

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Dec. 14
Dairy & Cold Storage
Commts

Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 19, 1914

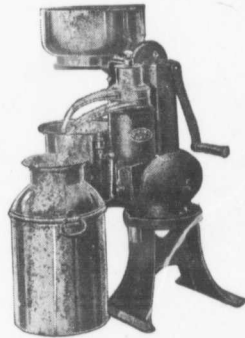


ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH "SIR B. P. ROCK."

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



There's No Time Like The Present

Did it ever really occur to you that none of us have a "leisure on life" and that the only way to attain the big things is to take advantage of every opportunity with the least possible delay.

It is said that "Opportunity Knocks but once at Every Man's Door." But we're not selling "opportunities." We're selling labor savers and money makers, our

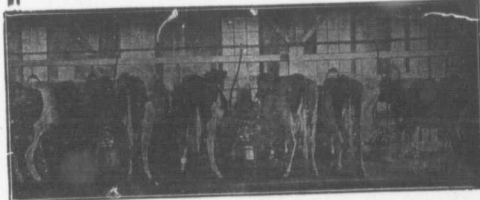
B-L-K Mechanical Milker AND "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

And if you are not already the owner of either or both of these machines, there is the opportunity for an increased output of better dairy products, higher prices and less labor.

What they are doing for others they will also do for you. Read in previous advertisements what some of our satisfied patrons have to say. Then write us for literature.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



EVIDENCE OF VALUE AS FEED FOR Dairy Cows, Young Cattle, Colts DRIED BREWER'S GRAINS

By Thos. Hays & Sons, Inland Revenue Dept., Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto.
November 2nd, 1914

PROTEIN	-	22.49%
FAT	-	8.6P%
FIBRE	-	16.62%

Compare with Bran, Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, etc. See our folder "Information for Feeders."

Our "MOLASSES GRAINS" is simply Dried Brewer's Grains (referred to above) with 20 per cent. Best Feed Molasses added.

These Feeds are high in food value, low in price, put up in sacks, ready to feed. We also have MALTED CORN FEED, excellent for Hogs and Poultry and MOLASSES HORSE FEED, a properly balanced ration for Horses—all good feed, no adulterations.

We can ship mixed cars of these four feeds.

Write for Samples and Prices F.O.B. Your Station
THE UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.
100 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

Farmers and Manufacturers Get Together

A Joint Conference Held in Winnipeg Between Representatives of these Two Industries

THEIR country's need has been the agency that has finally drawn together in conference representatives of the various farmers' organizations and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. A meeting was held in Winnipeg two weeks ago. The following are extracts from the report handed to the press:

The thought uppermost in the minds of us all, the issue transcending all else in importance, is the war. Upon that we have but one opinion: to express, one determination to record—the Empire must win, the Empire shall win.

As the struggle proceeds it is becoming more and more apparent that it will be a struggle of resources. We must not close our eyes to the possibility that even the last shilling may turn the tide as between defeat and victory. Such being the case, it is no more than Canada's duty, and the duty of all her citizens, to utilize to the utmost the bountiful resources with which we have been blessed. We rejoice in the fact that we have contributed, and will continue to contribute, men, but we rejoice still more in the fact that it lies within our power to feed and in other ways to minister to the wants of those who are fighting the Empire's battles. The responsibility of increasing our production rests heavily upon us, and that that problem our best energies must necessarily be directed.

The cultivation of any land is of benefit to a nation only as those who perform that labor are able to thrive, are able to achieve not simply a subsistence, but a measure of independence. They thrive when, under normal conditions, they are able to sell their crop at a price substantially in advance of their cost of producing it. They cease to so long as there is any margin between the price they realize and their cost of production. They cease to be an asset and become a liability to the country when, under normal conditions, the price their crop brings is less than what it has cost them to produce it.

The bringing of larger areas under cultivation would be a step in the direction of increasing our wealth, only in so far as those who would engage in this work were able to farm the land at a profit to themselves. Moreover, that profit would need to rest on a stable basis, so that its existence, its continuity, would be assured for the normal times that will be resumed when the war is over. Any "back-to-the-land" movement based on the idea of the taking of temporary profits made possible by the present era of high prices must be followed by a reaction as soon as the opportunity for unusual profits disappears.

It is not that such a movement would seem to be questionable unless those who were recruited to its ranks were men of experience and ascertained competency in agriculture. Evidence is not lacking that many who have spent their lives in agriculture are failing to receive a fair return from their labor, due to the prevalence of conditions which should be, and can be but which have not yet been rectified. Such being the case, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to concentrate our efforts towards the formulation of a plan that will provide a solid and permanent foundation for agricultural prosperity, rather than run any risk of settling a larger number of people in an occupation that may soon find unprofitable or at least unattractive.

Dealing with the question of a permanent policy, we are unanimously

of the opinion that something should be done to make life upon the farm more attractive in all its aspects. If, as is generally admitted, agriculture lies at the very foundation of our national prosperity, it should be our duty, no less than our privilege, as Canadians, to see that those who make this occupation their life work are surrounded by conditions that will make for their material welfare, their social happiness, and the proper education of their children.

The vista of possibilities comprised in these few words is enormous. In the scope of a brief statement such as this, it will be impossible to do more than indicate a few of the points which a broad-based constructive policy of agricultural affairs should embrace.

First, and perhaps foremost, there is a pressing need for more technical instruction, not so much that kind of instruction which a farmer can obtain in an agricultural school or to an agricultural college, not a mere kind of instruction that is given from the platform at meetings of farmers, but the kind of practical instruction that is brought to the farmer on his own farm, the kind of instruction that will result, for example, in the growing of two blades of grass where but one grew before. To provide such instruction, that will in all cases be adapted to the peculiar needs of each community, will be for thorough organization and liberal expenditures of money.

Methods of Distribution

Next, there is an urgent need for improved methods of distribution both of the supplies which enter into the everyday requirements upon the farm and the produce which the farmer has prepared for market. Agriculture must necessarily lose whatever attraction it possesses if the tendency is for materials of all kinds to advance in price side by side with diminishing return for the product of farm labor. The decadence which agriculture has suffered in certain districts can, we believe, be shown to have been due largely to this cause. It should not be difficult to find a remedy. A good deal has already been done by the farmers themselves; a great deal more remains to be done. Through organization, the application of modern business methods, and the widespread extension of the parcel post system we can speedily effect a revolution in the price of agricultural produce. It is a noble and public-spirited men to take the situation, to prepare the plan and to put it into operation.

Cheaper Transportation

Another of the needs is for better and cheaper transportation from farm to the ultimate market. Embodied under this heading is the problem of good roads, the problem of shipping and receiving facilities, the problem of rail rates, a matter of which it is not possible to arrive at an intelligent understanding of any of these would call for weeks of careful study; to devise and to apply the proper remedy would be a matter of many years. Again the question arises, Who is to do it, and how is it to be financed?

Cheaper money, or easier credit, another requisite in agriculture, is particularly in western Canada, is to be a labor return commensurate with the labor that is spent upon it. Very frequently the reason that more advantage is not taken of the opportunity

(Concluded on page 6)



We Welcome

Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIII.

Market

A Report of the

"Agriculture" fruit growers' Annual convention. To truly, they have frosts early in the peach crop. A winter interfered with the same war to demonstrate answer of Ontario query is, "Business"

This year has had a situation that has years,—the difficulty with economy and that this, rather than now their most direct themselves resolve or part of the discussion of a business novel suggestion for apple market is address. * "England the oatmeal, and President Robert Thorpe in Canada might wish, only, as in flourish as it does was later embodied

Many People our own cities are sioner Johnson, with half of our urban all and that not should be consumed the government's was to reach this lieved it had succeeded 30,000 enquiries had as a result of the "More would be price," said Mr. J. ting cheap apples much he recommended method adopted every season. He contrasted methods of handling using as illustrations. wa. The first car barrel on the trees, and sold at dealers' profit was at \$2 to \$3 a barrel. A car load of atawa City Council a barrel delivered was covered with

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FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas



& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada



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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19, 1914

No. 47

Marketing, the Fruit Growers' Big Problem

A Report of the Addresses and Discussions at the 55th Annual Convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

"ARE we discouraged?" asked the Ontario fruit growers who assembled for the 55th Annual convention of their association in Toronto. Truly, they had good cause to be. Hard frosts early in the season practically ruined the peach crop. A widespread money stringency interfered with the sale of earlier crops. And then came war to demoralize the apple crop. But the answer of Ontario fruit growers to their own query is, "Business as usual."

This year has merely served to accentuate a situation that has been developing for many years,—the difficulty of marketing the fruit crop with economy and efficiency. Growers realize that this, rather than the growing of crops is now their most difficult problem, and they have set themselves resolutely to solve it. The greater part of the discussions at last week's convention were of a business nature. Perhaps the most novel suggestion looking to the widening of the apple market was contained in the president's address. "England has the roast beef, Scotland the oatmeal, and Ireland the potato," said President Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines. "We in Canada might well take the apple for our national dish, as in no other country does the apple flourish as it does in Canada." This suggestion was later embodied in the form of a resolution.

Many People Don't Eat Apples.

The possibilities of market extension right in our own cities was made plain by Fruit Commissioner Johnson, when he stated that fully one-half of our urban population do not eat apples at all and that not one-quarter of the amount that should be consumed is marketed. The object of the government's advertising campaign this fall was to reach this market, and Mr. Johnson believed it had succeeded to a gratifying extent, 30,000 enquiries having been received at Ottawa as a result of the campaign.

"More would be consumed were it not for the price," said Mr. Johnson. As a method of getting cheap apples to the people who cannot pay much he recommended bulk shipments in cars, a method adopted extensively for the first time this season. He contrasted the desirability of two methods of handling these bulk shipments by using as illustrations two cars shipped to Ottawa. The first car was purchased at 25 cents a barrel on the trees and carried to Ottawa, 150 miles, and sold at \$1 a barrel to hucksters. The dealers' profit was 40 cents. The hucksters sold at \$2 to \$3 a barrel to consumers.

A car load of apples was purchased by the Ottawa City Council in Western Ontario at 40 cents a barrel delivered at the car. The car bottom was covered with six inches of straw, the sides

were padded and the apples piled in about three feet deep. At Ottawa they were bagged at a total cost of seven cents and delivered in the consumer's cellar at 65 cents a bag. A single notice in the city papers was sufficient to sell the whole car. "The producer got the price he asked and the consumer got his apples at less than one-half cost," said Mr. Johnson. Had apples been available to all at this price, twice as many would have been used. The Commissioner further stated that this method might be adopted as a

A National Dish for Canada

"As the apple reaches the highest state of perfection in Canada; is both beautiful to look upon and very pleasing to the taste; is popular with both rich and poor; is one of the most health-giving and stimulating articles of diet; it is therefore the opinion and wish of this Association that the apple henceforth will be regarded as the national dish of Canada."

So reads a resolution adopted unanimously and heartily by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and the Ontario Horticultural Association in their annual conventions at Toronto last week. Why not?

means of disposing of cheaper grades of apples in the best of seasons.

"If we don't find some way to increase consumption, we will soon have over-production," was his warning. There are 25,000,000 fruit trees in Canada, and in some of the greatest apple districts not over 50 per cent. of the trees are yet in bearing."

Retail Decline Not Practicable

Marketing was also the theme of a talk by Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph. Retail marketing by the producer did not appeal to him as being either desirable or practicable. "When the grower follows his apples to the wholesale market he has done his part," said Prof. Crow. "From then on it is the consumer's problem." He attributed high retail prices to a multiplicity of fruit stands, each with a very small turn-over. This problem he believed would not be solved until municipal governments recognized that food distribution was a subject for government regulation. To the grower he advocated more extensive advertising of his product and the placing of a product of higher uniform quality on the market. To this end he strongly advocated thinning, which would result in a high proportion of No. 1 fruit. Prof. Crow estimated the increased returns on 100 barrels of fruit at \$23.40 as a result of thinning of the trees.

