, if
you had a

HINMAN in your stable to relieve
your wife of all the
extra work. SEE the Hinman at the Demonstration.

H. F. Bailey & Son Galt

FARMS FOR SALE

300 Acre Farm, \$6,500
With 75 Tons Hay, Crops,
4 Horses, 20 Cows and

12 cows, 2 bulls, 2 colts, 7 calves, 16 sheep, 8 hogs, 150 poultry, turkeys, mowers, horse rake, plow, harrow, cultivators, new manure spreader, corn planter, horse hoe, wagon, cart, carriage, sleighs, 6 sets harnesses, 100 bushels potatoes, vegetables, dry wood and cream separator. Nearby creamery buys cream, skin milk fed hogs. Estimated 1,000 cords of wood, 500,000 ft. spruce and pine, 5,000 room residence, tenant house, barns, 75 tons silo. Aged owner includes everything as above for \$6,500. On easy terms if taken soon. For details see page 9, in a dozen States. Copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2471, 150 Nassau street, New York.

FOK SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

Cheese Factory fully equipped, never failing stream, cheapest spring water through factory; basement curing room, ideal drainage, good house in connection, hot and cold water, milk of cheese in year over one hundred tons. Box 60, Farm and Dairy, Uterboch.

FOR SALE—Complete set O.K. potato machinery. All in first class order; used two seasons, working twenty-five acres. Will sell very reasonable. Planter with fertilizer attachment (Digger). Four rowed sprayer and two rowed cultivator. Robt. Thomson, Brussels, Ont.

FOR SALE—One large boiler, 50 H.P., and 25 H.P. engine; one grain grinder and roller in good condition. Apply Shagan Cheese and Butter Factory, Shelden, Ont.

The East Zorra and Hlandford Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company will receive tenders until November 1st for the position of working manager of their cheese and butter factory. Managers to furnish all supplies, which must be first-class 1916 make—Cheese 195 tons, Butter 50 tons. Tenders to commence on or about February 1st. Any required information furnished. James Laird, Secretary, Inverhulth, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Success Churns, six hundred gallon size. One latest cast frame type, the other steel frame. Will sell at a bargain. Apply Caledonia Creamery Co., Caledonia, Ont.

WANTED—A man with some experience as cheese or butter maker, to draw cream and assist in butter-making. Must be good with horses. Apply stating wages. Box 40, Farm & Dairy.

Very easy No rafting
to erect no opening



"EMPIRE" SILO ROOF

Get one for YOUR silo

Don't let your silage go to waste through snow and ice and excessive freezing

Read what Agricultural College men have to say about having roofs on silos. Their remarks are published in our Free Leaflet on "Empire" Silo Roof.

Write for a copy today

The Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers since 1885
TORONTO WINNIPEG

and it is a well-known fact that their cheese does not compare with the fine quality of our Canadian cheese. It costs the Canadian cheese producer from one to two cents at the least more to make a pound of cheese compared with the American producer, as their cheese are soft and porous and contain a lot of moisture. For this reason they receive much better average in their milk.

Until the dairymen, like the grain growers of the West, unite and demand their rights, and persist on getting them, we do not need to look for any more favorable conditions.—W. A. Edwards, cheese manufacturer, Stormont Co.

What New Ontario Offers the Settler

C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

THE average resident of Old Ontario has little conception of the vastness and wonderful possibilities of New Ontario. The country is

rich and strawberries, etc., can be grown successfully with the best of our Canadian cheese. It is established in several sections of the country, and are rendering great service to the settler in demonstrating the best ways of utilizing soil and developing early maturing crops, which enable the settler to secure varieties of crops well suited to the climatic conditions. Every district is served with a District Representative. These men render valuable assistance to the settler in many ways.

Loans to Settlers.

At the last session of the Legislature a Settlers' Loan Act was passed, which enables a settler, who has cleared a portion of his land, to secure a loan from the government at a very reasonable rate of interest. This has been of great assistance to many settlers in helping them to erect buildings, purchase machinery, seed and live stock.

The government has also established sale stables at various points throughout the country, where set-

A Five Cent Booklet That Every Farmer Should Read.

