

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

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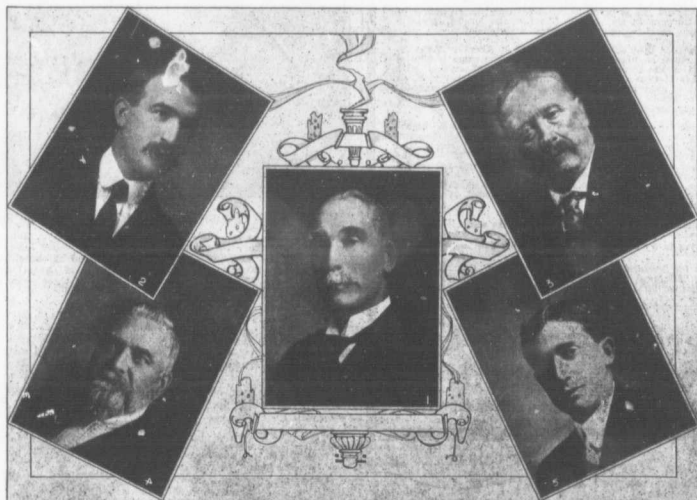
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 7

1912.



A GROUP OF FARMERS WHO DIRECT SUCCESSFULLY A \$250,000 PORK-PACKING CONCERN
The large measure of success that has fallen to the lot of the St. Thomas Packing Co., Ltd., a concern capitalized at \$250,000, and owned by farmers living around St. Thomas, Ont., is splendid testimony to the business ability of the farmer, and the success that may be his through working cooperatively with his neighbors. This concern has succeeded in paying regular dividends and is laying up a surplus besides. Special credit is due to the directors, some of whom may be seen in the illustration herewith. On page three of Farm and Dairy this week will be found a story of the success of this company.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration herewith, is a convenient height to operate. The supply can be low down, and yet the discharge pipes are high enough up to discharge into standard sized milk cans.

The machine is easily accessible for cleaning. It is substantial and heavy. It will last at most a lifetime.

It will pay you to know all about the "Simplex." There are exclusive features on the "Simplex," not to be had on any other separator.

In addition to its mechanical construction, which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer making a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance the bearings in Berlin Germany, cast more than all the count of the large number that we import, single orders covering over 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a reasonable price, so that the cost of replacement, if needed, is not more than in other machines.

This steel is subjected to a special heat treatment, whereby it has an elastic limit three times as high as ordinary steel. The same is true of the larger open gear. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

The "Simplex," as far as we are able to judge, represents a higher manufacturer's cost than any other separator on the market. The two which are manufactured in Berlin Germany, cost more than all the count of the large number that we import, single orders covering over 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a reasonable price, so that the cost of replacement, if needed, is not more than in other machines.

We believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

We allow you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.

Write us today for free illustrated literature about the "Simplex." Arrange to have a "Simplex" Cream Separator on your farm. Then you will make sure that the "Simplex" is the best cream separator for you.

Ed. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Edward Charles Ryott AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR

Pedigre Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Ontario. Only quality men to get your satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. - 178 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.



BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Any size with the London Ad. Building Silos Catalog. We manufacture a complete line of concrete machinery. Tell us your requirements. LONDON Concrete Machinery Co., Limited. Dept. K. London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of concrete machinery in Canada.

This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

Three moving parts; nothing to get out of repair. Any one can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, run wood pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on "Thirty Days' Free Trial." We furnish full instructions for loading on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 18 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 15 horse-power
We pay Duty and Freight

Ellis Engine Co., 90 Mullett Street
DETROIT, MICH

A Remarkable Jersey Cow

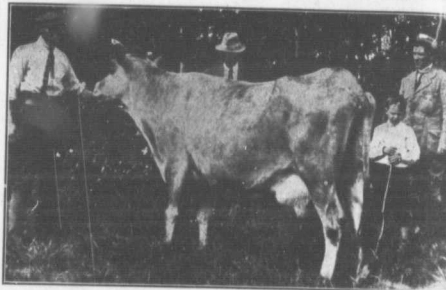
F. T. Fisher, Edmonton, Alta.

Will an improved type of Jersey be developed? That is the question that has recently received considerable discussion among some of the dairy farmers and stockmen in Central Alberta; and while not inclined to place themselves positively on record with- out further observation and a longer series of tests, many of them are inclined to the opinion that under the wonderfully favorable climatic conditions prevailing in Central Alberta, and the richness of its pasture, there will eventually be developed a type of Jersey which will be a distinct improvement on the original stock as found on the Island that gives its name to the breed. The discussion arose in connection with the remarkable record made by the wonderful cow Rosalind of Old Basing in a three year official test recently completed.

quence of his winning the British Empire championship, stock men present remarked of Rosalind, and similarly of other Jerseys raised here, that she is bigger, heavier, and a better milker, than her imported dam. Her progeny also promise to be fully up to the Rosalind standard. It has long been recognized that the Alberta beef animal on wild pasture, and rough feed in the open in winter, will turn off at greater weights than any other animal in the world under similar conditions. There would therefore seem to be nothing unreasonable in the theory of the dairymen that the same natural conditions will produce world-beating results in the dairy breeds.

Tobacco Growing in Ontario

In the south-western peninsula of the province of Ontario tobacco growing has become a very profitable branch of farming. In order to place the industry on a substantial footing



The Greatest Jersey Producer in the British Empire

"Rosalind of Basing," the cow here illustrated, has a better record of 18,818 lbs. in a year, which has not been equalled by any other Jersey cow in the British Empire. She was bred in Red Deer and is regarded by the citizens of that district as a great advertisement on the dairy possibilities of Central Alberta. Her owner, Mr. C. A. Julian-Sharman, values her products of three years at \$1,607.50 and her three calves at \$2,000. Surely a profitable cow.

Rosalind of Old Basing is the property of Mr. C. A. Julian-Sharman, a farmer near Red Deer, Alberta, by whom she was raised. In the three year test the following results were recorded:

Highest milk yield in one day, 52 lbs.

Highest milk yield in one month, 1,471 1/2 lbs.

Highest milk yield in one year, 16,700 lbs.

Average butter test ... 5.16 per cent.

Butter in one year ... 1,611.89 lbs.

But in three years ... 2,604.39 lbs.

Milk in three years ... 37,847 1/2 lbs.

Actual returns for cream and skim milk in three years ... \$1,007.50

This establishes a new record for butter production, and places Rosalind of Old Basing in the proud position of champion Jersey producer of the British Empire. Besides the very desirable revenue from the sale of Rosalind's production of milk, as shown above, she has produced three heifer calves, for which her owner has been offered and has refused, \$2,000. All of which would appear to indicate that Rosalind of Old Basing is a reasonably profitable occupation.

HER OWNER A PRACTICAL FARMER

In considering this record it must be remembered that Mr. Sharman is not a wealthy experimenter who could afford to obtain results at any cost. Rosalind's owner is a farmer of moderate means, whose sole source of income is his farm, and Rosalind, with the rest of the herd, was handled solely for profits, rather than for championship honors. The cow under test receiving exactly the same ration and treatment as the rest of the herd.

At the banquet recently given by the Board of Trade of Red Deer, in con-

nection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture some three years ago established an Experimental Station at Harrow, in the county of Essex. The station is in charge of Mr. W. A. Barnett, B.S.A., who has prepared a report of the work carried on under his supervision in 1911.

The station, which comprises 38 1/2 acres, is carried on to some extent as an ordinary farm. Last year 13 acres were devoted to tobacco experiments, in which nine of improved Burley and six of Warrne varieties were dealt with. Tests were made with different kinds of beds, methods of curing, various combinations of fertilizers, seed selection, combating the tobacco worm, etc.

"Referring to the returns from bright tobacco as compared with Burley, Mr. Barnett concludes that white Burley is preferable for the average farmer to grow. During the past three years the average price secured for this tobacco has been 25 cents a pound or an average gross return of \$250 an acre.

This report, which is designated Tobacco Bulletin A 14, is available to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

The annual convention of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association will be held in the York Council Chambers, Adelaide St., Toronto, November 13th to 15th. The Executive promise a better programme than has ever been prepared before. The interests of the beginner are looked after to a certain extent, but the programme is specially calculated to give information to more advanced bee keepers in order to enable them to make the best success of their chosen profession.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

A SUCCESSFUL
Farmers near St. Thomas

N the vicinity of St. Thomas 240 farmers are possible for farmer success of a cooperation. For five years operating the St. Thomas has attended their business was really a Mr. W. H. Moody and the company was business, with Mr. director, a position which has attended a large measure to the management.

The company, as many difficulties to the shareholders, 95 per cent. When the company tended to encourage holders to sell their high represent the commission the drovers by the price was tried for a while success as it aroused the company fought the commission gave up their commission might pay as high price the company. At first the company paid their hogs, the extra drover's commission on competition of the dro company to give up the it was found that a co



The St. Thomas Packing Co. also farmers' success with large and long cut even a history of this farm

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a Year

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FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1912.

No. 45

A SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' COOPERATIVE PORK-PACKING ENTERPRISE

Farmers near St. Thomas, Ont., Kill, Pack and Then Sell Their Own Hogs in Their Own Packing-House. Something About the Success of this Concern run by Farmers and for Farmers

In the vicinity of St. Thomas, Ont., there are some 340 farmers who have proved that it is possible for farmers to cooperate and make a success of a cooperative pork-packing establishment. For five years now they have been operating the St. Thomas Packing Co. Success has attended their efforts from the start. The business was really started seven years ago by Mr. W. H. Moody and Mr. Clark. Five years ago the company was formed and took over the business, with Mr. Moody acting as managing director, a position which he still holds. The success which has attended the enterprise is due in a large measure to Mr. Moody's capable management.

The company, as might be expected, has had many difficulties to overcome. It has some 250 shareholders, 95 per cent of whom are farmers. When the company was first formed it was intended to encourage the farmers who were shareholders to sell their hogs to the company by giving them enough higher prices for their hogs to represent the commission that is usually paid to the drovers by the packing houses. This plan was tried for a while, but it did not prove a success as it aroused the antagonism of the drovers who fought the company vigorously, and who gave up their commissions in order that they might pay as high prices as those being paid by the company. At first, if the market was so a bit, the company paid \$6.15 to shareholders for their hogs, the extra 15 cents representing the drover's commission on 100 pounds. The bitter competition of the drovers, however, forced the company to give up this method of buying, as it was found that a considerable portion of the

farmers were not loyal to the company, inasmuch as they were willing to sell their hogs to competing buyers when they found that they could get a little higher price by so doing.

COMPANY'S OFFICERS

The officers of the company are Messrs. John Lyle, a retired farmer, who is president; R. A. Penhale, whose farm, near St. Thomas, won the prize for the best dairy farm in Ontario offered by Farm and Dairy in 1910, vice-president; R. Sanders, of St. Thomas; W. H. Moody, managing director, and John Fulton, of St. Thomas, Orville Burgess, of Union, and Malcolm Munroe, of Fingal, all farmers, directors.

GOOD DIVIDENDS PAID

Since the company was first formed the output of the factory has shown a great increase each year. This increase has averaged 33.1-3 per cent a year. Last year the sales amounted to \$250,000. The company has paid eight per cent from the start.

"When we started," said Mr. Lyle, the president, to an editor of Farm and Dairy who visited the plant, was shown over the plant recently, "we had a capital of about \$20,000. At that time our buildings and our output were both small, and we had but two travellers on the road selling our products to the trade in the towns and cities. Because of our small capital we acted very conservatively, never attempting to increase our output until certain of our ability to find a ready sale for it."

"As the business has grown we have found it necessary to enlarge our plant from year to year. We have done this by selling more stock. About \$20,000 of stock has been sold each year. We

now have an authorized paid-up capital of \$100,000 divided into 825 shares. At a meeting of our shareholders held last September it was decided, in view of the steady and encouraging increase in the business done by the company, to increase our authorized capital to \$250,000. We purpose selling this additional stock according as the extension of our business warrants."

NO WATERED STOCK

"Farmers you know," said Mr. Penhale, "do not believe in watered stock, and therefore we have none in our company. We have neither an 'organization' nor 'goodwill' account. All the money that has been put in the business is represented by land and buildings and products on hand. Last year we put aside out of our earnings, after declaring a dividend of eight per cent, the sum of \$2,500 as a reserve."

A WELL-EQUIPPED PLANT

The plant of the company is well equipped and a credit to its owners. The editor of Farm and Dairy was shown over it from top to bottom. Several important additions were being made at the time of our visit, which promised to greatly increase the output.

"We handled about 15,000 hogs here last year," said Mr. Moody. "In addition, the city of St. Thomas used our plant to slaughter all the cattle, the meat of which was sold by the butchers in the city. We gave the city the use of the building for this purpose in return for the calf. This has proved a satisfactory arrangement for us, as we use the calf as a fertilizer. This fertilizer is sold mostly in Cleveland. Very little of it is bought locally. Some idea of how our output has grown may be gained from the fact that where we handled about 5,000 hogs in 1908 and 6,400 in 1909, we handled, as already stated, 15,000 last year."

HAVE BEEN LEFT ALONE

When asked if the big packing concerns had



The Success that has Attended the Establishment Here Illustrated is Splendid Testimony to the Business Ability of Farmers and also Farmers. Success has attended the company from the start. They have paid eight per cent dividends and have a reserve as well. And they in competition have a history of this farmers' company as told to an editor of Farm and Dairy by the directors themselves.

made any effort to drive them out of business by buying hogs at higher prices than they could afford to pay or by underselling them to the trade in the cities, Mr. Penhale replied that they had not. "We attribute this," he said, "largely to the fact that we do a local trade almost entirely. In this way we have not come into competition with the big fellows as much as we would have had we attempted to do things on a larger scale, and therefore they have not attempted to freeze us out. Even had they done so they might have found it hard to succeed, as our operating expenses are very low. Rentals here are lower than they are in the larger centres. We buy all our hogs within a short distance of St. Thomas, thus avoiding heavy freight charges, and until recently we have sold all our products in that portion of south-western Ontario lying between Niagara and Windsor and south of London. We now, however, have one traveller who goes as far north as Owen Sound."

"We have never attempted to build up an export trade," said Mr. Lyle, "as we consider it too risky. There is a good deal of a gamble connected with any attempts to sell on foreign markets, and it requires a large amount of capital, so we have deemed it wise to leave that phase of the business alone. We now have six travellers selling to the local trade, compared with the two we employed when we started. They call on the butchers and grocers in the towns and cities where our goods are sold."

A VALUABLE PLANT

When asked what the plant was valued at, Mr. Moody replied that the buildings and the three acres of land connected with them cost \$55,000. There is a killing capacity of 150 hogs a day, although over 200 hogs have been killed in a day. It is possible also to handle a car-load of cattle a day. In the building there is a refrigerator, having a capacity of 50 tons. At the time of our visit the stock on hand was heavy, and with a rising market, looked good for them to have a successful year. From 35 to 40 people are employed in the works. Two refrigerating machines are operated by hydro power, and all the chill rooms are of the latest improved type, being cork finished.

OTHER PRODUCTS HANDLED

"About a year ago," said Mr. Moody, "we found that some of our customers were willing to buy cheese from us and we started to buy small lots of cheese made in a local factory. The demand increased, and this led us to enlarge our orders until now we are buying the whole output of this factory. Butter is being handled in the same way, some months we sell as much as \$5,000 worth of butter. Only small lots of butter were sold at first, but now we are gaining quite a reputation for our butter. It is purchased mainly from the Cranston Creamery at Lawrence Station and the Kellor Creamery at Wallace town. The success we have met with in the selling of cheese and butter is leading us to sell eggs in the same way. At present we are selling only a few, but we intend going after this trade harder before long, and also to sell considerable poultry, especially at the Christmas season."

The success which has attended the effort of this company is most creditable to those who are con-

nected with it. It has been due in a large measure to the good management of the board of directors, as shown by their wisdom in starting at first in a small way. This gave them an opportunity to gain experience without paying too much for it, and thus has enabled them to build up this most successful enterprise which goes far to demonstrate that the day of greater co-operation among the farmers of Ontario is just dawning. Their success will encourage further extensions of the principle.—H. E. C.

Winter Dairying and the Labor Problem

By "Farmer Smith"

Neighbor Jones disappointed me at silo filling this year. He has not a silo of his own, but he is an obliging neighbor, and has always assisted me in former years. This year I needed him especially as the work is far behind on account of wet weather. But he couldn't come. His man had left, he said.

"Left?" I exclaimed. "How is that? Why I thought he was a good man and perfectly well satisfied."

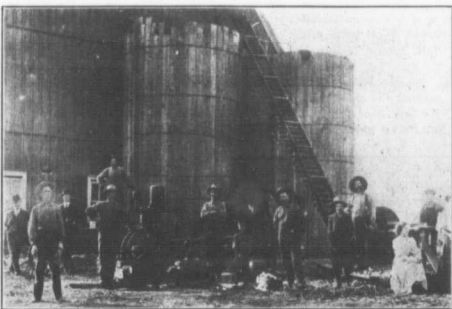
"Well, he was a good man," admitted Jones, "but there is not much work for the next six months, so I told him he had better go. You see I was paying him \$25. Twenty-five dollars for six months means \$150. That's more than I could afford to pay a man to do chores."

Jones looked quite pleased with himself as he made this little calculation. "What are you going to do next spring?" I asked.

"Oh, I shall try to pick up a man somewhere, but it is mighty hard work I know. This labor problem is certainly a serious thing for us farmers. You simply can't get good help when you want it. It strikes me that our Government should do something to find help for us even if they have to bring them from the Old Country."

THE FARMER AT FAULT TOO

"It strikes me," I answered, a little tartly I fear, "that you, and other farmers like you, are more than a little to blame for the seriousness of this labor problem that you talk about. You need to get over on the man's side of the fence



¶Filling is Simplified where there are two Silos—and Profits Greater

Two small capacity silos are much to be preferred to one large one. By the time the second silo is full the first one will have settled and can be refilled immediately. One large silo necessitates two fillings at different dates if we would have it loaded to full capacity. And then a silo full of corn for summer feeding is a money-maker on any dairy farm. The silos here illustrated are on the farm of Angus Grant, Stormont Co., Ont., a dairy farmer who competed in Farm and Dairy's first Prize Farms Competition.

and look at it through his eyes. How would you like to work for six months and then be thrown out of a job for the next six? Don't you think if your job only lasted half a year that you would change for some other occupation that would last as long as your appetite—a good 12 months? You expect to get a man just when you want him and throw him down when you don't want him. What is he going to do in the meantime?"

Neighbor Jones looked troubled. He knew that I was putting up true logic. "What are you going to do about it?"

"Well, I am going to arrange my farming so that I can give a man work 12 months in the year. In fact, the solution of the labor problem and the adoption of winter dairying go hand in hand." And then I started in to expound my ideas on the labor problem. As usual when I get started I did most of the talking. "Winter dairying is the only kind of farming that will give you and me a chance to divide our work over the 12 months. I am planning to have practically all of my cows come in fresh in November when, in a normal year, all the fall work is completed. Between milking and chering there will be enough work for myself and the man. It will be profitable work. Then when the spring comes we will not have a big bunch of fresh cows on our hands as well as a whole lot of young calves, and we will be in a position to give the main part of our attention to the work in the fields."

CHEAP MILK IN WINTER

"The cost of making milk in winter? Well, I do not act sure, but that I can produce milk as cheaply in winter as I can in summer. My farm is first class corn land, and silage is about as cheap a feed as one can very well imagine. One has to have a silo to appreciate these advantages. That's where you are still in the dark Neighbor Jones. Then there is clover and alfalfa, which join right in with that silage to make a first-class milk producing ration; a well-balanced ration, as the professors say."

"And then my friend, the cows milk better. Why, my cows will milk for the six winter months better than they will on pasture, for they receive more attention, and then when they do go on pasture their milk few comes right up, and when they are ready to go dry they have a whole lot more milk to their credit than your cows freshening in the spring."

"Oh, yes, I do feed some grain, and it pays me too, but with the alfalfa and corn ration it does not need to be large. Couldn't afford to do it. Well, you have to keep your cows through the winter anyway, and you might as well give a little extra attention to fresh cows and get a big milk yield instead of little or nothing as you now do. Besides I believe in feeding cows well when they are dry, and that is one of the places where you are making a mistake. Now, just tell the truth, Jones. Doesn't it take your cows about one month after they get on grass to get into shape to really make milk? I thought so. You have to go good feed anyway from November to May. Why not to fresh milk cows?"