Marketing from the cooperative standpoint was dealt with by F. C. Hart. The essentials to cooperative business success as laid down by Mr. Hart will be dealt with more fully in later issues of Farm and Dairy. Mr. G. E. McIntosh of Forest, the association's transportation expert, embodied his ideas on cooperation in a concrete suggestion. He believed that Ontario fruit growers should be organized into district associations, a district including all the local organizations in one or more counties with these district organizations in turn members of a great central body. Through this central body the main business would be transacted. Mr. McIntosh called attention to the success that this plan had met with as applied to Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but more particularly in the case of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Direct to Consumer Trading

Still another phase of the marketing problem was outlined by W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines, who told of his success in building up a direct to the consumer trade through the medium of newspaper advertising. This trade, Mr. Bunting had found a remunerative sideline, but he emphasized the fact that much of his fruit is still sold to the commission man and the retail dealer, and in his belief will continue to be for a long time to come. To fully round out the discussion a retail grocer of Toronto, Mr. L. W. Clark, was given an opportunity of presenting the retailer's case. Mr. Clark proved to the satisfaction of most that retailers are not making exorbitant profits. He enlarged on such abuses of the trade as partially filled berry boxes and the shipping of immature fruit.

Transportation Difficulties

A constant source of irritation and often of considerable loss in marketing fruit is the unsatisfactory service given by the express companies. Grower after grower got up in the convention and told of the losses they had sustained through rough handling, pilfering and delayed deliveries. They embodied their suggestions for reform in a series of resolutions asking for an extension of the powers of the railway commission to cover the operation of all transportation agencies doing business in Canada, and asking for the passage of Bill 85 now under consideration at Ottawa, which will safeguard the growers to a considerable extent.

Other resolutions bore directly on the marketing problem. One expressed appreciation of the enterprise of Sir George E. Foster in conducting an apple advertising campaign, and asking that the campaign be continued next year. Another asked for the legalization of a box the same length and width as the standard apple box, but only five inches in depth for use in the export business. Still another requested that the staff of fruit inspectors be strengthened so that the fruit growers may have their fruit inspected at point of shipment during the packing season and that the inspector issue a certificate stating the re-

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Patronize the Home Merchant

H. Scneider, Waterloo Co., Ont.

SO "the man from Glangarry" doesn't believe in buying the goods he needs from his home merchant: I have just read Mr. McClelland's article in Farm and Dairy, and am moved to reply. Words do not come readily to me; I would rather plow all day than write one letter. My ideas, however, are so well expressed by a fellow-German whose home is in Iowa, Mr. Hans Garbus, that I ask you to publish a portion of a letter he wrote recently to the Farm Journal of Philadelphia. I believe in living and letting live.

Here is the letter:

"Twenty-nine years ago I began my farm career. I had an old team and \$50. Our furniture was mostly home-made—chairs, cupboards and lounge made from dry-goods boxes, and neatly covered with ten-cent cretonne by my girl wife. We rented eighty acres. Being a boy of good habits I got all needed machinery and groceries of our home merchants on credit, until fall crops were sold. The first year was a wet season, and I didn't make enough to pay creditors. I went to each one date of promise and explained conditions, paying as much to each as possible, and they all carried the balance over another year. They continued to accommodate me until I was able to buy a forty-acre piece of my own.

"As soon as I owned these few acres the mail order houses began sending me catalogues, and gradually I began sending, my loose change to them, letting my accounts stand in my home town, where I had got my accommodation when I needed it.

Community Decay Results.

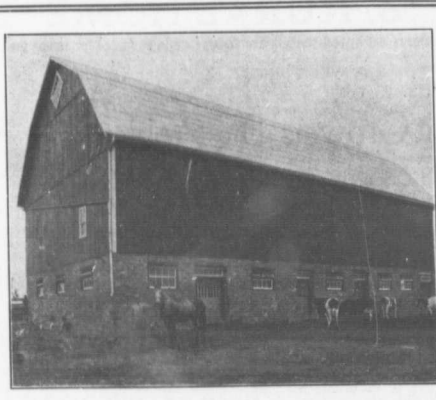
"We then had one of the thirdest little villages in the stage-good line of business in all branches, merchants who were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year, and a town full of people who came twice a week to trade and visit. Our little country town supported a library, high school, band, ball team, and we had big celebrations every year. A farm near a live town soon doubles in value. I sold my forty acres at a big advance and bought an eighty, gradually adding to it until I had 900 acres of the best land in Iowa. I then felt no need of asking favors, and found it easy to patronize the mail order agents that came almost weekly to our door. I regret to say that I was the first in the county to make up a neighborhood bill and send it to a mail order house. Though we got bit every once in a while, we got in the habit of sending away for stuff.

"Gradually our merchants lessened their stock of goods—for lack of patronage. Finally we began to realize that when we needed a bolt quickly for machinery, or clothing for sickness or death, we had to wait and send away for it, which wasn't so pleasant. One by one our merchants moved to places where they were appreciated, and men of less energy moved in. Gradually our town has gone down; our business houses are 'tacky' in appearance, a number are

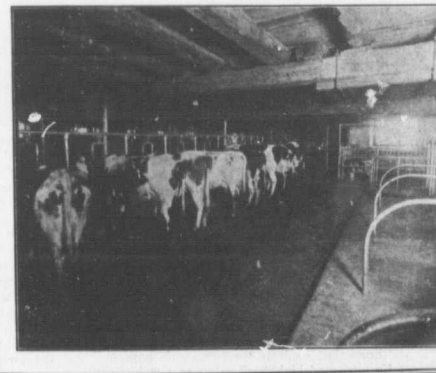
empty, our schools, churches, and walks are going down, we have no band, no library nor ball team. There is no business done in the town, and therefore no taxes to keep things up. Hotel is closed, for lack of travel. Go down to the depot when the freight pulls in and you see the sequel in mail order packages.

Farm Declines in Value.

"Nine years ago my farm was worth \$195 an acre; to-day I'd have a hard matter to sell it at \$107 an acre. It is 'too far from a live town'



In these days of high prices and keen competition the dairy farmer must consider many details to make success assured. Cow health and comfort is not one of the least of these. It can only be obtained in well ventilated, well-lighted stables that can be kept clean and sanitary at any season of the year. The accompanying photographs illustrate how these may be obtained. Note the height of the wall, the number of windows, with arrangement to admit air, also perforated doors, and on the interior view the cement floors, elevated platform, steel stalls and stanchions, cement mangers, steel calf pens, and well fed, contented cattle. This barn is owned by Trotter Bros., of Lindsay, Ont.—Photos by F. D. Lee, Lindsay.



—so every farmer has said that wants to buy. He wants a place near schools and churches, where his children can have advantages. I have awakened to the fact that in helping to pull the town down, it has cost me \$5,600 in nine years. Like the majority of farmers, I didn't figure far enough ahead."

What is your answer to the foregoing, Mr. McClelland? Isn't it a true picture of what has happened to many small towns and villages here in Ontario?

A Dual Purpose Suggestion

By "Herdman"

DAIRY cattle will make gains almost as economically as beef cattle. Much careful investigation work has proved the truth of this statement. Some dairy enthusiasts have been quick to take hold of the figures that have been made available to boost their breeds as being the ideal dual purpose cattle. In the last few months I have noticed several letters from the pens of

Holstein breeders, claiming that their breed excels in the production of milk, and that Holstein steers are coming into favor with butchers. The Ayrshire has long been regarded by some of its breeders as approaching nearer the dual purpose type than any other of the dairy breeds.

Let me assert most emphatically that only exceptional animals of our four great dairy breeds—Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Guerneys—can be considered as dual purpose animals. While it is true that they will make as economical gains as will beef animals, the value of an animal for beef purposes is not determined by the amount of gain, but where the increased weight is put. A beef animal puts it on his back; the dairy bred animal puts its weight lower down and as internal fat.

Unsatisfactory Results.

I have fed many animals of every kind and description of breeding, including Ayrshires and Holsteins, and have never been satisfied with the results obtained in feeding cattle of dairy breeding. They always sold as second-class at a second-class price, and with feeds as high as they are today we cannot afford to waste our time on anything that will not grade at least good. Some farmers like to raise a few steers to consume the surplus feed left after they have fed as many milk cows as they care to milk. Where are these steers to come from?

Here is my suggestion: Why not breed for both milk and beef? The plan that was used in my old home in Scotland gets around the difficulty better than any other I know of. There it is the common thing to mate the very best of the dairy cattle to Ayrshire bulls to breed their milk producers. Surplus bull calves from this mating are sold as veal. The progeny of the second-rate milkers of the herds are mated with a Shorthorn sire, and their progeny make excellent feeders that occasionally will top the market and will always class as good. The heifers of mixed Shorthorn and Ayrshire breeding are frequently as good milkers as their Ayrshire dams, but long experience has taught Scottish farmers that breeding further than the first cross is liable to be disastrous to milking qualities. Hence the dual plan that I have suggested. Where herds are small it is a simple matter for one neighbor to maintain a dairy sire and another a beef sire, both sires to be used in both herds.

To own and not to use what others need is economically unjust. Herein lies the immorality of speculation in vacant land.

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Use of Home Grown Feeds

H. L. Walker, Ontario Co., Ont.

COTTON seed meal can be purchased for \$30 to \$36, depending on the quality you buy and where you buy it. Distillers' grains can be had at \$22 to \$24. And yet there are dairy farmers who are feeding oats to their dairy cows just because they are grown on the farm and hence do not cost much; that is, they don't represent any great immediate outlay. Their cost is an accumulative matter, so it is not felt. Such men tell me that they cannot afford to buy cotton seed, oilcake, gluten, and other high-priced concentrates. For my own part, I don't think I can afford to feed oats when I can get the concentrates at the prices at which they are now quoted.

I believe in home-grown feed, but the idea can be carried too far. Oats prices are on a war basis, and it is much cheaper to sell the oats grown at home and buy concentrates. On the high-priced land that we have in our section, I have my doubts if we can afford to grow many oats, or mixed grains either for feeding our dairy cattle. More and more we are coming to the conclusion that the best plan is to produce the very best of roughage in maximum quantities and buy the concentrates. By following this plan we are able to keep more cows on the land, to return more manure to the soil, and hence our farm is increasing in productivity every year, and the roughage supply is increasing in proportion.

I have noticed, too, that people who are strong on the home-grown feed theory are very apt to be the ones who keep around cows that they themselves know are inferior, but which, they think, it does not cost much to feed just because feed is home-grown. If farmers would follow a system of cost accounting and know just what oats and mixed grains are costing them to produce, they would have a much better opinion of concentrates. For home-grown roughage, I hold up both hands. For home-grown grains—well, that's a question.

The Feeding of Ensilage

E. L. C., Essex Co., Ont.

ESSEX, Lambton, and Kent counties constitute the choicest corn growing districts in the Dominion of Canada. Heretofore, we have been devoting our attention to husking corn and the silo is a comparatively new thing. As I am one of the pioneers who have been feeding ensilage for some years, I get many inquiries regarding the feeding of ensilage to cattle. These inquiries have multiplied since I started to give talks at our Farmers' Clubs. Usually they run something like this: "We are feeding ensilage for the first time this winter. We don't know anything about it. Would you please give us a few hints?" As Farm and Dairy is widely circulated through these counties, I ask leave, Mr. Editor, to give my methods through your columns.

The first point is successfully feeding ensilage is to have good ensilage. My first experience was anything but encouraging. I was going on the idea that ensilage was to take the place of June grass. Consequently I filled my silo with the greenest kind of corn. With high hopes I opened it up in the middle of November, having fed corn stover up to that time. What I found was a mouldy, sour mass, fit for nothing but fertilizer. People nowadays are hardly likely to make this mistake, especially in these counties where corn matures so easily. Another point is to use the corn fast enough to prevent the surface spoiling, which, of course, is easy in cold weather.

Silage has a wide range of usefulness. I have fed it to horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep,

and swine. In the case of horses I value it mainly for its succulence, and feed only in very small quantities and never to brood mares. It might not hurt them, but I will let somebody else make the experiment. Sheep take to ensilage almost as keenly as they do to turnips. I don't know of any better bulky food for swine than silage made from well cobbed corn. For beef cattle it is unexcelled. It gives them a growthiness and a healthy appetite such as we used to expect in our root-fed steers. Probably, however, most of Farm and Dairy readers are interested in cows. I follow the same method of feeding with both my dairy cows and the few steers that I turn off each winter.

All the ensilage fed in my stable is prepared 12 to 24 hours ahead of feeding time. The silo empties into a feed room about 15 feet square and separated off from the cow stable. One side of the feed room is divided into three sections by two single board partitions. After the chores are done in the morning the silage necessary for the next 24 hours' feeding is thrown out, mixed with an equal or greater bulk of chopped oat straw, a few handfuls of salt, and just a sprinkling of bran. In mixing this a layer of straw is first spread over the floor of the feed room, then a layer of ensilage with the grain and salt spread over it. Alternate layers of straw and ensilage follow until we have a sufficient supply for 24 hours' feeding. The pile is then forked into the two empty spaces partitioned off, which have been emptied by the feeding of the previous afternoon and that morning, being thoroughly mixed in the process. One section contains enough for one feeding. We feed twice a day.

