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important Salt THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED





CITY MILK SUPPLY

Milk Producers to Discuss Problems

PRODUCERS of city milk will have their innings at the National Con-ference on Marketing and Farm Credits on December 5, when a meet-ing arranged by the Chicago Milk roducers' Association, which num-ers 12,000 farmers, will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. In issuing the call to milk producers, the Direc-tors made the following statement: "The production and distributing of

"The production and discributing of whole milk is undergoing a remark-able transformation. The milk pro-ducers are finding themselves forced to quit the business in large numbers on account of high roduction costs, involving land values, and higher labor charges, higher costs of feeds and sanitary requirements. This condisantary requirements. This condi-tion leaves only two alternatives for the milk producers in areas close to large cities. They must either re-organize their methods of producing organize their methods of producing and distributing their milk, or they must go out of business and leave to the farmers of the more distant sections the task of supplying the cen-ters. The latter course would work a great hardship upon thousands of milk producers and, we believe, is unneces sary if the production and distribution of milk were placed upon a real efficiency basis.

"Milk producers must, therefore take upon themselves the working out take upon themselves the working outof fair and equitable methods for outlective sale of their milk. They must
also work to secure contract prices
that range over a longer period than
the customary six-month contract."

Notes, Queries and Answers

Milk and Cream Values

W HAT price per gallon should milk sell for to equal cream at 40 cents a lb. butter fat?—Mrs. W. A. P., a lb. bu uskoka, Ont.

In order to answer this question, it is necessary to know the percentage of fat that the milk contains. Supof nat that the mine contains. Supposing it is four per cent.: A gallon of the milk will weigh about eight and one-half pounds. The fat in this of the mass will weigh about eaght and one-half pounds. The fat in this weight of milk would be 34 lbs. which at 40 cents a lb. would amount which at 40 cents a lb. would amount to 13.6 cts. This assumes that the separation will be thorough. In ar-riving at the relative values of cream and milk, as sold under farm condi-tions, it is necessary to take into con-nideration, the value of the action, suittions, it is necessary to take into con-sideration the value of the skim milk. When cream is sold, this is usually retained and fed on the place. Supposing that at present prices for feed-ing stuffs, skim milk is worth 40 cts. ing stuns, skim milk is worth 40 cts.
a hundred pounds, the value of a gallon of four per cent. milk is brought
up to 17 cends. This, however, takes
no account of the labor involved in the separation.

Money By-laws

Must all mency by-laws be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers before becom-ing law?

The general rule is that money by laws before becoming law must be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers. Submitted to a vote of the ratepayers.
This rule applies to townships as well as other municipalities. The ratepayers whose approval must be had are property owners or tenants whose leases extend over the full period for which the by-law is to be in force. The which the by-law is to be in force. The general rule above stated is subject to numerous exceptions. For instance, submiserion of the by-law to the rance, pages in not required where the pur-pose of the by-law is to raise money

for building, or making other improve-ments to the schools, or where the grant is for patriotic purposes.

Sow Went Blind

"Can you tell me why a young sow hould go blind? She was quit it months id. On July 20 she age and 11 months bought her feel on butternilk and aking the season of the sea

There are different causes of blindness, such as paralysis of the optic nerve, cataract, and injuries of differnerve, cataract, and injuries of dimer-ent kinds. We cannot say what caus-ed blindness in this case. It is prob-able that you are mistaken in the idea that the blood was abnormal in color, as if she had any disease that would make a noticeable difference in the nature of the blood she would not have fived and thrived.

The Speculator's Kick

HE Dominion Government is be ing appealed to by companies holding large tracts of land in the West, particularly American co the West, particularly American com-panies, to put a stop to the taxation of their unused lands by provincial and municipal authorities. They com-plain that the general tax, hall tax, sopher tax, school tax and wild land tax, are endangering their interests. Possibly they are, and so much the better it they are. It is greatly to the interests of the provinces and municipalities to have all land under Land that is held out of municipalities to have occupation. Land that is held out of occupation by speculators is a burden to the communities around it. However, the municipal and provincial governments will, for their own good, not tax wild land to such a height of the communicipal and provincial governments will desire to hold it. that robody will desire to hold it. They vill, for their own benefit, tax the land lightly enough to leave a speculative margin of profit to the holder, as otherwise the government will have the land thrown back on its hands and get no taxes at all. T Dominion Government has replied their request, quite properly, that has no power to interfere with loc taxation.—Montreal Witness.

Fall and Winter Care of Sheep THE period of gestation for ewes

is about 21 weeks, favorite time for the arrival of the lamb crop for most sheep owners is April and early May, the ewe should be bred in October or early November customary " in well conducted flocks to keep the rams with them until the middle of December.

Experiments have shown that two and three-year-old rams are more prolific than younger ones, though if a good one of mature age cannot be segood one of mature age cannot be se-cured, a vigorous lamb will take care of a flock of 15 or less. It has been found to be a good practice to keep him by himself, turning him out with the ewes for an hour or two in the the ewes for an hour or two in the mornings. A vigorous mature ram will, with good feed and care, handle from 40 to 50 ewes without difficulty.

from 40 to 50 ewes without difficulty. Having less of the opicure about them than most farm animals, sheep will usually pick up their living later in the fall than these. For this reason they are frequently neglected, the should not be forgotten that the fall frosts and heavy rains take much of the nutriment out of the grassees when the forgotten that the fall frosts and pick up in the female and amongst the stubble. Their feed should be gradually changed and supplemented until they are on complete winter rations. By that time they will

gradually accusalso have become tomed to winter quarters.