"Then, again, you were wondering why my calves were so much better than yours when they aren't a bit better bred. Well, my calves are kept in a stable all winter, where they receive the best of attention, and when they go on grass they are old enough to fight flies and grow like weeds. Yours are turned out into the orchard when they are mere bits of things, and between the flies and the hot weather they do not grow much. That's one thing that set me going on this winter dairy proposition. The calves of to-day are the cows of to-morrow, and we are not giving them a good chance in summer dairying as usually conducted."

"But keep your eye on the labor end of winter dairying," I concluded.

Neighbor Jones was evidently interested and wanted to know how on earth I managed to get cattle in winter to pay an extra man and get a profit too. I wanted, however, to get over and see Neighbor Johnson about getting a man to take the place of Jones at our silo filling. Jones is going to call over some evening, and I guarantee we will discuss this winter dairying proposition from beginning to end. Perhaps I'll write you about it some time.

Raising Calves

Crockett Bros.

We prefer to raise calves as we have more time in the season of the year. We calve our experience.

We take the calf at soon as born, seldom later than 24 hours. This is for the good. When the calf is with its mother and feeds the milk it will take.

We give whole milk to our calves. We use about three pounds of milk to a calf on six pounds that the milk fed at noon.

OUTTING

At the end of three months we skim the milk and gradually decreasing until the calf is about 10 months old. We get no whole milk at all. We skim the milk and pour the skimmed milk over our calves getting according to direction. This prepared meal is used quantities until in the spring.

The bulky portion of the ration is gotten. When the calf is cold, we place a little in their reach. We and crushed oats in a sifter always being careful to get one meal before giving the next.

The principal thing we calves are to have a clean kept clean and from one food ration to another, to feed regularly, to feed, and to see comfortable quarters, and exercise.

To anyone short of mind "Blatchford's" it for years, and has while feeding it.

Substitution

Oats are high in price in Canada, and in some of the Eastern Provinces, and early seeding and the farmers will have practical feed. Farm and Dairy enquires, which read-

ing from B. W. Wells. "Can you suggest some take the place of oatmeal kind of feed is barley."

Considerable experience along this line shows that the best results in the combinations of these mixtures are the

Pacific Coast, barley in horses on all kinds of horse's teeth are good. Barley may be fed with mixed with the saliva, mouth, and is therefore while eating. Crushed water are preferred to be remembered in is almost twice as heavy and where we are accurate of oats to a feeding, barley would give the nutriment.

One experimenter re-

Raising Calves Without Milk

Crockett Bros., Antigonish, N.S.

We prefer to raise fall or early winter calves, as we have more time to care for them at this season of the year. In feeding and caring for calves our experience is entirely with dairy stock.

We take the calf away from the cow almost as soon as born, seldom allowing them to suck. This is for the good of the cow, not the calf. When the calf is a few hours old, we milk the mother and feed the calf as much of the milk as it will take.

We give whole milk, always using the mother's milk, for about three weeks, starting with three pounds of milk to a feed and gradually increasing to six pounds three times a day. We warm the milk fed at noon to blood heat.

CUTTING OFF THE MILK

At the end of three weeks we begin to substitute skimmed milk and "Blatchford's Calf Meal," gradually decreasing the quantity of whole milk until the calf is about five weeks old, when it gets no whole milk at all. We then begin to cut out the skimmed milk and in two or three weeks more our calves get calf meal alone, fed according to directions sent with each package. This prepared meal we continue to feed in reduced quantities until the calves go on the grass in the spring.

The bulky portion of the ration is not forgotten. When the calves are about two weeks old, we place a little well cured clover hay within their reach. We also give them wheat bran and crushed oats in small quantities twice a day, always being careful to remove any left from one meal before giving the next.

The principal things to remember in rearing calves are to have all dishes used in feeding them kept clean and well scalded, when shifting from one food ration to another to do so gradually, to feed regularly, both as to time and quantity, and to see that the calves are in comfortable quarters, warm and dry, with room to exercise.

To anyone short of milk for calves we recommend "Blatchford's Calf Meal." We have used it for years, and have never had a sick calf while feeding it.

Substitutes for Oats

Oats are high in price this year in every part of Canada; and in some parts of Quebec and the Eastern Provinces, where continual rain prevented early seeding and the crop was harvested green, farmers will have practically no oats of their own to feed. Farm and Dairy has received numerous enquiries, which read somewhat like the following from B. W. Webster, of Elgin Co., Ont.: "Can you suggest some green feed that would take the place of oats and be cheaper? What kind of feed is barley for horses?"

Considerable experimental work has been conducted along this line, and there are several grains and combination of grains which tests show may be used in the place of oats with equally good results in the condition of the horse. And these mixtures are cheaper than oats. On the Pacific Coast, barley is extensively used for feeding horses on all kinds of work. Where the horse's teeth are good and the labor not severe, barley may be fed whole. Ground barley, when mixed with the saliva, forms a pasty mass in the mouth, and is therefore unpleasant to the horse while eating. Crushed barley or barley soaked in water are preferred to ground barley. A point to be remembered in feeding barley is that it is almost twice as heavy as the same bulk of oats, and where we are accustomed to feed four quarts of oats to a feeding, a little over two quarts of barley would give the horse the same amount of nutriment.

One experimenter reports that oats, beans and

corn have a relative value of four, 3.5 and three. That is, four pounds of oats are equivalent to 3.5 pounds of beans and three pounds of corn. At the New Jersey Experimental Station dried brewers' grains were fed to street car horses in place of oats. Horses averaging 1,000 lbs. in weight were required to make four trips a day of six miles each, with increased work on Sun-



The Harvest May be Bountiful—But What of the Market?

Our fruit growers are becoming more and more expert in the production of No. 1 fruit in large quantities. The problem that many must still solve lies at the marketing end. Apple buyers have been losing money in recent years, and are wary of buying. Individual growers have difficulty in finding a profitable market. The solution of the marketing problem lies in the cooperative society. Association guaranteed fruit is sure of a market. The scene here illustrated is in the orchard of R. E. Sloan, Huron Co., Ont., a young fruit grower who is making things 'go.'

The ration was as follows: Hay, six pounds; wheat bran, two pounds; unground corn, four pounds; dried brewers' grains, eight pounds. The veterinarian in charge of the horses reported: "I have watched the horses closely from the beginning to the end of the experiment, and have

Several Districts Open

Although over two hundred enthusiastic workers have already started in to win those special prizes offered in our \$2,500 Prize Contest, not a name has yet come from several of the best districts. Here's a big chance for a good many people to win some prizes easily.

Well-known breeders, farmers, postmasters, cheese and creamery men are entered in the contest; they want to help Farm and Dairy, and believe that this special dairy paper will help their neighbors to succeed if they can once be induced to give it a trial.

Your personal request to them to help you get a prize is the quickest way to get their subscription, so if you want to help Farm and Dairy, one of the best ways is to enter this contest.

There's an entry blank for you in the advertisement in this issue.

failed to discover any ill effects from dried brewers' grains. The horses fed dried brewers' grains have been as healthy as any I have ever known." It was found that the oat ration cost 4.9 cts. a day per horse more than the ration in which dried brewers' grains were substituted. What was tried at the North Dakota Experiment Station, but with poor results when fed alone. At the same station bran and shorts fed together were found to be of equal value with oats.

Probably the most desirable substitute for oats is corn, and no feed has been more thoroughly tested. The Paris Omnibus Company, employing nearly 10,000 horses, began feeding trials with Indian corn in 1874. They concluded that a mixture of 6.6 lbs. of corn and 12.1 lbs. of oats will prove more satisfactory for work horses than oats alone. The horses lacked their former abundance of vivacity, but worked as well and as rapidly as before.

Farm Wastes

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

We have all been told that a woman can throw more out of the back door with a teaspoon than her husband could get in through the front door with a scoop shovel. Similarly, I believe that many farmers are losing more through various

wastes, large and small, than they are making from the profitable departments of their farms. Last winter, at the National Live Stock Conference held in our neighboring city of Ottawa, Dr. Rutherford told a story that illustrated how extravagant are our methods of farming.

A large colony of Russian Dukhobors were located at a western point waiting to be appertioned their homesteads. It was noticed that each morning several of the men would go away early and come back late.

This could not be accounted for until the Dominion Government, thinking it would do well to give these immigrants some agricultural training, sent an expert to them; but they refused his services. When asked why, they replied that their men had come out investigating on nearby farms, and had come to the conclusion that three Dukhobor families could live on the waste of the average Canadian farm. Similar testimony has been given us by Dr. G. C. Creelman of our Agricultural College. On his return from Europe a few years ago I remember him making the remark that one thing that had impressed him in his study of European agriculture was the economy everywhere evident. He, too, said that a European family could live on the waste of a Canadian family.

HOW TO ELIMINATE WASTE

The starting point to eliminate wastes, I believe, is a system of farm bookkeeping. It is quite possible on the general farm where several branches of agriculture are practised to be making a profit from one branch and losing it all on another. For instance, we may be losing our profit on the crops we produce by feeding them to dairy cattle so inferior that they will not return us the market price. The money being made in the poultry department may be lost in the hogs, or vice versa. My biggest help towards eliminating farm wastes has been the account book. It has also been my biggest inspiration towards improving the stock that I have on my farm. It is the only way of detecting big wastes that lose us hundreds of dollars at a time.

After we have eliminated the big wastes there are numerous little ones to occupy our attention. For instance, are we making the best use of every by-product of the farm—the skim milk, the manure, the small potatoes that cannot be marketed, and so forth? Have we our work planned out so that we can work with the greatest efficiency or do we spend twice the energy that we might to get a certain amount of work done? To illustrate my point: My neighbor has been walking clean around the end of his barn to get into his stable for the last 25 years. Two hours' work would put a door through the near side of the barn and save an endless amount of travelling. Inconvenient arrangement is one of the minor farm wastes that may count to a good deal in the course of a year.

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PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR
GUELPH, ONT.
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Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry
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WHEREVER the old wheelbarrow cleaning system is used you find a mussy stable.

It's too much to expect that a man will brush and sweep the passage ways every time he cleans the stable. He hasn't the time for one thing—and it's discouraging work for another.

But nowadays we think more about clean stables.

We know that dirty stables breed disease.

It's up to you, Mr. Farmer, to make your stable easy to clean—then it will always be clean.

You can learn something about how to do this in Dillon's Book on Clean Stables, which is sent free to Farmers. Dillon's make a Litter Carrier that lightens work about the stable. It's an equipment any man can put up, and is adaptable to stables large or small. The free book explains it fully.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself.
Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. **DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES** gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON
OSHAWA, ONT.



Feeding Young Calves

Sunbeam, Leeds Co., Ont.

We raise yearly 12 or 14 calves. Being scarce of help, we are obliged to economize time. We have contrived a speedy means of feeding that makes the otherwise difficult task a genuine pleasure. Our work is completed in a few minutes.

We make butter and use a cream separator. Quite convenient to our dairy house is a small pasture field, where in spring we turn our young calves. In it we have a set of bales built in the fence, the fence being removed as far as the bales extend. They are made like ordinary cow stanchions to open back and shut, and when closed are held in place by a wooden peg placed in a hole just behind the standard of the stanchion. Each calf has a pail of its own placed in front in a sort of round or even square box to keep it from being tipped over.

After separating we carry warm milk (without any of the foam) and divide it in those pails, which are of galvanized iron, and are always left in their place during feeding season.

After a lesson or two the calves rush into their places (just room in each for one.) We close their bale until they have taken their meal; all is finished in a few seconds. We do not even have to steady the pail. We simply wait to free them; the only real work being to carry the milk. Years ago we used to feed each calf separately, so now we fully appreciate our improved method.

Livestock Commissioner Recommended

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, by Ontario and Quebec live stock men, for the early appointment of a Live Stock Commissioner, who will represent in the greatest possible degree the Canadian live stock interests. It is pointed out that the position calls for a practical man who has had experience in the live stock industry, and the man recommended for the position to the Minister by an influential deputation which called on him lately, was John Bright, of Myrtle, a well-known breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, Vice-President of the National Live Stock Association, and formerly Warden of the county of Ontario.

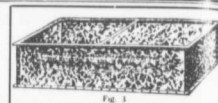
The deputation included Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., ex-President of the Ontario Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Peter White, K.C., of Pembroke, President of the Association; John Gardhouse of Highfield, Ont., President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association; Kbt. Ness, of Howick, Que.; Hon. J. Garneau, of Quebec; Peter Christie, of Manchester, Ont., of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association; Jos. Brethour, of Bedford, Ont.; W. R. Smith, M. P., of East Algoma; Capt. Tom Wallace, M.P., of Centre York, and others.

The Minister promised his consideration of the recommendation of Mr. Bright.

Items of Interest

The photograph from which our front cover was reproduced last week, October 31st, was taken at the Millbrook (Ont.) Fall Fair. It showed the 2nd prize draft cold bred and exhibited by Mr. Geo. Davidson, of Durham Co., Ont. Master Fred Morrison, son of Dr. M. A. Morrison, of Peterborough, may be seen holding the calf for the picture.

FOR SALE—One trio of Anonas (Apsps strain); 1 Blue Andalusian Cocks (prize birds); 4 White Rock Cockerels. Write for prices.—W. E. Pakenham, Norwood, Ont.



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You can save money by getting Catalogue-to-day.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West,
MONTREAL.

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Why keep your surplus pure-bred stock any longer? It is eating up your profits. Now is the time to sell it. Your advertisement placed in Farm and Dairy's live stock columns, will tell more than 10,000 possible buyers of what you have for sale. Fix up your thoughts. Send it to Farm and Dairy by first mail, and it will be in time for next issue. This satisfied customer's marketing sales should pay you well. Costs you only \$1.00 per inch for space you need. Delay is costly. Act now. Order your ad to be in several issues, and in our great Live Stock Number, Dec. 1st.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send to their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and no charge change on commission and send money same day you see receipt. We are paid trappers each year. Deal with a single line. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur report. Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept 33 TORONTO 111 Front St. E.

Sever Dist Still

Over 200 counties entered our \$2 test, but quite a few districts haven't dated. Here's a list of people to get if you don't know the date in your neck. All means send one.

All Are En

The contest last year. It is for a year, and they only need working for a p

They are delightful values, cash can be won subscriptions can be won 280 orders. Win a \$45 Bicycle prize for every c

In Each

- GRAND \$350 Horse
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COUNTS 5
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Farm and Dairy,
Enter this in
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forms, etc.

Address

Several Districts Still Open

Over 200 contestants have entered our \$2,500 Prize Contest, but quite a few of the best districts haven't a single candidate. Here's a chance for a lot of people to get prizes easily. If you don't know of a candidate in your neighborhood, by all means send in your name at once.

All Are Enthusiastic

The contestants are enthusiastic; it is so easy to get subscriptions. It is only a dollar for a year, and to get an order they only need to say they are working for a prize.

They are delighted over the splendid values, a \$350 prize or cash can be won with that many subscriptions. A \$250 Art Piano can be won with less than 250 orders. Fifty subs. will win a \$45 Bicycle. There's a prize for every contestant.

In Each District

GRAND PRIZE

\$350 Horse and Bicycle

SECOND PRIZES

\$250 Driving Horse

THIRD PRIZES

\$280 Art Piano

FOURTH PRIZES

\$200 Motor Cycle

SPECIAL LADIES' PRIZES

Pearl Sunburst

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Cleveland Bicycle

SCHOOL PRIZES

\$100 Dominion Organ

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\$100 Grandfather's Clock

\$75 Pure Bred Heifers

\$50 Victor "Victrola"

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Shot Guns, Cold Waterhats, Fur Robes, Cameras, Clocks, Carving Sets, Fur Caps, Fur Mittens, Skates, Pocket Books.

COUNTS 500 POINTS

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Form and Dairymaster. Enter this name in your contest. Send sample copies, order forms, etc.

Address

The National Dairy Show

Special Report for Farm and Dairy by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

The National Dairy Show at Chicago this year was a distinct credit to the great dairy industry that it represented. While the sale of the cattle exhibit was diminished by the rival show at Milwaukee, the quality was of the highest, and the territory represented probably more extensive than at any previous exhibition. Herds from Washington in the extreme west, California in the south and Massachusetts on the Atlantic, competed. It is regrettable that "the men of the Northern Zone" were not on hand to uphold the dairy honor for Canada.

Ayrshires were represented by two herds of merit, those of Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., and Barclay Farms, Rosemont, Pa. The Wisconsin herd, headed by "Bargenock Gay Cavalier," were of the strong, robust kind, showing abundant evidence of production, while the Pennsylvania herd were of the more refined and in many cases conformed more closely to the type of Ayrshire most favored in Scotland.

ONE OF THE CANADIAN KIND

In bulls three years and over, "Bargenock Gay Cavalier" formerly owned and used by Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., proved a strong winner. He is a bull of wonderful strength and vitality, with no lack of quality. We understand he is one of the few bulls that can claim victories over the renowned Canadian winner, "Netherhall Milkman," and certainly his clean cut victory in this show over "Howie's Majestic," a Scottish winner, is ample proof of his merit as a show bull. The practically clean sweep of younger classes by his get and the sale of his bull calf for \$1,000 award him the additional recommendation of being a breeder as well.

No two-year-olds were forward, but in yearlings, first and third went to Barclay Farms with Seitz second on animals of their own breeding. The winners in senior bull calves were first and third to Adam Seitz on "Oldhall Spicy John" and "Bargenock's Gay Cavalier's Rising Star," a pair of strong rugged calves much the type of the winning aged bull, with somewhat finer calf owned by Barclay Farms second.

A CANADIAN-BRED COW WINS

The aged cow class provided a very interesting exhibit, although there was quite a wide divergence in the type of the entries. "Lily of Maple Shade" and "Vilo Pender of Spring City," owned by Adam Seitz, were very large strong cows, carrying capacities underrated with good sized teats, placed first and second respectively, were certainly high-class dairy cows, with every appearance of production, but lacked that Ayrshire type and quality that would put them to the top in a stronger class. An interesting feature of the winner is the fact of her being bred in Canada by Alex. Watt, Lancaster, Ont. Second award went to "Laurieston Sunflower," a beautiful imported cow, with any amount of Ayrshire quality, but showing a slight weakness in her fore-quarters.

In three and four-year-old cows Barclay Farm had the abate on the Wisconsin herd on their imported heifers, while two-year-old yearlings went chiefly to Seitz. The winners in this class all showed decidedly defective rear udders, the only exception in this respect being the fourth prize heifer owned by Barclay. It is looked to us as though this class could have been completely reversed with more nearly justice to competing animals. We note that the latter was the placing order, adopted by Mr. Ballantyne

at Waterloo the week previous. Mr. Seitz showed a beautiful senior heifer calf a trifle over-fitted.

Exhibitors' herd, dairy herd, breeders' young herd, breeders' calf herd and assembled herd all went to the Wisconsin entry, while the association cup went to Barclay Farms.

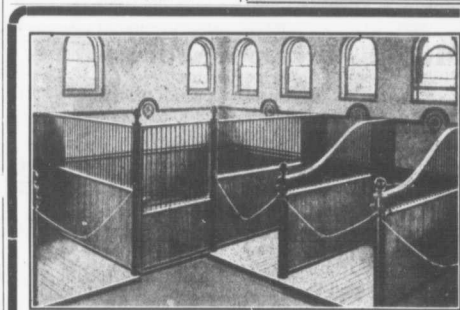
THE HOLSTEIN EXHIBIT

Deep interest was awakened in the Holstein exhibit by the presence of the Hazwood herd of John L. Smith, Spokane, Washington, and certainly his winnings, especially in the younger classes and herds, justified his nine days' trip from over the Rockies.

The Holstein ribbons were placed by Mr. W. (Johnna) Gillette, the veteran breeder, and ex-Pres. H. F. Assoc. of America, Rosendale, Wis.