I have found that the cows don't seem to like pure ensilage. Neither do they like dry straw. When we combine the two with a taste of salt and bran, the mixture is most appetizing, the straw being made soft and palatable by contact with the ensilage. We feed a bushel basket a feeding to the largest cows. In the mixture fed to a heavy milking cow in a day there is probably about 40 pounds of pure ensilage. The grain feeding is given separate, as we apporportion the grain according to the amount of milk the cow is giving, and this would not be possible did we mix all of the grain with the ensilage and straw. Also I have been told that the heating of the mixture might injure the feeding value of the grain.

This same mixture is fed to the steers and to all the young cattle and is equally appreciated by all. We watch the mangers carefully and feed no more than is cleaned up quickly.

It is all very well to profit by our neighbor's mistakes, but let us not make their burden heavier by laughing at them.



A Herd of Black and White Cattle that "Did Things" at Western Fairs Last Season

Here we have an excellent likeness of the members of the champion dairy herd of any breed at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. They are owned by L. H. Lipitt, Straffordville, Ont. The members of the herd are: (1) Molly of Bayham, winner of first in the seed class at Winnipeg and at many fairs, both in the West and East; (2) Madeline Duchesne De Kol, first in the three-year-old class and (4) Bonnie Pearl by Kol, first in the dairy test.

Good Winter Feed for Halls

Geo. Miller, Prince Co., P.E.I.

WE have just disposed of the only horse we ever had around the farm that we were really ashamed of. It was a miserable runt, much undersized, clumsy looking, and undesirable any way you took him. His unattractiveness could not be attributed to his breeding. His sire was a splendid Clyde, his mother a big, roomy mare, weighing about 1,400 pounds. The colt came strong and healthy and made good growth up to the fall. Then we sold him for \$65.

The new owner was penny wise and pound foolish. He fed that six months' old colt almost altogether on straw and timothy hay, and when spring came the colt was smaller than it had been when we bought it in the fall. Then our neighbor was glad enough to sell the colt back to us for \$40. That had been his first experience with colts, and he declared it would be his last. We thought we could make good the loss in growth by feeding the colt well; but we never did. Feed as we might, we soon discovered that that winter of poor feeding would leave its mark on the horse as long as it existed.

That little experience has taught us as nothing else could have, the importance of good feed during the colt's first winter. Our plan in wintering colts, usually only two or three, is to put them in a roomy box stall together and let them run out almost every day in the winter. At the same time we feed liberally with the best mixed clover hay we have, a few roots, and a liberal ration of bran and ground oats. We don't think that there is anything too good for the youngsters. The yearlings are wintered in a similar manner, but are kept separate from the younger colts. Our policy of allowing them to run out all winter causes them to develop long shaggy coats, which do not make for handsome appearance, but certainly does make for constitution, vigor, and health. Now that we know that a check early in life cannot be made good by liberal treatment later on, we plan to be liberal all of the time.

The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a commonsense business proposition he should look after his own interests sufficiently to house his implements and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.

A Personal Message to the Readers of Farm & Dairy

MY heart and sympathies have always been and I anticipate they always will be right with the rural people of Canada, amongst whom I was raised and educated and for whom I worked with so much pleasure and satisfaction for so many years through **Farm and Dairy** first as Editor and later as Advertising Manager. Within the past year and a half it has been given to me to direct the policies of a great home monthly magazine, **Everywoman's World**, for Canadian Women. I have naturally kept the rural folk closely in mind, and I believe that they will find in **Everywoman's World** the sort of reading that will make them happier and will help them to get more out of life.

Abundant success has crowned the efforts of the founders of **Everywoman's World**, and we feel that every woman in every good Canadian home will welcome what is now Canada's Great Home Magazine.

And so we have planned a great

Birth-day Celebration

particulars of which are announced to the readers of **Farm and Dairy** in our big advertisement on alternate page this week. Read it carefully.

It is so arranged that every successful contestant will get a lovely prize. I hope that among the readers of **Farm and Dairy** will be numbered the persons so lucky enough and clever enough to win the bigger prize—the \$500.00 cash prize at any rate.

Send in your answer tonight to the puzzle picture and may it be a best of good luck attend your effort!

Chas. C. Baynes

Vice President and Advertising Manager
Continental Publishing Co., Ltd.
Publishers
Everywoman's World
Toronto, Ont.

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Richards QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

Ayrshires to the Front
I am enclosing you a photograph, though it is not a good one, of a pure bred Ayrshire bull calf, which I donated to the fund for the relief of the Belgians, and put him up by lottery. He was the means of supplying 92



He "Booted" 92 Belgian Children

pairs of shoes for the Belgian children, which are going forward on a steamer from New Brunswick goods, sailing from here within the next month.

The man who won him in this lottery immediately put him into a second lottery, and there are now outstanding \$125 worth of tickets for a second drawing on him. Thinking that this news would be of interest to the Ayrshire world, I am sending it along to you.—E. A. Schofield, Alandale Farm, Hampton, N.B.

Orchard and Garden Notes

Clean up the garden. Burn all weeds, vines, etc. Apples will keep better wrapped in paper and stored in a cool cellar. Put a little sand over carrots, beets or other roots to prevent drying out. Where only a few cabbages are to be stored it is a good plan to wrap the heads in newspapers and put them on shelves in a cool cellar. Pumpkins and squash should be stored in a cool, dry place. If stored in a hot place, they will lose weight quickly. Keep them from frost. Take up a few plants of parsley and set in pots or boxes in the kitchen window or a light basement window. They do not need much light or care and furnish an abundance of material for winter garnishing.

Now is the time to organize a community study club. Some of the meetings might well be devoted to a study of garden flowers, shrubs and vegetables. "Better Home Surroundings" is a topic that should be of interest to all.

As soon as the camass, dahlias, gladioli, etc., have been killed by the frost, dig and store the bulbs in a frost-proof place that is neither too dry nor too moist. The bulbs must not shrivel or start into growth. It is often a good plan to cover them with dry sand or earth. Celery may be lifted, the outer leaves taken off, and the plants set in soil or sand in a cool cellar. The plants will continue to grow and form white tender stalks for winter use. When watering, do not wet the foliage, as this will cause decay.

The **Farm Woodlot**, by E. G. Cheney, is the latest addition to the **Rural Science** series, edited by L. H. Bailey. The author, Mr. Cheney, is director of the College of Forestry of the University of Minnesota, and his book is designed as a hand book of forestry for the farmer and the student in agriculture.

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Vegetable Growers in Season

War and the effects of war almost completely switched the trend of discussions at the Annual Convention of Ontario Vegetable Growers from the production of crops from seed to the production of the seed itself.

that vegetable growers will profit in better seed, because of known type, vitality and acclimatization. With the bounties of three to 40 cents a pound which the Dominion Government proposes to pay to Canadian seed growers it was believed that seed can be grown profitably on a commercial scale in some cases.

Next to seed growing, marketing was the subject most fruitful of discussion. At first the discussion favored the establishment of retail public market at various points in Ontario cities. In these producers and consumers could deal directly.

operate on the growers could own their organization. Mr. Hart defined the essentials of successful cooperation in business to a spirit of give and take in the membership, sufficient organization, capital enough to carry on the business and the employment of a competent business man as manager.

The most valuable paper on production was given by F. C. Johnston, who reported his results in spraying with Bordeaux and the use of lime to control celery blight, a disease that costs Toronto growers alone \$10,000 a year. The work indicated that the disease can be controlled effectively by the Bordeaux. No results were seen with lime applications.

Reports were made on the work of interest to vegetable growers conducted at Jordan Harbour by F. M. Clement, B.S.A., and at Guelph by J. E. Britton, B.S.A. A subject somewhat akin, "Breeding of Vegetables," was discussed in splendid style by J. Logsdail, B.S.A., of Ottawa.

the other and much improved. A subject of a different nature was "Poultry Raising in Connection with Vegetable Growing," discussed by Prof. Graham. Prof. A. H. MacLennan wound up the session with an illustrated talk on vegetable gardening.

The young ladies of Macdonald Institute, Guelph, are being educated in the art of drying apples. They have already made a public demonstration of the work being done, the object being to further this method of conserving the apple crop.

I notice a steady improvement and a desire to assist the farming community generally, but I notice that farmers are so divided, and are on such an unequal footing that they either will not or cannot take advantage of improvements offered them, and hence follow the path of least resistance.—George R. Webbe, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Market

sults of inspection. The Department of Agriculture is in a fight for regulations, such as municipal department.

Educational

Although importance addresses were L. Caesar, P. To control it, the down and burn orchard that a fruit of which ing. Then we of the trees, which a week before begin to color, with two and of acreage of 40 gallons of one gallon of the spray to

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Marketing, the Fruit Growers' Big Problem

(Continued from page 3.)

sults of inspection so far as it has gone. The assistance of the Federal Department of Agriculture was asked in a fight for better transportation regulations, such assistance as the provincial department is already giving.

Educational Address.

Although taking a place of second importance this year, the educational addresses were of a high order. Mr. L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, was an usual an appreciated speaker, he dealing with Cherry Fruit Flies, a pest first discovered in Canada as recently as 1910, but now regarded as one of the worst afflicting the cherry. To control it he recommended to cut down and burn cherry trees near the orchard that are growing wild, or the fruit of which is not worth picking. Then watch for the first sign of the flies, which usually appear about a week before the Early Richmonds begin to color, and when seen spray with two and one half to three pounds arsenate of lead (paste form) to 40 gallons of water, sweetened with one gallon of cheap molasses. Apply the spray to the under side of the

stock for sweet cherries was strongly advocated as the sour or Mahalah stock is neither long lived nor strong enough. Prof. Crow admitted that best satisfaction is usually gotten from two year old apple and pear trees, as "the ordinary workman doesn't respect a yearling."

Unsatisfactory results with fall planting of peach trees were reported by F. M. Clement, B.S.A., of the Jordan Harbor Experimental Station. In the case of cherries, pears and plums the advantage seems to be with fall planting, not a single tree being lost in three years. Mr. Clement has just started an experiment in fall planting apple trees.

Apple growing in the St. Lawrence valley, where natural conditions are none too favorable, found an able exponent in Mr. Harold Jones of Maitland, who strongly advocated the stopping of apple early in the season, about June 1st, and the sowing of a cover crop in order that the wood might have an opportunity to ripen and to store up nourishment for forcing an early start during the next season. Where clover does not make a good stand, Mr. Jones recommended a cover crop of six to 10 lbs. dwarf Essex rye and 30 lbs. of common vetch.

Pre-cooling of Canadian fruits was dealt with by Edwin Smith in charge of the Grimsby cold storage. F. M. Clement told of the work being done at the Vineland Experiment Station, and extended a hearty invitation to fruit growers to inspect the farm at any time. A paper of particular value to those setting out orchards in Eastern Ontario was "Yields of Varieties of Apples at Different Ages," by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. Fuller reports of these papers and of the discussions that they called forth, will be given in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

Greater Membership Wanted

The desirability of extending the influence of the association came up for earnest consideration. The secretary's report showed that of the 50 or more local organizations in the province, only 17 are affiliated with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and there are only 91 members who are outside of organizations. The good work that the association might do is greatly curtailed by its comparatively small membership. A committee appointed for the purpose recommended that the director of each division be requested to take a census of the local organization in his district, visit these associations and urge them to affiliate.

Other resolutions passed during the convention expressed appreciation of the work of the late Dr. Saunders and Mr. Linus Wolverton, both of whom have passed away since the last annual meeting. Their grief at the death of their old friend, Alex. McNeil, for so many years head of the fruit branch at Ottawa, was placed on record. The appointment of J. Johnston, as Fruit Commissioner, was endorsed, and thanks tendered to J. A. Ruddick for his services in the past as head of the Fruit Branch. Sympathy was expressed with the secretary, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, who has been ill for some weeks. The thanks of the association was tendered to the Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, for his interest in the association, both personally and financially. Government regulation of the business in nursery stock to prevent the operations of unscrupulous dealers, was called for.

The resolution which called forth the most hearty applause was that which expressed the desire of the association that the apple be made the national dish of Canada.