WHAT do you, as a farmer, know of the questions that vitally concern you, such as the Customs' Tariff, Protective Tariff, Taxation of Unimproved Land Values, the Nationalization of Railways, etc? These are vital questions today and affect the life of every farmer in the Dominion, whether he is conscious of it or not. To help to all understanding of these and other problems, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has drafted out a platform to bring to the electors a clear sense of the responsibilities as citizens, and to press home the necessity for united action amongst the farmers. This platform, which has been adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Ontario, is fully explained in a neat booklet of 54 pages, entitled "The Farmers' Platform." There is a marvellous amount of vital information compressed within the covers of this little booklet, information that every farmer should have who wishes to understand the problems that affect him, and who wishes to take his part in the placing of the country on an economic, political and social basis, that will be to the best interests, not only of farmers, but of the citizens of Canada generally. We would like to see a copy of this booklet in the hands of every farmer in the Dominion. They may be had for 5c per copy by writing J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, 2 Francis Street, Toronto, Ontario.

330,000 square miles in extent, and is fully four times the size of Old Ontario and much larger than Great Britain, France or Germany. This vast country is heavily wooded with spruce, pine, balsam, poplar, and to some extent with birch and cedar. It is well supplied with lakes and rivers, abounding in fish, and unlimited possibilities for the development of power.

The pulp-wood industry is becoming a great factor in the development of the country. In fact, some of the largest pulp and paper mills in the world are being established, which result in the development of modern towns. In addition to giving the settler a splendid opportunity to dispose of the timber on his farm at good prices.

The mining industry is also a great factor—While the country has not been explored by prospectors to any great extent yet, it is one of the most important mining countries of the world. Gold, silver, copper, nickel, and many other valuable minerals are being mined in large quantities.

The soil for the most part is a deep, heavy clay, very fertile, and capable of producing large yields. Clover and grasses of all kinds give unusual yields. Crops of clover from actual measurement have produced as high as 3½ tons to the acre. Field crops, such as potatoes, turnips, barley, wheat, oats, peas and vegetables of all kinds are grown with great success.

While the climate will not permit all tender fruits, currants, gooseber-

ries are enabled to purchase live stock of good quality at actual cost, thus preventing the north country becoming the dumping ground for scrub stooks of other sections.

In some districts, where the country has been settled for a number of years, the farmers have fairly large clearings and they are specializing along various lines. In the district of Kenora the dairy industry has become a very important factor. Very large yields of seed of excellent quality are secured, in addition to being free from noxious weeds. In other sections the farmers are specializing in potatoes and other field crops, and are attracting a great deal of interest on the part of the farmers in Old Ontario, as they find northern grown seed gives larger yields than seed produced in southern Ontario.

In other districts dairying is becoming a very important industry, and we find cheese factories and creameries are increasing in number from year to year. The country is fairly well served by railways, which assure the settler of a splendid opportunity for marketing his farm products, in addition to the fact that towns are being developed as a result of the paper and pulp industry giving the settler excellent home markets. In fact, at the present time the settler is unable to produce sufficient to supply the home requirements.

High production is not necessarily the mark of a good cow. Her real value is based on her profit above the cost of food and care.

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Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—Recent rains throughout Eastern Canada have put the dry clay soil in condition for fall plowing, and this work is now being done with much attention on the farm. This rain was most appreciated, and helped out the root crops as well as the new fall wheat crop. In most districts throughout Ontario the corn is now in the silo. While some was caught by frost the quality of the feed as a whole is good. Potatoes are turning out well on most soils, but some rot is reported on heavy clays.

One of the most encouraging features of the week in market circles was the settlement of the labor dispute at the Port William and Port Arthur terminal elevators. This was settled by the government taking over the operation of the elevators and recognizing the union of workers. For some time it was feared that the strike might have serious effects in holding up the shipment of Western grain to the seaboard, but grain is now going forward as usual.

Good grade dairy cattle are bringing high prices this fall, while horses are reported selling at prices ranging from \$35 to \$50 less than those of last spring. Shipments of all classes of live stock are becoming more numerous and prices generally are keeping up well.