In aged bulls, "Paul Calama Korndyke" and "Sir Spofford Bests," a pair of very smooth, straight bulls, owned by R. E. Haeger, the well-known auctioneer of Algonquin, Ill., were placed first and third respectively. The fact that this order was a reversal of the judgment of the previous at the Iowa Dairy Congress of W. S. Moscrop, the highly successful breeder and exhibitor, shows us that even in the largest shows there still may be a wide divergence of opinion. Second place went to a small, short bull more of the Guernsey type, owned by Frank White, Hampton, Iowa; fourth to Hengerveld De Kol; 3rd, owned by Geo. M. Carpenter, of Wilkes, Barre, Pa., while the Hazelwood, Ormsby Pusch,

(Continued on page 11)



YOU can equip your horse stable like this at a very low cost—and the BT Iron Horse Stable Fittings will add greatly to the appearance and durability. If you use BT Iron Stall Guards and Iron Stall Posts, you will have a stable that you may well be proud of, and the beauty of it is, it will look well, not alone when finished, but for years to come.

BT Iron Horse Stable Fittings

BT IRON STALL GUARDS are made of 1/2 inch iron rods secured in a heavy frame. They allow the sunlight to flood every corner of the stable. They cannot be broken or in any way damaged by the horses.

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T. E. Bissell Co., Limited Erie, Ontario

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UNEXCELLED TRAIN SERVICE

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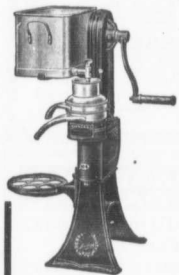
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Standard and Tourist Sleeping, also Compartment Observation Cars, via Canada's Greatest Railway.

General Change of Time

October 27th, 1912

Last Pound Skimmed As Well as First Pound



The "Standard"

WE will guarantee that you can take a "STANDARD" cream separator and skim to the full amount of its capacity, even if the milk is not at its natural heat, and that the last pound will be skimmed equally as well as the first pound. After the skimming is done, open up the

Standard

bowl and you'll find the inside edges of the discs are not clogged with cream, nor the outside edges stuffed with foreign matter. That is because there is ample space between the discs and the bowl to provide room for more impurities than will accumulate in one hour's skimming.

This is one of the greatest improvements in cream separators in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and carried to completion by STANDARD experts. It means **CLEAN CREAM, ALL THE CREAM, NO WASTE.** Our booklet explains this feature and many others more fully. Drop a post card to-day for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

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Sales Branches—Winnipeg, Man., Sussex, N.B.

Maple Evaporators

TO the live farmer our Perfect Maple Evaporator and a sugar bush can be made to produce a revenue when it is most needed. With our Maple Evaporator you can easily and economically convert into the finest quality maple syrup. The body of the Perfect Evaporator is made of heavy sheet steel, thoroughly riveted and braced with steel angle and fitted with cast iron door and frame. The working of the evaporator is very simple—put the sap in at one end and it comes out syrup at the other.

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THIRD ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

and Second Annual Exhibit

Union Stock Yards Poultry Breeders Association
Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 10th and 11th
—1912—

GRADE, PURE BRED CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POULTRY

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ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION
TORONTO, Nov. 12 to 16th
SINGLE RAILWAY FARES From All Points in Ontario

FLOWERS,
FRUIT,
VEGETABLES,
HONEY

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL EVENT

OPEN FROM
10 A.M.
to 10 P.M.

Cure the Seed Corn

Many thousands of bushels of seed corn will have been selected by this date, particularly in south-eastern Ontario. In order to obtain satisfactory results when this seed is planted, it will be necessary to cure the corn well this fall before the freezing weather comes. Otherwise the moisture stored up in the ear, no matter how dry it may appear to be, will not be removed in time and the germinating power of the seed will be injured. In fact, the curing of seed corn is as essential as its maturity and selection.

There are several practical ways of curing seed corn. Big seed corn dealers often have large kilns where they dry their corn with artificial heat.



Good Corn Drying Device

Seed corn, selected this fall, should be stored in a dry place and in such a manner that one ear does not touch another. Binder twine may be used as indicated in the illustration to accomplish this end.

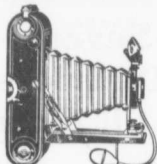
This practice is not economical for the average farmer, however, and simple methods must be employed. Who is there who will forget the long strings of corn that used to hang in grandfather's garret, where so many happy days were spent in play? This old-fashioned method of curing corn is still a good one, if the windows are opened wide during the good days to let air circulate in the room, thus drying the seed.

WE CAN ALL DO THIS

A corn tre made of an upright 4x4 inches set on a standard and in which are driven tennery casing nails upon which the ears are impaled, is another good method of curing seed corn. The corn tre may be placed in the garret or any other out-of-way place in the house or shed. Seed corn may also be cured by placing it on racks or by scattering it about thinly on the floor in a dry place, where the rats or mice will not bother it.

There are many different farm methods of storing corn, all of which are good. The thing which must be impressed, however, is the fact that corn should be cured well. No matter the method which is employed, good air circulation must be secured. It is an indispensable necessity, if high germinating power in the seed is aimed at.

The regular weighing of milk at stated intervals quickly calls the attention of the dairymen to any falling-off in the milk which often is the result of a shortage of pasture and which can be supplemented by some soiling crop. — C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa.



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Canadian Kodak Co., Limited
TORONTO

SURE CURE FOR THRUSH

Worst Cases Yield To Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Mr. J. L. Boyes, secretary of the Napanee Driving Park Association, has had a good deal of experience with thrush on horses' mouths, and has tried various remedies with results:

"I have cured many cases of diseased feet or thrush on horses with Egyptian Liniment, with two or three applications, after calomel, salt, coal oil, etc. had completely failed to do the work. I consider it a waste of time to use anything but Egyptian Liniment for thrush."

Such an emphatic statement from an experienced horseman speaks volumes for Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Another man who has found it most effective is Mr. John Garrison, Morven, Ont. He says:

"One of my horses had thrush so bad that his feet became offensive, and the neighbors advised me to shoot him before doing so. I decided to try Egyptian Liniment, and in a short time my horse's feet were as sound as ever."

Get it at all Druggists. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

BETTER AND MORE SYRWANTED

Are you making any profit from your Sugar Bush, or merely breaking time and producing a little syrup and sugar at a higher cost than you could buy it for? If your sugar Bush isn't paying you, you are not getting the "Champion" Evaporator. It makes it do so; if it is paying, the "Champion" will make it pay better.

The "Champion" Evaporator will get everything that's possible to get out of your maple grove, and pay for itself before you realize it's yours.

The largest producers of the best syrup and sugar on the continent use the "Champion" Evaporator.

Don't put it off. Write us today for our new illustrated catalogue free.

The Grimm Mfg. Co., Ltd.
68 Wellington St., Montreal



POULTRY

My Favorite
Jos. Nelson, Caledonia

The Barred Plymouth is to be the general Canadian poultry king, judge from the opinions of the writers in the Poultry Field and Poultry Notes, and Rhode Island Game, which they justly de- scribe as a breed which has recognition in the Or- pington White Co.

The Orpington was bred by Wm. Cook, Orpington, England, and was crossing of several breeds, some noted for their others for their table through judicious non one of the best fowls of today was an egg producer the splendid layer of m- brown eggs, which good price. As white always be depended supply when eggs ar- price high. In sum- to, but having the on flesh they ought- ing in warm weath- ings around for the

The pullets mature my experience I never that will lay so ea- Sometimes after lay- five weeks they show broody, but if taken nests and shut up by soon give up the notice time back at the

THEIR PLACE AS

As a table fowl the as a table fowl, ac- account of its white f- the British w- much more sought- yellow flesh of bre- and Wyandotters a tendency to put on f- easily fattened, and after the second lay- will fetch a good price. The young cockerils to grow rapidly, and market make a carcass and quality.

The Orpington is a breed and will give almost any class of by the large consigne- being sent from their different parts of their origin seven- lettes have sprung and white are the most undoubtedly the best. The Black, Spangled, pingtons, but they are not as good as the celly of the older

A Great Source

Sixty-five per cent of a fresh egg is water of a porous shell, rapidly under most co- ing in loss of weight soon as the newly-laid air-cell appears, which size as the contents ab- oration. The freshness commonly supposed ly the size of the a is not a reliable in- perature at which the kept must be taken thin. Shrunken eggs ed by "sprinkling" or "holding at the "gurgling" of the con- tinct, the egg is quite membrane of such egg

POULTRY YARD

My Favorite Breed

Jas. Retson, Colchester Co., N. S.

The Barred Plymouth Rock seems to be the general favorite amongst Canadian poultry keepers, if we judge from the opinions expressed by writers in the Poultry Department of Farm and Dairy. Leghorn, Wyandotte, and Rhode Island Reds also come in for a good deal of praise, which they justly deserve. But there is a breed which hardly gets its due recognition—the Orpington, and especially the White Orpington.

The Orpington was originated by Wm. Cook, Orpington House, Kent, England, and was obtained by the crossing of several distinct breeds, some noted for their laying powers, others for their table qualities, and through judicious mating and selection one of the best general purpose fowls of today was established. As an egg producer the Orpington is a splendid layer of medium-sized, nice brown eggs, which always fetch a good price. As winter layers they can always be depended on to give a good supply when eggs are scarce and the price high. In summer they lay well too, but having the tendency to put on flesh they ought to be fed sparingly in warm weather, and kept foraging around for their food.

The pullets mature quickly and in my experience I never had a breed that will lay so early in the fall. Sometimes after laying for four or five weeks they show a desire to go broody, but if taken away from the nests and shut up by themselves they soon give up the notion and in a short time are back at the laying.

THEIR PLACE AS TABLE FOWL.

As a table fowl the Orpington can be classed as one of the best. On account of its white flesh it takes top price in the British markets, being much more sought after than the yellow flesh of breeds such as the Rocks and Wyandottes. Having the tendency to put on flesh the hens are easily fattened, and if disposed of after the second laying season they will fetch a good price as table fowls. The young cockerels if well attended to grow rapidly, and when finished for market make a carcass of both quantity and quality.

The Orpington is a very hardy breed and will give satisfaction in almost any climate as may be judged by the large consignments that are being sent from the Old Country to different parts of the world. Since their origination several different varieties have sprung up, but the buff and white are the most popular and undoubtedly the best. There are also the Black, Spangled, and Jubilee Orpingtons, but they are never bred and have not as yet reached the excellency of the older varieties.

A Great Source of Loss

Sixty-five per cent of the contents of a fresh egg is water; and, because of a porous shell, this evaporates rapidly under most conditions, resulting in loss of weight and value. As soon as the newly-laid egg cools, an air-cell appears, which increases in size as the contents shrink from evaporation. The freshness of an egg is commonly supposed to be disclosed by the size of the air-cell, but this is not a reliable guide, for the temperature at which the egg has been kept must be taken into consideration. Shrunken eggs may be detected by "candling," or by gently shaking them held at the ear. When the "surge" of the contents is very distinct, the egg is questionable. The membrane of such eggs is often rup-

tured in handling and shipping, resulting in "frothy" eggs, of poor quality.

In the summer months, eggs should receive the same care and consideration as sweet milk and cream, and be marketed daily if possible. They should not be exposed to draughts of warm air, and should be protected from the rays of the sun and from moisture, in handling, marketing and shipping. The common practice of holding eggs for a higher market price in autumn results in poor quality and serious loss instead of gain. Under ordinary farm conditions, eggs should never be held. The farmer, however, is not the only one responsible for the shrunken eggs on the market. Country merchants have been equally blamable for the annual loss.—Minnesota Bulletin.

A Mean Slap

"Do you keep hens?" asked the lady with the acidulous face. "No," replied the mistress of the farm house. "I'm not taking any summer boarders this year."—Exchange.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

PROMPT RETURNS

Established 1854

The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.



LOT No. 1
FED CORNMEAL ALONE

LOT No. 2
FED (CORNMEAL & PARTS
D. TANPAGE 1 PART)

Both lots weighed exactly the same at the start. Both fed in dry lot under same conditions. Time of test, sixty-two days.

LOT No. 1 GAINED
42 lbs. each

LOT No. 2 GAINED
97 lbs. each

Examine the above cut carefully. Compare not only the size of the hogs but the bloom and condition as well. This experiment was carried out at a Government Experimental Station, and the figures are guaranteed by the Professor in charge. Write us for pamphlet giving full particulars of this experiment.

This is a fair example of the results which our hog food, **Harab Digestive Tankage**, is giving to successful hog raisers all over the country.

A Trial Will Make You a Regular User of This Guaranteed Protein Hog Food

We want to ship you a trial order. Write us for prices and full particulars.

HARAB DIGESTIVE TANKAGE

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
PROTEIN, 6% FAT, 3% FIBRE, 6%

Registration No. 129

MADE IN CANADA

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Making Money and Saving Money

THE FARMER WHO TRIES TO GET ALONG
with a wheelbarrow and its back-breaking drudgery when cleaning out his stable, is not saving money, and he's not making any.

LOUDEN

Feed and Litter Carriers are money savers
LABOR costs money, and half a day spent doing a job that machinery could do in half an hour is bad business and bad farming. The saving of time alone (to say nothing of increase in value of properly handled manure) by the use of a Louden Litter Carrier will pay handsomely on the investment.

Stalls and Stanchions are money makers
CLEANLINESS on a farm is as important as cleanliness in the home. Clean healthy contented cows give a greater flow of milk. Sanitary surroundings are essential to profitable dairy farming. With Louden's Steel Stalls and Stanchions, the cows get freedom of movement, and lots of air and light.

We want every Farmer to have our Book, "Perfect Barn Equipments," because it describes Louden's Litter Carriers, and Stalls and Stanchions, and many other labor-saving, money-making devices for the farm. It is free for the asking—you'll find it a help.

The LOUDEN MACHINERY Co.
Dept. 82 - GUILFPH, Ont.

Why should I use Canada Cement?



NO FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

"WHAT IS CONCRETE?"

CONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-



THE mixing and placing of concrete is simple, and is easily learned. No elaborate tools are needed.

crete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble, actually makes it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash outlay is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by your-



CONCRETE is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being full of fire, wind and weather proof, it stands up to the book which we will send you free.

"WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"

CONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step

on the porch, or making a few fence posts, or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete for small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build of concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in **FIRST COST** than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

YOU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.



Our mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

"Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

WE were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out what he could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," containing all the information that the farmer could need. We have made a special effort to give the farmer

of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$5,000 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.



THIS sign hangs in front of a nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmer's needs is in better position to give you a farmer-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.

YOU should use "CANADA" Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.

If you haven't received a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:



THIS book of 128 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmer's uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.

551 Herald Building, Montreal
Please send me, free, your book: "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," and full particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest.

My name is
Address

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY

Farmers' Information Bureau Ltd.
551 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.

The National D

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Gilson Gas



"Goes Like Sixty"; Set
The simplest engine you can
understand. Anybody can
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Gives quality gives full va
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and numerous other outfits. A
GILSON MANUFACTURING
99 York Street

The National Dairy Show

(Continued from page 7)

had to be contented with fifth place. Later on, however, the aged sire of the Smith herd had his revenge by his progeny winning get of sire, breeders' young herd, calf herd and both male and female junior championship. This was almost an exact repetition of the experience of Messrs. Haley Bros. at the recent Canadian National, and it would seem from these two illustrations at least that the choice of a hard bull would rest fully as strongly in the selection of his ancestors as in the individual himself.

AGED HOLSTEIN COWS

The aged cow class, with quite a large entry, provided nothing sensational, the winner, owned by Hayes, being a cow of past excellence but the weight of her fifteen years was showing so plainly upon her as to cause a little surprise at her receiving the premier honors in a show of this magnitude. The week previous she was but fifth in the hands of an equally well-known judge. The third prize went to "Lady Ena Hylard," owned by Frank White, a cow that afterwards won first in class for cow having official yearly record begun at five years or over, and also for A.R.O. cow and two of her progeny. This trio have the distinction of being shown at 24 fairs without meeting defeat.

Prizes in four year old cows went to Hazelwood, Derrer Bros., Evans and Haeger respectively. Three years old were not a strong class, the winner showing too decided lack of constitution to head this class at either of our recent large Canadian exhibitions.

The two year old heifers, with 16 entries, provided the most sensational animal of the Holstein show in the winner, "Bonnie Ormsby Lass," of the Smith herd. This heifer is a wonderful example of the development that may be attained in a heifer of this age in the alfalfa districts of the Pacific coast. Her wonderful size and strength combined with type and smoothness throughout, made her well worthy of highest honors conferred upon a Holstein cow. At no Canadian show have we seen a Holstein cow or heifer that could compete successfully with this heifer.

The principal herd prizes, including the assembled herd for best exhibit from any state, were all won by the Washington herd.

THE JERSEY EXHIBIT

Jerseys were exhibited by Elmdorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.; White Horse Farm, Paole, Pa.; John F.

Boyd, Rushville, Ind.; Good Hold Farm, Mentor, Ohio, and several others. The first prize aged bull, Fontain's Chieftain, was owned by Uddulata Farm, Shelbyville, Ky., while Gattage's Tiddledy Wink won the premier prize for White Horse Farm in aged cow class.

Altogether exhibitors from eight states were present, nearly all with full herds, so that a very creditable show was the result. It was noticeable all through the placings that the Island type of Jersey was preferred by the judge, Prof. Hugh Van Pelt, to the larger, more rugged, although somewhat plainer type that has been doing the best work for the breeder.

THE HIGHEST EXHIBIT OF ALL

It certainly was Guernsey year at the "National," this breed providing some of the larger classes of the show. Exhibitors were present from Massachusetts in the East to Wisconsin in the west, and the result was a competition that brought together the best animals of the breed. Some classes had over 30 entries, the principal winners being Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass., and W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa. "Dairymaid" Plaines, the winner of the Iowa State Dairy Cow Contest, and with a three year old world's record of 860 lbs. butter fat, and a four year old record of 910 lbs. fat, occupied a special stall and was on exhibition during the show.

The Brown Swiss made a large and interesting exhibit at this show. They attracted wide-spread attention by their strong rugged appearance, and in many of the animals there was considerable promise of production.

"Dutch-Belted Cattle, from California, and a beautiful exhibit of little "Kerry" cattle from the estate of Howard Good, attracted the attention of the many sight-seers at the show.

From the standpoint of a dairy cow exhibit, the show was a decided success. The courteous treatment of the management in providing everything necessary for the examination of the winners by their patrons, together with the unavoidable rubbing of shoulders by the followers of the different breeds, could not fail in arousing even greater interest in the "National" Dairy Show, and being productive of much good.

It is much easier to keep up the flow than to restore it once it has fallen off.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Arteries. Cures the Lameness and sore pain from a splint. Also Horns or Hoof Sprains. No plaster, no nail groove. Horns can be used. \$1 a bottle delivered. Insertions show also your own for special instructions and a BROCHURE. For treatment for manhood. Rubs on strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands. Also a bottle at dealers or delivered. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 7, 112 Ryman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they SAVE COST in feed in one winter." Send address for specifications of inexpensive yet sanitary cow stable to W. WALLACE H. CRUMB, 212 Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. State in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

Send Bank With only One Dollar a Year

FARM AND DAIRY
RURAL HOME

—be
—in
—our
—Xmas
—Number
—Dec. 5th

—extra
—copies
—for
—Guelph
—Winter
—Fair

BETTER FARMING AND LARGER PROFITS

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Homes With Large Incomes

DAIRY FARMERS whom we reach exclusively, average over \$2,000.00 each annually. Better this year! Pastures never have been better. Prices for dairy produce have held the highest average level ever known for the season. Be in FARM AND DAIRY weekly at this season and you will get your share of the Dairy Farmers' incomes.

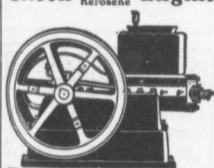
Plan for Xmas No., Dec. 5th

At the most opportune time to interest Xmas buyers, we issue our 4th Annual Breeder's Magazine Number, which is our Xmas Number. Distributed at Guelph Winter Fair in excess of regular circulation, 15,500 guaranteed. Questionable, unclean, also liquor, tobacco, patent medicine and electric belt advertising absolutely refused. We guarantee our advertisers to our people. Your ad will be in good company in Farm and Dairy. Farm and Dairy service will pay you handsomely. Our books and circulation records are open for your inspection. Write for circulation statement, rates and specimen copy of

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Gilson Gas Engine



"Goes Like Sixty; Sells Like Sixty"
The simplest engine you can buy. Easiest to understand. Anyone can operate it. Ready to start the moment you get it. Built strong and solid to last a lifetime, and give long useful satisfaction. Gilson quality gives full value for your money. —dependable service, great durability, highest construction; freedom from trouble, delays and expense. Every engine absolutely guaranteed.
The "Goes Like Sixty" Line has an engine for every purpose. All styles and sizes from 1/2 to 50. Pump Jacks, Saws, Friction Clutches, Saws, Big, Portable Outfits, Power Sprayers, Electric Light Plants, Water Supply Systems, and numerous other outfits. Write for catalogue.
GILSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
59 York Street GUELPH, ONT.