Changing the Variety

Sometimes nursery stock is not true to name, and the mistake is not discovered until the tree is in bearing. At other times it is desired to change the variety to one more suitable. This may be done by gradually cutting away the old top and growing a new one by self grafting as seen in the illustration.

leaves, moving the rod quickly as there is no need of making the spray drip. In 10 or 12 days spray again all Montgomery, Morello and other late sour and sweet cherries. If the work is well done the pest will be completely destroyed in two years, and sprays may then be discontinued, if neighbors have also sprayed.

Peach canker was attributed by W. A. McCubbin, St. Catharines, to fungus pests, and not to borers, as was once so commonly believed. In clearing an orchard of the disease it is necessary to get rid of all dead twigs and branches and no brown rot or mummied peaches should be allowed to remain on branches. The cankered areas should be cleaned out, the work being done early in the summer. Wash the cleaned surface with an antiseptic solution (corrosive sublimate 1 to 1,000) and when dry give a coat of ordinary lead paint. This treatment Mr. McCubbin estimated would cost five cents per canker.

Selection of Nursery Stock

"If you want the right kind of sweet cherry, buy a one year old tree," advised Prof. Crow in a talk on nursery stock. The same he said applies to a good many plums and sour cherries if they can be had. Mazard

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

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Demand for Land

A STRIKING feature of the situation caused by war is the stronger demand for farms and country real estate generally. People are awakening to the fact that the farm offers greater security than any other line of human endeavor. They are coming to see more clearly how unstable is the machinery of commercialism. The present situation is affording them a terrible lesson on the helplessness of the landless and jobless man. Our cities all afford the spectacle of thousands of men facing an increasing cost of living on cut wages or no wages at all. Is it any wonder that hundreds are turning their eyes to the farm?

Many of these land-fevered individuals are mere dreamers. They never lived on farms and know nothing of the problems that the farmer must face. Many, however, who are now turning back to the farm, spent their early manhood there. Recent developments have taught them that the seeming disadvantages of the farm are more than counterbalanced by a security that the city cannot offer. The same security will also act in attracting more capital countrywards.

Another feature that is bound to have its effect on rural Canada is the increased immigration that will follow the war. Every European war has accelerated American immigration, and it is natural to expect that in this case also history will repeat itself. All of these factors will tend to increase land values. High land values in turn will inevitably lead eventually to the class system of Europe with its wealthy landlords and its poorer, hardworking peasantry. Do we wish for such a system in Canada? We will welcome the immigrants to our shores, but it behooves those of us who have our country's best interests at heart to see that the speculator is held in check and that the land of the country is made available for use by all the people. How can this be

done? The organized farmers of Canada have already submitted their solution of the problem. Their slogan is: "Tax land values." People then would not hold on to land if they could not use it, and those who could and would use it would have freer access to it. The whole country would benefit.

These Also Serve

THE farmer is in the limelight nowadays. He is regarded as the one man who can save the country. His critics are almost without number. In one breath he is berated for not doing more to fill the ranks of overseas contingents, and in the next he is urged to increase his production. He is asked to house and feed the unemployed of the cities until such times as their erstwhile masters shall again require their services. In short, he is asked to shoulder in times of war a great additional public burden, of which he carries more than his fair share in the balmy days of peace.

Those who criticize the farming population because of the small numbers of our sons who are going to the front, are very apt to be the ones who call loudest for increased production. To do both is impossible. In fact, the country has already been drained of labor to such an extent that it is only with great effort that we have been able to produce as much as we do in times of peace. In order to get some idea of our preparedness for a prolonged war in which production will play a part, Peter McArthur took a hasty survey of his own district in Middlesex Co., Ont. He reports the results of his survey in the Toronto "Globe." On forty-eight farms of one hundred acres each he found only fifty-one men, several of them over seventy years of age, and only eight of military age—between nineteen and forty-five—and of these five are married and have families. When we consider that it takes at least two able-bodied men to farm one hundred acres reasonably well, the impossibility of greatly increasing production, to say nothing of at the same time swelling the ranks of our military contingents, is at once evident. The conditions that Mr. McArthur found around his own home are fairly representative of conditions in rural Canada generally. Every experienced man on the farm is needed there more than anywhere else. All honor to those who are willing to die for their country, but let us not forget that

They also serve
Who stay at home and sow.

Greater Production and Unemployment

IF help is so scarce in the country districts, why not add to the army of production by recruiting from the cities' unemployed? Those who advance this suggestion must be altogether out of touch with rural conditions and have little appreciation of the experience that is necessary to make a good farm hand. Help has been scarce for so long that farmers have planned their operations so that their farms can be handled with a minimum of hired help. On the average farm practically all of the work is done by the farmer and his family. Even operations requiring much help, such as threshing and silo filling, are accomplished by neighbors pooling their labor. To ask the farmer to change his whole system of operations in order that he may afford employment to inexperienced city men is about as ridiculous as to ask the manufacturer to change his system over night to cope with present conditions in the business world. On the farm such reorganization could not come in any case until next spring, and then only on a limited scale. Extensive reorganization could only be accomplished over a term of years, as it takes time for live stock to multiply and for rotations to be changed.

If farmers were certain that help would continue plentiful this reorganization would be accomplished in time. City working men, however, are not asking the farmer for a permanent place. When business regains its equilibrium, as it inevitably will, they will expect to go back to their old positions and city employers will be able to hold out inducements that will bring them back such as no farmer could offer to hold his help. Even were conditions favorable to a permanent supply of farm help, it would be impossible to find work for a large number of men at this season of the year. Such a nominal wage as ten dollars a month and board help would be unprofitable where the farmer himself can easily attend to all the winter work there is to be done. In fact, ten dollars a month would be as much as a farmer could afford to pay an inexperienced city man for doing work to which he was entirely unaccustomed.

There will continue to be a great demand for experienced men in the country, but the carrying of the city's inexperienced unemployed over this winter and perhaps next summer, if not done with public funds as it should be, is a matter of charity, and city employers who have felt themselves under the necessity of discharging their men on the first indication of hard times, are in as good a position financially to dispense charity as is the farmer. If we may judge by reports of dividends declared and the additions that have been made to the surplus funds of our leading manufacturers in the last ten years—and we do not begrudge them their prosperity—they are in a better position to look after their one-time employees than is the man on the land.

Tariffs Now and Hereafter

FARMERS in the United States of America have been soured on the tariff much the same way that boys are often soured on the farm. It is enough to give any boy the blues to find that the colts are always his but that the saleable horse belongs to father. It is enough to sour the farmers of any country to find that the tariff colt belongs to them, but that the tariff horse is the consumers'.

United States farmers have supported the tariff for generations. It has increased the cost of all the articles they have had to buy while at the same time it could not possibly increase the price of the goods they have to sell as, until for the last few years, they have been producing a surplus of practically everything and the price that they have received has been determined by the world's price. But they always looked forward to the good day coming when the demand of the home market that they were developing would outrun the supply and the tariff would be, as they thought, a real benefit to them.

In the last few years the tariff actually began to increase farm prices and farmers prepared to reap their harvest. What really has happened, however, has been that, on the urgent demands of the consumers of the United States, farm products entering the United States have been placed on practically a free trade basis while the tariff still continues on the goods that the farmer must buy.

Canadian farmers have been wheedled into supporting the protective tariff in much the same way as were the farmers of the United States. In the meantime our power is passing away. The voting strength of the cities is ever on the increase and when the time comes that the tariff will actually increase the prices of our products, we may find, as the farmers of the United States have already done, that the tariff horse is not for our use. Hides already on a free trade basis, and wool with but slight protection, should warn us of what will happen to the tariff on all farm products should it actually increase their price.

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A Reply to Mr. McLennan

Government assistance in the paying of farm help was the solution of the labor problem advocated by Mr. J. McLennan, Glenary Co., Ont., in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy. Briefly Mr. McLennan suggested that the farmer retain his help for eight months in the year, and that the government supply their wages for the other four months. The publication of this letter brought a reply from Mr. G. G. Hardin, a York county subscriber, whose letter follows:

"I would like to improve on Mr. McLennan's suggestion. I cannot see why the farmer help should be scarce with the number of unemployed there are in the country at present. Neither can I see why the farmer should pay an eight months' wage and the government four. I myself would rather work on the more cooperative basis of master and man. If a married man is employed he must have a cottage to live in. I say give the man a fair living wage and he ought to be able, after working steadily for eight months, to live the other four without government assistance. If he is a good man and worth keeping, a farmer could afford to let his live rent free and also allow his man a fair-sized garden in which he could grow vegetables and potatoes for his winter's use.

Liberal Treatment

"I would suggest that instead of paying extra wages for the harvest as some farmers do, that it be arranged to keep an extra pig for the man. On most farms there is an orchard. Why not let the man have just as many apples for winter as he would require for his own use. If there is plenty of wood on the farm why not supply the man? When we consider how little these extras would cost, would not the expense be more than counterbalanced when the winter was over by finding the man right on hand and ready for work? We would not need to wonder where help was coming from or of what kind it would be. This plan would enable the farmer to build up a larger herd and cultivate more land, and soon there would be enough work feeding stock and other extras to keep the men wholly employed without asking the government for assistance. I am one of the unemployed who would readily give such a plan a trial."

Expense vs. Savings

Chas. F. Whitley, in Charge of Dairy Record, Ottawa.

Here and there one finds a dairyman who hesitates about taking up cost testing because of the initial expense of about \$3 for the necessary outfit of scales and bottles.

This would seem to be an extreme case of "Penny wise and pound foolish." So many examples are constantly cropping up of distinct saving through the small expenditure that they should be noted for the encouragement of those who still hesitate.

Cows have been bought at auction time after time, discarded by owners who were evidently absolutely ignorant of their high value as good producers. After one or two months' test the new owners have often refused \$50 and \$100 on their bargains. That is a quick return on the cost testing outfit expenditure. In fact, amongst such discards at auction were picked up one or two world's champions worth thousands of dollars. This vital fact should not be overlooked: Hundreds of poor cows are being kept at huge expense of whose low value the owners are also probably ignorant. Yet a \$3 outfit would help to discover them soon, turning the present loss into distinct savings. Then, thanks to that small expense, many dairymen are now making an additional income of \$300 from 20 cows, because the poorest have been discarded. It will abundantly pay every dairymen to keep dairy records.

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Have patent thrifting, giving three engines in one; force feed oil; automobile type muffler; ball-bearing governor; adjustable timing; and other exclusive features. Every engine sent on 30 days' approval with freight and duty paid. If you guarantee, \$100.00, we will refund \$25.00. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. **ELLIE ENGINE CO., 2857 E. GARDEN AVE., WINDSOR, MICH.**

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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 12, 123 Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

The Old Way or the New

Which way for you?

Throw Out the Back-Breaking Wheelbarrow

It is no more necessary to endure all the dirty, tedious, labour of cleaning your stable with a wheelbarrow than it is to cut your crops with a cradle. A BT Manure Carrier cleans the stable in a fraction of the time, without any heavy lifting, and makes a far cleaner job at that. Run it out in a jiffy and dump on the pile. A small boy can do the work, he can push out the biggest loads and dump them in the wagon or sleigh or on the pile, because all the weight comes on the overhead track. Not a drop of liquid manure is wasted, for the big wide mouthed

bucket lowers close to the gutter so you can scoop it all up. The water tight bucket prevents dripping or slopping along the passage ways.

NO implement on your farm will pay better than a BT Manure Carrier. Get one for stable-cleaning this winter. You'll use it every day in the week, Sundays and week-days alike, until you turn the cattle out in the spring. It will make a stable-cleaning a pleasure and will pay for itself long before winter is over.

THE BIG BT BUILT FOR HARD WORK

Strength and simplicity. That is the secret of the success of the big BT Manure Carrier. Every part is three times as strong as it need be to do the heavy work of stable cleaning. The windlass shaft is 1 1/2 inch solid rolled steel and will stand a weight of several tons. The bucket is made of galvanized steel. The track is two full inches deep and built like a railway track with most of the metal at the edges where the strain comes. The lifting chain is electric overhead steel. These features guarantee satisfactory service from the BT Manure Carrier. They partly explain the fact that four times as many BT Manure Carriers are sold every year in all other makes combined.

WHY IT RUNS SMOOTHLY

Every feature of the BT Carrier is designed to make it run smoothly and easily along the track. Wheels run one behind the other, so they will go around a curve without binding. The upper edge of the track is rounded to lessen friction and to prevent dirt or snow or ice collecting. You have a solid hand wheel to push on, not the swaying bucket.

These are only a few of the advantages of the big BT Carrier. Send today for the free, illustrated book that tells about them all.