WHEAT.
The settlement of the strike at the terminal elevators has allowed the movement of the much needed Western wheat crop to the seaboard. Ontario millers are purchasing into the market again for Western wheat, as the supplies which they are purchasing immediately after the price fixation have begun to run out. Dealers are asking \$2.31 for No. 1 Northern, track Goodrich, with No. 1 hard selling one cent better. The demand is principally for these two grades. With better plowing weather throughout Ontario, the movement of the Ontario wheat crop has been curtailed largely. Dealers are on the market for grain, both for export and for domestic orders. Ontario wheat sells on a basis of \$2.22 at Montreal. As far west as Peterboro the price to farmers is \$2.11 to \$2.12, with prices higher or as we get farther away from Montreal. In small lots farmers are receiving \$2.08.

COARSE GRAINS.
The same conditions that make for small offerings of wheat on the markets are also responsible for scarcity of business in oats and other coarse grains. Until fall plowing has been completed, there will likely be little movement in the grain market. The following prices, however, are quoted: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 2. Fort William, 68¢; No. 2, 61¢; Ontario No. 2, 62¢; 1, 63¢; No. 2, 61¢ to 62¢; barley, \$1.16 to \$1.18; rye, \$1.12. At Montreal oats, C.W., No. 2, are 75¢; local white, 71¢ to 72¢; corn, \$2.15 to \$2.20; barley, \$1.23 to \$1.24.

MILL FEEDS.
A renewed demand for millfeed supplies for shipment to the United States, is the feature of the market. Owing to the requirements for home consumption at present, however, little business has resulted in that direction. Feeders continue to buy in preparation for the winter and dealers are largely oversold. Quotations, Toronto, carlots delivered Montreal freighter: Shorts, \$47; bran, \$56; middlings, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25. Montreal is quoting bran, \$35; shorts, \$46 to \$47; middlings, \$48 to \$50; molasses, \$85 to \$88.

Hay and Straw.
There is little movement in this market at present, but with a light hay crop throughout the United States there will probably be good prices offered for Canadian hay when this commodity begins to move. Toronto is quoting extra No. 2, \$12 to \$13; mixed, \$9 to \$11; straw, car-load, \$7 to \$7.50. Montreal No. 2, carlots, \$11.50 to \$12.

Potatoes and Beans.
In spite of recommendations by Food Controller Hanna that potatoes be sold at \$1.25 a bushel, the market in Toronto is being marketed wholesale in Toronto at \$1.50. Baying for shipment to the United States has been responsible for an advance of 10 cents a bushel on the Montreal market this week, and carlots are being sold at Montreal at \$1.70 per bushel of 50 lbs. As beans declined 5¢ to 6¢ during the past week, but even at lower prices very little trade is done. Following prices are quoted: Canadian \$-lb. pickers, 81¢; Canadian \$-lb. pickers, 85¢; foreign, land-picked, 77.50.

Avondale Farm Has Sold All Bull Calves by Our May Echo Sylvia Bull

We have six beautiful calves sired by WOODCREST SIR CLYDE, our 35-lb. imported sire. His dam has over 22,500 lbs. milk in one year. His whole get are a remarkable type of Holstein and his only daughter we have had come to milk made 22 lbs. butter in 7 days at 25 months.

1. Sir Clyde's Pride, born Nov. 22, 1916, dam a 27.61-lb. show cow, about half black and white, a beautiful individual, \$200.
2. Sir Clyde Gladstone Pontiac, born Jan. 25, 1917, seven-eighths white, from a 19.84-lb. junior two-year-old, grand-daughter of the above-Pontiac Arta Canada, price \$250.

Both these bulls are superb individuals, straight and deep. At above prices will be graded, placed on train; guaranteed to please.

We have four others—some with higher records.
We offer half a dozen beautiful Shropshire Ram Lambs, from \$16 to \$20, registered and transferred. They won't last long at this price.

We are offering several fine yearlings sired by K. P. Arta Canada and dividuals, but not quite up to our standard, so you have our reason. Inbred to Woodcrest Sir Clyde or our May Echo Sylvia bull and offered at very low prices.

H. LYNN, AVONDALE FARM, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.

MAPLE GROVE FARM

Three bargains in Registered Holsteins—No. 1, bull calf, born September 1, 1917; No. 2, bull calf, born September 12, 1917; No. 3, bull calf, born October 1, 1917. Calves are good, straight finished, right in every particular, best sons of the great Pontiac Korndyke. Dams are three-year-olds—heavy milkers—sired by Pontiac Korndyke bull of A.R.O. backing. Prices reasonable.