UNSEEN DIRT BREEDS DISEASE

Your house—though it looks clean—may be a dangerous place to live in. Every time you sweep with a broom you raise a cloud of dust and germs brood in from the street. You and your children breathe in these germs, and eat the food they settle on. The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner collects dust, not scatters it. No dirt or dust can resist the powerful suction of the double pneumatics in the

"King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner

So easy to operate, Place one foot on the board; grasp the lever lightly, an easy gentle motion creates the suction, leaving the other hand free to operate the nozzle. Far less tiring than sweeping with a broom.

Outfit Includes
King Edward Vacuum Cleaner
8 ft. bent non-collapsible hose
1 long tube
1 short tube
1 dust nozzle
1 nozzle for carpets
1 nozzle for corners
1 rubber faced nozzle for upholstered furniture
1 felt faced nozzle for walls, hardwood floors or any polished surface

We will send this outfit to you, express paid, on 10 days absolutely free trial. Return it at our expense if not satisfactory. If you keep it, the "factory to you" price is . . .

\$16



The Geo. H. King Co.
Woodstock, Ont.
Gentlemen:—Please send me literature regarding the King Edward Vacuum Cleaner.
Name _____
Address _____

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

The GEO. H. KING CO. Limited Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Motory and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners 7

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The Great Prize Contest

There has been a big enthusiastic entry list in our big \$2,500 Prize Contest, and there certainly should be, for the prize is a great one. When a paper sells 5,000 new subscriptions right away it is willing to make offers that will get its friends to hustle. Every reader wants to help Farm and Dairy, and many of them tell their friends about it every chance, but we can't expect them to really get busy unless there is something in it for themselves. Well, here are some things you will worth working for, or the cash you want what you wish. The offers are wonderful; think of getting a \$500 horse and buggy for only \$300 subscriptions and cameras as special prizes will win the horse and buggy. There's \$280 Art Piano that can be won with less than that number of subscriptions. There are fur coats, and patches and cameras as special prizes to be won for only a few subscriptions. Several hundred prize winners are going to thank Farm and Dairy when the contest is over for some of the things they have long wanted and never could afford.

GOOD MANY DISTRICTS OPEN

Though we have received so many entries, there are a good many of the districts that remain open, which we haven't a single contestant. The country is pretty big from N. S. to B. C. Here is the chance for many new contestants to get prizes very easily. The prizes will be much open. This is the very beginning of the contest, so there is lots of opportunity.

READY TO GET

It is easy to get subscriptions in a contest. Every day we get orders for papers published just for dairy farmers, if you tell him you are working for a prize from Farm and Dairy. Many contest-ants have friends working for them who are getting lots of orders. Get your friends and relatives each to take a list of people whom they know, and get orders for you. Then you have so many things to tell about Farm and Dairy; no paper in Canada has done so much for the farmers.

SOME FRIENDS TO TALK

Farm and Dairy is the paper that brings success; over 600 of the most successful dairy farmers in Canada tell its readers all the methods that give success to them. Can any other paper be so helpful than this? Farm and Dairy is the paper that secured Rural Free Delivery. The farmers of Canada, who realize the importance of the service, must thank Farm and Dairy for getting it for them. It will soon be all over the country, thanks to the energy of this paper.

Farm and Dairy secured these factory inspection, which cleaned up the unsanitary, dirty factories, which were once a disgrace to many communities. Farm and Dairy secured the appointment of a commission of farmers to find why the bacon of Denmark was forcing Canadian bacon from England, our best market. Farm and Dairy secured the restriction of cheese makers, who had kept the best makers in the factories. Farm and Dairy helped on the reforestation of districts made barren by the sand.

CAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER SHOW SUCH A RECORD? Tell your neighbors—get their subscriptions—win a prize. Send in your name on the entry blank in the advertisement of the contest in this issue.

Light is the best germicide and cheapest of health insurance. Knock a few holes in the walls of that dark table and insert a window or two.

Potato Rot Prevalent

Reports continue to reach Farm and Dairy from the correspondents telling of the very serious condition of the potato crop throughout the province. In Farm and Dairy last week we predicted that the loss from rotting in the province would be at least 10 to 50 per cent. Reports received since lead us to believe that the loss will be nearer the higher than the lower figure. Even that part of the crop that has been dug and carefully sorted into the cellars is rotting rapidly. For instance, Mr. C. M. Macfie of Prescott county, reports that one of his neighbors placed 70 bags in small pits to dry and when lifted a few days ago only nine bags were in a marketable condition. This condition is general in Mr. Macfie's neighborhood, and some farmers are not digging their potatoes at all. Only on high dry sand was the crop free from blight.

Practically the only optimistic report that we have received is from Haliburton county. Mr. Seymour Taylor reports that after considerable enquiry he finds that while reports are conflicting, there will be a fair quantity of marketable potatoes. "The potato crop in this section is certainly in a very bad state," writes Mr. A. B. Snyder, of Waterloo county. "Some farmers did not dig their crop at all and those who have lifted their potatoes culled them from 50 to 75 per cent."

Mrs. Charles Poland writing from Grey county, reports that potatoes are a dandy crop, but that dry rot is quite prevalent, and although not yet serious there is no telling what it may develop into.

From away in the south west, Lambton county, Mr. Jas. Laird reports that on light or sandy soil the crop is very good, but that on clay land many potatoes will not be dug at all. Many who have put their crop in cellars have been obliged to carry them out again. He believes that there will just be half a crop when all of the spoiled ones are finally got rid of.

Dealers on the Toronto market seem to be wary of buying potatoes at the present time, fearing that they will spoil on their hands. On this account the demand is not as good as it might otherwise be, nor prices as high. Eastern Canada is reported as having a good crop of potatoes and this will tend to keep down prices at Ontario points; but the scarcity of the home grown product will keep quotations at a fairly high level until the crop of 1913 is ready.

THE STEEL INTERESTS INTERVIEW DOMINION GOVERNMENT

REQUEST TARIFF PROTECTION OR RENEWAL OF BOUNTIES

Sarnia, Ontario, Oct 26th, 1912. Representatives of all the steel interests met the ministers of the Government at Ottawa, on Friday, October 25th, asking increased tariff protection on steel products or if the government will not immediately increase the tariff, they want a temporary renewal of the bounties pending a permanent revision of the tariff. We understand that the government has only promised consideration, and will again discuss the matter with them, before the session opens in November. Now the steel interests will resort to every means within their power to either get the government to pay them out of the public treasury, a fixed amount on every ton of steel they manufacture, or place a higher duty on steel products, which will give them the privilege of directly taxing every user of steel in Canada.

For the past quarter of a century, the steel interests have been given enormous sums out of the public treasury, and on the strength of these immense sums, it was possible to place a large percentage of water in their stock, and still pay a dividend. Now, when the bounties are cut off, it is troublesome to show a dividend on the watered stock, and naturally they look to the government to give them the privilege of specially taxing the public in order that their stocks will hold the old market value. Are you willing to be specially taxed for this purpose? Early this present year The Sarnia Fence company circulated petitions among the farmers, in order that they might place before the government their feelings on the matter of renewal of the

bounties, or granting further protection to the steel interests, and the result was, so much objection was raised, that the steel interests were obliged to let the matter rest for a year, and now they are renewing their demands. The main argument of the steel interests before the government, is that they are not receiving as much protection through the tariff, as other lines, and they feel they are being discriminated against in not having the privilege of bleeding the public for as large a percentage as other manufacturers. They are seeking legislation which will place all steel products in their control. If they can by any methods lead the members of the government to believe through a contortion of figures that they need further protection, they will get it. On the other hand, if the farmers of Canada stand together irrespective of party politics, and refuse to spoon feed the steel interests longer, the government will listen, and you get the matter through your member, who is your representative at Ottawa and write him personally, and tell him you will expect him to oppose any renewal of the bounties, also any further protection in the tariff, particularly the giving of a bounty on wire rods, or any change in the free admission of galvanized wire for fence purposes as is presented by you. Protests of this nature will be effective, and it is up to you to do it today, then watch the result.

When the late government placed plain galvanized wire for farm fencing on the free list, it was meant as a special concession to the farmer. He (the farmer), however, was prevented from reaping any benefit from this concession through a pool arrangement of the Fence Manufacturers. Through the policy of the Sarnia Fence Company the farmer has had a taste of what was intended for him. Are you going to sit idly by, and see the steel interests through legislation deprive you of this concession when you have the remedy in their own hands; prompt action and strong protests will do it.

Yours truly, THE SARNIA FENCE CO., Ltd.

Interest Christmas Buyers

Prices for Dairy products have ruled at an abnormally high level all season. Pastures never have been better. This means much money amongst the Dairy Farmers. These people will buy of you. Make sure of your share of this profitable business awaiting you by advertising in our Dairy. Send copy in for

Great Xmas and 4th Annual Breeders' No. - Dec. 5th

MOLASSINE MEAL advertisement featuring a central illustration of a pig and sheep, surrounded by circular logos and text describing the product's benefits for livestock. The text includes: 'Take your worst horse, the one that eats its head off and yet doesn't gain flesh, feed it for a month with MOLASSINE MEAL', 'cut down the oats by half and replace that half with MOLASSINE MEAL well mixed with the oats. Do this regularly 3 times a day for a month and see what a change it will make.', 'Milk cows will give more milk and for a longer period. Pigs will be ready for the market three weeks earlier than when fed on any other food.', 'Largest supply with MOLASSINE MEAL, will fatten quicker on less food. Working horses will do better and more work and will not chafe from the harness as much. Be sure you get the Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL. Every bag bears this Trade Mark. Buy it from your dealer, or write us direct. THE MOLASSINE CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND. Distributors for Canada, L. C. PRIME CO., LIMITED St. John, N.B. - 402 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal - 7, Faubc St. J., Toronto'

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.** \$1.00 a year. Great Britain \$1.25 a year. In advance, except Canada, where it is paid quarterly. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuance. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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

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

6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We will always pleased to receive fractional articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who do not pay in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,675 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at rates less than the subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.
We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I am an advertiser in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one month of the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

IS IT OUR GAIN?

Taxation of land values in Great Britain, even in the mild form in which the system is there exercised, is having the effect of breaking up the great landed estates which can no longer be held out of use except at great expense. A contemporary believes that Britain's loss will be our gain, in that a considerable number of these landlords are now investing their capital in the Canadian West. But will this threatened migration of the English aristocracy to Canada and the investment of their capital in western lands be of any economic advantage to Canada?

The titled Englishmen who are now coming to Canada are not investing their money in productive enterprises such as the establishment of farm homes or manufacturing plants. They are speculating in land in the West. Of what advantage is it to us to have

the English duke or lord, as the case may be, invest \$100,000 in Western land, hold it a few months and sell it for \$175,000 or \$200,000? It is clear that Canada is poorer rather than richer by the transaction. If in a rural district, the farmer who eventually works that land must for every pay interest on its enhanced value. If the investment is made in a growing town or city the manufacturing company, before they can start to produce wealth at all, must pay to this investor who has done absolutely nothing to increase the value of the land, two, three, or more times the sum that he paid for it. The same applies to the laboring man who would build a home for himself.

The only investment that can be of advantage to Canada is investment in productive enterprise. A system of taxation that would discourage speculation in land would encourage investment in productive enterprise. The system of taxation that is bringing the land within the reach of the people in Great Britain would, by its adoption in Canada, prevent the exploitation of lands for speculation purposes. By taxing land values as they are now doing in Great Britain, Canada would stand to benefit very materially through the greater supply of capital that would then be available for productive enterprises. Every farmer knows what good use he could make of cheap capital!

ANENT COLLEGE TRAINING

Last month, several hundred boys gathered at the O.A.C. to spend the winter in college halls. Next month a record number of young men will gather at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College for the same purpose. Agricultural colleges at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in Manitoba, and in Saskatchewan will also have their quota of young men fitting themselves for a life on the farm.

When these young men return from college (and we are speaking of agricultural colleges) probably the first demand which their relatives will make of them will be to grow larger crops, raise better horses and cows, and to accumulate a larger bank account than anyone else in the community. In all sincerity we ask whether such a demand is a fair one. A college graduate should be able to do better farming than his untrained neighbors, but is that the test of his fitness? Should we wish to express the difference in coin?

We do not believe that the money test is the true test to apply. The college trained man, as a general rule, is a better farmer than his neighbors who have not had the same advantages. But the true test to apply in testing the worth of his college training is not what the young man does, but what the young man is. Has he a broader viewpoint? Has he found something bigger to live for than the mere raising of big crops and the making of money? In other words, is he a better citizen? If he is all of these things then his college training may be judged a success and a good investment. This is the first test that we should apply to our

young men when they return to the farm.

THE ROADSIDE WEED EVIL

What does it profit us to labor in keeping our fields free from noxious weeds when all kinds of weeds are allowed to grow in profusion on the roadside where they are continually reseeding our fields and making our labor of none avail? This query, asked in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy by Mr. T. G. Raynor of the Seed Division, Ottawa, should give all of us something about which to think. Labor is so scarce that it seems almost impossible to keep the roadsides clean in addition to the fields, and this cleaning of the roadsides would represent considerable expense in the year.

Farmers in some sections of Nova Scotia have discovered a most effectual way of dealing with the roadside weed evil. On a visit to that province recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy drove over several miles of country roads through the finest of farming country, and it was only occasionally that one saw a fence growing right to the side of the beaten highway, and there was no room left for weeds, nor was any land wasted that might just as well be under cultivation. When a field was pastured stakes were driven in and a couple of strands of wire stretched on them.

There might be objections to this scheme. It might not meet with the favor of Ontario farmers as it has with some of their Nova Scotia brethren. One thing is certain. It offers a most effectual and economical method of getting rid of the roadside weed evil.

WAR SCARES

It is not often that the editors of Farm and Dairy listen to a sermon with which we must thoroughly disagree. Such, however, was our experience recently. The occasion of the sermon was the anniversary of the death of General Brock. Its subject was what we choose to call "a jingoistic appeal" to the patriotism of the congregation by the painting of most lurid pictures of the danger that now threatens the British Empire through the inevitable (according to this speaker) onslaught of the Germans. And we were more than surprised to note the general approval with which this sermon was listened to by the audience. Just at this time when Canada is being urged from many sources to increase her military expenditure because of the so-called "German war scare," let us look at this question in a little saner way than it is generally viewed. It is a question that affects every farmer in this land, for it is we who will be called on to pay the major part of these proposed increased expenditures.

We feel safe in saying that the great majority of the people in both Germany and England are for peace; and in democratic countries the will of the majority is supreme. At the present time the party in power in the German Parliament, the Social Democrats, are pledged to peace.

This party with their allies represent fully three-quarters of the German people. In Germany the war sentiment is kept alive by a small class of jingoes who will profit by war either financially or through the chances of obtaining military glory. This class, through the influence that they exert, because of their control of the German press, are endeavoring to create an entirely false idea of the intentions of the German people as regards the British Empire. In Great Britain it is the same class, military men and those who manufacture war supplies, who aim to instill into the British people that fear of the German that the German jingoes are endeavoring to instill into their people of the Britisher.

Allied against the efforts of this small class will be the influence of bankers, business men, and tax-payers generally. And in the long run it is the men who pay the money who have the determining voice as to whether there shall be war or not. Ministers of the gospel do themselves little credit in endeavoring to spread abroad a false idea of the intents of a friendly people and to foster a sentiment that might lead to war, the most barbarous and unchristianlike institutions in the world. Let us all use what influence we have to promote the friendly relations that should exist between all countries, particularly Christian countries.

Oxygen in Food (Hoard's Dairyman)

We wonder how many dairy farmers who will build barns and cow stables this fall, will do so with the understanding that there are three things that are essential to the life of pure air and as a consequence oxygen, you are to a corresponding degree taking from her one of the important elements of her support; that you might about as well ask her to eat her food the second time as to compel her to breathe her supply of air twice or three times.

Men who have given these important matters thought and attention, provide a system of ventilation, like the King system, for instance, whereby they can keep up the warmth of the stable room and at the same time get rid of the low with pure air full of life-giving oxygen.

The man who does not furnish his cows with pure air at the right temperature is standing bodily in his own high heels in reality trying to rob them of one of the most important elements of their food supply. These things have been talked about, written about, and demonstrated time and time again, yet right in this our dairy section we have passed lots of new barns the present summer without an adequate system of ventilation. The reason for this is that these farmers are keeping cows without realizing the value of pure air. They will pile up the food and drink and let their cows poison themselves with foul air, and such men really call themselves dairymen. It is almost painful to contemplate the injustice they inflict upon their cows and themselves, yet sublimely unconscious of it all spending money to build expensive stables with no knowledge of the oxygen which God gives freely is one of the most important foods the cow consumes.

Quality in Milk

W. T. C., York
There is a startling thing and this is the fact that clean milk is the stable. Our

AD. L.

What is a good question. Let Herbert N. L. This letter. (M. advertising expert several firms in T. Casson \$100.00 per advice and criticism with their business

A good advertiser tract attention. It eye. It must con or suggestion; an some power of pe

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The advertising zine is wonderfu This is true, only tent, of the farmi may get perenni studying the adver heeding them you them in Farm; an know we stand bac verisers. We acco nor unreliable ad Dairy.—

*A Paper Farme

Quality in Milk Production

W. T. C. York Co., Ont.
There is a starting place in every thing and this includes the production of clean milk. Let us start at the stable. Our stables in the first

AD. TALK
LII.

What is a good advertisement? Let Herbert N. Casson answer this question. (Mr. Casson is an advertising expert. A year ago several firms in Toronto paid Mr. Casson \$100.00 per day for expert advice and criticism in connection with their businesses.)

A good advertisement must attract attention. It must please the eye. It must convey some facts or suggestion; and it must have some power of persuasion.

The bait, if you please, must be in the upper part of the advertisement, for the reason that the eye sees the top of a page first. And the hook, if you please, must be at the bottom of the page. Attention above; action below.

It is known, too, that an advertisement is effective in so far as it can represent the reader's own point of view. It is better to say, "Cut down your soap bill," than to say, "Buy your soap from me." It is better to converse with a man about his own needs, than to shout at him about your own commodities. Make a suggestion; do not issue a command. Talk to the people about what they want, and about what you will be pleased to sell them at a fair price—that is the *motif* of the modern advertiser who succeeds.

In every series of advertisements there must also be the two elements of novelty and repetition. There must be novelty to attract attention; and there must be repetition, so that the reader will not forget. The advertisement is best, perhaps, which can combine most happily the old and the new, so that it attracts and pleases everybody, like "Home, Sweet Home," with variations.

We have travelled far from the old days when every advertisement was supposed to be as formal as a mortgage. A glance through the back pages of any first class magazine will show that there are appeals to sentiment, to feeling, to human nature in all its phases. There is not much wit, as yet, or much pathos; but there is no reason why an advertisement, as well as a short story, should not compel laughter or tears.

The advertising in any magazine is wonderfully interesting. This is true, only to a lesser extent, of the farm papers. You may get perennal interest from studying the advertisements. By heeding them you may profit from them in Farm and Dairy. You know we stand back of all our advertisers. We accept no unclear nor unreliable ads. in Farm and Dairy.—
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

place should have proper ventilation without being draughty. Next would come plenty of windows to let in the sunshine; light is necessary for the health of our stock. Then the stable floors deserve attention. A good many that we now see on dairy farms are of cement. This style is the most sanitary we have at present, providing they are kept so. But we might go into a great many, and it would be impossible to tell what they were made of, by looking at them. We don't call these sanitary by any means, for the minute we step inside we smell nothing but stables; this condition is not very favorable for producing a good quality of milk. As milk is one of the easiest foods tainted, every precaution must be taken to avoid contamination, for if tainted much of its food value is gone.

Stables with cement floors can be easily kept clean and sanitary if the owners will only try. We clean ours at least twice a day, and with a good stable broom we sweep the passages. By washing, or rubbing, or scrubbing, these floors with a broom at least every two weeks, and sprinkling lime or some other disinfectant along the gutters after cleaning, we keep our stables always ready for visitors who get dirty, just the same as the floors, and requires attention, or dirt will be falling on the cows, and then into the milk.