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This book explains the usefulness of a good manure carrier and the advantages of the big BT far better than we can here. It gives many interesting pictures of Manure Carriers in actual use, tells best methods of installing them, shows how steel swing poles and run-outs are used to get the manure a road distance from the barn. It tells fully about feed carts, feed trucks, Trucks, Feed Carriers, Milk Cans, Conveyors and other labor savers.

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WHAT we think of others in their difficulties is best measured by how we should have acted in a like position ourselves.—*Royston.*

The Great Work of Ontario Women

WHEN the war clouds roll away and we calmly survey the developments of the present with the wisdom of the future a feature that will be given a prominent place will be the self-sacrificing service of the women who wait at home. And prominent among them all will be the members of the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Every session of their convention in Toronto last week thrilled with the spirit of patriotism. But it is in deeds that these women excel. We have received from the Women's Institutes so far about \$20,000 in cash and 525 large packages of material," reported Mr. Noel Marshall on behalf of the Red Cross Society. "To the women of your institute we owe practically one-twelfth of the entire contribution of the Dominion to Red Cross and relief work. At one of the sessions Dr. Margaret Patterson, who presided, sat behind a mound of tin-ava caps, stockings and kit bags, reminders of the great work now being done by women of the institute. The majority of the speeches dealt with the work of the hour.

For Better Citizenship.

But work incidental to war has not caused the Women's Institute to lose sight of its greater work, the building of a better citizenship in Canada. This object the women hope to attain by public effort as well as individual service. An excellent opportunity to expound the public aims of the Institute was given to Miss E. J. Guest, of Belleville, when she presided at the Wednesday night meeting at which Premier Hearns was one of the speakers. "We are working for medical inspection in the schools," Miss Guest informed her audience. "We already have the best system of medical school inspection in Toronto in the world. That country school children are just as defective as those of the city. We aim to extend this inspection work through the whole province." Miss Guest was a bureau of child welfare and more liberal provision for the instruction of mothers. "If \$50,000 isn't too much to give to slaughter people, it isn't too much to give to better people," she declared amidst applause. And finally, taking advantage of her excellent opportunity in the manner the Premier in continuity, she informed that the women no undecided manner of the vote. "The one thing that women once believed man could do alone, but which they have now found that he can't." Premier Hearns, in his address, which followed, made no pronouncement on the important subject thus brought to her attention.

Women and War

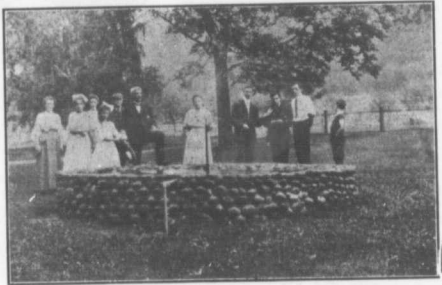
President Falconer, of Toronto University, paid a fine tribute to the humanitarianism of women. "I am persuaded," said he, "that had the

women, and they must work through three agencies, the rural home, the rural church and the rural school. Speaking more particularly of the latter, the speaker made a strong plea for consolidated schools. "It is the surest, readiest solution," he declared. "At present we have five or six little schools in a district, a girl in charge of each, a city girl perhaps, who knows nothing of rural problems. Her hands are full with pupils of all ages and in all stages of learning. It is not her fault that she cannot give efficient instruction. We have never measured up in our ideas of the education to which the country child is entitled."

Manitoba consolidated schools were cited as a proof of their practicability. In one district a consolidated school took the place of seven schools and seven teachers. There are now six teachers and a modern school building. All of the teachers are specialists. The average attendance has increased 27 per cent and the children are continuing their studies longer. The principal is paid \$1,600. "That means greater efficiency," concluded Mr. James. "You can't get efficiency unless you pay for it. You can't pay for it unless you consolidate."

Community Hospitality

"The Stranger Within Our Gates" was the subject dealt with in a sympathetic and enlightening manner by Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, of Port Credit. Mrs. Godfrey called attention to what the European immigrant has done for Canada. It is now our problem to do something for the immigrant to make



"At Home" with One of Our Folks in Quebec
A group on the lawn of R. A. Gillespie, Rouville Co., Que. The Yamaska mountain may be dimly seen in the background.

body at Toronto 1,300 are from the city of Toronto and 2,400 from the country and smaller towns. The group of enlightened young men and women who leave the university each year are a power for democracy, and this the President regarded as one of the greatest works of the Institution of which he is the head. A new tendency in educational development is work, to carry knowledge to the larger student body without its walls.

Belgium Learns From Ontario

The foremost place occupied by the Women's Institute of Ontario was shown in a striking manner by C. C. James when he stated that their fame had reached Belgium, that the Belgium government had sent an investigator across the Atlantic to enquire into their organization, and that as a result Women's Institutes had been introduced in Belgium. Proceeding to his theme, "The Agricultural Problems of the Day," Mr. James called for two improvements that would hold the people on the land. "Farming must be made profitable and country life must be made attractive." The latter, he thought, depends largely on

him a good citizen. His children, the speaker contended, were equal mentally and morally to any Canadian child. To give them proper education she suggested securing the assistance of the school trustees, so that the village school might be made a community centre as a basis for bringing the foreigner into the life of the people. The agricultural laborer, she said with truth, was prone to desert the agricultural district from pure lack of sympathy and companionship.

The foreign woman in our midst whose children will be Canadians and therefore, whose environment should be considered as having effect in their after life as valuable citizens, was the object of a sympathetic talk from Mrs. Dawson, of Parkhill. She, too, had much stress on the importance of the school. They should be looked after morally and literally. The children sent from careful nurture in sanitary homes must have these surroundings not lowered among intellectual efforts; and who can better supervise the school work than the mother. "Twenty-five years devoted to home still leaves 20 years for state and community," said Mrs. Dawson.

"An intelligent mother never stops growth, but widening in knowledge, judgment and sympathy may well be a power for good in a community."

Education for Defective Children

A strong plea for the education of children, either mentally or physically defective, was made by Dr. Helen MacMurchie. At present, she said, absolutely nothing is being done for these unfortunates who really require more attention and consideration than normal children. It is from their ranks, due to this neglect, that criminals are largely recruited. Another medical authority of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Wilson, of Parkhill, estimated that 50 to 30 per cent of the children in rural schools were suffering from defective eyesight. Was it any wonder, she asked, that the rural districts were awakening to the benefits of medical inspection.

Probably no feature of the proceedings bore stronger testimony to the vigor with which the Institute is pursuing its work than the reports from the various branches. The spirit that dominates everywhere is that of helpfulness to each other. Of all the work of the branches, Superintendent Geo. A. Putnam considered the rest room one of the best.

To would seem that the appreciation in which Mr. Putnam holds the Women's Institutes is equalled by the appreciation in which Mr. Putnam is held by its membership. "The rest room can get along with 25,000 women," with all due ceremony, was presented with a purse of gold at the meeting in Convocation Hall, with which it was visited. He had a car in which he was to bring the branch Institutes "in case the government is willing to supply the gasoline."

Altogether there were some 600 or 650 delegates present at the 13th Annual Convention. They packed the Foresters' Hall to the doors. If one may judge from the spirit of the convention the outlook for still better work in the future is surely promising.

Woman's Work

"It ain't everybody I'd trust my little gal to," said old Fagner Skinner to the love-lorn swain who in the far West had become enamored of Miss Sally Skinner, and wished to carry her from the loving care and shelter of her home nest.

The "little gal," who was five feet eleven inches high in her bare feet, as she was at that moment, hid her happy, blushing face on the dear, fond old father's shoulder, and wept happy tears, as he said to Sally's deeply-moved and sympathetic young lover, "You can't take the best care of my we birdling, Jack; recollect that she has been raised kind o' tender like."

"Two acres a day is all I've asked her to plow and an acre corn a day is all she is used to hoeing. She kin do light work, such as making rail fences and digging post holes and burning brush, and all that, but she ain't used to regular farm work, and you mustn't ask too much of her. It's hard for her old dad to give his little sunshine up. He'll have to split his own firewood and dig his own taters now, but go, birdie, and be happy."—London 'Lid Bits.

Masculine "Sufferage"

"You're trying hard to be a man, it seems," said the disgusted husband the other day to his wife. "Well," she replied, "don't you think we need one in the family!"

When oranges are to be sliced pour boiling water on them, and let stand five minutes. The white lining will come away clean with skin.

November 19, 1914

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The Upward Look

How Shall We Pray?

II. "Lord, teach us to pray."—Luke
 Lately a mother told this little incident about her small son: Upon being asked to add to his nightly prayer one for his country, he answered: "But, mother, you see the Germans are praying for their country, too, and God won't know which ones to answer."

This little lad had a slight idea of one of the startling aspects of this terrible war. It is one among Christian nations, each one praying and beseeching that his side will be victorious. We read of stirring, heroic acts of our chaplains, doing their duty at points of greatest danger; we read of the Kaiser's proclamation, that he is God's appointed. We read of the Icon being carried at the head of the Russian troops. Thus, as the disciples came to Jesus, so must we humbly ask: "Lord, teach us to pray."

We must pray that all those in command may be guided to act rationally and sanely. We must pray for the sorrowful ones at home, waiting, waiting anxiously for news. We must pray for the thousands every day that are passing into the presence of their Creator. May that passing be with fearless trustful hearts.

May His presence be a source of strength and comfort to those count-

less ones, maimed, wounded and suffering, on the battlefields, in the hospitals, wherever they may be. We must pray for those waiting on and caring for them, so much do they also need patience and fortitude, whether they are working under the red cross or under the white cross.

"Give us this day our daily bread," is a petition, more realistic now, perhaps, than ever before in the world's history.

Then we must not forget those on the opposite side, in these petitions. We need pray from the depths of our being that the spirit of hatred and revenge does not take possession of our hearts. The spirit of rejoicing over our enemies' sufferings will do our nation untold harm.

We pray for peace, but in regard to that it must be: "Thy will be done," for we know with utmost certainty that God will bring that to pass when the accomplishment of His purpose in this war, has been fulfilled.—I.H.N.

The Cost of Saving

With the Household Editor

It is strange what queer ideas of economy some women have. Few of us put a true value on our time and strength when we are doing our work; in fact the way that some of us work almost seems to prove that our time and energy are valued as nil. Here are some instances to prove our contentment:

Some women will use an old washing machine that has become utterly worn out, leaking and coming apart

in various places every time it is used because they think they cannot afford to invest in a new one. Is this not fake economy? Much time is lost every wash day in trying to do the work with an unsatisfactory machine as well as taxing the strength and temper to the utmost. Would not a new machine soon pay for itself in the saving of time, labor and nerve strain?

Another instance of wasted economy is that of the woman who does all the sewing for the family, most of it in the evenings by lamp light. She strains her eyes as well as overworks her body, which has already done sufficient work during the day. Would it not be much more advisable to buy-made? The ready-made clothing departments in the stores are meant for just such women, so why not take advantage of them?

Then there is the woman who is always making old things do, such as an old stub of a broom that takes her twice as long to sweep as would a new one, the old tea kettle lid which has scalding her fingers every time she removes it, and the old coal scuttle, the bottom of which is badly worn out and allows the coal dust to sift out on to the clean kitchen floor.

We women too often forget that the first cost of any household appliance is not sufficient to gauge its worth. The wise woman will always keep before her when seeking to economize, the thought of just how much it may cost her to save in that particular line.

OUR HOME CLUB

The Community Beautiful

I wonder how many Home Club members have had experience like mine. The city is my home by birth. I always had a liking for the country and my friends were not at all surprised when I married a farmer. I know now that I had always seen the country as a sort of beautiful dreamland just fresh from the hand of God. I still believe it beautiful and fresh from the hand of God, where man has not interfered to mar the picture. Let me take you on a drive from our nearest station to our farm home.

The country village that surrounds the station consists of one main street, a couple of rude, unpainted stores, a dozen or more uncarred for and unpainted homes and three or four really attractive places. The majority of the homes are not unattractive because of the poverty of their owners. It surprised me to get inside these homes and find how well furnished and well kept they are. But no attention is given to exterior appearance. Ours is the fourth farm from the end of the village. The three places between have houses that match those in the village. The barns, rough and unpainted, are a blot on the landscape. There is no attempt to keep nice appearing lawns or to plant flowers, vines, shrubs and



Come again, Pie Time, and often. For wholesome, digestible "cats"

—give us PIE.

At its very best wrapped in a FIVE ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the Eater's insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom.

And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.

Close-grained—melting—even textured.

Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.

Put into your bake things the rare nutlike sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.