MRS. J. W. JOHNSON, Maple Grove Farm, R.R. No. 2, Parkhill, Ontario

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for \$25, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 35.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, and females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTEY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

This Should Interest You

Two Holstein bulls about ready for service. Dam No. 1, a three-year-old heifer, official record 43.7 lbs. butter in 14 days. No. 2, Dam Lady Wayne Posch De Kel. He has a two-year-old sister, whose official record in 14 days is 22.75 lbs. butter. Sire, Mercedes De Kel Korndyke (1915), a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, with 75 A.R.O. daughters. Dam's official record at two years 10 months, 19.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are large, growthy, typey cows, nicely marked, and priced reasonable. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see them and you will be sure to buy.

McNAMARA BROS., R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.

An Exceptional Sire at Auction October 26th

An unusual combination of type, substance and conformation Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd

Grand Champion at Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917. He is considered to be about the best show bull in Canada. Note the great depth of body combined with exceptional quality.

He Was Never Defeated in the Show Ring

He is a brother to the Canadian champion senior three-year-old with 34.66 lbs. butter in 7 days, and his dam has a record of 46 lbs. butter with an average test of 4.89 per cent. butter fat. This record was made one month after calving, and in July and August, and on grass. He is guaranteed in every way. He was born January 17, 1912, and weighs now 3,500 lbs.

It will be a fortunate breeder who secures him for a herd sire, no matter what the price.

W. G. BAILEY

Oak Park Stock Farm - R.R. No. 4 - Paris, Ont., Can.

THE Brown Swiss Cattle

are quickly coming to the front as a

Dairy and Dual Purpose Breed

Study their merits, become a breeder of these cattle, and the reward will all be yours.

For literature and information, apply to

Ralph H. Libby Stanstead, Que.

Secretary, Brown Swiss Association.

AUCTION SALE - OF - Pure Bred Stock

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

**Ontario Agricultural College
Guelph, Ontario**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1917

a Public Sale of surplus Pure-bred Stock belonging to the Ontario Government, and comprising Shorthorn (beef and dairy), Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle; Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

For catalogues apply to

**A. LEITCH, Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ont.**

PONTIAC KORNDYKE PLUS

will be consigned to the Sale at OAK PARK STOCK FARM on October 25th. He is one of the best bred bulls in Canada.

SIRE—INKA SYLVIA BREETS POSCH, the sire of the great MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 4 lb. butter 7 days; 152 lbs. milk 1 day.

HIS DAM—PLUS PONTIAC ARTIES at 4 years 31.56 lbs. butter, 7 days; 20,911 lbs. milk 1 year. She is the 3-year-old and 4-year-old CHAMPION of CANADA for yearly work and the only cow in Canada to produce 20,000 lbs. milk and average 4% fat for the year.

WE ARE ALSO CONSIGNING 4 extra well bred heifers to the sale. Look them up.

S. LEMON & SONS,

LYNDEN, ONT.

VILLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE

Villa View, the home of King Segis Alcarria Calamity and Dutchland Pontiac Colantha, the two herd sires that are bucked up by more dams that have held world's records than the herd sires of any other herd in Canada. We have a few Alcarria bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

ARBAGAST BROTHERS,

Sebringville, Ont.

Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona

is the sire of

Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, the bull that won senior champion and grand champion at both Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917, and Lakeview Dutchland Artis, the highest producing senior three-year-old in Canada—24 66 lbs. butter in 7 days with an average test of 4.8% per cent. Also sire of Lakeview Dalry's Sir Mona, a beautiful young bull almost at the age of averaged over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days.

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop.,

Bronte, Ont.

T. A. DAWSON, Mar.

The Old Original Summer Hill Farm

Where you find the pure bred Oxford. We have for sale 150 head of registered ewes, 75 head of yearling rams, 60 ram lambs and 50 ewe lambs, some choice show rams and ewes, all first class individuals and guaranteed pure bred.

PETER ARKELL & CO.,

Box 454

TEESWATER, ONT

Attention

Woodlawn Farm offers for sale thirty-five head of pure-bred Ayrshire heifers from six months to four years. Cows due to freshen from December. Heifers due to freshen early. Bred to first prize winning stock.