To produce pure milk our cows must be healthy and fed pure, wholesome food, nothing musty or mouldy, as what they eat goes towards making the milk they produce. By clipping the tops and sides, and using comb and brush we avoid a great deal of dust and dirt that would otherwise go into the milk. The milkers are careful to have their cows clean before starting to milk. If straw, manure and milk are in the same pail, we don't expect to be able to strain out all this dirt and we know the consequence will be milk of flavor.

As soon as the milking is done we get the milk chilled as soon as possible and we don't neglect this chilling even in winter as milk shipped not properly chilled will not keep even if the weather is cold.

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.
If all our dairymen would take a little more care about their stables and milk and not try so much to produce a great quantity, but produce an article that will stand up to quality with the quantity, the inspector would not turn us down nor will the dairy to which we may be shipping. Our motto should be to produce an article that when the consumer gets it they will be so delighted with it that more will be their passport. And I don't think they will object to the price if they get the article.

Dairy Notes

Do we know the cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk? If not, we should. There may be certain lines of farming in which it is difficult to get a definite account of cost and profit, but dairying is not one of them.

It is a thankless job keeping cows that give milk only six months of the year. Keep them going 10 months.

One of the small things in feeding not to be forgotten is a regular supply of salt. Sprinkle a few handfuls through the ensilage.

Keep the fall calves in the warmest and most comfortable part of the barn. They are the cows of to-morrow and deserve this attention.
We need not be disgusted because some of our cows will calve this fall instead of in the spring as we had planned. There is more money in producing milk in winter than in summer.

DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS

not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

GASOLINE ENGINES
1 1/2 to 50 H. P.
Stationary Mounted and Tractor



WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

MONEY can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe

The Old Reliable
LIVINGSTON'S
Pure Linseed Oil Cake Meal

50 Years the Best by Test

A Food to Make Cattle Fat

TONES THE SYSTEM

Makes More Butter Fat

Try Our Nutted Meal for Sheep

Send for Samples and Prices

For Sale By
All Good Feed Stores and Dealers



THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED

BADEN TORONTO MONTREAL ELORA OWEN SOUND

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
Makes Cows Give More Rich Milk.

International Stock Food conquered England, just as it conquered Canada and the United States, by proving to the Dairy Experts that it is the greatest milk producer and health restorer in the world.

That test was made on three cows from the dairy herd of S. W. Hackney, Esq., Leeds, England, Chairman of the Yorkshire Federation of Dairy Farmers. Quantity and quality of milk was tested for a certain time—then "International Stock Food" was added to the regular feed.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD showed an increase in Milk of 14.2 pints daily, and 1.21 pounds of butter daily.

This proves that International Stock Food, added to the regular feed will increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk from every cow.

It shows that International Stock Food aids digestion and keeps cows in better condition. It proves that International Stock Food is a money-maker for the farmer—that every farmer who owns one or a hundred, cows should feed International Stock Food every day.

Make the test yourself—weigh the milk you are getting now—then feed International for a few weeks, and weigh again. Then you'll see how International Stock Food will make money for you.

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

A copy of our \$3,000 Stock Food Free on request.



International Stock Food is sold by dealers everywhere.



GETTING THE PROFIT ONLY SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators Can Pay

Mr. John B. Cosing, whose prosperous farm home at Snelgrove, Ont., is shown above, recently discarded his disk-filred cream separator and bought the simple Sharple's Dairy Tubular. He prefers a separator with double skimming force and without inside convolutions.

Mr. Smale, expert buttermaker on the great Canadian Pacific Railway Demonstration Farm, covering thousands of acres at Strathmore, Alberta, is the gentleman in the lower picture. The complicated cream separator formerly used on this great farm has been discarded for the remarkably simple, marvelously durable Sharple's Dairy Tubular.

The Holy Angels Convent, at Athabasca Landing, Alberta, recently purchased a Sharple's Dairy Tubular, in Edmonton. The Convent is one hundred miles from a railroad and the Tubular runs carried to the Convent on a pack-horse. The Tubular was chosen by the Convent because it is the only separator so simple, durable and perfect that it can be relied upon in places where repairs are hard to get.

Those Using Tubulars get an extra profit no other separator can make. No wonder Tubulars are replacing others everywhere. Write directly to us, being sure to ask for Catalog 283. You will receive prompt and courteous attention.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 16 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in his district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres sold or owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$1.00 per acre.

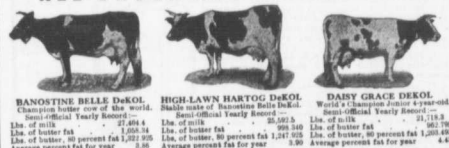
Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteaded entry (including the time required to enter a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$100.00.

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

MAPLECREST HOLSTEINS Beat the WORLD'S RECORDS

The Three Most Wonderful Cows the World Has Ever Produced!
ALL DAUGHTERS OF ONE SIRE



BANOSTINE BELLE DEKOL Banostine better cow of the world. Semi-official World Record. Lbs. of milk 17,084 Lbs. of butter fat 1,211.925 Average percent fat for year 7.10	HIGH-LAWN HARTCO DEKOL High-Lawn of Banostine Belle Dekol. Semi-official World Record. Lbs. of milk 16,411 Lbs. of butter fat 1,217.025 Average percent fat for year 7.40	DARY GRACE DEKOL Dary Grace of Banostine Belle Dekol. Semi-official World Record. Lbs. of milk 15,113 Lbs. of butter fat 1,200.480 Average percent fat for year 7.95
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WE HAVE JUST A FEW CHOICE BULL CALVES FOR SALE
Write for booklet and full particulars.
MAPLECREST FARM
DAN DIMMICK & BRO., Props., E. CLARIDON, OHIO
Address all correspondence to Box G, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Creamery Department

Better makers are invited to send contributions to this Department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

The Creamery Preferred

Mr. Hudson & Son, Dundas Co., Ont. Our herd has been netting us good money this year. We left the cheese factory over a year ago and have been sending our cream to Avondale Creamery, keeping the skim milk at home. The factory near us paid \$19.50 and \$21.50 for milk in July and August respectively. By sending cream to the creamery we received the equivalent of \$22.50 a ton for milk and 23.75 a ton of milk in August, besides having the difference between whey and skim milk. Other months have paid accordingly.

Our experience in a small way portrays the advisability of paying by test in the cheese factory and so giving each patron his true share of the money. Of course it is understood we are paid by butter fat test at the creamery. A superior price for superior milk would have kept us at the cheese factory.

Comparison of First and Twelfth Bottles

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph Five tests were made at the Dairy School last year comparing weights of cream and percentages of fat in the first and twelfth bottle, with three forms of 12 bottle cream scales. The Babcock bottles were first balanced on each cream scale, then weighed on a sensitive balance, then cream was added to balance the 18 gram weight, and again weighed on the same balance. The bottles of cream were then tested in the usual way with the following results:

FIRST BOTTLE
Average weight of cream in bottle 19.089 grams.
Average per cent. fat—28.
SECOND BOTTLE
Average weight of cream in bottle 18.028 grams.
Average per cent. fat—28.

So far as these results are concerned, they indicate that the results are practically the same and correct for the twelfth bottle as compared with the first bottle weighed on a 12 1/2 grams in a Babcock test. It was thought that possibly the twelfth bottle might require more than 18 grams of cream in order to balance with 11 bottles, which might reduce its sensitiveness. The tests of the cream varied from 19.5 to 39.5 per cent. fat and found that there was practically no difference in results obtained in the first and last, or twelfth bottle.

Work for a Day

Pacific Dairy Review is asked how much work a buttermaker should do in a day and replies as follows: There are so many elements that enter into the work of a buttermaker that it is not possible to make a definite statement as to the amount of butter he can turn out in a day or in a month. The convenience, arrangement and equipment of the creamery, the question as to whether tests of the patron's cream must be made daily, whether retail customers for the butter must be waited on, whether the butter is packed solid or put in prints, cartons, etc., are all factors to consider. In most creameries as they are operated on the coast to-day the making of a few hundred pounds of butter

a day calls for a helper for the butter-maker, although under conditions of a few years ago we have known butter-makers in California to handle from 600 pounds up to 1,000 pounds a day alone. This class, however, were rare and from 400 to 600 daily marked the limit of one man's work. Under this amount of make the butter-maker received and separated the milk, took care of the cream ripening, churned it and cut and wrapped the butter and did the washing up, the testing being done twice a month.

From our own experience in business we are now consider 400 to 600 pounds an good day's work under the conditions mentioned, but not an eight-hour day, unless the butter-maker has more than an average knacker of despatching work. If his duties call for more than the above, such as making daily tests, serving customers with cream, butter and butter-milk, operating a pasteurizing starter can, washing cream cans, and especially if the creamery is not arranged so as to be kept clean without much effort, no buttermaker should attempt to make over 500 pounds a day, and we question if he can give his employer the best service even with that amount.

I not first prize in a stock judging competition at our fall fair last week. As I only started farming two years ago, and practically all of my knowledge of dairy cows has been gleaned from the columns of this Farm and Dairy, I consider that my subscription has paid very good interest, apart from the value of the knowledge gained.—Jas. O. Young, Menomon, B.C.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, and are called as per above, 13th December, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 4 from Peterboro, Ontario, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices, containing further information in relation to conditions proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peterboro and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Kingston.

G. G. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 25th October, 1912.

CREAM WANTED.

We furnish free cans and pay express charges. Our cheques are issued every fifteen days and are cashed as per above. If you live in Ontario and milk cows you will not ship your cream to Toronto for sale, but to the best price. **TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.**

WANTED

Cheese Makers and Dairy-men to sell our specialties in high-grade Nursery Stock, but only in Ontario and in the High-ent commission paid. Exclusive territory reserved. Big demands for fruit trees for planting. Start now at the right season! For particulars, write **STONE & WELLINGTON** The Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1899

Cheese D

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

Observation

G. G. Public, Chicago, King's I found when in that our best cheese is made in Scotland, where they are not sold as English, such as finest Cheddar stores they sold as a day, and they are first thing in the morning, keepers seem to know will sell during the day, the counter is the best off and the cheese quarters.

If, when the merchant, he find it of the best price, he should and if the next one same quality it is of a price, but if it be of little, such as a little, its clean in flavor, little course, it is popular. In no case did I find trying to dispose of at high prices, as some of our farms seem to it, and there is even milk to be contaminated. ("The remedy is to keep it in closed cans. There place on the farm Mr. Geo. Barr, in found that when he the best and most of he could find it waminated.")

Yeast and Whey

"One of the troubles has been with J. Buro, Dairy Inventor Co., Ont., in an editor of Farm and Dairy. I have not had so far in some countries our farms seem to it, and there is even milk to be contaminated. ("The remedy is to keep it in closed cans. There place on the farm Mr. Geo. Barr, in found that when he the best and most of he could find it waminated.")

CREAM WANTED.

We furnish free cans and pay express charges. Our cheques are issued every fifteen days and are cashed as per above. If you live in Ontario and milk cows you will not ship your cream to Toronto for sale, but to the best price. **TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.**

WANTED

Cheese Makers and Dairy-men to sell our specialties in high-grade Nursery Stock, but only in Ontario and in the High-ent commission paid. Exclusive territory reserved. Big demands for fruit trees for planting. Start now at the right season! For particulars, write **STONE & WELLINGTON** The Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1899

Cheese Department

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

Observations Abroad

G. G. Pabton, Chief Dairy Instructor
Kingston, Ont.

I found when in the Old Country, that our best cheese were sold right along with the best English and Scotch cheese. In fact, the cheese are not sold as English or Scotch, but are sold as finest Cheddars. In some stores they sold as many as 50 boxes a day, and they are kept prepared the first thing in the morning. The shopkeepers seem to know how many they will sell during the day, and the first they do is to prepare them for the counter; the bandages are taken off and the cheese cut in half or quarters.

If, when the merchant has cut the cheese, he find it of best quality, it is then ticketed at best market price, and if the next one he cuts is of the same quality it is placed at the same price, but if it be of an inferior quality, such as a little open in make, or not clean in flavor, or the texture a little coarse, it is put at a lower price. In no case did I find the merchants trying to dispose of inferior quality at high prices. Some of the merchants handle only the finest quality of cheese, and if any of those purchased as finest are found to be of inferior quality, they are returned to the importers.—Extract from address.

Yeast and Whey Troublesome

"One of the troubles in my syndicate has been with yeast," said Mr. J. Buro, Dairy Instructor in Stormont Co., Ont., in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy. "We have not had so much trouble this year as in some other years. Some of our farms seem to be poisoned with it, and there is every chance for the milk to be contaminated."

"The remedy is easy," continued Mr. Buro. "It is to keep the milk in closed cans. There is no suitable place on the farm to expose milk. Mr. Geo. Barr, in his experiments, found that when he exposed milk on the best and most cleanly kept farms he could find it would become contaminated."

"Can the maker overcome the bitter flavor caused by yeasts in any way?" we asked Mr. Buro.

"A good culture will improve the favor to some extent," was the reply. "But to keep absolutely good milk we must start on the farm. The patron must be induced to cool his milk and to keep his cans covered to exclude the yeast. We have many good patrons in my syndicate who have provided themselves with cooling tanks, and willingly spend the labor to properly look after the milk. They are evidently as satisfied as they say they would not go back to the old method of caring for milk on any account."

"The patron, however, is not the only sinner. It is hard to get some makers to keep their factories. One thing that we must take care of is the wooden whey tank. It is a source of many filthy and bad odors. At many factories we find that the whey is taken away regularly, the tanks are leaky, and through this source comes most of my troubles as instructor. Much whey is carried away in the milk cans. The majority of my makers, however, are pasturing and this tends to minimize the carrying of the whey in the same cans as the milk."

District Dairy Meetings

District dairy meetings will be held in Eastern Ontario, as follows:—
Victoria county, Boboyagcon, Nov. 19; Peterborough, Lakefield, Nov. 20; Northumberland, Warkworth, Nov. 21; Hastings, S., Belleville, Nov. 23; Prince Edward, Westport, Nov. 25; Frontenac, Sydenham, Nov. 25; Lennox, Napanee, Nov. 26; Leeds, Westport, Nov. 27; Lanark, Lanark, Nov.

28; Dundas, N. Williamsburg, Dec. 3; Stormont, Finch, Dec. 4; Glengarry, Alexandria, Dec. 5; Prescott, Vankleek Hill, Dec. 6; Renfrew, Renfrew, Dec. 10; Carleton, Richmond, Dec. 11; Russell, Yars, Dec. 12; Grenville, Heckston, Dec. 13; Hastings, N., Queensboro, Dec. 17.

Young cheese makers considering the advisability of taking a course at the Dairy School this winter, should

write for the calendar of the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, Ont., that has just come to hand. A special short course for experienced makers who wish to keep in touch with the latest ideas in dairying will be given from December 2nd to 20th, 1912; regular long course, January 1st to March 21st, 1913; instructors' course, March 24th to 29th. The school operates as a creamery from April 1st.

Hatch Chicks at Your Factory

They will make you Bigger Profits

A VERY profitable side-line can be operated at your creamery or at your cheese factory through hatching eggs for patrons, by means of the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator.

By having your hatching done at the factory you save the trouble and expense of hatching at home. There are no setting hens to bother with. You can have your eggs hatched when you want them hatched. You can get them hatched early, or any time in the year when chicks will grow and come onto the market early and make you most money.

With The Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator you can hatch chickens on a large scale at a surprisingly low cost per chick. You can have your chickens hatched at less than 3c each by means of The Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator.

The Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator is heated by a small hand-cool furnace. Its cost of operation is wonderfully small—less than 1c a thousand egg capacity per day is all it costs for fuel on a 600-egg machine.

The Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator is so constructed as to be absolutely safe. There is no danger whatever of overheating once the regulators have been set.

The machine is divided into sections of 600 eggs. Each section of 600 egg capacity is divided into compartments, or trays, holding 75 eggs each. An extra tray furnished with the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator enables one to turn each tray of 75 eggs in a moment of time. A few minutes a day only is required on the part of the operator running the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator. Hence it is most practical for even a busy cheesemaker or butter-maker to operate.

The regulation on the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator is perfected to a wonderful degree. There can be no overheating or cooking of the eggs with the Canadian-Candee. The air in the egg chambers is never super-heated and it contains all of the vitality originally in the air. The result is chickens big and strong and as healthy as come from the best of hatching by the natural method, with hens.

This machine is a great profit maker wherever it is placed. It is widely used in the United States. Already quite a number of them have been placed in Canada with leading poultrymen. Creamery owners and several cheese factories have enquired about them.

F. C. ELFORD, who is well known to Canadian poultrymen through his connection with the Dominion Poultry Division some years ago, and until recently Professor of Poultry Husbandry at MacDonald College, Que., has already sold six large Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubators to go to British Columbia. He has installed one at the Guelph Agricultural College. Several have been placed with leading Ontario poultrymen.

By writing Mr. F. C. Elford at our address given below, you will be furnished with full particulars of the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator and what it will do for you.

The question of a Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator for your factory will in all probability be brought up at your annual meeting. You will want to know all about this machine before that date, so as to be able to discuss it intelligently and know whether or not you want one installed at your factory.

Write to-night and we will send you full particulars

THE CANADIAN INCUBATOR CO. 152 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

The business of custom hatching, and the "day-old-chick" business has grown by leaps and bounds during the past few years. The "day-old-chick" business is most profitable. Who would be bothered hatching chickens by the slow, unsafe and altogether unsatisfactory method as nature gave it to us—hatching by hen—when chicks can be hatched in great numbers at little trouble, and very little expense in the Canadian-Candee Mammoth way? The answer to this query is the reason why the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator is coming to be so widely used and why it makes such handsome profits for its owners. The hen has a monopoly of laying fertile eggs, and for this reason it is best to keep her laying.

In connection with the Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator a nursery brooder can be supplied. This brooder is heated without extra trouble or expense for fuel. When equipped with this nursery brooder in connection with the incubator, the chicks as soon as hatched may promptly be removed to the brooder, and the egg compartments again filled without any loss of time whatever. The nursery brooder takes care of the chicks till the customers come for them.

The Canadian-Candee Mammoth Incubator will pay you big dividends. It will pay for itself after operating one season. A 600-egg incubator, for instance, after operating five times will make 150 per cent of its cost price. Operated nine times in the season it makes 360 per cent; in other words you have paid for the machine when it is operated five times and you have 320 to the good. When operated nine times you pay for the machine and save besides \$240.



BLESSINGS wait on virtuous deeds and though late, a sure reward succeeds.—Congreve.

By Way of the Smudge-pot

(New England Homestead)

SEALING through the open window of Nadine Horton's room, the cool night air half roused the young woman from her slumbers. Drowsily she pulled the covers closer about her shoulders and snuggled her head deeper into the white pillow. Suddenly, however, the girl was wide awake, and sat upright in bed. "Is it so cold as that?" she pondered. "I wonder if daddy has started the smudge pots in the orchard?"

The next instant her bare feet touched the floor, and she tiptoed to the window, which looked out upon a wide expanse of orchard land. Here was an upstairs room and from the windows in the clear spring night she could see, beyond a field of cultivated land, the young trees, and discern the fences separating the various tracts.

"The Colters have fired up," she half whispered, half thought, as she caught glimpses of the little patches of curling smoke and here and there a faint glow through the tree trunks, "but daddy hasn't."

It was in the early days of orchard heating, and present-day devices had not yet been placed upon the trees. Orchardists were just learning that the loss of crops from frost and freezing might be prevented by the use of the smudge-pot.

With one hand on the window frame and the other resting on her hip, Nadine stood thinking. She remembered seeing her father look at the thermometer just before retiring and hearing his remark that the temperature was so high that no smudging would be needed that night. However, it must have turned cooler, for the Colters were careful about such matters, and evidently thought it best to start theirs.

"Poor daddy; he's so tired to be roused at this time of night. Only to-day he was complaining again because all of his three children had to be girls. It started when mamma mentioned my wanting a new spring suit so badly. 'Look how the Colters get along,' he said. 'It's because there's three boys to work the place, but here only one lone man—not as young as he once was—and four women folks to keep in clothes.'"