All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy custard—meat, may be, or mince—

Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.

See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.

At Pie Time—

Use FIVE ROSES.

The Five Roses Flour

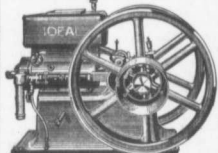
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tees that do so much to make the farm home beautiful. My husband and I have no more money on our budgeting our home than have our neighbors, but we have made improvements as we are able, and our home is approaching the beauty spot that I dreamed of making it before I left the city.

I believe that what is needed is not more money to spend on the home, but a different ideal. If my neighbors could be infused with a desire to improve their places the money would soon be coming. I would like suggest to our Home Club readers who have had experience in such community work. "Aunt Bea."

Woman's Work from a Man's Stand-Point

I read with much interest the letter written by "Dream" in the Household Number of Farm and Dairy, on "Woman's Work on the Farm," and heartily agree with her. As I am a young bachelor I readily recognize the fact that a woman's place is in the home and not in the barnyard or cow stable.

If some married men, and single men, too, who are planning to marry, had five cows or more to hunt up and milk twice a day, separating the milk and washing up the utensils afterwards, they might be more loyal to those they have pledged to love.

There is another thing that I strongly protest against, and that is, boys dressing up at six o'clock in the evening and driving off to town to enjoy themselves while their mother or sisters stay at home and milk cows, feed calves and pigs, and do other chores necessary around the farm. I have known such work to have driven girls to the city never to return to live on the farm.

I do believe in girls knowing how to do anything that has to be done on the farm in case of emergency, but only at such times. It is a girl's place to learn perfect housekeeping and cooking.—"Ranch Ranger."

Home Influence

It is the home which moulds the minds of our boys and girls—home influence, home example. Mothers and fathers should never forget that during the first years of their boys' and girls' lives they look up to their parents as gods—to be obeyed, to be imitated in all things. Then comes the critical stage, when children have passed beyond the blind faith of childhood and learn to know their parents. Happy the mother and father who can fearlessly face this period, knowing that their efforts and their lives, though very faulty, yet bear the stamp of sincerity.

It argues ill for the home influence when "a long talk with mother" is not regarded as a privilege by the girls, for there are many subjects that only her handling is delicate enough to touch upon, and, on the other hand, it is sad when "a chat with father" is dreaded by the boys.

The parents' treatment of each other does much to raise or lower the eyes of their children, and also influence the boys and girls in their behavior to each other. If the boys see father offering mother the most comfortable chair in the room instead of taking it himself, they will be equally unselfish with their sisters. If father opens the door for mother, the boys will almost unconsciously learn a lesson of politeness.

"Selfish parents make selfish children." Unselfishness is too fine a thing to act otherwise than as an inspiration and incentive to imitation.
—N. Z. Dairyman.

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The Rayo is the best kerosene lamp made. It is clean and convenient—does not smoke or smell, because it is made on the proper scientific principles.

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In your own home, you realize that the NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPHS are giving you music more perfect than can be heard in opera house, theatre or concert hall. Remember that all EDISON RECORDS are made under ideal conditions—in a specially constructed concert room—in the noise of the street, where there are no late comers and the inevitable chatter of the concert audience.

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and
Johann Strauss' Orchestra.

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THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

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Burns Coal Oil
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Costs You Nothing
 to try this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

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 Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove that the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million
 people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting," "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin," "The grandest thing on earth," "I could not buy it back at any price," "Besta any light I have ever seen," "A blessing to my household," "It is the acme of perfection," "Better than I ever dreamed possible," "Makes my light look like a tallow dip," etc., etc., pour into our office every day. **Good Housekeeping Institute, New York,** tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000
 to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get one FREE
 We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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Men With Rigs Make Big Money
 delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$200.00 in six weeks. Another man, "I disposed of 25 lamps out of 25 sold."
No Money Required We furnish capital and get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System of delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

THE COOK'S CORNER
 Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

Icing for Cakes
 The principal cause for icing breaking and falling off when the cake is cut, is that the syrup has been boiled too long, making icing too hard. To prevent icing from running off a cake first stir a little flour over the cake then wipe off with a soft cloth. With this method, the icing, no matter how thin, will adhere and set easily.



BOILED ICING
 Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth. Take a cupful of granulated sugar, and two tablespoonfuls water, and boil until it hairs, then pour slowly over the eggs, and beat until the proper consistency. Any desired flavoring may be used. Care should be taken not to let the syrup boil until sugar is entirely dissolved.

BOILED ICING (WITHOUT EGG)
 To one cup of sugar, add a quarter of a cup of hot water and boil without stirring until the syrup forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water (or until it hairs off spoon.) Remove from fire and carefully pour into a cool dish. When almost cold, add half a teaspoonful of the desired flavoring extract and beat until creamy. Spread on cake. Maple icing can be made in the same way. Use either crushed maple sugar, or better still, use maple syrup.

CHOCOLATE ICING
 Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, gradually add two cups white sugar. Beat very hard and add grated chocolate to taste.

TUTTI FRUTTI FROSTING
 Boil half a teacup water with three cupfuls white sugar till it is very thick and waxy. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, and pour syrup over them, beating until it is cool. Then add one-half pound almonds chopped fine, and one small half teacupful of seedless raisins.

QUICK FROSTING
 Break the whites of two eggs into a bowl, without beating, add one tablespoonful of corn starch, and pulverized sugar, enough to make it quite stiff. This will dry in a few minutes. Pulverized sugar moistened with cream and mixed to proper consistency with flavoring added also makes a good quick frosting.

BANANA OR STRAWBERRY ICING
 Take a cupful of sliced banana or a cupful of strawberries not too ripe; add a cupful of granulated sugar, and the white of one egg. Beat briskly for about 20 minutes, or until stiff. This can be used as filling also.

NEVER FAIL ICING
 One and a half cups granulated sugar, one-half cup sweet milk, boil until it spins a thread. Pour into a dish and beat until cold, then spread on cake. If cooked too long thin with a teaspoonful cream. If thick then with pulverized sugar.

A "Toos Up"
 "Well," said a farmer to an Irishman who was employed on his farm. "I hear you had a little encounter with my bull yesterday. Who came off best?"
 "Sure, your honor," said Pat, "it was a toos-up!" —Jersey Bulletin.

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 THE house that has a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater needn't have a cold spot anywhere.
 A Perfection is light and can be carried easily from room to room — anywhere that extra heat is needed.
 For the "between seasons" of Fall and Spring the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater gives just the heat you want.



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 Perfection heaters are solid, handsomely designed and smokeless and odorless. Look for the Triangle trademark.
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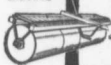


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ences. Married. Apply, James Reid, Ford-
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LIVE POULTRY**

Bill your shipments to us by freight, &
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Money talks.
Let ours talk to you.
Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no jurist
of figures in January will retrieve the
losses of June" may be applied to cream
shipping. Our prices have been
just a little higher than the rest
throughout the just summer.
Order shippers patronize us.
Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
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Patrons of Summer Creameries and
Cheese Factories, to want your Cream
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prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars
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Highest Prices paid through-
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Write for Particulars to
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In purchasing a cream separator
it is important to get one with a
wide margin of strength. In that
way, you avoid possibilities of
breakdowns and secure a machine
that will give long service. The
1915 Model

Standard

cream separator is now built with
one frame and gearing for all
capacities. This frame and gear-
ing is strong and rugged enough
to provide a wide margin of safety
for the largest capacity. The main
gear and intermediates have
bearings 3/4 inches long. The
gearing would be sufficiently
heavy to drive a bowl of even
2,000 pound capacity. Think what
a tremendous margin of strength
this means in our 350 to 1,500-
pound machines.

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Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-
vited to send contributions to this
department, to ask questions on
matters relating to cheese making
and to suggest subjects for discus-
sion.

Test of Cream Will Vary

Prof. C. E. Lee

The test of each delivery of cream
will not always be the same because
of the following factors numbered in
order of importance.

1. Location of the cream screw.
2. The amount of skimmilk in pro-
portion to milk skimmed used in
flushing the bowl.
3. Richness of the milk skimmed.
The richer the milk the higher the
cream will test. This explains why
cream tests higher in winter than in
summer.
4. Operating the separator at a
speed not uniform.
5. The amount of milk going into
the separator. Always operate at full
capacity, faucet wide open, the float
will regulate the inflow.

Profits Lost in the Skim Milk

Unless the separator is properly ad-
justed and put together for each oper-
ation butter fat may be lost in the
skimmilk.

1. Place the separator on a firm
foundation.
2. The bowl must run smoothly.
3. Required speed must be main-
tained.
4. Do not skim cold milk.
5. Cream and skimmilk outlets
must not be clogged.
6. If the bowl is too low the cream
will strike the edge of the cream pan.

Graphite for Scale

A scale remedy for boilers has been
long and ardently desired by both
cheese makers and creammen. Mr.
W. R. Starr, claims that graphite has
solved the problem. In the course of
a recent address he said:

"The action of graphite is a me-
chanical rather than a chemical one.
It is easy to conceive that molecules
of scale-forming material would find
it more difficult to attach themselves
firmly to surfaces made non-receptive
by a coating of slippery graphite than
upon clean sheets, and that the crys-
tals of scale floating in water permeat-
ed by graphite would become so coated
with this substance, which possesses
so little coherence and so much ad-
herence, that they could not aggre-
gate themselves into a firm, strong
coating upon the surfaces.

"The breaking down of old forma-
tions is made possible by the fact
that, owing to the unequal expansion
and contraction of the metal of a
boiler and the scale in it, the latter
during alternate periods of heating
and cooling, becomes more or less
cracked and checked. The presence
of these little cracks gives graphite
its power to disintegrate and break
down old scale, regardless of charac-
ter and thickness. Circulating with
the water, the graphite works into
and through these minute openings,
which are otherwise almost immedi-
ately re-cemented by the scale-forming
matter in the feed water, and de-
posits itself on the inner surfaces
of tubes and shell between the metal
and the scale, with the result that the
latter will no longer adhere tenaci-
ously and may be removed with com-
parative ease. If the scale is thick
it sometimes comes off in quite large
strips or slabs; if thin, it sloughs off
in the form of sludge or small scales.

Continuous Use of Graphite

"After a boiler has once been clean-
ed of its accumulation of old scale,
the continuous use of graphite in cor-

rect quantity will effectively prevent
the subsequent formation of that
hard scale so difficult to remove, since
it will form in and with the scale mat-
ter, and keep the latter so loose as to
permit it to be easily taken out. With
some feed water graphite may pre-
vent the formation of all scale that
may not be eliminated by blowing
down and washing out, although,
generally speaking, most feed waters
carry scale forming materials in such
quantity that a coating will form to
some extent in spite of the presence
of graphite, but the graphite will
keep that coating soft so that it may
be removed with comparative ease.

"Boilers that have been trouble-
some or that have been neglected, can
not be expected to show the most de-
sirable results until graphite has been
in use for two or three months. The
experience of engineers who have
used graphite in the United States
and elsewhere has shown it to take
from eight to twelve weeks of con-
stant use before all old scale can be
easily removed."

Don't Stop Half Way

A number of cooperative creamer-
ies have taken up ice cream making
as a side line during the last few
years, says the Dairy Record, with
varying degrees of success. Many of
them have made one great mistake in
taking up this side line by not provid-
ing proper facilities and sufficient
help. They have bought freezers and
tubs and cans and maybe provided an
extra boy during the busy season, but
there they have stopped. The freezer
has been installed in some corner of
the creamery, no room has been pro-
vided for cooling the cream before
freezing, and very little room for
hardening the ice cream, and the facili-
ties for filling and packing have been
increased amount of ice have not been
thought of at all. Add to this the in-
creased amount of work incidental to
filling orders promptly, looking after
shipments and keeping track of empty
tubs and cans, to say nothing of
keeping track of collections, and it is
not surprising to find that the ice-
cream making in cooperative creamer-
ies is not an unqualified success.

What is worth doing at all is worth
doing well and that as true of ice
cream making as of anything else.
Taking up ice cream making and
making it a source of profit demands
not only added equipment, but often-
times a re-arrangement of all the
creamery equipment and floor space,
and, always, more help. Stopping
half way is bound to result in a pro-
fitless venture, a disgusted butter-
maker and dissatisfaction all around.
Investing in an ice cream business
no means all that is required of the
creamery to keep the profits waiting
in the ice cream business.

A neat and attractively put up
package will sell much more readily
and at a better price than one care-
lessly packed even though it contains
better produce.