**JEREMIAH O'CONNOR,
R. R. No. 4, Campbellford, Ont.**

DO YOU WANT REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Write to-day to

J. Alex. Wallace, Secretary,
Norfolk Holstein Frisian Breeders' Club, Simcoe, Ont.
100 Head—Cows, Heifers, Heifer Calves, Bulls, 300 calves.

Tell us the class you want—we have them all—100% value.

When Writing Mention FARM & DAIRY

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes), from high-testing heavy producers. Good udders and large teats a special feature of my herd. Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. **R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.**

Eggs and Poultry.

There has been an increased demand from English importers for Canadian eggs at prices two to three cents a dozen higher than those offered last week. At the same time a slight falling off in receipts has been felt here at country hair and hotsie can be removed. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$1.00 a bottle delivered.

There has been a marked increase in receipts of live poultry during the past week, and some of the large dealers have commenced ordering feeders. Their demands, however, have not yet been filled. Cold storage stock has been greatly reduced during the past few weeks.

Live Weight, dressed.
Chickens, spring 25c to 30c
Hens, under 4 lbs. 17c to 20c
Hens, over 4 lbs. 20c to 25c
Roosters 15c to 20c
Ducks 15c to 20c
Turkeys 15c to 20c
Ducklings 20c to 30c
Honey.

Prices of honey had a sharp advance during the week and much stronger feeling has developed in the market. Quotations: Extracted, 60-lb. tins, 15c to 17c; 10-lb. tins, 17c to 17.5c; 5-lb. tins, 17.5c to 18c; comb, 10-lb. boxes, 18c to 22c per lb.; second and dark comb, 12.5c to 15.0c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The butter market showed further strength this week. An enormous amount has been received from the British market. Creamery solids at country points are selling at 42c to 43.5c; creamery prints, 43.5c to 44c, and dairy trade any creamery solids, 44c to 45c; creamery prints, 45c to 46c; choice dairy prints, 46c to 47c; bakers', 47c to 48c.

Cheese quotations at Toronto are: new, large, 35c to 23.5c; twins, 23.5c to 22.5c; 2-year-old, large, 25c to 26c; twins, 25.5c to 25.5c.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Brookville, Oct. 11.—White, 2,030; aged, 815, 850 selling at 31.1c and balance 21.1c.
Cornwall, Oct. 12.—1,258 white and 184 colored. All at but 155 colored. Price 21.1c. Sales for corresponding week last year, 1,824 at 21.6c.
Alexandria, Oct. 12.—4,691 white sold at 21.1c.
Perth, Ont., Oct. 12.—200 boxes sold at 21.6c.
Pictou, Ont., Oct. 12.—1,045 boxes; 210 sold at 21.1c; 835 at 21.6c.
Troy, Ont., Oct. 12.—440 cheese sold at 21.6c.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been practically no changes in prices of cattle during the week. Of 3,963 head were all cleaned up. Some especially fine stockers were sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50, milk cows sold up as high as \$300, but majority at \$90 to \$120, spring lambs are weaker, sheep and calves steady.

Hogs on the market at the Union Stock Yard were not quite so many as compared with the preceding week, the respective total being 1,275 and 1,035. Monday dealers paid last week's closing figures, \$18.75, fed and watered, expressing their intention on Tuesday morning not paying more than \$18.25 on Tuesday. However, they were not able to carry out their intentions, and on Tuesday most of the hogs were sold at \$19.50. On Wednesday and Thursday the hogs were sold at \$18.75.

Choice export steers	11.50 to 12.25
Butcher's choice, handy	10.25 to 11.00
do good	9.25 to 10.00
do medium	8.50 to 9.25
do common	7.25 to 7.75
Butcher's bulls, choice	4.00 to 5.25
do good	3.50 to 4.25
do medium	2.25 to 2.75
Butcher's choice cows	7.00 to 7.50
do good	6.50 to 7.00
do medium	5.50 to 6.25
Feeders	3.25 to 3.75
Stockers, good	2.75 to 3.25
do medium	1.75 to 2.25
Centers	2.25 to 2.75
Milkers, good to choice	50.00 to 120.00
do com. and medium	40.00 to 80.00
Calves, veal, choice	15.00 to 16.00
do medium	11.00 to 13.00
do common	6.00 to 8.00
do heavy fat	8.00 to 9.00
Spring lambs, cut	15.00 to 17.00
Sheep, ewes, light	8.00 to 12.00
do heavy and butch	4.00 to 5.50
Hogs, fed and watered	18.75 to 20.00
do dry	15.00 to 18.00
do f.o.b.	17.75 to 20.00
Less \$1 to \$2 on light or thin hogs; less \$2 to \$3 on heavy; less \$4 to \$5 on lean; less \$6 to \$1 on heavies.	