"I suppose it's a foolish thing to think of, but I'm not going to wake daddy; I'm going myself to look after the smudge-pots."

Nadine's sisters had nicknamed her "Fire Chief," because of the rapidity with which she could attire herself. Instinctively she contended that she had learned the art because of the inordinate desire to snatch a moment's sleep each morning after the first breakfast bell rang. It was only a few moments, therefore, until Nadine quietly crossed the back porch, seized the lantern, and calling softly to old Bunco to follow, marched down the road in the direction of their peach orchard.

Her gingham dress was of a becoming pattern and fitted her neatly,

and the scarf about her head framed her pretty face in an attractive manner; but she was scared. Every creeping thing by the roadside caused her to start and tighten her grip on the lantern as though she would wield it in self-defense. Of course she had been out alone many times after dark, but to sally forth on such an undertaking near midnight was out of the ordinary for even a farmer's daughter. It was a grand night and between the little shivers and heart flutters of fright she drank in its beauties. Not a breeze stirred. Countless millions



In a Very, Very Merry Mood

The photo from which this illustration is taken, was snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the small farm of L. M. Ellis, Colchester, Co., N. S. in the rear may be seen a part of the rich marshes that surround the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, and in the distance, Onalaw, one of the finest farming districts in Canada.

of stars looked down upon her from the clear western sky. Straight in front of her to the east she could discern the outlines of what resembled great clouds as much as anything—the Rocky Mountains.

As she rounded a corner where she would turn into their orchard, a form emerged from the orchard on the opposite side of the road and approached. Bounce growled. At sight of it Nadine fell to the ground the light cloak carried beneath her arm, and the happy pair's realization of their going.

"At the Hortons home as the morning dawned," Mrs. Horton said, "Frank, we'll let the girls sleep this morning and I'll get breakfast. You'd like some of my biscuits anyway, wouldn't you?"

"Doesn't Mr. Horton busy herself Mr. Horton rubbed in from the side porch with the thermometer in his hand.

"Lizzie," he cried, "the thermometer is broken and not registering properly. The mercury is standing exactly where it was last night. And just look outdoors, what a frost we had! Our fruit's gone. I'll bet there's not a peach left."

He tapped the worthless instrument with his finger, and dejection marked his

"Well, he's off there, sure. I was just going across to start his pots for him."

"That's what I'm here for."

"You mean you came to ask me to do it."

"No. I came to do it myself."

"You'll. And Harley's hearty laughter rang out upon the still night air. "What do you know about such things?"

"Oh, I've gone with daddy a few times, and they are fixed ready to touch off, you know. After that, there isn't much to do but to keep stirring them occasionally."

"Of all things! And you were brave enough to spend the remainder of the night out here alone?"

"Yes," she nodded, at the same time realizing she hadn't figured much on the long hours between eleven-thirty and sunrise.

"Well, I've a proposition to make to you. You go back home and I'll take care of the pots for your father to-night. I know he's tired out."

"I'll do nothing of the kind. You have your own lot to look after. Besides, you might fall asleep on duty," she concluded laughingly.

"I was getting right sleepy before you came," he admitted. "I was to call one of the other boys at twelve, but if you insist on tackling the job, I think I'll stay the night out."

"All right; I can stay up all night if you can stay up all night."

every feature.

"Too bad, sweetheart, but it can't be helped," said Mrs. Horton, her arm about him. "Perhaps it's not so serious after all."

Just then the front gate creaked on its hinges, and Mr. Horton glanced through the window at what was

"Hello; where's our girlie been?"

"Didn't know any of them had stirred yet. I guess Nadine thought she would get up early on her birthday. She's mistaken. I don't want to realize that she is grown. And isn't she a picture!" concluded the mother looking fondly at her daughter approaching in the gravel path.

"Well, old sleepy-head, you're out early," said Mr. Horton as Nadine stepped into the kitchen, her face aglow with contact with the cool air.

"Early and late both, daddy. Aren't you proud of me? I woke up soon after eleven and saw the neighbors smudging, and I've had some going ever since. The crop is all O.K."

"My child! You don't mean it! Weren't you afraid?" And the thermometer dropped to the floor at his feet.

"Not much—after—after I got there. Harley went along and helped me."

"You're a dear! Do you know you've saved us several hundred dollars? You've certainly won the new spring suit all right."

"Oh, daddy, thanks; I wanted it so much. And, daddy," she continued, blushing, burying her face on his shoulder, "you're so brave when you've wished, too—a—son. Harley asked me to-night if he mightn't be it."

Ownership

By Prof. W. C. Palmer

To do something is one of the fundamentals of the human make-up. A boy or girl can no more develop normally without owning something than without fresh air or food. It has been said in orphan asylums, where children are not allowed to have even a handkerchief as their own, that these children are less active and more subject to disease and abnormal development than other children raised in a more independent atmosphere.

This is one of the important factors that needs to be considered in the bringing up of children. Let them have things of their own and let them be really their own. There is no place where this can be so well carried out as on the farm. The boy can be given a dog and some other animal as a pig or cow. The girl can have a cat, some chickens and whatever may suit her best.

THE FATHER'S TO SELL. When the father has given these things, do not sell them. Just as well set a meal before a child, and when it begins to eat remove it. The taking away of what one considers his own property has a heavy moral cause it to lose faith in the father or mother and this father or mother is looked up to by the child—is idealized by the child. To lose faith with them means the crushing of ideals means the breaking of the strings that hold the child to the home.

Let the boy or girl have things that are their very own. It will do much good to bring about a normal development. It will develop responsibility and strengthen the attachment for the home. Especially should this be done on the farm.

Much time is wasted, when seeing, searching for good eyes, buttons and small articles needed. A splendid idea is to place these articles in bottles—one for white books and buttons, another for black, a third for buttons and so on. The contents of each bottle is revealed at a glance, and the workbasket is kept clean and tidy.

The Upward

Modern Thoughts

What doth the Lord require of us? To do justly, and to walk humbly with our God.

In these days the Christian is under test because the Christ who announced their beliefs, and whose life was the case of the world, is less severe because a different form, and is likely to be any thing.

To-day Christians are under test by their forms of life, thoughts and actions.

The Christian belief is a good one, but how we live, as Christians, stands the former generation away, and new generations are being effected. Our modern education has been accepted. Whereas former

could read, to-day it is unable to read. The records of history have

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The Upward Look

Modern Thoughts on Religion

Who doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?—Micah 6:8.

In these days the Christian religion is under test as never before. It is true that Christians are not forced to renounce their beliefs or die at the stake, as was the case some centuries ago. Nevertheless, the test is none the less severe because it is applied in a different form, nor are the results likely to be any the less permanent.

Today Christians are being tested by their forms of life and by their thoughts and actions. The future of the Christian belief is going to depend upon how we, who are professing Christians, stand the test. During the past one hundred years the former generations have passed away, and new generations have arisen. In the interval a miracle has been effected. Our modern system of education has been accomplishing its work. Whereas formerly only the few could read, today it is the few who are unable to read and write. And as the records of history have been placed within the reach of the average man and as the Bible, and particularly the Gospels, have become free to all who care to read, new conceptions of religion have sprung up and old ones have passed away.

Today men read of how, under the name of religion, men in olden times went out on "holy" wars to exterminate their fellow men. They read of how the Christian church, in its different forms, has been used by men in the past to persecute their fellows, in order that their own special beliefs might be advanced thereby. They see how Christians in the not distant past, who have lacked true faith, and that for one another, have split up into sects and denominations over differences that love might have reconciled. This has made men critical. To-day they claim that in many of our churches men who have grown rich by the utilization of unjust methods, are occupying, as men did of old, chief places in the synagogues, and that the Christian church is not slaying the part that should be bringing God's will to pass on earth. These have been contrasted with the teachings and life of the Christ, and men have found thereby a great lack. Latterly their hearts have yearned, and still yearn, for something higher and better. Thus it is that men are beginning to brush aside impatiently the differences that have served Christians in days gone by. They are ceasing to ask about this or that special form of belief. Instead they are asking, ever with greater emphasis, "How do you live?" They are asking as never before, the question contained in our text, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

This, then, is really a glorious opportunity. Let us seize it! Let us strive with His help, to show the power of God's indwelling spirit in our lives, that in this way God may be lifted up, and thereby draw all men unto Him. Let us cast aside the non-essentials and hold fast to love and truth and mercy. Let us strive to banish war and poverty and disease and sin by manifesting the true Christ spirit. This is the new and yet still the old call that is coming home to each of us with greater power as the days slip by.—J. H. N.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

Watching for Words

Keep a watch on your words, my darlings,
For words are wonderful things;
They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey;
Like the bees, they have terrible stings;
They can bless, like the warm, glad sunshine,
And brighten a lonely life;
They can cut in the strife of anger,
Like an open two-edged knife.
Let them pass through the lips unchallenged,

If their errand is true and kind—
If they come to support the weary,
To comfort and help the blind,
If a bitter revengeful spirit
Prompt the words, let them be un-
said;
For cruelly harsh words weigh heavily
Or fall on a heart like lead.

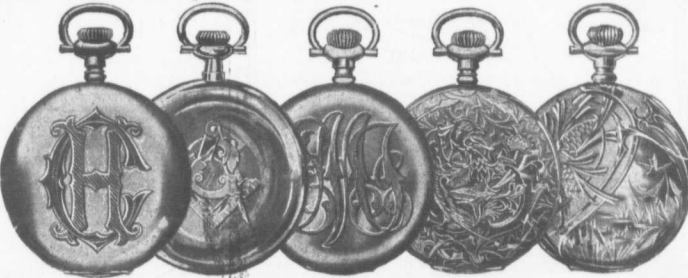
Keep them back if they're cold and
crual,
Under bar, and lock and seal;
The wounds they may make, my dar-
lings,
Are always slow to heal.
May peace guard your lives, and ever.

From the time of your early youth,
May the words that you daily utter
Be the words of beautiful truth.

To beat the white of an egg quick-
ly so that it will be stiff, be sure that
the basin or plate is perfectly dry.
If the process is carried out in the
open-air it will be quicker.

Teacher—"What is a synonym?"
Donald—"It's a word you can use in
place of another when you don't know
how to spell the other one."

The Most Exquisite New Ideas in Watch Cases



(Take your choice of these superb new style watches sent without a cent down—on approval (Payable at \$2.50 a Month))



The Movement—In connection with our sweeping fighting on trust methods we have selected our finest highest grade watch for a special offer direct to the people. *Material: The best that money can buy.*
Workmen: World renowned experts in their line.

The Jewels: 19 finest grade selected genuine imported rubies and sapphires, absolutely flawless. (It is well understood in the railroad business that 19 jewels is the proper number for maximum efficiency.)

Factory Fitted and factory tested. Fitted right at the factory into the case made for that watch—and re-fitted after fitting. No looseness or wearing of the parts. No rattle or jar.

Adjustment: Adjusted to temperature, isochronism and positions. The most rigid tests.

Since the \$1,000 Challenge

was made to the giant factories four years ago, why have they not answered? Why have not these factories produced a watch equal to the Burlington? And this challenge did not ask our competitors to produce a watch better than the Burlington. NO. If they should produce a watch equal to the Burlington we should be the losers. Our \$1,000 still lies in the bank for competitors to cover.

No Money Down

We ship the watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of ladies' or gentlemen's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent unless you want the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Burlington Watch Co. 289 Carlton St., Dept. 7675 WINNIPEG, CANADA

A BOMB for the Watch Trust

The Burlington Offer—Our startling direct offer is overwhelming the watch trust. The superb Burlington Special at the anti-trust rock-bottom price—the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay—is paralyzing competition. Such a smashing and overwhelming offer has never before been heard of in the entire history of the watch industry. Just think of it! You may secure one of these superb time-pieces—a watch of the very latest model, the popular new thin design, adjusted to the second—19 jewels—the most perfect product of the most expert watch manufacturers in the world, at the rock-bottom price, direct from us—the identical price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay. And you may pay this rock-bottom price at the rate of \$2.50 a month. Yes—only \$2.50 a month and all the time you are enjoying this most superb time-piece. No wonder competition is paralyzed. No wonder everyone says that this is the greatest watch offer of the age.

The Fight on the Trust Is Explained in This Great Watch Book

Get this wonderful new watch book. It is free and prepaid. No obligations whatever. It will tell you about our gigantic fight against the Trust and trust methods. It will tell you of quiet agreements which the giant factories have with dealers which enable them to uphold prices. That is the reason why we say that the great watch factories are a trust. It is because they have contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere which enable them to control trade and to raise prices. It is not so distant from the methods now used to un-armor to the public who must pay the price. We want you to get this watch book at once. Find out the inside facts of the watch industry. This book will also tell you about the superb Burlington Special and how it is manufactured for equality and good quality. Just get your name and address on the coupon and it is sent to us today. We will send you the watch prepaid—no obligations on your part whatever. Do not delay. Better write now.



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BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
289 Carlton Street
Dept. 7675, Winnipeg, Canada

Please send me also a low and prepaid one of your new watch books and give me the name of the watch you wish. Also give full particulars of how I may obtain a half adjusted 19 jewel watch at the rock-bottom price, on terms of \$2.50 a month. No obligations on me.

Name _____
Address _____

**Take A Scoopful
Of Each—
Side By Side**

Take "St. Lawrence"
Granulated in one
scoop—and any other
sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence"
Sugar—its
perfect crystals—its
pure, white sparkle—
its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that



**Absolutely
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St. Lawrence
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**Absolutely
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is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity
that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home.

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.99 per cent. of
Pure Cane sugar with no impurities whatever"

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

CHALLENGE

Save you money

Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct dull finish and texture of the best linen. If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" brand write us enclosing money. 25c. for collars, 50c. per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book.

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA
Limited

54-64 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Can.
1913

WATERPROOF

GOLLARS

Afternoon Work

Marion Wistler

When a worried mother found that her girls were setting their faces toward town and planning to leave home at the earliest possible moment, she confided her troubles to a friend, who had been most successful in keeping her daughters about her, contented and prosperous, until they went to homes of their own.

"It's all in the afternoon work, in my opinion," said the friend. "I have made it the rule of my married life not to work in the afternoons, in the sense that many country housekeepers work. Our girls always said we had the hard work in the mornings and the lady work in the afternoons; and they enjoyed the plan immensely. We never washed, ironed, baked, scrubbed, canned, or cleaned in the afternoons, unless there was sickness in the family or some rare emergency called for extra duties. I know some housekeepers say that can't be done; but I have done it all my life. After dinner I have a little nap, a ten minutes' bath and a clean dress, and then I am ready for mending, sewing, visiting, entertaining company or some quiet task, like braiding rugs or doing fancy work. What is not done by accomplishing just as much as our neighbors."

THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER

And she spoke the truth. She had herself a pattern housekeeper; yet that model housewife accomplished no more than the one who took things moderately. The pattern housekeeper would rise at three-thirty on Monday, and probably bake, all in one day. The family had three pick-up meals, served by a tired, cross woman, and the house was not set to rights after Sunday at all.

The next day this woman would triumphantly force her tired body to sit

all day at the sewing machine, and would boast that she had gained a whole day in which to make and mend. Now, who does the difference come in? If the heavy work is done in two or three mornings, and the lighter tasks saved for the afternoons, just as much is accomplished as to whirl in and try to do everything one day and be tired out the next. Moreover, the pattern housekeeper is a semi-invalid at 40, while her wife neighbor at 45, looks almost as young as her young daughters, and is healthy and sweet-tempered, while the other is a chronic fault-finder, made so by hard work and mismanagement.

So if women in the country are really desirous of improving their homes, they will look well to their afternoon tasks. There is a vast difference to young girls between ironing in a hot kitchen after dinner, and sitting down in a cool room or porch to sew. Leave the hard tasks for the morning, and the lighter ones for the afternoons, and you will gain in health and happiness, while you lose nothing at all in the way of accomplishing your work neatly and with dispatch.—Farm and Home.

White gloves especially have an annoying habit of tearing "at the last moment." When you haven't time to darn them. To temporarily mend the rip, place a piece of courtplaster upon the under side. This will neatly close the ripped seam and will wear for a long time. ***

If you desire to press a dress trimmed with buttons or a placket fastened with hooks and eyes, this suggestion may help you. Place a heavy bath towel, folded several times, upon the ironing board. Arrange your dress, buttons down, and over it place a damp cloth. Iron over this, and you will not be able to detect marks or smooth glossy spots caused by the buttons. Treat the placket in the same manner.

**Catesby's Overcoats
Last Two or Three Seasons**

They are made especially for Canadians. They stand hard wear. The material is warm, close-woven wool.

But you can buy a Catesby overcoat direct from London at less than half of what such a coat would cost you if you bought it from your local tailor.

For this reason: When you buy from us you save the four middlemen's profits that come out of the cloth before it reaches your local tailor. Your local tailor buys only in single pieces from a third-hand jobber. We buy direct from the mill, and you get the benefit of this tremendous first-hand buying power.

**You Can Prove the Absolute Value of Catesby's
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Send to our nearest Canadian office for a package containing 72 samples of overcoatings and suitings. When you get them, pick out the cloth you like best, take it to your local tailor and ask him what he will charge you to make you an overcoat or a suit of that quality of material. When he quotes his price, compare it with the price in the Catesby catalogue. We are satisfied to abide by the result. That's fair, isn't it? So send for the patterns to-day.

Remember, we ship your overcoat or your suit five days after your order gets to us in London, and the Catesby price includes payment of all duty and carriage charges by us. Write for the samples now, while the thought is in your mind. Address our Canadian office nearest you.

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RAGLAN-CHESTERFIELD
Style.

Stylish, warm and comfortable.
Made to your measure of the finest
West of England or Yorkshire
cloth, from any of 72 fine patterns.

From 10.80 UP

OUR HOME

On Governin

"The art of govern-
ment of all arts."
 motto that I noticed on
ing in the office of
It gave me something
as my way home, and
was ready to turn in
had come to the coach
is an art that the aver-
employees men has nev-
usually manage to
my employers pretty w-
use a few who seem to
keep the hired man
wards, they must look
to devour him: all th-
ground. Even when t-
mutual animosity in the
with too many, a lack of
mercilessness that is con-
results from hired help

I know that farmers l-
of us don't like to tak-
gally from the hired m-
ness, I'm going to give
first place. Mr. Farmer
worried or vexed at his
farm, do not take re-
nocent farm hand by
wards. He isn't to be
well that if my best g-
back on me and I've
little bit.

Remember that if y-



OUR HOME CLUB

On Governing Men

"The art of governing man is the rarest of all arts." Such was the motto that I noticed on a card hanging in the office of our local grocer. It gave me something to think about on my way home, and by the time I was ready to turn in for the night I had come to the conclusion that this is an art that the average farmer who employs men has never appreciated. I usually manage to get along with my employers pretty well. But there are a few who seem to think that to keep the hired man in his proper place, they must look as if they wish to devour him, all the time he is around. Even when there is no actual animosity in their gaze there is, with too many, a lack of that spirit of goodwill that is conducive to best results from hired help.

I know that farmers like all the rest of us don't like to take advice, especially from the hired man. Nevertheless, I'm going to give some. In the first place, Mr. Farmer, if you get worried or vexed at something on the farm, do not take revenge on the innocent farm hand by sullen or cross words. He isn't to blame. I know well that if my best girl were to go back on me and I were to vent my spite on the boss, he wouldn't like it a little bit.

Remember that if you have only

one man it is up to you to entertain him, that is, make him feel as if he were at home. If he thinks he is considered about as a draft horse, he will be dissatisfied and worse than no man at all. The man in town is working with many of his fellows, and can seek his own entertainment. Not so the farm hand.

Another thing: We like to have a nice cheerful room in which to sleep just as well as do our employers. Too often we get "any old room" fixed up in "any old way."

I have stated my side of the case. I believe that many farmers will agree with me. If any do not, I presume that the editor will give them space to get a crack at me.

"Another Hired Man."

A Driving Horse for Farm Girls

Luella Thain, Hastings, Ont.

I believe that every farm girl should be able to harness and drive a horse, —and ride one, too. My horse, Prince, is pure black with a white dip on his forehead, is seven years old, quite lively, and a fine driving horse. We have seven horses on our farm, but Prince is reserved especially for me.

The most essential thing in a woman's driver is to have him trained to do just as you say. I always drive with a tight rein, carrying the whip in my right hand. Our driver comes in handy at harvest time, when my sister and I are often called on to go to the store or post office, as the case may be. I am 16 years old and have been driving for two years.