At Campbellford, Belleville and
other places, the factories employ a
man to superintend the packing of
the cheese on the car. Fewer com-
plaints of bad stowing come from
these places than anywhere else.—G.
C. Pulpow, Dominion Dairy Commis-
sioner.

Double board, corrugated straw-
board boxes to carry 80 one-pound
prints of butter are a convenient pack-
age. In 500 lot prices are obtained
for 12 cents. The freight is less on
account of the weight. Similar boxes
for four Stilton cheese can be
secured in lots for nine cents.—J. A.
Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commis-
sioner.

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BUSH AN
does work
It cuts down l
and does all kind
It is big and stro
min. Ask your d
sell CUTAWAY G
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THE CUTAWAY
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BUSH AND BOG PLOW

does work no other machine can do. It cuts down bushes, demolishes bogs, and does all kinds of hard plowing and digging. It is big and strong and withstands terrific abuse. Ask your dealer about it. If he doesn't sell CUTAWAY (CLARK) implements, write us at once for free catalog. There are no substitutes.

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Weight 660 pounds Four-horse hitch
24-inch disks Dust-proof bearings
30-inch sharp wood bearings



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THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO. QUE.

DANVILLE, Nov. 4.—Heavy rains have delayed the work on farms; very little plowing has been done and very little is still in the ground. The throughout is busy. Young corn is still out at pasture. Very little change in the price of farm produce, except in butter, 35c a lb. and eggs, 30c a doz.—D. D.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

TRENTON, Nov. 11.—Fall plowing is progressing very favorably. The weather is greasing very much, except a little dry that will be all harvested. Potatoes are a top. Bees are being well fed for winter. There will be very little loss.—J. K.

WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

ARTHUR, Nov. 1.—Ideal weather prevails. Fall work is nearly completed. Extra work has been put on the land this fall, which will give good results in next crop. Root crop was above the average; potatoes a bumper crop, selling at 40c; turnips, 80c; oats, 45c; barley, 60c; buckwheat, 65c. Cattle and hogs have taken a drop of \$1 to \$1.75 a cwt. The has risen, at present 30c, eggs, 25c.—J. T.

PERU, Oct. 28.—The nice weather we have been enjoying for the past few weeks has enabled the farmers to make good progress with their fall work. Mangolds, apples and potatoes are all harvested for some time. The apple crop made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. The potato crop was excellent, both quality and quantity. Turnips are being marketed in large quantities at the low price of 80c a bus. Thrashing is nearly all done. The grain turning out well. A number of farmers have erected silos this year, which will mean cheaper feed for stock in future to the farmer.—C. H. S.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

WATERLOO, Nov. 18.—Some farmers have finished fall plowing; for others need a week or so of nice plowing weather. After that comes harrowing for others need a somewhat slow in buying feeders this fall on account of high prices. Drovers have been selling 4.50 to 5.75 a cwt. However, prices have dropped a little this last week, and buying is becoming more general. Cattle are still out pastures.—C. H. S.

BRUCE CO. ONT.

CARRVILLE, Oct. 2.—We have had exceptionally fine weather this month and also most of September, with little rain, the ground being too dry to plow till two weeks ago, when we had a good rain, and there has been considerable fall plowing done since then, although there is lots to do yet. We have had occasional snow buries, potatoes are all taken up around here, and are a good crop. Mangolds also are all up and some turnips, all yet. The price of pigs has taken a great drop, selling at 37.00. Cattle are in good demand, as high as 88. Oats are 40c to 45c; butter, 25c to 27c; eggs, 27c. Apples were a bumper crop.—E. B.

ESSEX CO. ONT.

HARROW, Nov. 2.—The farmers are busy husking and storing their corn, which is an abundant crop. There has been quite a scare in this district over the hog cholera, and the farmers are marketing their hogs whether they are finished or not. Plenty of lean hogs going on the market, not weighing more than 100 lbs. Corn is 40c a bushel of 70. Oats are 50c a bushel. Garden stuff is plentiful, with dull markets.—W. E. B.

ALBERT

EDMONTON DIST. ALTA.

EDMONTON, Nov. 2.—We are having fine weather and conditions at present are ideal for plowing. Farmers are taking advantage of it. The grain this year turned out fine, oats running from 90 to 125 bus to the acre; wheat, 59 to 60; potatoes, 350 to 400 bus, some silos wheat weighing four or five pounds. Oats are selling at 45c a bus; wheat, \$1.60; potatoes, 75c a bus. Mixed farming is becoming a great feature in this district. Here are a few figures showing the output of our city dairy. This year the amount of milk received per day was 7,000 to 8,000 cts. and cream, 3,000 to 4,000 cts.; the amount of butter made during the year was 2,300,000 lbs. and 60,000 gallons of ice cream. Last year the figures stood as follows: Milk, 5,000 to 5,500 quarts a day, cream and ice cream about the same and butter made 1,750,000 lbs. At present the dairy is feeding 1,000 chickens and they are introducing butterflying chickens.—E. T.

PRIZES AT TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

In addition to the liberal prize list offered by the management of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, December 11th and 12th next, many special prizes are being offered by the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., Swift Canadian Co., Ltd., Gunn, Limited, Matthews-Blackwell, Limited, The Ontario Live Stock News and The Toronto World. This all stock make one of the most tempting fat stock prize lists ever put out.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

British Holstein bulls gained highest honors at the last dairy show of the Royal Dublin Society in Ireland. In addition to taking the prizes in special classes, this bull won for its producers a gold medal awarded for the best butter in the show. It is sometimes ignorantly asserted that the Holstein is a poor butter cow, in the face of the fact that the world's records for butter production for all periods of official testing (except the 1914) are held by purebred Holstein cows, and the year's record was exceeded by only one cow of another herd.

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WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

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



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 free copy.

R. DILLON & SON
21 Mill St. South, Oshawa, Ont.



AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWOLD AYRSHIRES

Threading R.O.P. best. Highest average test for herd 4 1/2 percent butter fat.

Choice Young Bull and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.

WOODSIDE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long Distance Phone No. 1016.

R. W. NESS, HOUSE, QUEB.

WOOD LAWN STOCK FARM

Is the place to get choice Young Cows to freshen in December. Heifers of different age, Heifer Calves, and one Bull calf.

Also one Boar, one Sow aged four, and Young Sows.

Jeremiah O'Connor, Campbellford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of any type and the best selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by Netter Bull Goodtime '76-666 (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come to see.

A. W. LOGAN, NEWICK STATION, P.Q.

(Phone in house). 1-61

BOOKS

Now that the long evenings are here plan to improve your time by reading. Get a Book Catalogue Free from

FARM AND DAIRY

All Books at Lowest Prices

HOLSTEINS

A SPECIAL OFFER

Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to

WM. HIGGINSON

INKERMAN - - - ONT.

ADVERTISE

in these popular columns which others find so profitable. It costs you only \$1.68 an inch

FOR SALE

2 Sons of Changeling Prince Joe, a son of Changeling Butter Boy, sired by Pontiac Butter Boy—one of the best bulls of the breed and out of Changeling—the first cow to make 10 lb. milk in 1 day and 29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Changeling's dam is a daughter of Tidy Abbehrri Prince, who has 5 daughters with over 30 lbs. each in 7 days, and six cows, her owners expect she will make 30 lbs. or over at next freshening. Price of either delivered, \$50.00 a piece—one is from a Pontiac heifer—the other from a daughter, that was milked 100 lbs. This pair are in very growthy—having been suckling 2 cows all summer. Write me.

CHAS. E. MOORE, PROTON STN., ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

JERSEY BULL CALF for sale, registered, well bred, four months old, and of a good milk which yields 3.5-4-R. B. Todd, Box 29, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE

Tamworth Sow Pigs, founded upon and bred from pure-bred stock, but not registered. Fine striking stock, two months old, \$6.00 each, f.o.b., while they last.

A. A. Powers, Orono, Durham Co., Ont.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE

I am offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, of the best nature and strain of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied not only in Canada, but also in the U.S.

Write or call. Also Sows in and on a show boat.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODBOTH, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 16.—The most serious development in the live stock situation in Canada is the prevalence of foot and mouth disease which has spread with such rapidity in the United States. Canadian cattle have now been excluded from shipment across the line. The United States cattle have now been excluded from Europe for the effect on prices would be serious. As it is, a usual case of the kind would be expected to buy up the market. Our shipments of live stock into the U.S. are valued at approximately \$5,000,000 a year. These cattle will now have to be marketed at lower prices.

Trade conditions have improved slightly with colder weather, and further increase in demand for Pota and potatoes have made the largest change on the produce market, other commodities steady to lower.

WHEAT

The market is quiet as prices are too high to attract export bids. No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 79c; No. 4, 78c; No. 5, 77c; No. 6, 76c; No. 7, 75c; No. 8, 74c; No. 9, 73c; No. 10, 72c; No. 11, 71c; No. 12, 70c; No. 13, 69c; No. 14, 68c; No. 15, 67c; No. 16, 66c; No. 17, 65c; No. 18, 64c; No. 19, 63c; No. 20, 62c; No. 21, 61c; No. 22, 60c; No. 23, 59c; No. 24, 58c; No. 25, 57c; No. 26, 56c; No. 27, 55c; No. 28, 54c; No. 29, 53c; No. 30, 52c; No. 31, 51c; No. 32, 50c; No. 33, 49c; No. 34, 48c; No. 35, 47c; No. 36, 46c; No. 37, 45c; No. 38, 44c; No. 39, 43c; No. 40, 42c; No. 41, 41c; No. 42, 40c; No. 43, 39c; No. 44, 38c; No. 45, 37c; No. 46, 36c; No. 47, 35c; No. 48, 34c; No. 49, 33c; No. 50, 32c; No. 51, 31c; No. 52, 30c; No. 53, 29c; No. 54, 28c; No. 55, 27c; No. 56, 26c; No. 57, 25c; No. 58, 24c; No. 59, 23c; No. 60, 22c; No. 61, 21c; No. 62, 20c; No. 63, 19c; No. 64, 18c; No. 65, 17c; No. 66, 16c; No. 67, 15c; No. 68, 14c; No. 69, 13c; No. 70, 12c; No. 71, 11c; No. 72, 10c; No. 73, 9c; No. 74, 8c; No. 75, 7c; No. 76, 6c; No. 77, 5c; No. 78, 4c; No. 79, 3c; No. 80, 2c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, -1c; No. 84, -2c; No. 85, -3c; No. 86, -4c; No. 87, -5c; No. 88, -6c; No. 89, -7c; No. 90, -8c; No. 91, -9c; No. 92, -10c; No. 93, -11c; No. 94, -12c; No. 95, -13c; No. 96, -14c; No. 97, -15c; No. 98, -16c; No. 99, -17c; No. 100, -18c.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats and corn are quiet. Hops are booming due to U.S. demand. Rye is wanted but not receiving much. Barley is more wanted. Ontario oats, 48c to 50c; corn, 75c to 80c; peas, 80c to 85c; beans, 75c to 80c; malt, 60c to 65c; feed, 60c to 65c; buckwheat, 70c to 75c; Montreal quotes C. 1 food, 61c; C. 2, 61c; C. 3, 61c; C. 4, 61c; C. 5, 61c; C. 6, 61c; C. 7, 61c; C. 8, 61c; C. 9, 61c; C. 10, 61c; C. 11, 61c; C. 12, 61c; C. 13, 61c; C. 14, 61c; C. 15, 61c; C. 16, 61c; C. 17, 61c; C. 18, 61c; C. 19, 61c; C. 20, 61c; C. 21, 61c; C. 22, 61c; C. 23, 61c; C. 24, 61c; C. 25, 61c; C. 26, 61c; C. 27, 61c; C. 28, 61c; C. 29, 61c; C. 30, 61c; C. 31, 61c; C. 32, 61c; C. 33, 61c; C. 34, 61c; C. 35, 61c; C. 36, 61c; C. 37, 61c; C. 38, 61c; C. 39, 61c; C. 40, 61c; C. 41, 61c; C. 42, 61c; C. 43, 61c; C. 44, 61c; C. 45, 61c; C. 46, 61c; C. 47, 61c; C. 48, 61c; C. 49, 61c; C. 50, 61c; C. 51, 61c; C. 52, 61c; C. 53, 61c; C. 54, 61c; C. 55, 61c; C. 56, 61c; C. 57, 61c; C. 58, 61c; C. 59, 61c; C. 60, 61c; C. 61, 61c; C. 62, 61c; C. 63, 61c; C. 64, 61c; C. 65, 61c; C. 66, 61c; C. 67, 61c; C. 68, 61c; C. 69, 61c; C. 70, 61c; C. 71, 61c; C. 72, 61c; C. 73, 61c; C. 74, 61c; C. 75, 61c; C. 76, 61c; C. 77, 61c; C. 78, 61c; C. 79, 61c; C. 80, 61c; C. 81, 61c; C. 82, 61c; C. 83, 61c; C. 84, 61c; C. 85, 61c; C. 86, 61c; C. 87, 61c; C. 88, 61c; C. 89, 61c; C. 90, 61c; C. 91, 61c; C. 92, 61c; C. 93, 61c; C. 94, 61c; C. 95, 61c; C. 96, 61c; C. 97, 61c; C. 98, 61c; C. 99, 61c; C. 100, 61c.