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and sets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and hotsie can be removed. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$1.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for marking. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Yeas, Bruises, etc. Veins, Varicocites, Heat Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, F.A.S.S. Evansville, Ind., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

GLAZED SASH 65c

BUY NOW AT OLD PRICES No. 1 clear white pine sash already glazed. Specially low price for immediate delivery. Choice 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Safely packed. Over sixty sizes and styles, including heavy barn and cellar sash, also storm sash. We sell direct. Builders' contracts free. THE HALLIDAY COMPANY LTD., Factory Distributors, Hamilton, Canada.

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—to us. We are not commission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly. THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED, Established 1811, TORONTO, ONT.

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To cure use Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evils Cure. Easy and simple to use the oldest remedy in the world. Write for copy of Fleming's Test Pocket Vial. Sent FREE on request. FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS, 11 CLOUGH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY

Increase your egg yield by purchasing

A CHOICE PEN of our high recorded Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or R. O. D. 1917. Many last count, containing 63 photos of stock, buildings, feed and tonic.

Our 264 Egg King

L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large, Clean, Large Teats, Large Record, High Testers. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale. WOODBINE, R. R. No. 1, MORTFIELD, ONT.

Every Farm should have one "Ayrshire" The Cow For Profit

Rich milk—high in butter fat—docile and good feeders.

WRITE W F STEPHEN Secretary CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN

Please mention Farm and Dairy when writing advertisers.

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SALE DATES.

Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club
consignment sale of Holsteins, on the
evening 18th 1917, at Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. H. Hollett, at Maple Grove Stock
Farm, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont., is
announcing November 25th as the date of
his complete sale of pure bred and
Grade Holsteins, farm stock and imple-
ments. Breeders make note of the date.

Mr. Jas. R. Fallis, of Brampton, is
having a sale of 50 head of Jerseys and
100 head of Greys and Pure Bred Ox-
ford Sheep. Breeders should note an-
nouncement in this issue.

The 1th consignment sale of the
Southern Counties Yorkshire Breeders'
Club will be held at Woodstock, Ont., on
Monday, December 19th, 1917. Mr. John
Melkie, Newwich, Ont., is Secretary of
the Club.

A consignment sale of 40 head of pure
bred Holsteins will be held at Oak Park
Stock Farm, R.R. No. 4, Paris, Ont., on
October 26th, at 1 p.m. This is a sale of
the Brant County Breeders. N. P. Sager,
St. George, Ont., is Secretary.

THE BRANT SALE OCT. 26.

The offering of registered Holstein
cattle at the consignment sale to be
held at Oak Park Stock Farm, on
October 26th, promises to be one of the
most interesting held in Ontario for
some time. The bulk of the stock offered
has either R.O.P. or R.O.P. records, or
are from tested dams, and all the animals
over one year to be tuberculin tested.
The offerings include contributions from
the leading herds of W. G. Bailey, St. H. Halsey,
S. Lemson & Sons, W. L. Shaw, and other
breeders of equal merit.

An Exceptional Sire.

The Oak Park Stock Farm of Mr. W. G.
Bailey, of Paris, Ont., is possibly mak-
ing the most unique offering of the sale,
when he places before the public his big
senior herd sire, Lakeview Dutchland
Hengerveld 2nd. This sire, as every
breeder of good Holsteins knows, has been
an outstanding winner of the Grand
Champion prize at both Toronto and
London in 1916 and 1917. The photo of
this fellow has appeared in Farm and
Dairy on different occasions and our read-
ers are therefore fairly well acquainted
with his unique conformation. Mr.
Bailey's only reason for ever offering this
sire is to prevent inbreeding, and as his

Junior herd sire is reaching the age of
usefulness. He guarantees L. D. Hengerveld
2nd to be clean and sound in every
way. He is quiet and sure. His offerings
are also carrying his stamp to a wonder-
ful degree as every one that has been
shown so far in the ring has carried
off a first prize, with the exception of
one which took second. Breeders who
are in the market to secure something
exceptionally good should not miss the
opportunity of bidding on this fellow on
October 26th.