Almost Runs Itself

A SLIGHT push starts the tub moving. That's because the Connor Ball Bearing Washers on ball bearings. The ball bearings carry the weight of the tub a little swing. It strikes a set of powerful coil springs. They swing it back swiftly until it strikes another set, which return the tub to the first set. These springs do nearly all the work.

Connor Ball Bearing Washer

is almost automatic—almost runs itself. Just think of the comfort and satisfaction of owning a machine that would save you your present washtub drudgery, and do the washing better than you can do it yourself.

Yes! Better than you can do it yourself. The swift action of the powerful coil springs sends a perfect cataract of soapy water swirling and surging through every thread and mesh of the clothes, removing the dirt without any wash-board wear. And in one-third the time. Your time is worth money. The Connor Ball Bearing Washer will soon save enough hours to pay for itself.

It's the most convenient washer, too. The handle for swinging the tub, the wringer and the stand adjustment are all operated from one side. You don't have to lift the cover and put it on the floor to leave a puddle of soapy water. The hinged cover, with slusher attached, when raised rests against the handle of the tub. The suds and water drain back into the tub. The wringer is thrown forward out of the way when raising cover, or securely locked into upright position over tub for adjustment.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET Drop a postcard for the Connor Ball Bearing Washer booklet. Learn all about this newest, most improved Washer. Sold by hardware dealers almost everywhere in Canada. "Money Back if not Satisfactory." Guarantee Tag attached to every Connor Ball Bearing Washer.

J. H. Connor & Son, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.



Let's make a Jelly Roll—
With **FIVE ROSES** flour.
Its *Strength* and *Fineness* hold your batter together in the long well-greased pan.
Bakes evenly.
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy, porous, yielding.
No holes, nor lumps to vex you.
And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and *savory*, and you spread the under side with "jell"—
It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.
Roll it gently, carefully.
Not a crack!—not a break!
Perfect Smoothness—**a Perfect Roll—Yours.**
Bake anything, make anything.
Use **FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.**
Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—crinkly fritters—
tooth some rolls.
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.
Be flourwise.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT TO From COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Tests by Prof. McKeog, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives light twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric.

AGENTS WANTED Experience unnecessary. Every 10 Days Trial home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on 10 money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold 9000 worth in 18 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer days.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 235 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

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Original and unexcelled. Wood in the mill. Guaranteed machine made. Inventor's signature on every roller.

S. W. Hartshorn

Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

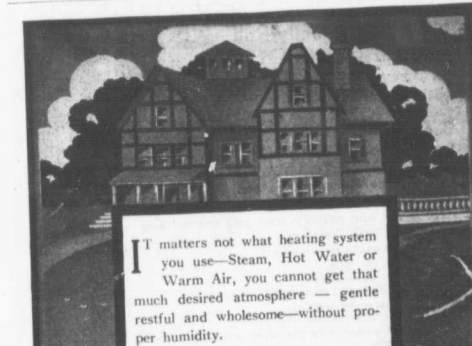
Scotch, English and Irish. Party arriving about Oct. 15th and fortnightly after.

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

GET THE BEST! IT PAYS!
ELLIOTT
Business College

Cor. York and Alexander Sts., TORONTO, Ont.
It will know as the right place for superior business and shorthand education. Positions worth \$100 and \$150 were recently filled by us.

Write for Catalogue



It matters not what heating system you use—Steam, Hot Water or Warm Air, you cannot get that much desired atmosphere—gentle restful and wholesome—without proper humidity.

WATER SHOULD BE EVAPORATED FREELY, and the

GOD CHEER

WARM AIR FURNACE

With its big CIRCLE WATERPAN, holding from four to six gallons, presents the one heating medium which does afford a really comfortable and beautiful warmth.

Catalogue mailed on request.

THE JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., LTD.
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Western Branch, WIMPIEG, MAN.

Living up to One's Bread-pa

The Pioneer Press some time ago told of a young woman who, having long been without a satisfactory bread-pa, was finally presented with one so fine and capacious that she laughingly questioned whether she would be able to "live up to it." What achievements in the art of bread-making might not now be expected of her, since she was the owner of such a pan! Her humor reflected a conscientiousness, and a sense of responsibility such as, if it were more general, would tend powerfully to the social uplift.

A writer in the "Farmer and Breeder" tells of another young woman who, when a bride, found among her presents one of the very best modern bread-mixers. But she had always made bread in her dishpan, and went on doing so, although the bread-mixer would have done the work better and with less labor, and in one-fourth the time. Here, not conscientiousness, but a stolid conservatism prevented the young woman not only from living up to her opportunities, but from letting the light of what might have been a helpful example shine for the benefit of her neighbors who, like herself, were needlessly carrying the burden of an antiquated and laborious process.

When anyone is tempted to complain of the inadequacy of surrounding opportunities may it not be well to inquire whether he or she is really "living up" to such as are already in one's possession—C. R. Barns.

Touching up the Home

It is astonishing how we impose on our patience and self-control, neglecting things about the house, says a writer in the Canadian Home Journal. Creaky hinges, doors that latch and unlatch hard, catches that don't catch, loose handles, annoyances we notice every day, but never think of repairing unless some unusually provoking thing happens in connection with one of these little slipshods.

A good plan is to go over the house periodically and remedy these matters—we will be surprised at the number of them.

For dresser and chiffonier drawers that stick, remove the drawer, turn upside down, and rub the bottom edges with soap. Rub the places where the drawers rest with soap also. Close a fit, get some one to shave off a bit of the edge with a plane.

For creaking door hinges, apply a little vaseline with a duster. Sewing machine oil will do, too, or even olive oil, if there is nothing else handy.

Buy a small bottle of stain and a tin of white enamel, and touch up all the spots on the floor or door and window frames that have become marred. Take out all the unnecessary screws and hooks that mark the places where curtains used to hang.

If the wall paper is torn and the plaster is broken, fill the broken places with plaster of Paris, then cover it with a piece of plain white paper coming just to the edges of the torn wall paper. With the children's water color paper. With the children's water colors paint the wall paper, and the place will never be noticed. Of course this is unnecessary if there are any left over pieces of wall paper at hand.

Replace all lost knobs and correct faulty catches on wardrobes and cupboard doors in particular. Doors which will not shut should be planed off at the top or bottom.

Window blinds that are worn and dirty may be unrolled, taken from the roller, turned end for end, and tacked on again, and a new hem sewn in the lower edge with the sewing machine.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children give age. For adults, give bust, waist, and address all orders to the Pattern Dept. 1000

GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS 710

Disposal that are made in one piece in the waist, the bodice, the waist and skirt portions are in one an exceedingly smart for school girls wear. For the coming season, real Scotch plaids will be much used as trimming on plain material. The dress made in this serge with the collar and cuffs of plaid fabric would be smart and durable.

For the 19 year size, the dress will require 5 yards 27 or 36 inches wide or 4 1/2 yards 27 or 34 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age.

FOUR-PIECE SKIRT, 750

Every variation of the over-lapped or envelope effect is especially smart. This skirt is cut in four pieces so that there are only two seams to be sewn up. The remaining edges are finished and lapped one over the other, and the closing is made invisibly. When cut the natural waist fitting skirt is fastened and joined to belt. When cut in the high waist line, it is arranged over a fitted girdle.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 5 yards 27 or 36 inches wide or 12 yards 44 if the material has figure or 4 1/2 yards 27 or 34 yards 36 or 44 inches wide if the material has the figure nor map. The width of the skirt is 2 yards at the lower edge.

This pattern is cut in sizes for a 23, 26, 28, 30 or 32 waist measure.

SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 738

Simple dresses stamped on graceful lines are the most possible toilettes all here in one of very high quality. The skirt is made in two pieces and the bodice is a plain cut with the "trim-in" lines so that there is almost no labor required for the making.

For the 16 year size the dress will require 4 3/4 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 10 yards 44 inches wide with 7 1/4 yards of banding, 5 1/4 yards of lace 3 1/2 inches wide and 1/2 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the yoke and under-sleeves. The width of skirt at the lower edge is 1 7/8 yards.

This pattern cut in sizes for misses 16 and 18 years.



Great difficulty is often experienced when cutting thin materials such as chiffon, net and maline. If the material is pinned to paper it will remain firm, and the trouble will overcome.

A labor saver when basting straps seems to be the little wire clips to hold the material together, instead of sewing the seam the length. They will hold it perfectly even and will not fall out.

HOLST Forest Ridge

A few sons of Kings, bred from tested dams, sired quality. Also a few Heifers bred from what you write us for what you want. Ask for catalogue.

L. R. LIPSITT, STRAFTON, Ont.

Summerdale

OFFERS FOR Entire crop of Holstein from 3 to 8 months old. Half-bred, all from heavy and sired by Mercedes. Prices right. Write or D. E. SUMMERS, WILSON, Ont.

HAMILTON DAIRY FARM

The Home of Lady Keen Record Senior 2 Years

Bull Calves

From such as Edith Prescott Abner 11 lbs. butter in seven months. Bessie Fawcett, no. 48. Butter Boy Hongvart butter in seven days. These Calves out of B. High Records.

Write to us or come to us.

D. B. THOMAS COBURG, Ont.

WANT

A man who understands cattle and hogs. A man who will take an extra wage. State wages expected soon.

THOS. LOW High Stock Farm.

Korndyke Pictou

No. 8438 is offered for sale. Echo DeKok's Korndyke, No. 8438, is offered for sale. 1/2 of milk, 67 lbs., butter 1/2 of butter. Butter Boy letter in 7 days at 2 years of age. His dam is sister to the butter in 7 days. Her brood of Pontiac Korndyke run old last February. Write that amount. In a valley, and quiet. Run summer. Very sure.

GEO. MOORE & SON, Pictou, N.S.

Our Holsteins

The first 1/2 cow in the world. The only one that contains a 1200 lb. cow. The only herd in Canada. The only herd with first calves in 7 days. The only herd with the only herd in 7 days. The only herd with the only herd in 7 days. The only herd with the only herd in 7 days.

Avondale

HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALE, AND DORSET

A. C. Hardy

To make room for Prince Hegerveld Pictou a few females, bred from the best bull in Canada, a good yearling runs.

H. LORNE LOGAN Brockville,

Address all correspondence to Prince Hegerveld Pictou a few females, bred from the best bull in Canada, a good yearling runs.

HOLSTEINS

Forest King Holsteins

A few sons of King Sagis Holsteins for sale, from tested dams. Fried rich on yielding quality. Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want, or better, come and see them. Anything we own is for sale.

L. R. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT. Elgin Co.

Summerdale Dairy Farm

OFFERS FOR SALE Entire crop of Holstein Bull Calves, good from 3 to 6 months old. Also a few choice heifers, all from heavy producing dams, and sired by Mercedes Heifer, De Kol. Prices right. Write or Phone to D. E. SUMMERS, WINCHESTER, ONT.

HAMILTON HOUSE DAIRY FARM

The Home of Lady Keyes, the World's Record Senior 2 Year Old Cow

Bull Calves for Sale

From such cows as Edith Prescott Alvin Korndyke 11 lbs. butter in seven days. Butter Boy Hengerveld Girl, 16.38 lbs. butter in seven days. These Calves out of Bulls booked in High Records.

Write to us or come to see our stock

D. B. TRACY COBOURG, ONT.

WANTED

A man who understands the care of dairy cattle and hogs. A man who loves his work and will take an interest in it is the one wanted. State wages expected and give references.

THOS. NOBLE High How Stock Farm, Daystland, Alta.

Korndyke Pieterse Paul

No. 9439 is offered for sale. Sir, Maggie Ede Kol's Korndyke, No. 3348; dam, Heifer a Pontiac Favorite, No. 823; record of 17,385 lbs. of milk, 697 lbs. butter in 11 months. She is sister to Better Boy Heifer Pieterse, 22 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 years old. Her dam is sister to May Echo, 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. She also carries the breeding of Pontiac Korndyke. He was two years old last February. Will get at \$100, worth twice that amount. Is a very large, low set heifer, and quiet. Run with the cattle all summer. Very sure.

GEO. MOORE & SON, Proton Station, Ont.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd

The first 31 lb. cow in Canada was developed here. The only herd in Canada that contains a 1295 lb. 30-day cow. The only herd in Canada where 12 two-year-olds with first calves averaging 17.10 lbs. of milk have been developed. Also the only herd in Canada containing a Junior two-year-old averaging in B. of 13.175 lbs. butter, 547 lbs. butter. If you want to raise some of this kind raise a bull ready for service or a heifer, all sired by our bull whose two seasons dams average 31.53 lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT

Avondale Farm HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND DORSETS

A. C. Hardy - Prop.

To make room for daughters of Prince Hengerveld Pieterse we are offering a few females, bred to the greatest bull bull in Canada, also a few extra good yearling rains.

Address all correspondence to: H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager Brockville, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 4.—Speculation is rife as to just what percentage of the potato crop of Ontario will be available for market. The districts that reported bumper crops earlier in the season now find that 40 to 60 per cent of the crop is rotten and in many cases points from which heavy stem rot has been known to normal year will have none for sale at all. Such reports have had a decided strengthening effect on the potato market. In other lines of farm produce coarse grains have advanced, wheat is down, oat and dairy produce steady, and hogs somewhat weak.

Canada's insignificant contribution to the world's total production of beef is shown by the following comparative statement: The total number is placed at 616,259,372. Canada is in the twenty-sixth place with 2,523,000, as compared with 17,000,094 in Australia, 18, 9, 000,000 of England, the latter country coming in seventh place. It would seem that even more strenuous measures are now being taken by the Dominion Government will be necessary to give this branch of our husbandry the prominence that it deserves in Canadian agriculture.

WHEAT

The immense reserve of wheat on the Winnipeg market has still further weakened quotations there. The effect in Ontario has been somewhat marked. Dealers' stocks are well supplied, and quotations are down accordingly. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 95 1/2c; No. 2, 93 1/2c; No. 3, 91 1/2c and feed wheat 87c to 70c. There is a fair demand for Ontario wheat, but very little is moving. Millers quote 55c to 57c, and down as low as 7c for inferior grades.

COARSE GRAINS

After steadily declining for three weeks, buckwheat quotations have finally steadied and further declining is not expected. Oats and peas have advanced and corn declines steadily. Quotations are as follows: Buckwheat, 5c; corn, No. W. 3c, 2c, 41-12c; No. 3, 44c; No. 1 feed, 44c; Ontario No. 2, 38c to 39c outside; 43c to 45c on track; corn, 55c to 60c; barley, \$1.10 to \$1.15 and rye, 75c to 80c. Hay is 65c for No. 2 and 60c for No. 3.

MILL STUFFS

There is no change in mill feeds. Local quotations are: Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 a ton; shorts, \$25 to \$26 a ton in bags, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23; Ontario shorts, \$25 to \$26 a ton in bags. In Montreal the market is active and bran is quoted at \$23, shorts, \$27 a ton in bags.

There is a first class demand for the better grades of hay. For the large percentage of inferior stuff coming on the market, however, there is a slow trade. Wholesale quotations are: No. 1, \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$9 to \$11; No. 3, \$8; baled straw, \$10 to \$10 1/2. On the other hand, heavy hay sells at \$17 to \$19; straw, banded, \$14 to \$17 and rye straw, 81c to 81c.

HIDES AND WOOL

Quotations for hides are as follows on country markets. Cured, 15c to 14c; green, 15c to 12c; horse hides, \$3.50; horse hair, 37c; calf skins, 17c to 15c; lamb skins, 60c. Prices paid for wools are: No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 12c; calf skins, 17c.

Washed wool is quoted at 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c; washed, 20c to 24c; rejects, 15c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Retailers are very poorly supplied with potatoes, and there is a strong demand for small lots. Shipments already received have rotted so badly that dealers do not care to purchase large supplies at one time. Best shipments have been of somewhat better quality and trade more active. Prices have declined 10c from last week, but price levels are still an unusually high plane. Some potatoes have changed hands at 90c a bag in car lots. The ruling price to retail dealers is 81 to 80c.

Beans are steady at 37c for primes and \$3.10 for hand picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs are very light, and dealers are drawing liberally on their cold storage supplies. Fresh eggs are quoted at 25c to 26c and set, 30c to 30c dozen. Eggs retail in Toronto at 40c to 50c a dozen.

Quotations on dressed poultry are as follows: Live chickens, 10c to 11c; fowl, 8c to

10c; ducks, 11c to 12c; turkeys, 15c to 17c; geese, 9c to 10c; dressed poultry, 30c to 35c higher; dressed turkeys, 25c to 30c. On the Farmers' Market spring chickens retail at 12c to 20c; fowl, 12c to 15c; geese, 16c to 17c; ducks, 20c to 25c and turkeys, 25c to 30c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The closing down of these factories and the consequent increase of the manufacture of butter, has led to a noticeable increase in receipts. Prices have not declined, however, and dealers do not anticipate any reductions. In fact, as soon as mature falls completely, they predict an immediate and substantial advance. Wholesale quotations are: Dairy prices, 26c to 27c; creamery prints, 25c to 30c; solids, 25c to 28c and inferior, 24c to 26c. Choice dairy butter retails at 35c to 35c. Cheese is somewhat easier, new twins being quoted at 15c to 15 1/2c and new large at 14 1/2c.

HORES

Quotations are as follows: Choice heavy drafters, \$210 to \$230; fair, \$175 to \$225; choice, 1,500 lbs. and over, \$250 to \$310.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

A few Females for sale. Guineas, 10 lbs. or Cows 50 head to select from. Most of the young stuff sired by Palatin Ormsby (7515), Jersey bull, Palatin Ormsby and Highland Calamity Colantha (24,25).

FRED CARR, BOX 113, ST THOMAS, ONT.

Holsteins Over 4% Fat

of the richest blood obtainable. My object is to breed a strain of Holsteins, which shall be unobtainable and all shall give milk 4 per cent or over in fat content.

Present offering for sale Bull Calfr. grandson of King Sagis and Pontiac Pet, the World's Champion Bull Cow.

A. A. FAREWELL :: OSHAWA, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers a splendid son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the young bull we recently sold for \$5,000.00 and of a -pound daughter of Pontiac Korndyke (record made at 4 years).

Calf is five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and I will sell him. Walk worth the money. WRITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near SCOTT)

Notice: After 1st of October, 1912, kindly address all correspondence to VAUDREUIL, QUEBEC, instead of Manhard, Ont., where I will be in a better position to furnish my customers with No. 1 Holsteins.

Gordon H. Manhard - Vaudreuil, P. Q.

HOLSTEINS

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Hornes (5442)

and out of Imported Dam. Born April 15th, 1906. Large, straight and nicely marked. In calf to a good son of Oont Hengerveld Payne De Kol (7877).

Also a number of fine Bulls. One nearly ready for service, whose grand sire is Johanna Rue 4th Lad (1106) and Tidy Blubber's (1401).

Prices low. COLLVER V. ROBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT. Fenwick Station, T. H. B.

May Echo Has Made 31.34 lbs.

butter in 7 days and 736.8 lbs. milk in 100 days. Her son, Sir Echo, also several Bull calves of rich breeding, are for sale. Write for full descriptions, or better, come and inspect.

We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-year-olds, 11 males, and a few fillies—all excellent individuals of popular breeding.

Also Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two mares, 3 years old, and one mare, 4 years old. We will be pleased to answer your enquiries as to breeding, description and price.

ALLISON STOCK FARM

W. P. Allison Chesherville, Ont.

Purchased Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed

ALLISON STOCK FARM, 146 BATHURST ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.

I have established on my farm at Oshawa, Ont., a herd of Holstein Cattle

which shall be unobtainable and all shall give milk 4 per cent or over in fat content.

Present offering for sale Bull Calfr. grandson of King Sagis and Pontiac Pet, the World's Champion Bull Cow.

A. A. FAREWELL :: OSHAWA, ONT.

Which Can You Best Afford?



WHEN selecting your feeding stuffs first study their composition. What is it that makes milk and builds flesh. Then it is the percentage of Protein which determines the value of a feed to the Dairyman.

The following analysis shows the percentages composition of some of our common feeds.

Table with 2 columns: Feed Name and Protein %.

You will see therefore that Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal is worth nearly three times as much as wheat bran.

Pays Big to feed Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal to Dairy Cows. Also good for Beef Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine. Write for samples and prices.