As with other animals, sheep re-quire considerable succulent food throughout the winter. Turnips, mangels and ensilage being suitable mangels and ensilage being suitable for the purpose. These should, however, be given sparingly, and mangel; especially should never be fed to rams, as they tend to cause kidney and bladder troubles. Alfalfa or supplemented by pea straw peas can atill be grown, are bebert winter feeds. No srain is necessary until a month or so before lambing time, when a pound to each ewe of a mixture of oats and bran may be added to the ration. After lambing time, to the ration. After lambing time, succulent foods also increased.

Athough it is customary on many farms to let the ram run with the ewes all winter, he should not be allowed to do so. He is better in a pen away from them, as otherwise he will continue to tease and disturb them He may be put in with wethers or ram lambs, if any of these remain unsold. The danger of letting him have too little exercise has to be avoided.

More attention than ever is being paid to wool grading and dirty fleeces. full of burrs and chaff, will not bring the highest price next spring. The old practice of letting them run in the empty mow and pitching the feed in empty mow and pitching the feed in amongst them from the bara floor is out of date. Careful bedding and feed-ing from feed racks will do much to-ward keeping the fleeces in prime condition

A Sermon on Self-Control REMEMBER when a boy

How I used to just enjoy Riding with old Descon Hill When he used to drive to mill. Skittish nag the deacon druv, For he had a kind of love For a good, free-actin' co And he'd keep an easy holt And he'd keep an easy holt
On the reins, and when she'd shy
He'd just drawl, so kind of dry,
"There, there, new colt! Now, no

tearin'.
No use cuttin' up and rarin' Just keep right down the road; No use frettin' at the load. Steady pull's not half so wearin'.

There, there, colt! Now, now, no tearin'."

Years ago that boyhood day; Colt and deacon's passed away. Colt and deacon's passed awa I ain't as young's as I used to By a good deal, no sirce! Coltish then, I must allow, Well broke into harness now, Cept when things go wrong, then I Want to rip and tear and shy. Then inside of me, kind of still. em to hear old Deacon Hill: "There, there, boy! Now, now, no

tearin'.

No use cuttin' up and rarin'.

Just keep cool and peg away,

Do the best you can each day;

Just keep patient and ferbearin'.

There, there, boy! Now, now

tearin'." Now, now, ne

-Youth's Companion

It is a good plan to throw a few shovelfuls of carth cless around the trunk of young apple trees, at the same time clearing all grass and trash away. After the first hall of treamy well, close to each tree. This treatment will discourage mice from neating about the tree and guaring the bark under the protection of the snow.

Is your place distinctive? Has it certain characters that mark it from other homes on the road? How often giving directome for finding a place along the color we locate a farm by certain objects about the place, such as an employed house, a dibplanted barn, or a well-kept yard and well-painted house.

November 23.

HOLSTEIN-F

OFFICIAL RECORD Madam Posch P 835.6 lbs. milk,

lbs. butter.

30-day record; 8y.
milk, 109,20 lbs. fat,
60-day record; 8y.
milk, 209,88 lbs. fat
Colony Farm, Easond
2. Grebegga 2nd,
760.5 lbs. milk, 23,12

butter.

30-day record: Sy.
milk, 84.92 lbs. fat, 1
60-day record: Sy.
milk, 168.85 lbs. fat,
90-day record: Sy.
milk, 248.25 lbs. fat,
10-day record: Sy.
11 Colony Farm.
2. Urmacelsche Seg:
608.6 lbs. milk, 21.70
butter.

butter and the state of the sta utter.
14-day record: 7y.
1ilk, 33,98 lbs. fat, 43
I. Holtby, Port Perry
6. Daisy Faforit, 7726
5. milk, 14.51. lbs. fs.
J. Camplin, Uniony

Sr. Four Ye Molly Rue Rattle 165.9 lbs. milk, 1

-day record: 4y, 36.12 lbs. fat, 45.1 Jr. Four Ye

Belle Model Pietje, bs. milk, 23.90 ler. A. C. Hardy, Fayne Pietertje S. ; 423.8 lbs. milk, 1 butter. R. M. Holt Sr. Three Ye Colony Pauline Ke 15d.; 368.6 lbs. mi 9 lbs. butter. day record: 3y. 8r -day record: 3y. 8r , 26.46 lbs. fat,

milk, 26.46 bbs. fat, Celony Farm. 2. Colony Beulah 2514, 3y. 7m. 23d.; 394 Bs. fat, 17.77 bbs. butter. 29-day record: 3y. 7m milk, 58.30 bbs. fat, 72.77 milk, 58.30 bs. fat, 72.77 colony 15.73 bs. fat, 2 2 Het Loo Mantel, 2 47.8 bb. milk, 14.20 lbuter.

30-day record: 2y, 6m milk, 56.45 lbs. fat, 70.5

14 Pure Br also York and Fa

Herd headed by dam of Daisy P with several ot Positively 1

NORMAN MOR