Another grand sire is from the herd of
S. Lemson & Sons, Fortnack Korndorff Fias,
one of the best bred bulls in Canada.
This sire is the only bull in Canada to sire
four daughters to milk over 100 lbs. of
milk in one day, including the great May
Echo Sylvia, the only 40 lb. cow in Can-
ada. His dam is champion cow of Can-
ada. In several classes in R.O.P. work
she is the first cow in Canada to produce
over 20,000 lbs. milk in one year, with an
average test of 4 per cent. Also another
grand bull is from the Shaw herd, a
brother to the Canadian Champion two-
year-old heifer in the R.O.P. work, and a
few other young bulls good enough to
be mentioned.

As the sale is held the last day of the
Provincial Plowing Match, do not fail to

make a visit to Oak Park Stock Farm,
R.R. No. 4, Paris, and take in the big sale.
For catalogue apply to W. G. Bailey,
Paris, or N. P. Sager, St. George, Ont.

DR. CLINE'S DISPERSION SALE.

Breeders of Black and Whites would
do well to attend the sale of Holsteins
to be held on October 21st, by Dr. A. C.
Cline of London, Ont. Owing to the
death of his partner, Mr. Carroll, this
sale will be made absolutely without re-
serve. Messrs. Cline and Carroll have
enjoyed considerable success in the
show ring and have built up a herd of 60
head of Registered Holsteins.

At the head of the herd is Baron D.
Fayne, whose dam, Daisy B. Fayne 2nd,
at 2 years, produced in 7 days 520 lbs.
milk and 23 lbs. butter and whose sire,
Butter Baron, is out of Butter Baroness,
with over 33 lbs. butter in 7 days. This
sire, as well as numerous choice young
stuf and foundation cows will be in-
cluded in the sale.

Anyone wishing to secure some real
good stock at an unreserved sale, would
do well to attend. The sale will be held
on Hamilton Road, 4 miles from London,
at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, October 21st,
1917. Dr. Cline has arranged to meet
parties from a distance at the Grigg
House, up to 12.30 on day of sale.

COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

-OF-

60--Head Registered HOLSTEINS--60

The property of Cline & Carroll, on Hamilton Road, 4 miles from London, on

Wednesday, October 31, 1917

Herd is headed by BARON D. FAYNE; dam, DAISY B. FAYNE 2ND, at three
years 520 lbs. milk in 7 days and 23 lbs. butter. Sire, BUTTER BARON, out of BUT-
TER BARONESS with over 33 lbs. butter in 7 days. Some choice young heifers and
bulls in the herd. Foundation cows from the best herds in the country. Sale at 1 p.m.
Parties from a distance met at Grigg House, London, up to 12.30, day of sale.

Send for catalogue immediately to

DR. C. A. CLINE, LONDON, ONTARIO

Auctioneers: T. Merritt Moore, Springfield, Ont.; J. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont.



All animals selected from the best
herds of the district.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM

This sale will be held the last day
of the PROVINCIAL PLOWING
MATCH, OCT. 24, 25, 26, 1917.

R. R. Paris, Ont. Between Paris
No. 4 and Brantford

All Cattle will be on exhibit DUR-
ING THESE DATES.

40 HEAD 40

of the best in breeding and individuality.
ALL CATTLE OVER ONE YEAR WILL BE TUBERCULIN TESTED and all females
in milk will have official 7-day or yearly record, and all calves will be from tested dams.
Included in the offering is

LAKEVIEW DUTCHLAND HENGERVELD 2ND.

1st prize two-year-old Canadian National Exhibition, 1915; GRAND CHAMPION, NA-
TIONAL EXHIBITION and WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, 1916-1917. Also many prom-
inent winners at the leading exhibitions and dairy tests.

TRANSPORTATION.