Feeding Instructions Sent Free on Request

Beware of adulterated foods! Some grades of cottonseed meal we can sell for 30 years, and take pride in keeping it up to our high standard. Owl Brand always runs above our minimum guarantee.

ALLEN & SIRETT FEED BROKERS, Pacific Bldg. TORONTO

Canadian Agents for F. W. Brodie & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

MICHENER BROS. SALE OF HOLSTEINS
 Editor, Farm and Dairy.—One of the best Holstein-Friesian sales of the West was held on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, at the new cattle barns, Exhibition Grounds, Red Deer, Alta. Over 75 head of Holsteins were sold from the famous Michener Bros.' herd. Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass brought the highest figure—\$500. A large number of buyers were present, chiefly from Alberta and Saskatchewan. Alberta buyers were anxious to keep the best animals in the Red Deer district. This sale will mean a great deal to the dairy industry of Central Alberta. The accommodation was excellent. Colonel Wally Almaas, of Brantford, Ont., wielded the hammer. Receipts totalled nearly \$15,000. The following is a report of all animals bringing \$200 or over:

Sir Pieterje of Riveride, male, 5 yrs., H. Jamieson, Red Deer, \$255; Peggy Clothide De Kol, 3 yrs., H. Jamieson, \$300; Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass, 6 yrs., H. Jamieson, \$500; Bluebell Totallia, 3 yrs., Harry Smith, Clover Bar, Alta, \$310; Mercedes of Riveride, 4 yrs., H. Jamieson, \$350; Posh Wayne of Riveride, 4 yrs., Robinson Bros., Macleod, Alta., \$400; Rosella Violet 4th, 4 yrs., H. Jamieson, \$250; Fairmount Mercedes, 3 yrs., J. F.

Foot, Verreville, Alta., \$300; Fairmount Johanna Mercedes, 3 yrs., K. C. Gleich, High River, Alta., \$200; Fairmount Johanna, 3 yrs., Crossley Bros., Macleod, Alta., \$210; Fairmount Mercedes Beauty, 2 yrs., W. Over Cooper, St. Albert, Alta., \$225; Inka Johanna Lass, 1 yr., W. G. Whitehead, Olds, Alta., \$200; Boldina Christine, 2 yrs., Crossley Bros., Macleod, Alta., \$150; Boldino Mechtildie, 1 yr., Dr. Stewart,

AD. SOLD HIS STOCK.

We have sold the imported rams and most of our other rams through our ad. in Farm and Dairy. We are receiving inquiries every day, so you may discontinue our advertisement for a while, and we may renege it later, if they do not all go. We thank you, and wish Farm and Dairy every success.—Weir Bros., Malvern, Ont.

Calgary, Alta., \$250; Johanna Blue of Riveride, 2 yrs., H. Jamieson, \$300; Lady De Kol Doralio, 1 yr., E. W. Bjorkeland, Red Deer, \$300; 2 yrs., K. C. Gleich, 4 mos., H. Jamieson, \$250; Tidy Isoco Price, 4 yrs., James Jarvis, Red Deer, \$225; Pattie Inka Keyes, 3 yrs., Harry Smith, Clover Bar, \$250; Sylvia De Kol, 4 yrs., H. Aulton, Vermilion, Alta., \$255; Zozo Matilda, 6 yrs., J. W. Tilden, Red Deer, \$250; Sidney Keyes De Kol 2d, 1 yr., H. Jamieson, \$200; Queen Pride, 4 yrs., H. Jamieson, \$210; Meadow Rose, 3 yrs., W. G. Whitehead, Olds, \$200; Dora Alannah Mercedes, 2 yrs., R. Aulton, \$200; M. delia of Willowbanks, 5 yrs., E. W. Bjorkeland, \$255; Alafretta Payne, 1 yr., Dr. Stewart, \$200; Lady Lulu De Kol, 3 yrs., Robinson Bros., \$300; Catharine De Kol, 3 yrs., Robinson Bros., \$250; Lastooka Pieterje, 1 yr., W. H. Cooper, St. Albert, Alta., \$200.

PERCHERONS ARE SELLING READILY
 Farm and Dairy is advised by Mr. J. B. Hogate, the Percheron importer of Weston, Ont., that he has experienced such a great demand for Percheron stallions and mares this fall, that he finds it necessary to make another importation before winter. He expects to make another large shipment, and in his letter to us he states he will bring the best that money can procure.

Mr. Hogate advises us that it is to sail from New York on Wednesday morning, October 23, on the steamer Montcalnia for France. He expects to be home by the first of December.

SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE WINTER FAIR

Sheep to be exhibited at the Winter Fair in Guelph in December will compete for 350 cash prizes amounting to \$2,000. The prizes are divided among the following breeds: Cotswolds, Lincoln, Leicester, Oxford, Shropshire, South Downs, Dorset, Hampshire and Suffolk, and also for short-wooled and long-wooled grades. A noticeable feature this year in connection with the specials offered by the National Sheep Breeders' Association, and the Associated Shropshire Breeders' Association, is that both of these associations require sheep competing for the special prizes offered by them to be bred in Ontario. This condition should offer the greatest encouragement to Ontario shepherds.

In the swine department the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association is giving \$50, while the Ontario Swine Raisers' Association and the Ontario Large Yorkshire Societies are giving \$100 and \$125 respectively. There are prizes in the sheep and swine departments for amateur exhibitors from the counties of Halton, Brant, Lambton, Norfolk and Peel.

HELP FOR THE FARMER
 Canadian farmers are being afforded an opportunity of making their needs for help next spring known all over the United Kingdom through the British News of Canada, which is an Ontario newspaper circulating among the emigrating classes each week.

Though farmers are invited to write direct to the British News of Canada, 32 Church Street, Toronto, to make their wants known, the British News of Canada will be glad to be of service to them, by collecting at their office particulars of as many as will need help next spring, so that the district may be made known throughout the Old Country. If a requisition for 20 to 50 men can be made up the chances are that the News will get what is required.

1000 PERCHERONS
Stallions and Mares
WANTED IN ONTARIO

I have sold nearly all I brought over this summer and am leaving for France the 22nd of this month for another shipment of Percherons, stallions and mares. They will arrive at my barn, Weston, Ontario, about December 1st. Will have an exhibit at Guelph Fat Stock Show. Price will be in reach of everyone that wants a good stallion or a big brood mare, and terms to suit. Write for particulars, or better, come. No trouble to show what I have. Visitors always welcome. Address:

J. B. HOGATE
 West Toronto, Ont.
 Barns at Weston, Ont.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN
VETERINARY profession. Complete free. Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Den. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
 Booklet Free. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig.—C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion bred. Boar herd leaders. Sows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

FOR SALE—3 Sons of King Payne Segis Clebhdin, from R.O.P. cows. Also three Clyde Fillices and 3 Stallions, Yearlings.—R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

FOR TAMMOR SWINE—write John W. Todd, Corinth, Ont. R.F.D. No. 1.

SPACE right here costs you only \$4 a reading line a year. Takes you directly to 15,000 possible buyers. Can you afford to be out? Then come in! Write Farm and Dairy to-day about it.

CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal.—J. & J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Levers, Kingston, Ont.

CALVES
 Soon Eat
 Their Heads Off
WHEN YOU FEED THEM ON NEW WHOLE MILK!
Save Money
 And economize greatly on the milk and raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost, by feeding

CALFINE
THE STOCKMEN'S FRIEND
 (Made in Canada)

When buying Calfine you get a Canadian product, pure, wholesome and nutritious, and have no duty to pay.

Get a trial bag of Calfine. Your dealer has it, or if not, send \$2.75 to us and we will ship you 100 lbs. of Calfine as a trial, and we will prepay the freight to any station in Ontario, South and East of Sudbury.

Send tonight for your trial order of Calfine, and use it on your fall calves. They will thrive on it in a way that will surprise you.

Calfine will save you money

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED
 Toronto, Ontario

STALLION INSPECTION
 Under the Ontario Stallion Act

Inspection Points and Dates now arranged

Persons wishing Stallions inspected should apply for particulars to
A. P. WESTERVELT
 Secretary, Stallion Enrollment Board
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO



Holsteins
 Holstein cattle have been growing in popularity for years. They will continue to grow in popularity for many years to come.

Perhaps, dear reader of my advertisement, you are one of those who believe that the end is in sight for the popularity of Holstein cattle. In that case you will be wise to look into the question and to study it with an open mind and without prejudice.

- What are the facts of the case? There are many Holstein cattle giving from 30,000 to 25,000 lbs. milk in one year. They are giving upwards of 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. These are pure-breds, carefully handled, raised on a single lactation period.
- Grade herds of Holstein breeding have been discovered coveting to have individual giving as high as 17,000 lbs. of milk in one year. Several big herds of grade Holstein cattle in Ontario have been known to average over 9,000 lbs. of milk through a single lactation period.
- Where can you find another breed of cattle to equal these records here made by Holstein cattle?
- It'll pay you to get wise to Holstein cattle. Make them your favorites. Give Holsteins an opportunity to show you what you independent. They will make money for you. They will find ready sale when you want to put them on the market.
- I invite you to come to see my farm, and talk this matter over. I would like you to see what Holsteins have done for me. I have upwards of 100 Holsteins in my herd. They are backed by excellent records. They are big, strong cattle, of large capacity. They are cattle that you can sell at any time and make money.

Perhaps you can plan to come to Toronto while the cheap rates are on at the time of the Horticultural Convention and the Apple Show in Toronto. My farm is a short ride out on the Metropolitan Electric Railway from North Toronto. Let me know when you wish to come and I will arrange to be on hand to meet you, and show you over my cattle at **The Manse Farm**.

In my big herd you can get the selection you want. I have individuals that will make you an excellent foundation for a herd of pure bred Holsteins. I have individuals that will mate to your advantage with your grade cows and build you up a better paying herd. Bear in mind that I price my stuff reasonable, so that it will make you money.

THE MANOR FARM
GORDON S. GOODERHAM BEDFORD PARK, Ont.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KINGS CO., P. E. I.
LOWER MONTAGUE, Oct. 12.—Potato digging is about over and reports show that a good crop has been the reward. Weather has been very good; fine and warm. Some vessels are loading potatoes for the Nova Scotia market; price, 35c a bush. A shipment of 1,000 bushels went to West Indies this week. Turnips are only a fair crop. Sugar beets, carrots and pumpkins are an extra good crop.

G. A. A.
CARDIGAN, Oct. 23.—Farmers busy digging and shipping potatoes. They are a good crop. Not much about moving at present. Prices: Oats, 42c to 44c; potatoes, 35c a bush; turnips, 15c a bush. A few farmers have finished digging potatoes, but the majority have not. Fall plowing is about completed. Our county fair held in Charlottetown on the 1st, a decided success, being well attended, and many fine exhibits of live stock and vegetables.—H. B.

ONTARIO.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.
KINMOUNT, Oct. 21.—Minden Fair was a great success in spite of the cold, dull season. There was a fine display of vegetables, dairy produce and ladies' work in the hall. The cattle exhibit was hard to beat, not for numbers but quality. The sires of the Belgian and Breckon sires gave special prizes for the best foals of their breed. A large number completed, and general trade was at \$100 a piece. Very little fall plowing done so far. A large number have yet to thresh. In the whole the potato crop is better than last year.—J. S. W.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

LASSWADE, Oct. 23.—The potato crop is the best here this year with the exception of a few rotten ones. They will not make the average much less. The yield this year will be as much again as last year. I haven't heard what potatoes are selling at as yet. Grain is light; the yield away below the average of last year. It is very poor. Rooks are good. Butter is 25c a lb.

HALTON CO., ONT.

HEILSON, Oct. 23.—The apple crop is slightly above the average. The quality is good. Unsprayed orchards were injured badly by second brood codling moth, but the damage by the second worm. Second brood codling moth was unusually bad, spraying is very general, but a fourth brood was needed this year, with which wet weather interfered.—R. M. S.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, Oct. 30.—We have just finished picking up potatoes. In some instances the yield was quite good with not much rot, while many other patches were about 50 per cent rotten. Some varieties seem less susceptible to rot than others. We had very little rot with our "Carmen No. 2," white right alongside of those another variety showed rot inside. Those planted right into soil with plowing it, yielded best and in the absence of tubers. Potatoes are selling at 1 1/2 a bag—C. H. S.

ATE, Oct. 20.—We have been having very wet weather; had for taking up roots. There are a good crop, and not very rotting rotten, but on heavy, wet land they are rotting very badly. Some are not rotting them up. There are a good crop. Apples are good, but are not grown universally to any great extent. Cattle and sheep, same paying as high as \$6 for dry feeders.—J. C. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

BORWICH, Oct. 25.—We are having the best fall on record. A number of farms in North Norwich Township have been unable to get their soils filled. In the case corn is not even out in the 80s, and fields are now in such a state that it is impossible to run a corn harrow. Potatoes would have been a great crop, but a large percentage are rotten. Some wheat, 55c; bran, 83c; shorts, 83c; timothy meal, \$11.50; hogs, \$8.25. There are apple buyers this year and farmers are packing and shipping on commission.—J. M. S.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ALSTON, Oct. 29.—The weather during present month has not been favorable for work. When weather has permitted there have been busy with the potato root crops, which are good. The late crop of buckwheat and oats have not,

on account of rains, been saved in even fair condition, and, in consequence, will not be of much use either for sale or for feeding. Winter wheat looks well. There is about the average acreage sown.—W. M. L.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEE'S CORNERS, Oct. 31.—Here is a fine farming district, and many splendid homes are seen. The apple crop is splendid, and the orchards are generally well cared for. Some of these are many acres in extent, and where the apples will yield to be more than the water or toll. Some are going to the evaporator at Delaware. The grower gets about 30c a cwt. for good root peeling apples. In many orchards large droves of hogs are busy picking up the fallen fruit, and were doing finely upon them. The writer was told by a fruit specialist at the London Fair that it would pay farmers expediently to plant out sugar producing varieties of apples for the stock. He said the best variety for that purpose is the Tallman Sweet, and the poorest would be the Baldwin. The farmers devote considerable attention round here to the poultry industry, and eggs, broilers and finished roasters are taken in great quantities to the London market, where good money awaits the producers.—J. E. O.

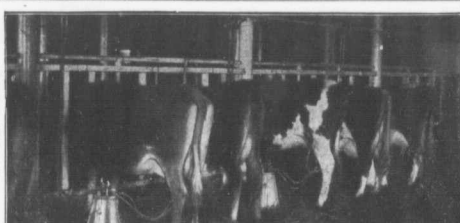
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.

CHILLIWACK, Oct. 17.—The weather has been rather windy the last few days. Today it has turned a little colder. There is very little snow on the surrounding mountains. Potatoes are nearly all harvested, and farmers are looking forward to soon harvest their root crop. We have had an exceptionally fine dry fall.—J. C.

COMOX-TRIM DIST., B. C.

SANDWICH, Oct. 12. Conditions throughout British Columbia have been very favorable for dairymen. An early spring, with plenty of grass, was followed with moist weather during June, July and August. Although some difficulty was experienced in saving hay crops in the Fraser Valley, on Vancouver Island, there was very little hay that was not saved, and in fairly good condition. The frequent rains had the effect of keeping the pastures green, a brown pasture field being nowhere in evidence. The local creamery has made more butter this year than in any year of its existence, having also taken three first prizes at New Westminster Fair. Harvest weather was rather unseasoned at the beginning, but later the weather was ideal. Root crops are heavy, potatoe being abundant, and consequently low in price. Silos are now being filled in the Comox Valley, and the corn crop on suitable land is heavy.—W. D.



Takes All the Drudgery Out of the Dairying Business

Here is welcome relief from the drudgery of hand milking—freedom from worry—and independence from unreliable, shiftless workmen and high-cost hand labor. This wonderful machine does easily five times the work of human hands, besides doing it more gently, more carefully and with better effect on the animal. We prove all this at our risk in your own dairy.

THE SHARPLES MILKER

is a big dividend-paying investment for dairymen having twenty cows or more—a steady profit producer that quickly pays back its cost. It limits your milk from your cows, cleanser milk and a clear saving of from \$300 to \$1000 a year in labor and expense, to say nothing of the opportunity it gives you to double the size of your herd. Mr. Henry Fielden, Superintendent of Ilanfort Farms, Grouton, Conn., writes: "The most contented that when milked by hand. It is one of the most perfect improvements ever made on the farm."

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A farm without a Scale is a pocket with holes in it. Hard work alone makes the profits on a farm and losses of profit through short weights mean that you lessen the result of your labor.

Are you getting full value for the live stock, grain, potatoes, cheese, etc., that leave the farm? Without a scale how can you be sure? A Wilson Scale will watch every trip to market. It will protect your profits. You are a buyer too, do you get as much as you pay for? Checking the weight yourself places every deal on a satisfactory basis.

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We have issued a book on the subject of leaks in farm profits and are prepared to supply a copy to every farmer who is interested.

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LET US SHOW YOU HOW EASILY YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS CAN HAVE A TELEPHONE SYSTEM OF YOUR OWN

YOU—you and your neighbors—would have a telephone system for your own community, if you only realized how easily you yourselves could construct it and get it going.

If you knew, in detail, how you and the people around you could form, own and control a local, self-maintaining company, for your own use and convenience, you would have such a system. There would be a telephone system in your community to-day if you knew how easily you and your neighbors could build every foot of the line and install every instrument yourselves—and especially if you realized that you do not need very much capital to do it either. Now, there is no reason why you should not know all these facts; for we stand ready to give you, for the mere asking, every bit of this information, provided only that you are sufficiently interested in the subject to write and ask us for it.

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HOW to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is an illustrated, cloth bound book of one hundred pages, full of a carefully indexed mass of information on rural telephones. This book tells everything; with it before you, you can organize your own company and construct your own line. It tells you absolutely everything you need to know, step by step, as you go along. There is no other book in existence that deals so thoroughly with every vital, essential fact. Remember, this book has cost a lot of money and careful study to prepare. We really ought to charge for it. However, we send it free on request—but ONLY on request. To get it you have to send us the coupon and thus signify that you are really interested. The book is too valuable to distribute haphazard.

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We Will Explain All About Rural Company Organization

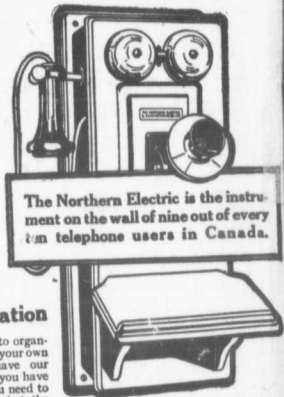
YOU do not need experience to organize a telephone company in your own community, when you have our book. It tells you exactly what you have to do and how to do it. All you need to do is to follow the instructions that the book gives and then get out and interest your neighbors. Whether you want to organize a mutual or a stock company, the book will tell you how.

You And Just Your Own Friends Can Build Every Foot Of Line

BUILDING your own line keeps down construction costs. With the help we give you, you do not need to employ expert linemen. The book explains the last word in line construction and contains, in this one chapter alone, thirty-seven diagrams and illustrations, showing how to make every kind of connection necessary, how to route the line, how to put the fittings on the poles, how to guy the poles, how to place the insulators and string the wires—in fact, how to handle every detail as well as an expert lineman can. On request, we will also tell you of your provincial regulations, what your government requires and what it will do to help you.

The Cost To Operate Your Own Line is Low

YOU can readily understand that when you and your friends have the entire management in your own hands, you can regulate the cost of running the line. In the book we explain just exactly what is necessary and you can take your pencil and figure out how little it will cost you to have a telephone on the wall in your own house.



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THE first step in getting started, is to enthrone your neighbors and get them all in with you. When you have read "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," you will have a mass of information at your finger ends that will enable you to place positive, definite facts before your friends, to enthuse them with the idea of a self-maintaining, community-owned system and to make everybody around you anxious to help. All it needs to get a telephone system started, is for some one progressive man to start the ball rolling. With the information that we will place at your command, you can get everything organized in short order.

There Will Be A Telephone System In Your Locality—Get Posted

SOONER or later someone is going to start a telephone system in your community, just as systems are being started every day in farming centres throughout the Dominion. When this subject comes up, you will want the full particulars before you. Now is the time for you to post yourself. The book tells you everything and, if you are interested, we will be glad to send it to you free. Do you care to sign the coupon and send it to us now?

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