MILK PELTS

Prices here are steady. Bran, 824 to 825; shorts, 826 to 827; middlings, 828 to 830; feed, 832 to 833; No. 1, 834 to 835; No. 2, 836 to 837; No. 3, 838 to 839; No. 4, 840 to 841; No. 5, 842 to 843; No. 6, 844 to 845; No. 7, 846 to 847; No. 8, 848 to 849; No. 9, 850 to 851; No. 10, 852 to 853; No. 11, 854 to 855; No. 12, 856 to 857; No. 13, 858 to 859; No. 14, 860 to 861; No. 15, 862 to 863; No. 16, 864 to 865; No. 17, 866 to 867; No. 18, 868 to 869; No. 19, 870 to 871; No. 20, 872 to 873; No. 21, 874 to 875; No. 22, 876 to 877; No. 23, 878 to 879; No. 24, 880 to 881; No. 25, 882 to 883; No. 26, 884 to 885; No. 27, 886 to 887; No. 28, 888 to 889; No. 29, 890 to 891; No. 30, 892 to 893; No. 31, 894 to 895; No. 32, 896 to 897; No. 33, 898 to 899; No. 34, 900 to 901; No. 35, 902 to 903; No. 36, 904 to 905; No. 37, 906 to 907; No. 38, 908 to 909; No. 39, 910 to 911; No. 40, 912 to 913; No. 41, 914 to 915; No. 42, 916 to 917; No. 43, 918 to 919; No. 44, 920 to 921; No. 45, 922 to 923; No. 46, 924 to 925; No. 47, 926 to 927; No. 48, 928 to 929; No. 49, 930 to 931; No. 50, 932 to 933; No. 51, 934 to 935; No. 52, 936 to 937; No. 53, 938 to 939; No. 54, 940 to 941; No. 55, 942 to 943; No. 56, 944 to 945; No. 57, 946 to 947; No. 58, 948 to 949; No. 59, 950 to 951; No. 60, 952 to 953; No. 61, 954 to 955; No. 62, 956 to 957; No. 63, 958 to 959; No. 64, 960 to 961; No. 65, 962 to 963; No. 66, 964 to 965; No. 67, 966 to 967; No. 68, 968 to 969; No. 69, 970 to 971; No. 70, 972 to 973; No. 71, 974 to 975; No. 72, 976 to 977; No. 73, 978 to 979; No. 74, 980 to 981; No. 75, 982 to 983; No. 76, 984 to 985; No. 77, 986 to 987; No. 78, 988 to 989; No. 79, 990 to 991; No. 80, 992 to 993; No. 81, 994 to 995; No. 82, 996 to 997; No. 83, 998 to 999; No. 84, 1000 to 1001; No. 85, 1002 to 1003; No. 86, 1004 to 1005; No. 87, 1006 to 1007; No. 88, 1008 to 1009; No. 89, 1010 to 1011; No. 90, 1012 to 1013; No. 91, 1014 to 1015; No. 92, 1016 to 1017; No. 93, 1018 to 1019; No. 94, 1020 to 1021; No. 95, 1022 to 1023; No. 96, 1024 to 1025; No. 97, 1026 to 1027; No. 98, 1028 to 1029; No. 99, 1030 to 1031; No. 100, 1032 to 1033.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eggs show a tendency to greater strength, prices being quoted in the 30s gathered and storage, 30c to 30c. Montreal strength is due to shipments to Great Britain. No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 4, 27c; No. 5, 26c; No. 6, 25c; No. 7, 24c; No. 8, 23c; No. 9, 22c; No. 10, 21c; No. 11, 20c; No. 12, 19c; No. 13, 18c; No. 14, 17c; No. 15, 16c; No. 16, 15c; No. 17, 14c; No. 18, 13c; No. 19, 12c; No. 20, 11c; No. 21, 10c; No. 22, 9c; No. 23, 8c; No. 24, 7c; No. 25, 6c; No. 26, 5c; No. 27, 4c; No. 28, 3c; No. 29, 2c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, -1c; No. 33, -2c; No. 34, -3c; No. 35, -4c; No. 36, -5c; No. 37, -6c; No. 38, -7c; No. 39, -8c; No. 40, -9c; No. 41, -10c; No. 42, -11c; No. 43, -12c; No. 44, -13c; No. 45, -14c; No. 46, -15c; No. 47, -16c; No. 48, -17c; No. 49, -18c; No. 50, -19c; No. 51, -20c; No. 52, -21c; No. 53, -22c; No. 54, -23c; No. 55, -24c; No. 56, -25c; No. 57, -26c; No. 58, -27c; No. 59, -28c; No. 60, -29c; No. 61, -30c; No. 62, -31c; No. 63, -32c; No. 64, -33c; No. 65, -34c; No. 66, -35c; No. 67, -36c; No. 68, -37c; No. 69, -38c; No. 70, -39c; No. 71, -40c; No. 72, -41c; No. 73, -42c; No. 74, -43c; No. 75, -44c; No. 76, -45c; No. 77, -46c; No. 78, -47c; No. 79, -48c; No. 80, -49c; No. 81, -50c; No. 82, -51c; No. 83, -52c; No. 84, -53c; No. 85, -54c; No. 86, -55c; No. 87, -56c; No. 88, -57c; No. 89, -58c; No. 90, -59c; No. 91, -60c; No. 92, -61c; No. 93, -62c; No. 94, -63c; No. 95, -64c; No. 96, -65c; No. 97, -66c; No. 98, -67c; No. 99, -68c; No. 100, -69c.

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A Modern Deserted Village

There is nothing else about Hoxie, Kan. Hoxie is the county seat of Sheridan county, and boasts a total population of 500 men, women and children. At present there are less than a hundred, mostly children under ten and veterans over eighty. The rest of the village is away visiting and harvesting.

This is how Hoxie broke into the day's news as a deserted village. Farmers thereabout liked the usual complement of city-broke, casual laborers as harvest hands. But a spell of hot weather engulfed Sheridan county and the harvest hands were killed in the drought. They fitted for cooler climates. Then the farmers, gazing disconsolate upon their broad acres of full-ripe wheat, bethought of Hoxie and its noble five hundred. They sent envoys to Hoxie to plead the air that they hire with cries of "Help! help!"

Your Salvation is Ours

And Hoxie did not falter. Hoxie could not afford to; it is a farmers' town and a bountiful harvest means local prosperity. Hoxie's merchants, barbers, lawyers, dentists and doctors—horse and man—depend on the farmers. Hoxie answered the summons. Merchants closed their stores and herded their cows to the wheat fields. Barbers decorated their windows with signs reading "Shave and haircuts on Saturdays only." The editor placed his wife in charge of the shop. The county officials looked on the courthouse doors. Men of lore and men of trade trudged coastless to those rural vales where they would do the most good. A delegation with a cow-bell went around and woke every retired farmer, bidding them come once more to their youthful folk. And with the menfolk went a fair sprinkling of farmers' daughters who had not forgotten how to sit a reaper, thereby proving that feminism is not entirely confined to the cities.

Back to the Land

Hoxie solved its pressing problem in the most practical way. Hoxieties went back to the land in a body. And, besides saving the crop, the expense is now once more the youthful folk. And with the menfolk went a fair sprinkling of farmers' daughters who had not forgotten how to sit a reaper, thereby proving that feminism is not entirely confined to the cities.

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Hoxie solved its pressing problem in the most practical way. Hoxieties went back to the land in a body. And, besides saving the crop, the expense is now once more the youthful folk. And with the menfolk went a fair sprinkling of farmers' daughters who had not forgotten how to sit a reaper, thereby proving that feminism is not entirely confined to the cities.

New Ontario

That was in a day when New Ontario was regarded as worthless from an agricultural point of view. "The land of the stunted poplar," it was called by a prominent politician and the phrase caught on because it fitted so neatly with the average person's conception of the value of what we now, with new respect, refer to as the "great clay belt." A few years ago "Farm and Dairy" sent a representative to New Ontario and his reports published each week threw some light on the value of that great country. Since then the agricultural resources of New Ontario have been made known to many by exhibits at leading fall fairs and by the literature scattered broadcast by the Superintendent of Colonization at Toronto.

This fall still another method of propaganda has been adopted. A special New Ontario car is being sent all over the province with the object of interesting Ontario people in the northern part of their province, and to actually give them an opportunity to see the kind of crops that are pro-

duced in the great clay belt. When the car came to Peterboro I gave it a visit.

What New Ontario Can Grow

I found Mr. G. E. Palmer of Englehart, in charge. After chatting for a few minutes with Mr. Palmer, one could not question his belief in the great resources and the future development of New Ontario. "We can grow anything in our country that you can grow here in the older counties," said Mr. Palmer. "Then he waved his hand and down the car to the splendid collection of grains, grasses, roots, garden products, and even fruit. I made special mention of the latter.

"You know, sir, apples," said Mr. Palmer. "Of course the country is new wet and orcharding is not a developed industry by any means, but there is one orchard already in bearing north of New Liskeard. We can grow most of the fall varieties, such as Duchess and Astrachan. We can also grow the McIntosh Red to perfection. It is the finest of dessert varieties, so what more could we desire?"

Settlers For New Ontario

In speaking of the results of the trip of the demonstration car Mr. Palmer said: "There will be a lot of people who go to New Ontario next spring as a result of their visit to this car. I had a farmer and five of his sons in here this morning and they are all going to New Ontario. That man can sell his farm here and go to the north and take up farms for himself and all his sons. It certainly is a land of opportunity for young men."

Much more Mr. Palmer had to say on the merits and advantages of the country of his adoption. One of the disadvantages came out when I remarked, "I suppose that land speculators were among the first on the job."

"Yes, to a certain extent," admitted Mr. Palmer, "but the biggest evil we are up against are the grants to veterans. As you know big slices of land were given to the men who served in the South African war. Many of these men have never seen their land, have no desire to improve it, and will not sell at a reasonable price. Unoccupied land held out of use is of course a detriment to any new country."

With the proofs of the wealth of the country before me, it did seem a shame that the government, out of a mistaken sense of gratitude, should have given its soldier boys the privilege of retarding the development of the country. It occurred to me that if these vacant veterans' grants were taxed up to their full share of public improvements and taxed at the same rate as the improved sections near by, the veterans would soon be glad either to sell to men who would improve or go and settle in that new country themselves. Either result would be an improvement on conditions as they now are. But it seems that New Ontario is rich enough to progress in spite of all obstacles. F.E.

Skim Milk Paint

W. O. Morse, Halton Co., Ont.

In the Farm Improvement Number of Farm and Dairy I ventured to make some suggestions on substitutes for oil paints. Since then I have been asked for fuller information as to the mixing of skim milk paint.

The dry color in this case should be mixed with the milk until the mixture is of the consistency of ordinary paint. This will go on with a brush very nicely. If, however, the paint is applied with a spraying machine, it will have to be thinned down considerably.

The oxide of iron can be obtained through any paint dealer or hardware store. Several companies supply it in a variety of shades.

HOLSTEINS

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGEVELD FAYE DE KOL, a son of PETERETTE HENGEVELD'S COUNT DE KOL and GIBBY FAYE END. Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLANTHA RIE MOVA, a son of COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD and MOVA FAYE DE KOL.

Write for further information to E. F. OSLER, - BRONTO, Ont.

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A Grand Young Show Bull, perfect individual, from Pride of Orchard Hill, a 27-lb. show cow, sired by King Pontiac Arts Canada; also Yearling sired by the great King Walker, 4 months old, dam first prize winner Western Fairs. Also several others, six to twelve months, at lower prices. We want to clear these for new crops of calves and are offering at special prices. A. G. HARDY, AVONDALE FARM, BRIDGVILLE, ONT.

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