All G. T. R. Trains will stop at the farm during the Plowing Match, with reduced rates. MAKE USE OF THIS FOR THE
SALE. Electric lines leaving GALT, POINT DOVER, BRANTFORD and PARIS, also stop at the Farm.

T. Merritt Moore,
Auctioneer.

SALE COMMENCES
1 P.M. SHARP.

N. P. SAGER, Secy., St. George, Ont.
W. G. BAILEY, - - Paris, Ont.



BUY YOUR FENCE NOW!



Don't Miss This Opportunity



To Get Immediate Delivery on your Fall and Spring Requirements at the Right Price

A WORD TO THE WISE is sufficient. We have only a limited tonnage to offer at these prices. When our present contract expires we will be forced to advance prices. Mail us your order today and you will get your fence at the right price and have it on hand when you are ready to use it. Government orders will be given the right of way in the steel mills, consequently, in the near future it will be almost impossible to get delivery on steel for domestic purposes. Take advantage of this warning and MAIL YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

QUALITY—The quality of Sarnia Fence is unrivalled in the Dominion. We use full Government Gauge Wire galvanized to the highest possible standard and woven in the most economical and modern Fence Plant in America. Read our Guarantee.

PRICE—Sarnia Fence is sold direct from Factory to Farm, eliminating all middlemen's profits and giving you our fence at first cost. Compare our price with that of your dealer, Mail Order or Catalogue House and we believe you will find our prices to be the lowest in Canada.

Sarnia Fence First

First in Quality
First in Price
First in Delivery
First in Satisfaction

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full Government gauge No. 9 wire.

DELIVERY—We have more capacity for manufacturing fence than any two of our competitors. We carry at all times a large and complete stock of fence so that orders may be shipped the day they are received.

SATISFACTION—Ask the man who uses Sarnia Fence if he is satisfied with it. He is not only satisfied with Quality, Price and Service, but he is satisfied that The Sarnia Fence Company is giving the farmers of Canada a square deal. When our Company started into the business the fence combine were charging exorbitant prices. Our Direct from Factory to Farm Policy cut these prices in two. When we are forced to advance our prices through increases in the price of wire we give notice of such advance in the leading Farm Journals advising our customers a chance to buy at the low price. Thus we save the Farmers of Canada thousands and thousands of dollars each year. They show their appreciation of our Services by continuing to support our Direct from Factory to Farm Policy.

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

Price less than carload in Old Ontario

All No. 9 **7-48-0-45c** Freight Paid

- 5-40-0 Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod, 6½ lbs. Price per rod 34c
- 6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 1, 7, 9, 9. Weight per rod, 7½ lbs. Price per rod 39c
- 7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 5, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod ... 44c
- 7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 6, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod 9 lbs. Price per rod 45c
- 8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 5, 5, 6, 4, 6. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod 55c
- 8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE Has 5 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod 57c
- 9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE Has 5 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod 57c
- 9-48-05 SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod 57c
- 9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE Has 5 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid 63c

These prices are freight prepaid to any station in old Ontario on shipments in lots of 200 lbs. or over. (Electric and boat lines not included).

FOR PRICES DELIVERED IN NEW ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.

Add 3c per rod to the prices of fence quoted herewith, 25c advance for gates and stretchers, 10c per sack of staples and 10c per coil of brace wire.

If you are in need of any fencing it will be to your interest to purchase same immediately as these prices will advance again in the near future. Order today.

Remit by P. O. Order, Money Order or Bank Draft.

CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.

Price less than carload in Old Ontario

10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG FENCE Has 10 line wires 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 5, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5, 5, 5. Weight per rod 13½ lbs. Per rod 69c

POULTRY FENCES

10-50-P STOCK & POULTRY FENCE Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9. Middle No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2½, 4, 4½, 4½, 5, 5. Weight 12½ lbs. ... 69c

FENCE ACCESSORIES

- WALK GATE 3½x48 \$3 25
- FARM GATE 12x43 5 75
- FARM GATE, 13x48 6 00
- FARM GATE, 14x48 6 25
- FARM GATE, 16x48 6 75
- STAPLES GALVANIZED ¼ in. per bag of 25 lbs. 1 40
- BRACE WIRE, No. 9 Soft, per coil 25 lbs. 1 40
- STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and pulley. The best stretcher made at any price 10 00

MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario