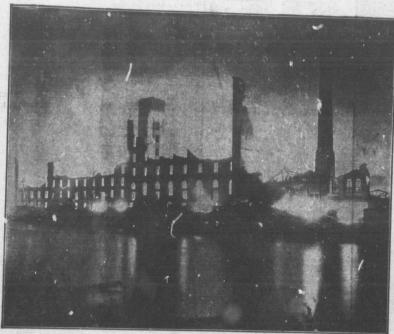


Toronto, Ont., December





A NIGHT VIEW OF THE FIRE THAT DESTROYED THE QUAKER OATS PLANT, PETERBORO, ON DEC. 11.

What Makes The "Simplex The Favorite With Farm Folks?

Have you ever asked yourself that question? Let me tell you the secret by telling you a story. Bending over his work in Cremona hundreds of years ago, Stradivarius, the great violin maker, said: "Other men will make violins, but none will ever make a better. It was this spirit that the manufacturers of



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3½ ft. from the floor.

Simplex Blade Separator

put into their work of making separators—to produce the best machine possible. While we do not claim that a better will necessary to produce the best machine possible will be used to the support of the possible will be used to the support of the possible will be used to the support of the s

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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

JANUARY 4: Good Roads Number

This is the first of our special issues for the year. Reserve your space now. It will have a circulation of between twenty-four and twenty-five thousand readers. Get your strongest copy in it.

Advertising Department, FARM and DAIRY, Peterboro



FARM CHATS H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

W'AEN we look into the doings of orr various legislatures and Tory, we discover one red their Acts and Orders in Council; and that is "influence." Any good party man who reads this can easily particularize for me just where these defensible doings are to be found-in

the other party.

But put yourself in the politician's shoes. You will then realize that he also suffers from corns and bunions. My private belief is that the average member of Parliament really desires to walk straight. (Thank you, sir!) But he finds that at Ottawa or Toronto or Halifax his past professions of righteousness are looked upon as sort of old-fashioned and countrified, mom ats of weakness, in fact. Now, the glad hand of the smiling promoter, the unconscious flattery of the silk hat and the fur collar, may momentarily sway even the virtue of a church elder But the real, substantial facts that meet our members at the party caumeet our members at the barry caus cannot be so easily side-stepped.
Our Mr. Blank, duly elected, goes to
Ottawa or Toronto. His friends know
that he is soomd on prohibition, on
cooperation and on the land tax. When his bill is prepared and shown to his fellow members in caucus, they view it with consternation.

view It with consternation.

Influence of Party Friends.

"Why, Mr. Blank," says one man,
"I know your constituency. We have
Mr. H.—, Mr. E.—, and the L.—
brothers—good party friends
and work.ra. Actually, their influence put
you in, and now you are going to close
their bars, ruin their hotels and put
them out of business. Could Blank, if
they will blank to be a ways acrowful.

they went back on us?"

So Mr. Blank goes away sorrowful
and prepares another bill, this time
for larger and more effective cooperative incorporation. When, soon, this
gots its v eview in caucus, his friends
stand aghast. "Are you crasy, Blank?
Every country merchant, every speculator and independent dealer will turn on us. We can't take the bread out of their mouths that way." Mr. Blank argues on the rights of the farmers. He points out that every other industry from the newspaper boys to the banks appear to have an organization or else some sort of a "gentleman's agreement," and he feels that the agreement," and he feels that the farmer should be assisted to cooperate. "True," they say, "we are all friends of the farmer; but if we stir up such a hornets' nest as your bill will raise, it means that we will drive so many friends out of our party that next election will go agained us, and that means the ruln of the country. Better for the farmers to endure the present than to suffer the miseries that would ensue if the opposition get control of power." Mr. Blank subsides; and thenceforth he becomes, to quote his friends, "a very valued member of the

Free and Independent (?) Now, what have we to put up against it? On nomination day, the candidates begin their eandidates speeches with: "Gentlemen, free and independent electors of the county of "Tedes and gentlemen," but that is not this story. But are we either free independent? Look over that crowd of faces. As the speaker, proceeds some wars a continued with the condess one condess one continued with the condess one continued with the continued with the condess one continued with the crowd of faces. As the speaker proceeds, some wear a continued smile of satisfaction, brightened by an occasional leugh. Others try to look bored and indifferent, their disadant accented by a grunt. Even the social neutral enlivens at times. Here is point, joins in the "Hip! Hip!" (and then, remembering the \$5 bill in his

pocket, lamely adds) "Hip-popota-mus!" He preserved his neutrality and saved the situation.

Huns have self-intoxicated The Huns have cert-moxicated themselves that they are superment; and, believing they could lick all creation, and not being too p...? to fight, they went to war on the strength of their faith. To-lay they are discovering their doctrine a delusion. I am not eaving that one party is as good expender. I am merely suggesting not eaving that one party is as good as another. I am merely suggesting that my party is not really so much better, or rather, that the other side would greatly improve if so many of the evil influences would not desert to them whenever we try to act or rather to enact up to our nomination day professions Staunch Supporters.

But, coming back to our member, Mr. Blank, whom we left as an inno-cent lamb among the wolves, are we cent lamb among the wolves, are we going to allow him to gently fade into innoxicus centime? Suppose, when we heart secretary of our Gléconites could are him: "We have 400 voters, ball of them opposition men, who will be the could be the c half of them opposition men, who will back you or your successor in the party at the next election if you got those three bills enacted." Imagine how it would galvanize hie backbone— the receipt of such a telegram. And presume a shullar lies of Clanda, or even of plants in the programme, and these essentials, their programme, and these essentials,

their programme, and these essentials, with 400 voters behind them, would mean all the difference. We cannot shout for a cause and leave our memshout for a cause and leave our mem-hers who do the work, or the party who indorese it, to be devoured by the adversary. The real man must 'reit upor shut up." Some day, when the right will be backed by the many, when the majority in Canada, some to-For the majority in Canada even to-day mean right. But who will back up the cause that means so much to us, just as our opponents do by living us, just as our opponents do by living up to their own cause, by cutting the shackles of party, by living free men, and by showing it unitedly?

Live Stock Records Associations Meetings, 1917

M ONDAY, Feb. 5, 2.00 p.m., Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting; 8.00 p.m, Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 9.00 a.m., Ontario Swine Breeders, Directors' Mostting; Swine Breeders, Directors' Mestins; 10.00 a.m., Ontario Swine Breeders, Annual Meetins; 2.00 p.m., Ontario Berkshire Club; 3.00 p.m., Ontario Porkshire Club; 4.00 p.m., Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' Meetins; 4.00 p.m., Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Directors' Meetins; 4.00 p.m., Canadian ing: 8.00 p.m., Canadian Sheep Preed-Association, Annual Meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 9.00 a.m., Ontario Sheen Breeders' Association, Diterio Shoso Preeders' Association, Directors' Meeting: 10,00 n.m., Ostan Directors' Meeting: 10,00 n.m., Ostan Directors' Association, Annual Meeting: 10,00 n.m., Canadian Jersey Cattle etc., 10,00 n.m., Clydosdae Horse Association of Canada. Directors' Meeting:

ark. Dreedow Meetins.
Thuraday, Feb. S. 10.30 a.m., Clydesdals Horse Association of Canada. Annual Meetins; 7.30 p.m., Ontario Horse Breeders, Directors' Meeting; 8.00 p.m., Ontario Horse Breeders, Annual Meetins; 8.00 p.m., Ontario Horse Breeders, Annual Meetins; 8.00

Friday, Feb. 9, 9.00 a.m., Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting; 10.00 a.m., Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

Never use a grade male. He may look as though apparently he carries the qualities of the breed, but he has the qualities of the breed, but he has not the breeding that will insure has prenotency. Under no condition should pure blood of other breeds he introduced. One such cross will do more mongrelizing than can be un-dang in years. done in years

fact, organ minat comp: tions instea

hither at les certai

ment

rank Weste The the U will h \$5,000 sharel will be busine Growe by the Elevat

Two

not ye

katche Ltd., o ers' Ce The fir other t clined. so. Th invited the we are ind be give our On suggest unite w plause ing of t nipeg.

ment in its initia farmers' associat some 48 assets v of \$2,00 \$1,814,00 all in th ers' Cor promistr

Ten y

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

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

VOL. XXXV

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 21, 1916

The Possibilities of the Organized Farmers' Movement

Farmers Now Control One of the Greatest Companies in Canada-Significance of the Recent Big Merger in Western Canada--Should the Ontario Farmers' Cooperative Co. Join the Movement?

HERE was effected recently in Winnipeg a merger of two big farmers' companies that may ultimately have an important effect on the organized farmers' movement in Ontario. In fact, the merger in question is likely to affect the organized farmers' movement in Canada by culminating in time in the formation of one big company which will control the business operations of the farmers in all the different provinces instead of having these handled as they have been hitherto by several provincial companies. Such at least is the frankly expressed expectation of certain leaders in the farmers' move-

ment as well as of thousands of the rank and file, more particularly in Western Canada.

The new company is to be known as the United Grain Growers Limited. It will have an authorized capitalization of \$5,000,000 and about 26,000 farmer shareholders. Its borrowing powers will be \$7,500,000. It will control all the business hitherto done by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg; and by the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited, of Calgary,

Two farmers' companies, which have not yet joined the me ger, are the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd., of Regina, and the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., of Toronto. The first was invited to unite with the other two companies, but so far has declined. It may ultimately decide to do so. The Ontario Company has not been invited as yet to throw in its lot with the western companies, although there are indications that in due time it will be given an opportunity to do so should our Ontario farmers so desire. The suggestion that Ontario might desire to

unite with the west was received with hearty applause when made recently at the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in Winnipeg.

Position of the Movement,

Ten years ago the organized farmers' movement in Canada—as we know it to-day—was in its initial stages. To-day there are four provincial farmers' companies, as well as at least four allied associations, three of which have between them some 48,000 farmer shareholders, who control assets valued at \$8,000,000, have a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, and last year earned profits of \$1,814,000. The three companies referred to are all in the western provinces. The Ontario Farmers' Company, although already doing a most promising business, still has a considerable disance to go before it will be entitled to be classed

H. BRONSON COWAN, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy.

with the three western companies. However, we are getting there.

The recent merger has had the effect of uniting two of the western companies. Such action appears to have been almost inevitable, as the feeling has been growing, especially during the past couple of years, that the time has come when there should be a closer linking up of the various farmers' organizations.





Two of the Business Leaders in the Farmers' Movement. two men here shown were largely instrumental in the decision received in Western Canada to unite the two big farmers companies of Member of the state of the stat

The Farmers' Companies.

In order that the readers of Farm and Dairy may understand the position of affairs more clearly it may be well to take a little time to study the situation as it has developed during the past ten years. Let us start with the farmers' companies.

Ten years ago the Grain Growers' Grain Company was launched in Winnipey. This, in a sense, is the parent organization. It was organized in order that it might help the farmers of western Canada sell their grain to better advantage. It has been a remarkable success from the start. Its success has been a great stimulus and aid to the other companies since organized.

When the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was first organized it was expected that it would serve the business interests of the farmers in the three

western provinces. Stock was sold in all three provinces, and business connections established. Since then the Saskatchewan and Alberta Cooperative Elevator Companies have been established which has resulted in some overlapping between these two companies and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. The recent merger of two of these companies, it is expected, will eliminate considerable of this everlapping.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is a most powerful-organization. Last year it handled 14,737,687 bushels of grain. Its profits, including several

subsidiary companies, were \$775,000. Its paid-up capital is \$1,073,179. The company has some 18,000 shareholders of whom about 8,500 are in Manitoba, 7,300 in Saskatchewan, and the balance mostly in Alberta and British Columbia. The company owns 14 elevators in Manitoba, leases 5 from private parties and 175 from the Manitoba Government, with a good prospect that it will buy most if not all of these elevators from the government in the near future. It owns a terminal elevator at Fort William, which was destroyed by fire this year, but which is being replaced by a new one at Port Arthur, and it leases another large terminal elevator from the Canadian Pacific Railway. An important part of its business is done through the Grain Growers' Export Co., with officers in New York, a subsidiary company, which it controls and which handles grain for export. Last year this company showed profits of \$166,000.

In addition to the foregoing activities the company controls the Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, a company doing business in British Colum-

bia, it has a big cooperative department and it owns its own printing plant and the Grain Growers' Guide in Winnipeg, as well as a large timber limit in British Columbia. Through its cooperative department last year it sold \$278,205 worth of farm machinery, \$180,410 of lumber, \$520,000 of binder twine, \$70,136 of barbed wire, \$53,336 of woven wire and other goods to a total value_of \$1,363,591. Through handling goods in this way it is believed that the company has saved the prairie farmers hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars in the lower prices at which such goods have been sold by competing companies. During the last 10 years the company has earned \$1,488,740 in profits, of which \$550,000 has been paid out to its shareholders. The president and general manager is T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, who has grown with the company from the start, and who is still under 4) years of age.

Six years ago there was formed in Saskatchewan the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd., with head offices in Regina. This company has proved a wonderful success. It handles nothing but grain. It owns 260 elevators and is building a large terminal elevator at Port Arthur co ing \$1,225,000. Last year it handled 43,198,000 bushels of grain. There are 18,077 farmer shareholders in the company. Its gross profits last year were \$757,000. The net profits after providing for the war tax were \$557,795. The managing director of this company from the start has been C. A. Dunning, who recently resigned and entered politics, becoming provincial treasurer for Saskatchewan. He has been succeeded by F. W. Riddell.

In Saskatchewan the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association does a considerable business through its locals in the buying and selling of binder twine and other similar articles among its members. The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co. did not join the recent merger.

(Continued on page 11.)

Dairy Bull Classes at Guelph

THE bull ealf classes were not nearly so well filled at the Winter Fair this year as they were in 1915. Some splendid specimens of future sires were, however, in evidence, as judging by the interest shown, the young were not the feast attractive class of live standard the Winter Fair.

The leader of the senior Ayrahire class was Humeshaugh Intwincible Peter, a fine stamp of a darly male youngster. He carries great depth, leagth and character, and is likely to prove one of our future show bulls. In the junior classes, White Bob 2nd of Menie, was an easy winner. This young animal has in his makeup many of the fine points of true Ayrahire type. He

is a long, straight fellow, with plenty of substance and quality. Unfortunately, the cut shown it this issue does not do him justice. He ispossessed of plenty of energy and it was hard to get him quiet enough for a good picture.

Senior Holstein Calf.

Annette's Prince Abbekerk is an animal almost perfect in conformation. The depth of body, great length of quarter and full cheat all indicate his future usefulness as a sire. Possibly the most imposing of all the male. exhibits was the string of built calves owned by Mr. Elias Sayder, four of the junior prizes going to his young animals. They were very uniform and showed good breeding. Thrift, substance and quality were also very marked in these fellows, thus displaying their value for future herd sires.

The exhibit of Jersey calves attracted much attention from the visitors. They were a typey lot that promise well for the production of fature champions. Edgely Bright Beam won first place in the senior class. B. H. Bull and Son had the three entries in the junior class, Beauty Heir being an easy winner.

Taken on the whole, the bull calf classes add much to the interest and value of the Winter Fair, and if the standard of excellence is 'Pit as high as that of 1916, it will always be a place where visitors can see bulls that promise to be the best in the province.

An amortization loan is one in which a part of the principal is paid each time the interest is paid. An amortization loan of \$1,600 at 6 per cent, running twenty years will require an annual parment of \$87.18, while if it is at 5 per cent, the payments will be \$80.24, i.e., 29 payments of \$80.24 will pay the interest and the principal.



The 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize Holstein bull calves at Guelph Winter Fair. Owned by Elian Snyder, Burgessville.

The Care of the Bull Dry Quarters are Essential CHAS. LAMB, Oxford Co., Cnt.

TT does one good to visit one's neighbors occasionally; at least I get much information and oftentimes considerable inspiration from it. I took a little trip to a breeder's home some distance away last week and saw some really good animals and got some good ideas. This man has Some high priced stock of good breeding. Particularly is this true of his herd sire. He is a splendid individual and was purchased for a big price. He is leaving some good stock, for his calves promise to be producers of the right kind. He was in splendid working condition and did not show any evidence of being underfed. He was quiet, kind and easily handled. He was a sire any one might be proud of, and his owner was proud of him But the box stall or pen in which he was kept was not fit even for a pig in hot weather. The bull was actually tramping through mud and manure almost to his knees. There was one corner of the



Sair, Owned by Wm. Stewert, Hastings Co.

sume the animal's nature demanded for a place to lie down.

This case I thought must be an exceptional one, or at least about the worst in the district, but when I visited another farm nearby, I found that the herd sire, that animal whom they claimed to be equal to half the herd, was in an even worse plight than the former. It is hard to believe that these men kept their animals in such places because they thought them even "good enough." There is not a doubt but that it was pure neglect, but we must consider the probable loss to the animal. It is from living in such places that bulls get sore-feet, which is so common and so trouble-some an allment.

In another stable that I visited, the bull was tied in a narrow stall beside the cows. His toes were long and his feet dry and hard. It seemed to me that he was getting about the opposite treatment to the other two bulls, but it was about equally, hard on him. A few simple rules should be observed in the feeding, care and development of a bull. From birth he should be well fed on those feeds that will give him the strongest growth. At five or six months' old he should be separated from the other animals and gently handled. He should have plently of exercise. He should not be used in service until 10 or 12 months old, and then very moderately. Every mature bull should have a ring in his nose, and if he shows any disposition to be cross he should be dehorned. He should not be abused, but handled with convincing firmness. He should not be teased or worried. Plently of exercise, good food and a comfortable, dry place to five in are also important requirements.

Horses Will Be In Demand

A Warning to Breeders

SPEAKING at one of the Winter Fair luncheons
Dominion Live Stock Commissioner John
Bright, had the following to say regarding
the future of the horse market: "Although the
horse question differs a little from other lines of

stock, yet it is relatively in the same position as far as future prospects are concerned. Good horses are absolutely scarce in Canada to-day. I doubtwhether real good draft horses were ever as acarce as they are now.

"Horses differ from other lines of stock fit that they cannot be converted into beef and they, therefore, do not find the same ready sale as beef cat-tle. Depend on it, gentlemen, that there is no live stock that you can keep on your farm with more profit for the future market, or that you can breed to give better returns than a good horse. You will not have to wait very long to find that out. Horses are going to be alarmingly scarce in the near future.

"We have a number of horses in every province, and a very large number in some provinces that are III-bred

and poorly fed. These horse are of no use for anything. They are not good enough for the purposes of the war. We cannot blame the French or British buyers for not taking these horses.

"The farmer is safe in breeding a good heavy carriage horse and a fair sized readsier. Therewill always be a sale in Canada for a good horse of that breed, notwithstanding the automobile and the tractor. It will take some time before the tractor will take some time before the tractor will take the place of a good horse. The farmer can always produce his molive power on his own farm by breeding good horses. I am speaking of mixed farming in Ontario, and I do not want to be misunderstood, but this certainly applies to the Province of Ontario."

The winter of the first year of the calf or colt's life is generally the bardest one on it. Many farmers seem to think that straw and roots is about all these young animals should receive. This is a sad mistale, for at no period of their life should they receive better care or better food.

fit."
of a
C. I
latte
whe
com
way

work
yiele
and
mea
mun

Fo
were
Hast

meet

ally,

cows

incor

to m road true Th cheer factu meth tory possi town sold 4 nurch tric 1 direct ronto. large herd and th

Mr. Conthey a much friend, the ming the price from that p visited

the old

....

How C. F. Carlisle, of York Co., Ont.; is Realizing an Ideal Set Many Years Ago By W. G. ORVIS. #

660 OME men farm for pleasure, some for profit, but the best kind of a farmer is the one who farms for both pleasure and profit." So said a man who had made a careful study of agricultural conditions for many years. C. F. Carlisle, of York Co., Ont., is a man of the latter class. He made a decision many years ago, when living in Hastings county and working in a construction gang on the Canadian Northern Railway. That decision was that he was going to farm. The ideal he set out to attain was that his work would be profitable, and at the same time yield a sense of satisfaction in things achieved and a knowledge that it had resulted in some measure of good to the whole agricultural community.

From Modest Beginnings.

For a number of years the farming operations were carried on near the old home in Hastings county. Money was not plentiful and railway work was necessary to help meet the annual expense account. Gradually, however, a herd of Ayrshire grade cows were brought together, and when the income from milk and butter was enough to meet the expenses of the farm, the railroad work was dropped. Here begins the true farm story.

The milk from the cows was sent to the cheese factory in the summer and manufactured into but er in the winter. This method of selling was not quite satisfactory to Mr. Carlisle, for he saw greater possibilities in selling whole milk in a town or city. Consequently, 18 years ago, he sold the old place in Hastings county and purchased 138 acres in York near the electric radial line and delivered the milk direct to the consumer in the city of Toronto. This meant the management of a

large concern as the farm had to be worked, the herd of cows attended to, the milk shipped daily and then delivered in the city. "Of course," said Mr. Carlisle, "men were more plentiful then than they are now, and more reliable also." There was much hard slavish work in this business for our friend, however, and after three years he sold out the milk business and moved out to the farm, selling the milk to retail dealers. The wholesale price at that time for an eight-gallon can was from \$1 to \$1.25. This year it is about double that price, and yet Mr. Carlisle told me when I visited him that there was more money in it at the old price. Feed, help, and the cost of living

eat up the extra amount in an alarming manner. Pure Breds Purchased.

Realizing that if profitable cows were to be kept, they must be well bred and of the kind that would respond to good feed and care, it was thought wise to purchase a first-class pure-bred sire and a few pure-bred females. The Holstein breed was chosen and good individuals purchased. These animals were the foundation of the fine herd now kept on Clear View Farm. Ten head of pure-bred females are now kept, and they are all built for business. One of the satisfying things in the experience of Mr. Carlisle is the building of this good herd of cows. Records of their production were kept for a number of years, and by the verdict of the scales the right of a cow's exist-ence in the herd was determined.

When Mr. Carlisle and his family came to York



Mr. C. F. Carlisle and One of His Good Grade Cows. Look at her depth, straight lines and capacity. Few pure breds have a better appearance. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

county, they did not buy Clear View Farm for the sake of getting the fine buildings standing thereon. Yet a prospective buyer of the same farm to-day would see on it a set of buildings that would account for a large part of the purchase price. The fine brick house herewith shown is modern in every particular. It is neat and attractive also, and one that would be a source of pride to any home-loving person. It was built with the idea of having, not a mansion, but a comfortable farm home. It has a bath room complete in every detail with the same water flush system as the most up-to-date city residence. It also has the coveted sleeping porch, and the wide, alry balconies so



feet long by 40 feet wide. The basement walls are of hollow cement block and the stables are abundantly furnished with light. The superstructure is wooden frame and siding, painted red. Everything about the place has that neatly painted, attractive appearance that reveals the pride that the owner has in his farm home.

The stables are arranged differently from the common way. There are doors 10 feet wide in each end, which open into a central passageway. The animals face away from this passage, but it allows the waggon or sleigh to be drawn through the entire length of the stable and the manure loaded and taken directly to the field. Mr. Carlisle stated that they had not had a load of manure in the yard for years. This plan also allows for the thorough mixing of the horse and cattle manure. After the cow part of the stable has been cleaned, the horse manure is placed in the bottom of the gutters, where it acts as an absorbent for all liquids. There is room to the up about 40 head of cattle and six or eight horses.

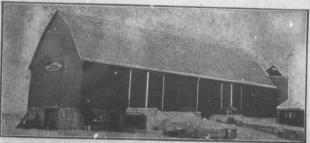
The barn is not fixed up for appearance only, but has many things about it that shorten the working hours and increase the convenience in doing work around the barn. A number of these devices are mentioned here because of their outstanding merit.

Under each approach to the barn is a room 18 feet long and 12 feet wide. The most southerly of these is used for a milk room. A large cooling tank is situated at one side, into which the cans of milk are put during the hot weather. The floor, walls and ceiling are made of concrete, and hence are sanitary. In this room, close to the stable, the washing of cans, pails and all utensils can be done with a minimum of effort. A carrier track, upon which the milk can be handled with little heavy lifting or lugging, extends from the stable into this room.

In the north room is the power plant. A seven h. p. gasoline engine pumps water from a well 90 feet away into a tank holding 920 gallons. The water is forced to the house and through the stables by compressed air. The milking machine pump is also located in this room, and a line shaft connected by a belt to the engine transmits the power through the stable wall to a small plate grinder and root pulper. This is truly a power plant complete on a farm.

An ensilage truck makes feeding an easy chore, while a large feed box under the grinder provides for the grain ration being close at hand. Another feature worthy of copying is an enclosed line of cupboards for the harness. Upon examination these closets were found to be sheeted with lumber inside and out, the cement blocks being wholly covered. "Harness will keep in better shape and wear longer," said Mr. Carlisle, "when kept in a place like that."

"I have not had to draw water for threshers for



The Modern Barn on the Farm of Mr. C. F. Carlisle. tt is roomy, well lighted, well veotilated and sanitary... There are many devices in it for saying time and labor to the boundary of the boundary of the boundary.

(Continued from page 5.)
a long time," said our friend. "We have a big cistern down there between the two barn approaches. The eaves troughs of the barn empty into it and when it gets full, an overflow tile takes the water away to the river." The mechanical milker is another labor saver according to Mr. Carlisle. labor saver according to air. Carisie-He has had it in use for several years and would not be without it. "You can resin a heifer to be milked so cleam with it, that it is useless to do any stripping," seld he. "Only you

must be on the job. We can milk a cow in from four to six minutes under ordinary conditions with our milker and the whole herd in about three-

quarters of an hour."
Farming Methods

Farming Methods.

As to the faiming methods followed, space will not permit of our going into detail. Suffice at to say that Mr. Cartisle has proven that a herd of dairy cows judiciously handled will increase the fertility of any farm. They also to grow all their roughage and buy considerable concentrates, buy considerable concentrates, such as oil cake and brewers grains. Alfaifa is grown in great abundance and is the main standby for hay.

About 25 acres are kept seeded to it. One field has been down for over 14 years and this season was the best on the farm. One acre of this field was the farm. One acre of this field was plowed because of it skilling out through the relines of the ground. "The alliad out the relines at the ground. "The alliad had roots like burdocks," was how our host expressed his views regarding. It. Shough even is grown seally see it of fill the cament block sile. Enables without are the things that make the cows at Clear View Farm centent, of seek and producers of milk that evives a substantial revenue.

gives a substantial revenue. One other source of income is found in a large orchard on the Don river

bank. The apples are sold to private bank. The apples are soul to private to the constances in Teronic for from 40 to 50 cents a basket. The varieties grown are such as spread over the entire season. The Duchees comes in early and is followed by the Wealthy. early and is followed by the Wealthy, then the Ontarlo, Ohio and other varieties, until the hard winter fruit is on the merket. As a means of exceeding the business possibilities of the farm, and also for pleasure, an automobile is used. Many trips into the city and neighboring villages with fruit, milk or other products are thus made with case and comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlislae are ably sup-

made with case and comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are ably supported by a sou, and a daughter, who are deeply interested in the progress at Clear View Farm. Together they make united force, providing strength, energy and executive ability strength, energy and executive ability. to successfully carry on the business. The most inspiring part of it is the spirit of cooperation and mutual help-fulness maintained throughout.

Rubber Actually Drops In Price While Everything Else Goes Up

How British Government's Foresight Saves Canadians Millions of Dollars. Wearing Rubbers, Overshoes and Rubber Boots to Save Leather is Certainly Sensible Economy.

Despite the war tax, and increases of from 50% to 100% in the cost of the cottons and chemicals used in its manufacture, there has been practically no advance in the prices of rubber footwear, thanks to the surprising fact that the rubber itself actually costs less than before the war.

Up till about 1908, the rubber forests of South America and Africa, producing about 60,000 tons a year, easily supplied the demand, and raw rubber sold at \$1.00 to \$1.30 a pound. But when motor ears began to multiply, and the use of rubber belting, hose, footwear and a hundred other things kept on increasing, the consumption of rubber grew phenomenally, quickly exceeding the supply. By 1910 raw rubber had gone up to \$3.00 a pound and rubber goods of all kinds kept pace. Probably you remember paying excessive prices for rubbers for a year or two.

In this alarming situation relief came—not as the World expected, from synthetic rubber invented by German chemists—but from plantation rubber grown in Ceylon, Sumatra and the Malay States, with the encouragement and aid of an Empire-building British Government. These plantations, begun several years earlier, came into the market in 1910 with 8,200 tons—11% of the World's supply. By 1914, when the war broke out, they were producing 60% of the total—and controlled the situation.

Then, with a practical monopoly of raw rubber and absolute control of the seas, Great Britain was in a position to supply the enormous war requirements of the Allies and to cut the Teutons off completely. This, of course, she has done, but, instead of charging the rest of the world high prices, the British Government actually lowered the price to less than 70 cents a poundafigure below that asked before the war.

This means a substantial saving to every man, woman and family in Canada—a saving doubly important on account of the 80% advance in the cost of shoe leather. It means that a pair of rubbers, costing from 75 cents to \$1.25, will practically double the life of a pair of shoes costing several times as much—that an inexpensive pair of overshoes will add months of wear and comfort to old shoes that would be useless without them—that rubber farm boots will cost far less than leather for the winter and spring, while they will keep the feet dryer.

Besides the saving of money and the invaluable protection to health, wearing rubbers helps to win the war. The soldiers MUST have leather in vast quantities for shoes and equipment—and it is getting scarcer all the time. vast quantities to snots and equipment.
So every pair of boots we save releases leather for military use and is but a
fair return to the British Government, whose foresight and fairness have made our rubber footwear so cheap.

Save The Leather For The Soldiers-Help Win The War!

The Difficulty With Margarine

HE claim of dairymen in Canada that the waiving of the strictures that the waiving of the strictures on the margarine trade would result in misrepresentation, by which an organized effort would be made to get oleo on the market under the guise of butter, receives atrong supporting evidence from the United States. Regarding the continued different productions of the continued different productions are continued to the continued different productions of the continued diff

States. Regarding the continued dif-ficulty of keeping cloe manufacturers in their place, The Farmer, pub-lished in Minnesota, has this to say: "The keeping of oleomargarine in its proper place is a question of vital importance to Northwestern dairy-men. The oleomargarine present The oleomargarine them. The oleomargazine manufac-turous are ever on the alert to take advantage of every situation that ap-pears to popular prejudice, and one communicaturers, belonging to er-gazined basiness, whereas dairyone are counteless in numbers but unorgan-are counteless in numbers but unorganized, are best equipped to promote their interests. The mere mention of oleomargarine should be sufficient to put every dairyman in a fighting

The oleo manufacturers will nover "The clee manufacturers will nover be content until they are permitted to color their product in imitation of butter. They will thus swold the cost of the Federal tax and sare contly fines. Useolored clee, it should be remembered, hears only a slitch tax of one-fourth of a cent per pound, and is within the reach of the poster of the poor city man. The cleen the con-tent control of the pooled by the ten cents per points, and the control of the ten cents per points. ter," or colored eleo, bears a tax of ten cents per pound. The eleo manu-facturer, wants the colored product, because it comes into direct compe-tition with butter, and can be manu-factured at a fraction of the cost of

"Last spring the oleo manufacturers made a dastardly attempt to discredit the dairy industry through a Con-gressional resolution. A more subtle the dary industry through a Con-gressional resolution. A more subtle to the control of the control of the second of the control of the control of the lay enlasting the support of one of the Twin City daily papers. An organiza-tion known as the Women's Welfare League has evidently bent inspired to fight the buttles of the color manu-featurer. As an example of the underfacturer. As an example of the oleo manufacturer, and the ignorance of the general turer, and the ismorance of me general public recarding the relative merits of slee, and butter, this article is typical. In addition to unholding slee, it evidently wishes to discredit Mr. J. J. Payrel. Minnesota's Dairy and Food Commissioner, who has a national Commissioner, who has a national reputation as a most efficient official and, incidentally, a friend of the dairy industry."

Lover—"For you, darling, I wad lay me doon and dee."
Maiden—"That sort of thing is out of date. What a girl wants nowadays is a man willing to get up and hustle." Ledger.

thei etall Yor)

gave

dhi

the

was

Ron

Eve

they iron ecilia

susp kite!

to de

Wayside Gleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Repre-sentative, Farm and Dairy,

Untilled Land

TPPERMOST in everyone's mind is the great war and the many things that pertain to it many things that pertain to it.
The average person, however, only
shinks of the results at the front, the
adva es in recruiting and the casualty ist—important, all of them. Mr.
C F. Carlisle, York Co. Ont. pointed C F. Carlisle, York Co., Oh., pointed-out something else to me when I visited him recently, which threatens to be equally, if no more, important than the three things mentioned above. He made this attement: "There are at least a dozen farms of which I know in my own district that are untenanted this fall."

To every thinking mea.

that are untenanted this rail.

To every thinking man and woman
this is significant, for how can Canada hold out under the strain of war, high cost of living and deranged labor conditions, if her base industry is neglected? With the leading of the conditions, if her base in the lange of the conditions revalent at the conditions revalent and the conditions are considered to the conditions leaving the farms, we get the tenants leaving the farms, we get the tenants leaving the farms, we get the tenants leaving the tree conditions cannot be remedied, but conditions cannot be remedied, but the one of rents in many cases could. Some landfords may be dependent high cost of living and deranged labor the one of rents in many cases could. Some landlords may be dependent upon the rental of their land for a living, but a rreat many are not. Even if all were, in some measure, in seed of this annual income, it would be much better to have the land fudiciously cropped at a lower rent fudiciously cropped at a lower rent the landlord, instead of receiving a percentage on his investment, will be apercentage on his investment, will be a percentage on his investment, and upkeep as percentage of ms investment, with or required to pay taxes and unkeep as usual upon a farm that is depreciat-ing in value from year to year. Where does lovalty and patriotism come in with this problem?

A Clothes' Drier.

The womenfolk of the home often-times complain of their lack of labor savers and other conveniences. I am willing to admit that in many ways their complaints are well founded. There are many simple little devices that would save much labor and decrease the amount of worry for the busy housewife if they were only in-

stalled. The singular thing about many of these also is their small cost. In the home of Mr. O. D. Bales, York Co., Ont., is an ingenious ap-paratus for drying clothes. It is very simple, yet effective. A good, strong strip, about 12 feet long and three inches wide and two inches thick, is inches wide and two inches thick, is suspended from the ceiling of the kitchen with ropes. These ropes run through pulleys that are fastened to the Joist of the upper floor and are carried down to a door casing, where they are fastened sallor fashion to an iron stay. When clothes are to be dried, the pole of board is lowered, the garments placed over it, and then the whole thing hoisted up to the ceiling, out of everyone's war and celling, out of everyone's way and where the most heat is to be found. It is simple, easy to construct, cheap and out of the way, but it does the

I was sitting in a country store, waiting for a car, and a lady came in to do some shopping. "What is the waiting for a car, and a hady came in to do some shopping. "What is the price of beans?" she asked the clerk. "Only 15 cents a pound," was his re-ply. There then followed a heated discourse upon the advance in price of all foodstuffs, beans in particular. The prospective buyer told of times when she had purchased this com-modity for five cents for 16 ounces, and better quality of goods than those

What is the matter with the bean business? The labor problem, I sup-pose, affects their production as well as anything else. Would it not pay even on a small-scale to grow them if they can be sold at the price quot-ed above? It is almost as good a price as some of us have received for such products as clover seed, etc. The question the city and town man asks is, "How can I live and pay such

Pigs Are Not Pigs.

Not long ago there was a short artiche in these columns declaring that pigs were pigs. Now, things have gone to the other extreme, and again we are dissatisfied. We were told by farmers living near Newmarket. York Co., Ont., who had young pigs for sale, that they could hardly dispose sale, that they could hardly dispose of them at any price. A goodly num-ber of them have changed hands at as low a price as \$2 a pair in that vicinity. Upon equiring into the cause of this I was told that feed was so scarce that farmers could not see where the rrain could be had to fatten them. Milk is so very scarce and high that there would be no profit in it anyway. Will pork get any cheaper if this condition is true all over the province? It is hardly likely, and, as happened before, there may not be a superior of the condition of the province of the was so scarce that farmers could as truly sigantic as any other class of men in Canada, and usually re-ceives little sympathy and assistance from these classes.

An Elevated Granary

M R. L. H. NEWMAN, secretary of the Seed Growers' Associ-On the been drowers associated. As the control of the farming methods advocated through that association. An elevated granary in the new and uptodate barn bears evidence of much thought to gain convenience and to save labor in work about the buildings. This granary is really a number of bins, built above the ordinary granary. These bins have a hopper-shaped bottom, and are connected with the granary below by a chute controlled by a slide. If a bag of grain is needed, the bag is attached to this chute, the slide pulled out, and the grain forced by its own weight into the bag. The feed grinder is located in the lower granary many and fef from one in the lower granary and fef from one in the lower granary and fef from one in the lower granary and fef from one ation, has a farm in Grenville, the bag. The feed grinder is located in the lower granary and fed from one of the bins above. This saves much heavy-shandling, and is also a time-saver. When looking at this granary, my first thought was, how could the grain be elevated into these bins. We have a type of these beautiful the same time of the sam the grain be elevated into these bins. We have a type of thresher in some sections that has an attachment for blowing grain similar to that of the straw blower. With a machine like this, all the grain can be placed in the bins at the time of threshing. There may be many granaries that There may be many granaries that we have a support of the straw of the as good service as the one found on this farm.

There is one place where oil cake will always take first place, that is in the feeding of animals, either beef or dairy, for the show ring. Practically all showmen are advocates of oil cake meal, as it gives the animal handling qualities — good quality fleshing and a mellow hide. For instance, Mr. Geo. Guthrie, of Dundee, Ont., who captured first prize on one-year-old fat calf at the Guelph Stock Show, told us that he had fed oil. Show, told us that he had fed oil can be all the short of the sh There is one place where oil cake



What's Work to Other Engines Is Play to a Page

What do you care if it is the lowest-priced farm engine on the market? That is nothing against it, so long as it does the work re-quired of it!

There are indeed some farmers afraid to buy a Page because it is so low in price. Others, again, who buy it for that very reason. In either case the Page will sur-

prise. Put to the test of daily ser-vice, il soon makes clear the fact that the big outstanding feature is its ability to furnish greatest power for least fact. This is particularly gine, which has many conditions of the distinctive features that we'll ex-plain if you'll just sign your name to a post card and send it to us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY

1139 King Street West, TORONTO.



In the Pages of this FREE BOOK

you will find practical directions for the construction of more than a hundred permanent improvements on your farm.

Use Spare Tir e

Most of these improvements can be mude in the spare time of yourself and your help—from materials close at hand—and every shovelful of concrete adds to the value of your farm, and increases your profits from it.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete" tells everything you need to know, in plain language free from technical terms.

Get your copy now-Just send your name and address to

Canada Cement Company, Limited 40 Herald Building, Montreal



advertising reliable goods. They want to know you, also wast to know you saw the Ad, when writing them don't forget to tell them



Bickmore's Gall Cure

is on horse collar and the horse to Fine for cur ws. Heals ma



Company 644 Notre Dame St. West

BICKMORES

A FARM &

Account Book

PUBLISHED BY

The Bickmore Ca







BOOKS

write for our catalogue of farm soks. It is sent free on request, sk us for information on any soks you require. DOK DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY

Settling the Problems of City Milk Producers

Prices Paid Not High Enough—How Advances Have Been Secured—Anti-Combine Legislation—A National Federation Formed HAT the problems of Canadian League had the best form of organiza-farmers who produce milk for city tion. A full description

consumption are closely similar to those of the milk producers of the leading cities of the United States, was shown at a national conference of farmers producing whole milk for city consumption, held last week in Chic-ago and which was attended by an editor of Farm and Dairy. The coneditor of rarm and party. The con-ference was largely attended. It re-sulted in the taking of steps towards the formation of a National Milk Producers' Federation, one of the main objects of which will be to bring about concerted action on the part of milk producers around the different cities, in their negotiations with the dealers over the fixing of milk prices. An effort is to be made to have all the city milk producers' associations set their prices as near the same day as possible. The purpose of this is to make it more difficult, in the case of milk strikes, for the dealers to bring in milk from other districts where prices are not a subject of negotiation. The conference was called by the

Milk Producers' Association of the Chicago Dairy District, numbering me 12,000 milk farmers. A year ago time 12,000 milk farmers. A year ago these producers entered into negotia-tion with the milk dealers for an ad-vance in prices. A strike resulted, which lasted for several days, and practically stopped the receipt of who milk into Chicago. As a result As a result of this strike the milk producers won their demands. The success of the Chicago milk producers encouraged the New York milk producers to follow their example, and a few months ago they won a similar strike. Other milk producers' associations have since been successful in winning imsince been successful in winning im-portant advances in prices. The editor of Farm and Dairy asked Mr. G. W. Bush, a representative of the executive committee of the Dairy. executive committee of the Dairr-men's Leazus of the city of New York, if he would be willing to address meetings of milk producers for Mont-real and Toronto, providing meetings can be arranged for, and was assured that they could be glad to cooperate in every way possible with our Cana-dian Association. dian Association

Call For Convention.

The notice that was sent out call-The notice that was sent out calling the conference, explained that the production and distributing of milk is undergoing a remarkable change. indergoing a remarkable change. costs, advancing costs of feeds, and stricter sanitary requirements, are forcing many milk producers out of business. Concerted action on the business. Concerted action on the part of the producers to deal with these problems has become necessary.

Conference Features.

The discussions of the conference The discussions of the content were taken part in freely. They brought out some interesting points. Anti-trust and combine laws are very any states. When strict now in many states. When milk producers in these states try to work together for an advance in prices they place themselves in dan-ger of being prosecuted and heavily fined. Sometimes they have had fined. Sometimes they have had considerable difficulty evading these laws. Some method of meeting them

inwa. Some method of meeting them in future has become necessary. Emphasis was placed on the im-portance of producers knowing their costs of production. These would show producers when they were selfing at a loss and would go far to satprice was justified. Even in spite of recent advances in prices the convic-tion was general that prices are still

tion. A full description of this form will be published later in Farm and Dairy. The leaders in the conference ed to be alert, capable men considerable executive ability, who seemed to have the qualities necess to enable the producers to obtain their reasonable demands. Before conference closed a committee was appointed to examine the now numerous laws relating to the sani-tary production and handling of milk. and from them to draft a model law for general adoption. Mr. M. P. Hall, of Lansing, Mich., was appointed chairman

The National Officers.

A board of is directors was formed the proposed new national ducers' federation. Later Later producers directors appointed the following of-ficers: President, Milo D. Campbell, fleers: President, Milo D.-Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.; vice-presidents, W. W. Ingersoll, Elyzia, Ohio; G. W. Bush, Littib Falis, New York; sec.-trees, Geo. Brown, Sycamore, III. The ex-centive includes W. J. Kittle, secre-tary of the Chicago Association.

The Addresses.

The Addresses.
The following are extracts from the addresses of leading speakers:
W. W. Ingersoll, Elyra, Ohio, near Cleveland: "Keep a pencil and know what it coats you to produce you milk, and be able to prove to commit milk, and se age to prove to con-sumers, anti-combine prosecutors and others why you must get more for k. The average producer is willing to pay more if convinced the price is fair. Considering its food value, compared with other foods, the price of milk is none too high. We should aim to re-ceive at least as much as the dealers.

ceive at least as much as the declera.

"One of the greatest problems we must solve is what a case of the must solve is what the solvent is there between the case of production and the shall be the case of the

more cow-testing associations in our state than in any other state. Our Department of Agriculture has been working on the problem of helpir; us to increase our production. Yet the average production of our cows is less than 5,000 lbs. a cow. This has not been enough to meet the needs of the

During the past six or seven years we have formed and incorporated the Dairymen's League, representing the farmers shipping milk to New York. They represent farmers in the States They represent farmers in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-vania, Vermont, Connecticut and Mas-sachusetts, We have some 23,000 members. It takes the milk of over 400,000 cows to supply the milk of

"Careful records were kept of the cost of production. These all showed that it cost \$2 to \$2.25 a 100 lbs., for n we were getting \$1.52 a 100 In spite of the fact that all the members of the family worked long hours, the production of milk 100,000 cows less milk for New York than there were a few years ago.

costs our members 25 cents a to join. We issue them shares to join. We issue them shares tock. At the time of the recent milk strike the producers sold then milk to their own company, and the dealers had to negotiate with the company for their supplies.

tion was general that prices are still company for their supplies.

"The dealers backed up and fought vigorously for 14 days. It cost them over \$1,00,000 and the rallways over \$10,00,000 and the rallways over \$100,000 and the rallway over \$100,000 and the rallways over \$100,000 and the rallways over \$100,000

the producers \$500,000 to get the advance, but I doubt this, as much of the milk was turned into cheese factories, made into butter or saved in other ways.

The dealers strove to secure their misk from points hundreds of miles away, even as far as Canada. One of the troubles in the past has been that when the Chicago producers were striking the dealers would buy milk from New York producers, and when we in New York were striking the we in New York were striam to dealers bought the milk from Chicago producers. We must find some way of preventing this in the future. The best way would be for us all to set prices at the same time all over the

Question: "Have you any figures as to the cost of production?"

Answer: "Yes. We found in my

Answer: 'Yes. We found in my own county, for instance, that 2,300 comes gave an average of 5,133 lbs. milk, which is better than most districts do. It cost us 2 9-10 cents a tricts do. It cost us 2 9-10 cents a

triots do. It cost us 2 5-10 cents a canart to produce our milk. We were selling for less than that."

The Sacretary of the Minneapolia and St. Paul Milk Producers' Association: We first formed local unit and later a central association. We soon ran up against the question of the cost of production Figures gathered showed that the cost ran at 19 cents a gallon. Estimates gathered from a large number of other farmers placed the cost at 18 4-5 cents a gallon. Last summer we received only about one-half that price.

In Minnesc'a we have a very rigid anti-combine law, which says that if even only two people get together and try and set a price they are guilty. We had hig trouble getting around it. This is one of the big problems that we must face. We were so strongly or-ganized the dealers gave us our ad-vance without a strike."

A producer from lowa, who said he was an Irishman, created considerable amusement when he wanted to know what could be done to meet ananow what cound be done to meet and other kind of competition. Since starting farming he and his wife had produced one milker in their family, but a Dutchman on a farm scross the road, during about the same period, during about the same period, and produced size military. He want had produced the milkers. He want-ed to know how he was going to meet competition like that. No one seemed able to offer a solution for his diffiasked if he should have his wife he come a slave to their cows just be-

A sneaker from the Massachusetta Agricultural College gave the results of an investigation to find the cost of distribution. These Blaced the cost at 2 7-10 cents a quart. If had debts, breakage, surplus, etc., were all in-cluded, the cost would be about 3% cents a quart.

The manager of a farmers' dairy commany in Milwaukee. Wis., created discussion when he stated that the milk shipped to the city or delivered there is need for by weight, irrespective of its butterfat test. Surpr expressed that farmers The sneaker ad milk or that basis. milk of that basis. The sneaker admitted that there was considerable dissatisfaction, and said that a number of farmers producing high-testing milk were shipping cream instead of

Mr. Fuller, of Madison, Wis., stron Mr. Fuller of Masson, w.s., strok-ly ured milk producers pooling their resources and forming joint-stock companies and marketing their own milk. He contended that this was the logical method of settling the pro-ducers' difficulties. There were four stock packing plants in his state that stock necking plants in his state that were dolars good work for the live-stock seen, and the producers, he con-tended, should profit from their ex-ample. This view did not appear to meet whether the producers in terresting information eathered at the terresting information eathered at the will be published later Farm and Dairy.

the Hea whi

are

litt

neres care shin Goo the with ing i go. 181

ly-cont ever:

ance

the b

ing t

of de

Th



Cheapening Egg Production THE cost of egg production has soared with the cost of feed and labor, but the cost of feed at least can be greatly lessened by the exercise of greater intelligence in the selection of the feed and greater care scheetion of the reed and greater care in the management of the poultry. In making up the winter ration, there-fore, cheapness should be more than ever a factor taken into consideration.

First of all, there is that feed which is grown on the farm. Grain fed near whene it is grown has less of the labor e'ement in its value and is therefore cheaper, but of the various grains grown on the farm, some are cheaper than others and hens are not so d criminating but that they would wel-come feeds that will not bring the highest market prices. Screenings and inferior grains, frozen wheat, shrunken barley, or buckwheat, are

suitable

To supplement these waste cabbage leaves and mangels may be given, 'or hens enjoy a little succulence as well as do dairy cows. Waste clover or al falfa leaves are always welcomed and are relished either dry or steamed. One hundred hens will eat from a peck to a bushel of these leaves in a day. To nothing on the farm can surplus milk be fed to better advantage and a little of this daily, along with the table scrape, will go far toward taking the place of the meat scrap, of which the sent prices are so probibitive. ed bill by assisting in more complete

Care saves the feed, for with good care and housing, even the cheapest feeds may give better results than higher priced grains when poor care

is given.

Care of Breeding Stock

S TRONG fertile eggs are desired during the hatching season, and in order to insure that the eggs be strong and fertile, it is necessary that stock be carefully attended from the time of their selection in the fall. Healthy, vigorous birds with abundance of vitality that will spend the ance of vitality that will spend the winter in storing up reserve energy which may be thrown into hatching eggs, are only secured as the result of careful selection, supplemented by careful wintering. Clean, dry quarters with plenty of ventitation and sun-shine are necessary for good health. Good water and air drainage are both necessary. Dirt floors are probably the best if the soil is suitable, but on damp land cament floors well covered with soil or sand are most satisfac-tory. Small flocks usually give better satisfaction than large ones for breedir purposes. Fresh air and sunshine at even more important with breeding stock than with layers. The open thout, cloth front or combination of Your, cloth front or combination of g.us and cloth, seem to give the best re wits. Openings should always be leated so that the sun may reach every part of the house at sometime during the day and provide an abundance of ventilation without draft in all kinds of weather. "Sunshine is the best disinfectant and fresh air the

The house should be so comfortable that stock will not care to go out dur-ing the day, but provision should be made that breeding stock may go out of doors whenever they desire. This ensures the taking of sufficient exer-cise. A sheltered run outside with plenty of litter in the house for them to scratch in will encourage egg pro-

Less protein is required in the feed

ding stock than in that of laying stock, but otherwise the feed should be about the same. A larger proporbe about the same. tion of whole grain and a lesser amount of beef scrap or other animal amount or beet scrap or other annual food is required. Green foods should be given in abundance, mangels being one of the best. A hundred birds will consume a ton of mangels in a winter. A little clover hay in the lit-ter where the birds will pick the ter where the birds will pick the leaves off, proven a valuable addition to the ration. Milk, and preferably sour milk, is the greatest of all poulday foods. Better egs production, higher fertility and hatchability and stronger chicks may be expected when it is fed. Remove from the breeding ben any birds that show. is red. Remove from the breeding pen any birds that show signs of sick-ness or weakness. Quality in eggs means more and better chicks, less labor and more profit.

Working Out the Problems By Michael K. Boyer.

CELF-RELIANCE is an important factor in the poultry business. There are a great many people in this world who, while they can accurately carry out the orders of others, are unable to help them selves others, are unable to nell them elves in cases of emergency. They have no self-reliance. The moment that a in cases of emergency. They have no self-reliance. The moment that a problem confronts them they must seek advice. Such men rarely ever succeed in business. Poultry culture not only needs a large bump of self-reliance, but it calls for men and women who can plan the work and help themselves. There are men born to be slaves, just as there are men born to be masters.

Problems arise almost daily which call for careful thinking and experimenting, and at times they tax a man's menting, and at times they tax a man's ability, often upsetting his generally good nature. The first duty is to endeavor to get at the bottom of the trouble, and try to ascertain the cause. A little careful work will often accomplish this. Make every effort to solve the enigma. Then if unsuccessful the transfer of the cause. ful, it is time to consult some expert

fall, it is time to consult some expert. It is necessary that good poultry books be carefully read and studied, and that before entering upon the work, a good working knowledge be obtained. But books can only teach the rudiments; it remains for personal mapplication to work out the problems.

All the properties of the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems. The business calls for brain work... not only suffices to read and study, but actual work must be done—practice makes perfect—and then time, money and patience will be saved.

As a rule, the beginner starts with certain breed, and before he has time to thoroughly become acquainted with he forms a new attachment. The booming, tempting arguments given by some new arrival so enthuses him that he makes a change, and this changing he keeps up until he has come to his senses, ultimately realizing that success can come only b atteking to one breed and one system. He should work out the problems and stick to the work.

Stick to the work.

The beginner, too, needs to investigate the breeds, and the effects of certain food for his stock and his climate. Breeds that are profitable in some places are unprofitable in others. some places are unprofitable in others. There are bills-of-fare that with some folks are ideal, and with others are a failure. All this must be carefully studied and experimented with. The studied and experimented with. The same advice would apply to the mechanical part. The directions for running incubators might be effective inland, and disastrous at points along the coast. Certain styles and ideas in housing might be all right in conneces. housing might be all right in one sec-tion of the country and all wrong in another. And so one could continue to enumerate. The point is for the beckiner to first book himself with what knowledge he can slean from experts, and then apply that instruc-tion to his locality, his conditions, his "anganes and his movelment experiences." finances, and his previous



Long Span Gates

are so rigid—so strong—so thoroughly and scientifically braced that even after yer's of service they retain their original firmness. If

properly hung, shere will be no dragging on the ground—no necessity for having to lift or carry the gate open or shut. It will always swing easily and always hold its shape.

Made of Best Materials

Frame work of 1%-inch steel tubing ejectrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with No.9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire-built for strength and denshitly—weather proof and stock proof. On the for free cutolog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our orisingental free and gates.

Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory. THE BAHWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



Gained 2 to 4 Quarts at a Milking

Pratts REGULATOR

60c page, to 85-th_cult at \$1.00 and without increasing the grain food she gained from \$1 to \$4 qut, at a milking."
"PRATTS" is a mild, natural, vegetable tonic and conditioner, free from all injurious chesalcals. Write T0-DAY for FREE Book on the Care of your Stock.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Ltd. 68 M Claremont St., TORONTO. S-22



"Ship to Shubert"

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE

"Empire" Corrugated Iron

The original brand with a 30 year reputation behind it. Every sheet true and uniform and heavily galvanized. A post card will bring you particulars. Metallic Roofing Co., Limited - Manufacturers, Toronto





size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm at his own work. Write for further particulars of our free trial offer, catalogue and special introductory prices

> GILSON MFG. CO. 267 York St., Guelph, Ont

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder For \$14.50

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

celimina 47

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 e year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Eritain, add See for postage. ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line that, \$1.65 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 32 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceived the following week's lassu.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY Chicago Office—People's Gas Building. New York Office—Tribune Building. Toronto Office—37 McCaul Street.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The pield subscription as Parm and Dairy exceeds \$2,000. The actual circulation of each launt, exceeds subscription are represented in the piece of th

OUR GUARANTEE

We quarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are a the every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are a the every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are a the every advertiser in the issue is reliable. We are a the every advertisers and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupeture distributions. A support of the every advertisers, and the every advertisers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is a well as the every ever

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and con-ader." Bacon.

A War Time Christmas

HAT a paradox it seems. On this day of all days when we of all days when we celebrate the advent of the Prince of Peace, half the world is at war. The beating of the wings of the Angel of Death can almost be heard throughout the land, in seeming mockery of the angel's song, "Peace on earth and good will towards men,"

Many would tell us that the war is the result of the failure of Christianity, but nothing has failed that has not been tried. When it is tried the golden age of the world's history will have dawned and the angel's song be the daily reality. With this hope in our hearts, we can still keep Christmas in the spirit of its great founder, and pray for that strain's fulfilment—that the battle and strife may vex the nations no more; that not only on Christmas but the whole year round men shall be brethren, owning one Father in heaven.

Too prone are we all to allow our Christmas to evaporate with the day; forgetting are other days in the year for a sympathe sand clasp and an encouraging word. If Christmas is better than other days in the year, it is because the feeling of fellowship belongs to it. Why not have every other day in the year filled with fellowship? Why not soften the asperities of life, speak the kindly word and extend a helping hand for the other 364 days? In a word, why not make every day a Christmas. Carry the Christmas spirit with us throughout the year and say, with Tiny Tim at all times and seasons, "God bless us everyone."

Let us keep Christmas in this spirit then, forgetting not to return thanks for the many blessings and privileges of the land we live in, and looking forward to the age that is coming:

"When the common sense of most shall held a fretful realm in awe

And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law."

HAS the time arrived for Ontario to adopt per cent, of the creamery butter in Alberta was made from graded cream. Of this fifty-nine per cent. graded specials, and over seven per cent. graded seconds. In Saskatchewan ninety-eight per cent, of the creamery butter was made from graded cream. In Manitoba sixt cone per cent. and in Nova Scotia sixty per cent, was made from graded cream. Quebec is making cream grading compulsory. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the creameries are adopting cream grading rapidly. It is fair to assume that the quality of the creamery butter produced in these Provinces bears some relation to the extent to which cream grading has been adopted. Alberta and Saskatchewan butter has practic-

ally put the eastern townships butter out of the Vancouver market, and is successfully competing with the New Zealand product. This season the Edmonton Creamery shipped butter by the car load to Montreal, and it is being freely stated that butter from provinces which have adopted thorough-going grading systems for cream and butter will soon be competing for the best trade in Ontario cities. Most striking of all is the success with which Quebec and Western Canada creameries have competed with the Ontario creameries at the leading fairs. For the last three years they have walked away with practically all the prizes at Toronto. This year they captured everything at Ottawa, and all but fifth and seventh prize at the Canadian National. They also appeared at London and got into the prize money. investigations conducted by Mr. J. H. Scott, in

Toronto during July, August, September and October of this year, indicated that less than sixty per cent. of Ontario creamery butter as made during those months, would reach first grade, and that over 40 per cent, of it would grade second or lower. This is in striking contrast to the quality of the product of those provinces that

have adopted grading.

The creamery men of those provinces in which grading is practiced, have no hesitation in stating that it is the greatest contributing factor to their success in producing high quality butter. The adoption of grading has resulted in every case in a marked improvement in the quality of their creamery output. The poorer quality of Ontario butter, as indicated by Mr. Scott's investigations, can be attributed to no other cause than our failure to encourage the production of better cream by paying better prices for it than for cream of inferior quality. That the introduction of a system of grading with prices that correspond to the quality of the cream received, would result in the great improvement of our butter, is the almost unanimous opinion of the dairymen, extracts from whose letters appear elsewhere in this issue. Has the time arrived for the Province to adopt cream grading? We invite discussion on this important question.

The Ice Harvest

HE rapid cooling of milk and cream is one of the most important considerations in successful dairying. Cheese of poor quality, and less of it, is made from milk that arrives at the factory in poor condition, than would be the case if the milk had been properly cared for. Regarding butter, the investigations of Mr. J. H. Scott in Toronto this season, showed that of the shipments of the June make inspected, seventy per cent. graded first. June, it will be remembered, was a cool month. Of the July and early August make, only thirty-nine per cent. of the shipments inspected graded first, showing a remarkable falling off in quality, due to the extreme heat of midsummer. One of the chief lessons of the 1916 season for the dairyman is the neces-

sity for making ample provision for the cooling of milk and cream during the summer months.

The simplest and cheapest way yet devised for cooling milk and cream is to place the cans containing them in ice cool water. The gathering of the ice harvest during the present winter will, therefore, have an important bearing on both the quality and the quantity of our dairy output next season. To house a suitable supply of ice no great expense is necessary. No building on the farm can be constructed more cheaply than the ice house. The corner of a mow, or the apartment of an outbuilding can frequently be utilized, if a separate building is not available for storing the ice. The return of zero weather reminds us that we live in a country where the ice crop never fails. The only failure that occurs is in the harvesting of it. Within a month or two, the storing of ice will be in order. 'Any provision that is made for putting up an adequate supply for cooling the milk for next season when the warm weather arrives, will be reflected in the returns from next year's dairying operations,

Keep Up the Breeding Stock

HE depletion of farm herds by the selling of stock that should be kept for breeding purposes, is the most important cloud on our agricultural horizon, according to Prof. Geo. E. Day. The shortage of feed is in most cases the reason given for reducing the number of animals to be kept over winter. In many cases this reason is adequate, though there is always a tendency for increesing prices to result in the unnecessary selling of breeding animals. The undue depletion of breeding herds is always a short sighted policy and it never was more so than it is this season. It is agreed on all sides that prices will continue good, and some state-city consumers are fearful of it—that they may go even higher. Under these conditions no efforts should be spared to avoid selling wherever possible. Banks have announced their readiness to loan to responsible farmers all the money required for the purchase of feeding stuffs for carrying stock over winter. High in price though these feeds are, it would appear to be good business to secure them, if by so doing the breeding herds may be main-

Expensive Food for Flames

UR front cover illustration this week shows a night view of the great fire that destroyed the plant of the Quaker Oats Company in Peterboro recently. Some idea of the extent of the conflagration may be inferred from the fact that this photograph was taken some ten hours after the fire started. As the offices of Farm and Dairy are situated only two city blocks from the scene and were directly in line, had the fire broken bounds, Our Folks will realize that some hours of anxiety were spent in which it was feared that the next issue might have to be gotten out under the handicap of having its recent home destroyed.

It may be thought by some that the interest of the farmer in a city fire such as this one, is somewhat remote. Such, however, is no longer the case. Under our complex industrial system, the interests of agriculture and other industries are becoming more and more closely linked together. In this instance, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of flour, feeds and cereals, which and only recently, in the form of grain, left the hands of farmers, and which represented the summer's toil of hundreds of them, became the prey of the fire fiend. One of the most regrettable features of the destruction of what was said to be the largest cereal mill in Canada, is that it will increase the difficulty of making the Canadian farmers' contribution to the food supply of the Empire, available in the manufactured form.

sha. Con with they Th that thre theli fore, orde grain 88 m comp

mitte

could

panie

tee n

were

amala

Saska

the th

which

provin

contin

and w

grain v

breez

compar

One

ph

su to

me

led

Gr

pai Th

WO

to 1

wes

The Possibilities of the Organized Farmer Movement

(Continued from page 4.) The Alberta Co.

The Alberta Co.

Some three years ago the farmers of Alberta formed the Alberta Farmers craw Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd. This in some respects is the beet or all, 500 farmer shareholders, owns 103 elevators, and hal year earned profits of \$32,000. The company value buryand and sells goods for its members, using the managorus of its elevators as its and selfs goods for its members, using the managers of its elevators as its local agents. Through a live stock commission department recently or-ganized at Calgary and Edmonton it has handled over 100,000 hogs, and is now commencing to sell cattle for its members. An extensive business now commencing to sell cuttle for its members. An extensive support of the control of the contro other similar supplies were also hand-led. The shareholders of this company have decided to unite with the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., in forming the new com-pany, The United Grain Growers, Ltd. pany, The United Grain Growers, Ltd. The manager of the Alberta company is Mr. C. Ricc-Jones, of Calgary, a groung man who has done splendid work for the company during the past couple of years, and who is coming to be looked upon as one of the strong mean in the farmers' movement in western Canada

The Saskatchewan Situation.

Why, it may be asked, did not the shareholders of the big Saskatchewan Company decide to unite in the proposed new central company? It was not because they were not sympathetic with the general idea, but because they preferred another plan of amal-

During the past couple of years the feeling has been growing in the west that the time had come when the three big farmers' companies of the should endeavor to work in closer harmony with one another. The three companies were buying The three companies were buying their supplies separately, and, therefore, in smaller quantities than would be the case were they to pool their orders. They were maintaining different selling organizations for their grain which entailed extra expense, and which sensetimes and which sometimes prevented the grain being sold to as good advantage as might be the case were the sales handled by one organization.

An Alternative Plan

At the annual meetings of the three companies last year the matter of amalgamation was discussed. Com-mittees were appointed to see what could be done to bring the three companies closer together. The commit-tee met and agreed upon a general plan of amalgamation. Difficulties were met, however, when the details came to be worked out.

One of the proposed methods of amalgamation was that the Manitoba Grain Growers should organize a grain company to handle the grain grown in Manitoba in the same way that the Saskatchewan and Alberta companies handled the grain of their members in their provinces. It was suggested that the three provinces. It was suggested that the three provincial companies might then form a large central company which would be controlled by the three provincial companies. On this basis, it was pointed out each province would continue its provincial organization and would have control of its own ele vators and the handling of its own grain while the central company might control the terminal elevators and the larger issues which the provincial empany could not handle to advantage. I understand that difficulty arose over how the grain should be sold, whether by the provincial companies or by the central company. Some of the Saskatchewan men held that as the sassatchewin men herd that he the provincials bought the grain they should sell it, while others held that it could be sold only to the best advantage by the central company.

vantage by the central company.

It was further proposed that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, or that some similar company might be formed, to buy and sell supplies for each province having possibly provincial companies in each province. would leave one company to do noth would leave one company to do noth-ing but handle the grain and the other company to do nothing but buy and sell supplies for the farmers. This plan met with general acceptance, but piali met with general acceptance, but as already stated, difficulties arose when the details came to be worked out. As Saskatchewan did not care to lose its identity, the Alberta and Manitobn companies decided that they rould unite immediately in the hope would unite immediately in the hope that the difficulties how keeping Sas-katchewan out may ultimately be re-moved, and the way paved for Sas-katchewan joining the united com-

Another Plan

I am not fully informed as yet as to how the new company intends to handle the immense business which it handle the immense business which it will control. One prominent officer of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. inthated that the new company might mated that the new company might be organized on a good deal the same basis as the Canadian Policie Railway Co. There is only one board of direction for the Canadian Co. tors for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but there are subsidiary companies which control their hotel system, their steamship lines, their western lands and other activities. If this system is followed by the farmers the control of the c this system is followed by the farmers it means that the new company. The United Grain Growers, Ltd., will have subsidiary companies which will con-trol its different lines of work. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the new company will operate its own timber limits and saw mills, when it will have its own factories for the manufacture of agricultural implements, when it will have its own flour mills for the grinding of its own grain, and carry on many similar activities at a minimum of expense and a maximum of profits to its mem The buying power of its members will be so immense as to insure a sale for such large quantities of the goods handled by the company as to enable the company to operate to the best possible advantage. Should the formers of Saskatchewan and Ontario fermers or con-through their provincial companies, decide later to unite with the big central company it will form the great-est company of its kind in Canada, est company of its kind in Canada, and a worthy rival for the great co-operative companies of England and

The New Company.

It is proposed that shareholders It is proposed that shareholders of the new company shall be formed into local groups. These groups must re-present not less than \$5,000 in stock and have not less than 0 shareholders will have the right to meet an ua-point a delegate to attend the annual point a delegate to attend the annual point a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the central company. Only delegates will be able to vote at the annual meeting. The expenses of the delegates will be paid by the central company. This plan has received the approval of the shareholders of both the Alberta and Manitoba companies.

What About Ontario?

What does all this mean to the or anized farmers of Ontario? Simply ils: If in time the organized farm ers of Ontario decide they would like to identify themselves with the cen-(Continued on page 17.)

50c BUTTER

Makes Imperative the Use of an Improved

CREAM SEPARATOR

WITH the certainty of the highest prices ever known for butter this winter, no producer of cream can afford to run another month without a modern De Laval Gream Separator.

This is true whether you have no separator, or an inferior make of machine, or even an old model De Laval machine.

The waste of butter-fat is relatively greatest in winter, either with gravity skimming or a poor separator,

At present cream and butter prices, a new De Laval machine will most surely save its cost within three months, and go on doing so thereafter.



There can surely be no good reas There can surely be no good reason to de-lay the purchase another week, and if it may not be convenient to pay cash it may be pur-chased on such terms that the machine will easily pay for itself.

See your De Laval agent Immediately, of If you don't know him, ac that the nearest De Laval main of the below for any de-

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES MONTREAL

PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 5C,900 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

50th Annual Convention 50th

-AND -Winter Dairy

Exhibition



Dairymen's Assoc'n

of Western Ontario

Will be held at

WOODSTOCK

Wed., Thurs., January 10, 11, 1917

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Come and Spend Two Pleasant Days

For Programs and Information Apply to

J. BRISTOW, Pres., St. Thomas, Ont.

F. HERNS, Sec.-Treas. London, Ont.

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy



THE Christmas Star has five points: love to God, love to man, thoughtfulness self-denial and joy.—Anon.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II.- (Continued.)

66TT wasn't anywhere near here., It was away off in the southwest corner of nowhere. I was going to say a shorter word, for that's where we were. I took that card out where we were. I took that card out of an old deck from the man nearest me. The Comanches had fixed him, so he didn't need it in his game any more. There were only two of us left, a big half-breed Cheyenne scout and I picked the sunflower from only stalk within a hundred miles I guess it grew so far from everything just for me that day. Weak as I was, I'll never forget how hopefully it seemed to look at me. The envelope was one mother had sent me, you remember. I told the Cheyenne to start it to you from the fort. He left me there, wounded and alone
—'twas all he could do—while he went
for help about a thousand miles away must have seemed, even to an In-I thought it was my last message to you, dearle, for I never expected to be found alive; but I was pected to be found alive; but I was, and when you wrote back, sending your letter to "The Sign of the Sun-flower," Oh, little girl, the old trail blossom was glorified for me forever." He broke off so suddenly that his wife looked up inquiringly.

"I was thinking of the cool spring and the rocks, and that shady glen, and the mountains, and the trees, and well-kept mansion houses, and servants like Bo Peep to fetch and carry -and here-Virginia, why did you let me persuade you away from them? Everything was made ready for you there. The Lord didn't do anything for this country but go off and leave

Yes, to us. Here is the sunflower and the new home in the new West and Asher Aydelot. And underfoot is the prairie sod that is ours, and over head is heaven that kept watch over you for me, and over both of us for this. And I persuaded you to bring me here because I wanted to be with you always."

You can face it all for me?" he asked

me

"With you, you mean? Yes, for we'll stop at "The Sign of the Sunflower' so long as we both shall live. How beautiful they are, these endless bands of gold, drawing us on and on across the Asher, you forget that plains. ginia is not as it was before the 'war. But we did keep inherited pride in the Thaine family, and the will to do as we pleased. You see what has pleased we pleased.

"And it shall please me to make such a fortune out of this ground, and build such a home for you that by and by you will forget you ever were without the comforts you are giving up now." Asher declared, looking equal to the task. "Virgie," he added presently, "on the night my mother told me to come out West she gave me her blessing, and the blessing of the old tones, the mark of headlands some where. Across the landscape a gracs outline marked the course of a stream that wandered dimly toward the dark ening night shadows. The subdued tones of evening held all the scene, where a group of tall sunflowers stood up to catch the last light of day full on their golden shields. We are here at last, Mrs. Aydelot. neighborhood!" Welcome to our

along the prairie distances. southwest the horizon line was broken by a triple fold of deepest blue-black

Welcome to our neighborhood!"
Asher said bravely as the team halted.
Virginia sat still on the wagon seat,
taking in the view of sunset sky and

twilight prairie.
"This is our home," she murmured.
"I'm glad we are here."

"I'm glad we are here."
"I'm glad you are glad. I hope I
haven't misrepresented it to you," her
husband responded, turning away that

he might not see her face just then.
It was a strange place to call home, It was a strange place to call home, especially to one whose years had been spent mainly in the pretty mountain-walled Virginia valleys where cool brooks habbled, over pebbly beds or splashed down in crystali waterfalls; whose childhood home had been an old colonial house with driveways, and pillared verandas, and jessa-mine-wreathed windows; with soft carpets and cushioned chairs, and candelabra whose glittering pendants candemora whose gittering pendants reflected the light in prismatic tin-ings; and everywhere the lazy ease of the idle servants and unburried

The little sod house, nestled among sheltering sunflowers, stood on a slight rise of ground. It contained one room

on Sundays when I was living on my claim, waiting till I could go back and

The Neet and Thoroughly Equipped Home of a Prominent Datryman, Mr. A. J. Stypmids, Davishman Co., Ont., a director of The Bunst Pablishins Co. pany, and secretary of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association and of Farmers' Datry, finds his time now fully occupied with his official duties. I home, as shown above, is in the village of Schine, If it is fully modern in ever-pect, and the equipment the gaseline engine lighting variety, operated by

bring you here. We blazed the way marked it with gold, I'd better say; line clear to Grass River. It leave the real Sunflower Trail right here." It leaves "Who were we in this planting?" Virginia asked.

We blazed the way,

Bible Asher also-Thy shoes shall be

iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be.' I believe the blessing will stay with us; that the

Eternal God will be our refuge in this

"Look yonder, Virginia, south of the trail. Just a faint yellow line."

"Is it another trail, or are you lost and beginning to see things?"
"No, I'm found," Asher replied. "We scattered those seeds ourselves; did it

They rode awhue in silence. Then

new West and new home-building.

said:

"Oh, me and my first wife, Jim Shir-ley, and his shepherd dog, Pilot. Jim and I have done several things to-gether besides that. We were boys to-gether back in Cloverdale. We went to the war together to fight you obstreporous Rebels." There was a twinkle in Asher's eyes now

"Yes, but in the end who really won?" Virginia asked demurely.

"You did, of course—in my con went back to Cloverdale Then he came out here. He's fine fellow. Plants a few more seeds by the wayside than is good for him, maybe, but a friend to the last rollmaybe, but a friend to the last roll-call. He was quite a ladies' man once, and nobody knows but himself how nuch he would have loved a home. He has something of a story back of his coming West, but we never speak

of that. He's our only neighbor now."
It was twilight when Asher and his wife slipped down over a low swell and reached their home. The afterglow of sunset was gorgeous in the west. The gray cloud-tide, now a pur-ple sea, was rifted by billows of flame. Level mist-folds of pale

with two windows, one looking to the with two windows, one tools in the east and the other to the west, and a single door opening on the south. Above this door was a smooth pine loard bearing the inscription, "Sunboard bearing the inscription, "Sun-flower Inn," stained in rather artistic lettering. A low rocf extending ov the doorway gave semblance to A low roof extending over which some scorched vines had vainly tried to decorate. There was a rude seat made of a goods box beside the doorway. Behind the house rose the low crest of a prairie billow, the low crest of a prairie billow hardly discernible on the level plains Before it lay the endless prairie across which ran the now half-dry, grass-choked stream. A few stunted cottonwood trees followed its windings, and wood trees flowed its windings, and one little clump of wild 5inn bushes bristled in a draw leading down to the shallow place of the dry water-course. All else was distance and vastness void of life and utter loneli-

Virginia Aydelot looked at the scene Then she turned to her fore her. busband with a smile on her young

face, saying again:
"I am glad I am here. There is one chord that every wo an's voice touches some time, no man's voice man's voice touches some time, no matter what her words may be. As Virginia spoke, Asher saw again the moonlight on the white pillars of the south veranda of the old Aydelot

farmhouse, and his mother sitting in the shadows; and again he caught the tone of her voice saying:
"Thy shoes shall be iron and brass

and as thy days, so shall thy strength

He leaped from the wagon seat and put up his arms to help his wife to

This is the end of the trail," he d gaily. "We have reached the inn said gaily. "We have reached the inn with 'The Sign of the Sunflower.' See the signboard Jim has put up for us."

At that moment a big shepherd dog the river and leaped toward them with joyous yelps; a light shone through

Joyous yeips; a light shone through the doorway, and a voice at once deep and pleasant to the ear, called out: "Well, here you are, just as supper is ready. Present me to the bride, Asher, and then I'll take the stock off your hands."

"Mrs. Aydelot, this is Mr. James Shirley, at present the leading artis-tic hovse decorator as well as corn king of the Southwest. Allow me, Jim, to present my wife. You two ought to like each other if each of you can-stand me." They shook hands cordially,

each took the other's measure at glance. What Shirley saw was woman amall well-dressed charm was a positive force. It was not merely-that she was well-bred and well-bred and merery-tract sne was well-bred and genial of manner, nor that for many reasons she was pretty and would al-ways be pretty, even with gray hair and wrinkles. There was something back of all this; something definite to build on; a self-reliance and unbreakable determination without the spirit that antagonizes.

thoroughbred," was Shirley mental comment. "The manne lady and the will of a winner." "The manners of a

What Virginia saw was a big-broad-shouldered man, tanned to the very limit of brownness, painfully clean shaven, and grotesquely clean in dress; a white shirt, innocent of blu-ing in its laundry, a glistening cellu-loid collar, a black necktie (the last ioid collar, a black necktic (the last two features evidently just added to the toilet, and neither as yet set to their service), dark pantaloons and freshly blacked shoes. But it was Shirley's face that caught Virginia's eyes, for even with the tan it was a handsome face, with regular features. and blue eyes seeing life deeply rather than broadly. Just a hint of the artistic, however, took away from rather than added to the otherwise manly expression. Clearly, Jim Shiraway from ley was a man that men and women, too, must love if they cared for him at And they couldn't help caring for He had too much of the quality hlm. of eternal interest.

"I'm glad to meet you, and I bid you welcome to your new home. Mrs. The house is in order and supper is ready. I congratulate you. Asher," he said, as he turned away to take the ponies.

You will come in and eat with

us," Virginia said cordially,
"Not to-night. I must put this stock
away and hurry home."
Asher opened his lips to repeat his
wife's invitation, but something in

Jim's face held the words, so he merely nodded a good-bye as he led his wife into the sod cabin. Two decades in Kansas saw hundreds of such cabins on the plains.

The walls of this one were nearly two feet thick and smoothly plastered in side with a gypsum product, giving ivory-yellow finish, smooth and hard as bone. There was no floor but the bare earth into which a nall could scarcely have been driven. The fur niture was meager and plain. was only one picture on the wall, the Asher's mother. face of bookshelf held a Bible with two or three other volumes, some newspapers and a magazine. Sundry surpris ing little devices showed the inventive skill of the home-builder, but it was (Continued on page 14.)

Li aft

Lie oth whe 683

M of l can. kner and

trantf time the

Ci blems cause

There mour and k merry througare be help t the be they 1 to be "give" freedo

THE UPWARD LOOK

A Christmas Thought WHEN they saw the young child, they fell down and worshipped Him, and they sented unto Him gifts."—Matt. resented

2:11. Whoever has heard about it must be interested in the Christmas Tree of Light in New York. One man, who had been very lonely once at Christmas in a strange land and who, ever after, though of other lonely people at that time, originated and carried

out the idea.

ont the idea.

So this community tree was set up in the heart of Madison Square, in the heart of Greater New York. To the sound of Christmas chimes it was

where observed and that is, that all contributions for expenses must be contributions for expenses must be anonymous. It would be impossible to say who is benefited most, the giver or the recipients, as all can share in the Christmas spirit of joy and friend-liness and good-will.

May all our angible gifts he given in the Christantiri. Now, at this time of the greatest crisis of our world's history, may we give as the thought of Him prompts. Just as far as we can, may we see that there may he no pour, of whom we may have any knowledge, without Christmas cheer. If we have not the wherewith to give to them and to our own dear ones, and friends, which would he have us May all our tangible gifts be given and friends, which would He have us leave out?

Then there are always the lonely. Is there not one, at least, that we can think of that He would be glad to have us invite on that day of days? In case the mones question is a very serious one, there are always some shut-in's in their own homes, or in the shut-in's who would welcome, so In case the money question is a very

joyfully, a glad word of greeting. So in every thought and deed at this so in every mought and deed at this time may we remember that Christmas Day is celebrated as His birthday. Most of all, may we renew our dedication of ourselves to Him. As the greatest gift in our possession. may we consecrate ourselves to His service.—I. H. N.

Christmas Thoughts and Suggestions

th

ck

re-his

E live in troublesome and strenu-ous fimes, and ous times, and the coming Christmas brings many pro-blems, new and old. On every side we are confronted with some worthy we are controlled with solls worthy cause that deserves our sympathies and help, financial and otherwise. There are many sad homes. We find and copp. Binancial and otherwise. There are many each home. We find mourning and anxiety and trouble everywhere. But we maist be brave and keep up a shout heart, if not a result of the control of the

And while millions are suffering in And while millions are saltering in Europe, let us not forget that there are many homes in our own land where there will be little "Xmas cheer" this year. The empty ohar, the sorrowing wife and mother, and the high cost of living, are making life very hard for many this year. When we plan our Christmas gifte, two to forget the orphan whose father alle a nameless grave "some where me." or the mother who is sad and lone. For the mother who is sad and lone with the should not be slaves. We will not be neglecting our own loved ones if our sifts are a little less expensive, hast fill up the measure with more love and it will more than halance and bring a greater blessing besides. living, are making life very hard for many this year. When we plan our

Gifts Easily Made.

Many pretty and useful Christmas gifts may be made or fashioned in odd gnis may ne made or fashloned in odd minutes. There are fancy collars, dust caps, boudoir caps, guest towels, crocheted yokes for underwear, and pretty modish crocheted bags. Also bags of every size and description, such as work bags, string bags and laundry bags made from pieces of linen or pretty cretonne.

A useful gift for the young house-keeper is a nice dustrag bag, made of linen and filled with clean pieces of old muslin. The common dust-rag old muslin. The common dust-rag bag has an opening at one side to make ss easy, and may have large patch pockets on both sides to hold bits of chamois, etc. Wash rags made of Turkish towelling, with a narrow edge or finish of crochet, using a coarse needle and coarse cotton, are accept-

able gifts.

A prett, work bag may be made of fancy ribbon. Material required is about 30 inches of Japanese or Dresabout 30 inches of Japanese of Dres-den ribbon, eight inches wide, a five inch sweet-grass round mat for the bottom, a strip of silk or velvet to face the top, also some narrow ribbon or fancy cord for draw strings. Sew the ends of your Dresden ribbon to-gether, face the top with strip of bias velvet about two inches wide, stitch twice to make space for draw strings, leaving a space at top for full. Then shir the other edge of ribbon making it the size of sweet-grass mat, and with a coarse silk thread over sew the shirred edge of ribbon to the mat, a lining might be added if you wish to make the work bag stronger,

Nice bureau searfs can be made of cretonne in soft shades and edged with narrow lace. Crochet lace is pretty. Numerous uses can be made of large mercerized handkerchiefs. They make good dust caps. One of the simplest methods is to draw a large santiest includes its to draw a mirce circle inside the hem, and inside this circle aftich a strip of muslin with two rows of stitching to insert your elastic band in. The four corners of the handlecenhef are turned upon the can and fastened with very small but-

Any one who can crochet the simple any one was can crocher the simple knot stitch can fashion pretty boudoir caps. All that is required is some idea of the size you want your cap, a few balls of perifusta crocher cotton, fine thread, a piece of nice ribbon to finish the edge and make a bow or resette at one side, and a piece of thin silk for liming. Begin to crochet in the centre and crochet round and round till you have the required size. bon through and finish with any neat crochet edge.

Have a Good Foundation Laid Lydia Ludolph, Waterloo Co., Ont.

HIS "money and marriage" ques-This 'money and marriage' ques-tion is, a very broad subject to discuss. I think under present conditions, considering the high cost of living, a man should have at least a thousand dellars before he should expect a girl to marry him. In the days of our forefathers, a man with a thousand dellars. dollars



quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the is loaf will be just as good as the first. MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED IPEO TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL





for taking rust and stains off knives





writing to advertisers. Your orders will receive promptand careful attention and you have the security of our protection guarantee. Say.

"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy"



University **Fudge**

The Lantic Sugar Cook Book gives the recipe for this and many other new sweets. Send a red ball trade-mark, cut from a Lantic package, for a free

Lantic Sugar

"The All-Purpose Sugar

will please you by its purity, convenience and high sweetening power.

The Sugar with the red ball trade-mark

Packed in 100-lb. Bags

For book, address Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Lat. Power Building, MONTREAL 11

MUSIC IN YOUR HOME FREE

can read Music like this quickly





Preparedness

While it leasts we can suply 1914 and 1915 Canadian
rown Core on cob of high
reminating power at \$3.00
er bushel in crates, followge warletes.—Wisconnin Mr.
sailey, White Cap, Longfelow, Compton's, North Darota. This advertisement
tasa been suggested to us by
he number of farmers who
to the Sparing SEED CORN
100 fee Sparing SEED

We are buyers of Alsyke Alfaka, Red Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Sen samples. We are especialin need of Rye Buckwheat Spring Rye, Emmer, Dau beney Oata, Black Oats Black Hulless Barley, Two rowed Barley and Fearce'

124 KING ST. E GEO.KEITH & SONS

pretty well off, but nowadays a dollar esn't go half as far as it did ther In my opinion too many people ge married before they have money to get a fair start and the result is that they never get any far-ther than the hand to mouth stages, and if sickness or lack of employment and if sickness or lack of employment sets in, they have a hard time to keep the wolf from the door. There are cases when a girl has no home and she perhaps would have an easier time if she were married, even if her husband did not have much to start with hut those comes are according with, but these cases are exceptions.

In many cases the girl is herself at

fault if her young man hasn't enough to get a good start when he asks for her hand. Some girls expect a man to spend nearly all he earns to give her hand. them a good time, as they call it, be-fore they are married, and do not seem to consider that it requires a lot of capital to start a home and keep it going. Yes, the remark is keep it going. often heard that money counts little before marriage, but a great deal afterwards. If young people would consider the worth of money more before marriage, there would be less poverly and happier homes in the world. Some many say, "fant," it often the poorest people who are the happiest?" This is true, but it is not the house that makes the home, but the love that is inside, and it is not the lack of money that general their happings. If is the cause that happings. terwards. If young people would conthat causes their happiness. It is the virtue of being content with what one has, and I am sure these homes would be happier still if they had a little more money to spend.

It is well enough to say that a girl It is well enough to say that a girl should work hard to get a home start-ed, but a woman has a hard enough time and ean find plenty to do, es-pecially if there are little children in the home, without having to worry about how the taxes are to be paid and other expenses in connection with keeping the home going.

I think too, that it is as easy for a man to save money before marriage as after, if he has enough backbox to do so. (Many a young man is con-sidered stingy if he do-san't spend his money as fast as he earns it.) The young man working as hired man on the form on often away as much on a man to save money before marriage the farm, can often save as much in a year as the man for whom he works. year as the man for watch he works. He gets his board, washing and mend-ing free in most cases, and often a horse is kept, besides his \$350 or \$400

If a girl is earning money she can surely save a few dollars every year and she will find it very nice when she gets married to have a little bank accourt te draw upon to get some little extras that John can't afford just yet. So my advice to young girls is, don't be in such a hurry to get married. Rather, say to your young man, "Hadn't see better work for ourselves a few years longer, so that we may have a little more to start with and can enjoy life as we go, instead of having to scrape and save in order to make ends meet?" In nine cases out make ends meet?" In nine cases out of 10 the young man with common sense will agree with you. Then you will find that a thousand or even two thousand dollars will not go very far, but if both are well and strong and willing to work, they should be able to make a success of married life.

Perhaps some who know me might "It is easy to give advice to others, but not so easy to follow yourself. If you were to meet the man of your choice you wouldn't ask him how much money he had." I haven't met him yet, so these are my views on the subject at present.

Little Alfred wrote this composition on parents:

"Parents are things which boys have to look after them. Most girls have parents. Parents consist of mas and pas. Pas talk a good deal about what they're going to do, but it's mostly the mas that makes you mind."

Winning the Wilderness

potatoes, and hot coffee, with canned neaches and some hard little cookies. Surely the Lord meant men to be the cooks. Society started wrong in the kitchen, for the average man prepares a better meal with less of effort and worry than the average or super-average woman will ever do, it was not the long ride alone, it was this appetizing food that made that first meal in the sod mansion these two remembered in days of difthese two remembered in days of different fortune. They remembered, too, the bunch of sunflowers that adorned the table that night. The vase was the empty peach can wrap-

ped round with a piece of newspaper As they lingered at their meal Asher glanced through the little west window and saw Jim Shirley sitting the clump of tall sunflowers not far away watching them with eager face of a lonely man. A white-throated Scotch collie lay white-throated Scotch coille lay be-side him, waiting patiently for his master to start for home.

"I am glad Jim has Pilot," Asher thought. "A dog is better than no ecmpany at all. I wish he had a wife.

company at all. I wish he had a wife. Poor lonely fellow!"

Half an hour later the two came outside to the seat by the doorway.

The moon was filling the sky with its radiance. A chorus of crickets sang joyously in the short brown grass about the sunflowers. woods along the river course gleamed like alabaster in the white night-splendor, and the prairie breeze sang s low crooning song of evening as flowed gently over the land.

"How beautiful the world is," Vir-inia said, as she caught the full radice of the light on the prairie.
"Is this beautiful to you, Virginia or the prairie."

"Is this beautiful to you, virgie:
Ather asked, as he drew her close to
him. "I've seen these plains when
they seemed just plain hell to me, full
of every kind of danger: cholers,
poison, cold, hunger, heat, hostile Indian, and awful ioneliness. And yo the very fascination of the thing call And yet me back and hardened me to it all. But why? What is there here on these Kansa's prairies to hold me here and Make me want to bring you here, too? Not a feature of this land is like the home country in Virginia. When the Lord gave Adam and Eve a tryout in the Garden of Eden, He gave them everything with which to start the Out here we doubt world off right. sometimes if there is any God west of the Missouri River. He didn't leave any timber for shelter, nor wood, nor coal for fuel, nor fruit, nor nuts, nor roots, nor water for the dry land. All there is of this piece of the Lord's left overs is just the prairie down here. and the sky over it. And it's so big I wonder sometimes that there is even enough skystuff to cover it. And yet, it is beautiful and maddening in its

it is beautiful and maddening in he hold, once it gets you. Why?"
"Maybe it is the very unconquerableness that cries out to the love of power in you. Maybe the Lord, who knew how easily Adam let Eden side through his fingers, decided that on the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the lower to the control of the world Ma would be sent to the lower to the other side of the world He would give a younger race of men. There was the world race in battle, the sould be sould the other side of the world He would

(Continued and unpainted. It must thave been the eyes of love that made this place seem home-like they dared—but they never will," he they dared—but they never will," he they dared—but they never will," he they dared—but they never will, "he they never will," he they never will, "he they never will," he they never will, "he they never will, "he they never will," he will have a work of the will have a will have a will have a will have a will be they never will have a wil

"I wish I could have brought some property to you to help you, Asher, but you know how the Thaine estate was reduced."

Yes, I helped the family to that,"

Asher replied.

"Well, I seem to have helped you to lose the Aydelot inheritance. We are starting neck and neck out here," Virginia cried, "and we'll win. I can see ginia cried, "and we'll win. I can see our plantation—ranch, you call it— now, with groves and a little lake and a big ranch house, and just acres of wheat and meadows, and red clover and fine stock and big barns, and you and me stock and big barns, and you and me, the peers of a proud country-side when we have really conquered. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the sayrile tree.' Isn't that the promise?

"Oh, Virginia, any man could win a kingdom with a wife like you," Asher said tenderly. "Back in Ohio, when I said tenderly. 'Eack in Ohio, when I grubbed the fence corners, I saw this country night and day, waiting for us here, and I wondered why the folks were willing to let the marshes down in the deep woods stagnate and breed malaria, and then fight the fever with calomel and quinine every summer, instead of opening the woodland and draining the swamps. Nevertheless, draining the swamps. Nevertheless, I've left enough money in the Cloverdale bank to take you back East and start up some little sort of a living there, if you find you cannot stay here. I couldn't bring you here and burn all the bridges. All you have to do is to say you want to go back, and you can so."

go."
"You are very good, Asher." His
wife's voice was low and soft. "But
I don't want to go back Not until we
have failed here. And we shall not

And together that night on the far unconquered plains of Kansas, with the moon shining down upon them, these two, so full of hope and cour-age, planned their future. In the cot-tonwood trees by the river sands a night bird twittered sleepily to liss mate; the chirp of many crickets in the short grass below the sunflower had dwindled to a mere note at inter-vols. The soft breeze caresaed the two young faces, then wandered far and far across the lonely land, and its And together that night on the far and far across the lonely land, and in its long low-breathed call to the night there was a sigh of sadness

(Continued next week.)

Dairy Progress in Nova Scotia

REAM grading is making rapid strides in Nova Scotia. This year 60 per cent. of the cream reyear 50 per cent. of a creameries of the province has been graded, this being a remarkably good showing in view of the fact that no compulsion was exercised. Cheese factory and creamexercised. Cheese ractory and tream-ery inspection is also being carried on thoroughly under the provisions of the Dairy Act of 1914. Each plant is in-spected twice or oftener during the summer months. From a half to a full day is spent at each creamery or facthe

tory, the object being to follow the operations of turning out one day's measurement of turning out one day's measurement of the carrier of t

Roy of t talk mas rellie and rnah to t

and

not !

ap

"A that keep Do fireli stool vet. the that voich to th

snipp HE chang be Tu love; tian Fathe the or gifts and h

thoug

Then

gift e not ob "The anyone dandy Bates Roy b mamm dogs.

Bome," Wel Teddy That's



The Grace of Giving By Gladys Hyatt Sinclair.

HERE! That glove box is finish-THERE! Twist glove box is Innish-ed and I am so glad to rest a while," cried Doris. "Come, mamma, here is your pet cushion. Bertie, do throw on another stick honest maple one, dear; not one ah nonest maple one, dear; hot one of those snappy hemlocks. Mercy! I don't feel like taking time for fire talks or even eats or sleeps. Christmas comes closer every day and I am so rushed. That embroidered daisy pillow for Aunt Myra is only starte and I must finish it; she gave me that lovely silk walst last year."

lovely silk waist last year."
"fan't making Christmas time 'so
rushed' a little like harnessing doves
to the plow, Doris!" asked mamma
gently, taking her place in the circle
and asteling her toes to toast. "Christmas was to bring 'peace on earth,'
not hurry and nervousness."

"But Christmas gifts mean 'good will to men,'" returned Doris slowly, after a moment's thought.

"Always? When they must be fin-ished in return for a silk waist? Is that 'good will,' dear? Or is it book-

keeping;
Doris finshed a delicate pink in the firelight, and Myrtie reached up a cympathetic little hand from her attool. She didn't quite understand yet, but she never could bear to see the country his gister in the the dear pretty big sister in the wrong. But shrewd Dorls had learned that mamma, like all mothers, had something important to teach before voicing anything the least unpleasant volcing anything the least unpleasant; so she waited a minute and whispered to the anger that leaped into her thought; "Get out! You don't belong here when I am talking to mamma!" Then: "Rut what can we do about presents, mamma? Isn't it horrid to take big presents and give back little snippy ones?"

A Feast of Love.

"If this giving were a frank exchange of money values that would be horrid' because if would be un-But Christmas is a feast love; the feast of all feasts in Christian countries because then the Father who is Love gave to all men the one gift that makes all other good gifts possible—the Christ who told us how to be really just and loving and happy. As that first Christmas sift expressed infinite love to us, so Christmas gifts should express our love to each other, and only love, not obligation or debt."

"Then we ought to give presents "Then we ought to give presents to just the ones we want to, and not anyone else?" asked practical Berte. "Then I'm going to give that dandy hairy dog I bought to Roy Bates 'stead of sending it to cousin Harold that I've never seen. I like Roy best of all the boys, and his mamma won't let him have cats and dogs. This isn't a real dog, but he's got real hair, and that will help some."

Well, I shall send that dear white Teddy Bear muff to Baby Wilson and give Cousin Gracie a ribbon. That's just how I love both of them,"

declared Myrtie. "May I, mamma?"
"Certainly, dear."
"But when you get a nice gift from
Gracie, as you always do, won't you
feel—well, so-so?" asked Doris, still

feet—weit, so ser akked Doris, shirt doubtful.

"Shall I feel so so, mamme?"

"You ought not to, dear. The golden rule is our only guide here, as always. You wouldn't like baby Willson to feel uncomfortable over the pretsy muft, because she gave you notating, would you?"

"Oh, no! I just love her, you see; so I want her to have it."

"Then, if Cousin Gracie sends you a pretty sift, shouldn't you believe it comes because she loves you and wants you to have it, until you honealty know better?"

"But how should we ever know?"

"Teople will not seen gifts because

"People will not send gifts because they 'ought to,' or hope for return, more than once or twice where no return is made."

Practical Application

"To make presents just for love— what fun that would be! Getting my pleasure out of the gifts I give and giving the other fellow credit for doing the same thing!" pondered Doris, "It does seem the honest for doing the same the honest boris. "It does seem the honest way, doesn't it? And it makes the whole business as simple as A, B, C, whole business as simple as A, B, C, and Aunt Myra a I'm going to send Aunt Myra a leather magazine cover and finish the learner magazine cover and mind the date pillow for the teacher. I could date pillow for the teacher. I could even get up early mornings to do it for her, she is such a dear. That glove box I meant for Mrs. Dillom. She has such lovely things and allowed the such properties of the country of She mas such lovely things and al-ways gives me something. I won-der—oh, a pot of my Roman hya-cinths will just express my wish to please her, and the glove box shall go 60 my Lila chum. I am so glad to give that to her."

Mamma laushed. "The way Jack's bean stalk grew wasn't a circum-stance to the growth of a new idea in the mind of an O'Grady! What next, daushter mine?"

dausher mine?"
"Well, you know I got that beautiful Madonna picture for Christine Crav because she is so rich and I thousht any present for her must be comething fine? The same day I hought lawn to make an apron for granding. Parsest Now Christing is houselt laws to make an annon for Grandma Forrest. Now Christine is only a summer's friend, and I've loved Grandma Forrest all my life. Won't she inst clost over that My donna as she knits in her tiny room? And the lawn shall make the dainti And the lawn shall make the durities of coolding enrons with a pair of half-sleeves for Christine. She has joined a Domestic Science club in a magnizine, and she certainly has learned to make lastions things to est."

"And wouldn't you appreciate a of her liseless Domestic Science goodies as a Christmas gift, because of their laving effort and thought, more than you would a gift whose roots reached deep into her purse?"

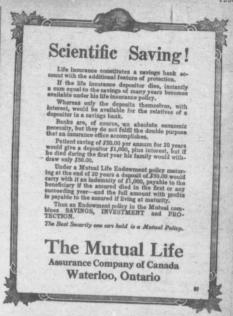
"Indeed I should! O. I wish all the Domestic Sciencers would give goodia effect What a round govern delichts that would hat and take fancy pickles for mine. "Sattad almonds here, please," remarked Dortla

"Donnit fudge for me," added

"And for me a loaf of their as hearn broad with a nat of country butter country for each of us a silea." finished mamma. "and I wish it were Christmas this minute!"-New England Homestead.

Christmas Pudding Recipe HREE parts of fun,

To four parts of nonse Stir them well together; Spice them next with jolly jokes, And crispy, frosty weather. Take every bit of crossness out, And every unkind thought, Bake it in the oven of love And it shall lack for naught.



Our 1917 Specials JANUARY 4TH GOOD ROADS NUMBER

VER since its inception, Farm and Dairy has been the advocate and stand supporter of every reform that would confer a benefit on the farmer. It was Farm and Dairy that Iaunched a campaign indirectly press that culminated in the introduction of rural man failvertes in Canada. Many other reforms also stand to our credit.

Realizing the influence that good roads will have in the dairy industry, we have decided to publish on January 4th a

Special Good Roads Number

This will be a live issue, and will give a comprehensive survey of the whole situation. Such subjects as these will be treated:

'Where Are We At on the Good Roads Question?"
"How Good Roads Affect Land Values."
"The Country Road—Its Cost and Care."
"What Our Good Roads Have Cost."

These are only a few of the subjects that will be discussed. As

Thuse are only a few of the subjects that wall be discussed. As an advertising medium, it will be one of the strongest issues of the year. It will go to almost 24,000 of the best class of dairy now, and manda. Have your strongest copy in it. Send it along now, and save the choice of position. Last forms close Friday, December 25. Reserve your space NOW.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT FARM and DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont. It Would Result in Improving the Quality of Ontario Butter-Some Difficulties in the Way-How They May be Overcome

Indications are that the dairy-men of the province are rapidly lining for the introduction of this reform. The favorable reception that has greeted the remarks of those who have addressed the last few annual have addressed the last lew annual dairymen's conventions, on this ques-tion, have indicated that a strong sentiment was spreading in favor of the adoption of cream grading. The tened by the rapid progress that has been made in other provinces and by the great showing made by them at our large fairs in the creamery butour large fairs in the creamery but-ter sections, a showing which they do not hesitate to ascribe to the systems of cream and butter grading which they have adopted. The expressed opinion of dairy farmers, of creamery opinion of dairy farmers, of creamery men and of buyers, whenever and wherever the subject of cream grad-ing has been under discussion, has been for the most part favorable. At the creamery meeting held in Guelph recently, the sponsors for the system of grading were more outspoken than ever. It was also revealed that pre-parations had quietly been made to ather data by which a satisfactory basis for the grading of butter and of cream could be arrived at. Steps had also been taken to devise some system

in Ontario.

What Dairymen Say.

With the object of securing information as to the opinion of the rank and file of dairymen on this important subject, Farm and Dairy recently addressed letters to a number of representative, their sentative dairymen requesting their optnion on different phases of the cream grading question. To give uniformity to the replies, certain ques-tions were asked, the object being to sions were asked, the object besig to give men of every shade of opinion, an opportunity to express their views. Full discussion of the question was also invited. To those who believe that great good would accure to the dairy industry of Ontario through the adoption of creem grading, the an-swers received were very gratifying. swers received were very gratifying. They show that there is remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of the introduction of cream grading throughout Ontario

by which creamery men would be edu-

eated to do the grading uniformly. Everything points to the early adop-tion of both cream and butter grading

In answer to the question: "Are ou in favor of the adoption of a pro-vince wide system of cream grading in Ontario," about 10 to one were in in Ontario, about to the whistas-tic in their support of the reform.
"Yee, by all means;" "Absolutely:"
"Most emphatically yes;" were char-acteristic answers. The necessity for making cream grading province-wide making cresm grading province-wide and uniform was emphasized by some. "I am in fuvos of cream grading pro-viding everyone has to do it," said one. "Yes, providing it is made com-pulsory," said another. A few are out and out opposed. "The only compul-sion I am in favor of is recrutiar;" was one of the anewers. Another was opposed until more actied conditions. was one of the answers. Another was opposed until more settled conditions in the dairy industry have set in.

The Probable Effect. "What do you think would be the probable effect of such a system on the quality of creamery butter?' brought out many illuminating replies brought out many illuminating replies. The following are some of these: "I think probably we would receive a great deal better prices for our butter, for we would make a better grade." "It would certainly improve both the quality of the butter and the price." "The effects of such a sys-

AS the time arrived for Ontario tom would improve the quality of to adopt cream grading? Indications are that the dairy-indications are that the dairy-indications are that the dairy-indication who sends inferior cream, of the province are rapidly lining thus stimulating bins to improve the mixture that introduction of this reform, unity of bis cream." "It would place Ontario among the first in the quality of her dairy output." "There could be only one effect and that would be a much improved quality of butter," "One effect would be a splendid improvement in the quality of Ontario creamery butter." "It would mean a creamery butter." "It would mean a better quality of cream; a better qual-ity of butter; better prices and a bet-ter demand for the export and local trade." It should make a great imter demand for the export and local trade." It should make a great im-provement." "It would improve the quality of cream and the buttermaker would be able to make a better qual-ity of butter." "It would result in a decided improvement in flavor and an all round choice product when the system had been given fair trial." "Onerso creamery butter would com-pute havorshly then with creamery but-ter, from allow provinces where cream ter from other provinces where cream grading has been practiced for the last few years." "A more uniform product and one of very much better quality would result."

The following are some of the re-plies received to the question as to its plies received to the question as to us effect on the quality of creamery but-ter from those who do not favor the adoption of the system: "It would not affect the quality of butter as long as affect she quality of butter as long as we are not paid for our butter accord-ing to quality." "This question would not affect my factory in any way. Every other creamery would be in the same position. If the buttermakers and owners would do their duty, and the instructors also are resp the patrons can be educated along this

(Continued on page 17.)



The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario

Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence AND CO-OPERATION

Owing to raise of embargo, corn beginning to move

freely; car situation still being seriously felt. Get our prices on clover seed; prices may be higher on account of American buyers operating.

Flour and mill feeds a little easier.

If you are in need of a new cutter or sleighs we can supply you from one of the best makers.

Coal oil and gasoline have advanced to 12c and

Cooperative shipments of Live Stock proving satis-

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"

110 Church Street

Toronto, Ont.

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy

CANADA



NATIONAL SERVICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixtyfive, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

R. B. BENNETT.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

Director General.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK

1st to 7th JANUARY.

trion

whos he he men. gradi if he

1 cre gothe

see th "Most

by all go ahe of the pulsor; svetem should

the cli grading

Dairymen Almost Unanimously Favor Cream Grading

(Continued from page 16.)

The Difficulties to be Overcome. "What do you consider would be the chief difficulty in the way of the adop-tion of such a system?" The answers to this question showed that while the to this question showed that while the majority of the dairymen realize that there would be difficulties to over-come, they do not think that these there would be difficulties to over-come, they do not think that these would be insurmountable. Some of the would be insurmountable. Some of the answer follow: "The fifthy system of gathering cream in tanks at farm-er? doors and throwing the cream pails in the back of the wagen to col-lect dust and files till faed again would be the first difficulty to be over-come." The lack of sympathy of some come." The lack of sympathy of some come." The lack of sympathy of some come. The lack of sympathy of some makers with the idea; the difference of opinion among creamery men as to what constitutes second and third cream; the tendency of a few cream. ery men to accept cream as first grade when graded down by their opposi-tion creamery." "The gathering in tanks or cans of mixed cream. There might be two cans of cream that would be in different grades and yet probably not be very different. The one whose cream was placed in the lower grade would probably send it to some other creamery, as he would feel that he had not been used squarely." "Getting an accurate sample of the cream from the patron by the hauler, especinfly where care was not given, and there was imperfect cleaning of the receptacles before nutting the sample of cream in." "The honest applica-"The honest applica of cream in." The nonest applica-tion of the system by the creamery-men. Unless the proper man did the grading, there would be a temptation if he were in bad humor to grade No. 1 cream down, and if things were gowell to grade poor cream up." tendency on the part of careless cream producers to become disastis-fied and on the part of buttermakers where competition is keen to try to satisfy all of his patrons." "In cream satisfy all of his patrons." In cream gethering creameries, it would be necessary to do away with the tanks and use individual cans." "There necessary to do away with the lenks and use individual cams." "There should not be any difficulty, provided the creamery men stick together and carry it out to the letter." "The chief difficulty would be bonest grading.
Who is going to do it? The difficulty is not in the country creameries, but se city concerns that gather cream from all the ends of the and whose cream you find boiling out of the cans at the station on its way to London, Toronto and other large

How the Difficulties Would be Over-

"Have you any suggestions as to how these difficulties might be over-come?" was the next question asked. The answers contained many helpful no currents Among them were an arranged to the control of the cont the use of cream tanks and requiring the use of the individual cans." "Let our dairy plants lay out the plan and see that inspectors have it enforced."
"Most of the difficulties would be overcome by having good haulers and by all the factories uniting and co-operating with the farmers." "Simply go ahead and do it right." "An act of the legislature should-make it compulsory that all creameries adopt the system," "individual cans only should be used." "The cream should should be used. The cream should be graded immediately upon arrival at the factory and the man who grad-es the cream should be responsible for the cleaning of the receptables, not depending on cheap hired help or haulers to do the job. Creamery men and buttermakers who are competi-tors in the district should get together and pledge themselves each to the other, that they will administer the honestly and not nipulate it to steal from patrons "The only sure way of grading cream

is to have every farmer's cream delivered separately and to have one man to do all the grading. I have no faith in grading from samples." "I believe the system will regulate itself."
"The treamery should supply individual cans for shippers on railroads, why not for patrons on a wagon route?" "It would be advisable to give the buttermaker authority to refuse to handle any cream from which a first class article could not be made."
"Patrons should be educated along the "Patrons should be educated along the line of caring for their cream. De-monstrutions of the benefits derived should also be conflucted." "Cooper-ate and work together."

Each of the dairymen were request. Each of the dairymen were request-ed to discuss fully any phases of the cream grading question that appealed to them. The comments of various dairymen which show a keen insight into the various phases tion, will be published in fature issues of Fann and Daires. of Farm and Dairy.

THE OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN SALE

S we go to press there comes r A we go to press there comes a report of a successful sale of pure-bred Holsteins at Woodstock on Dec. 13, 1916. The weather stock on Dec. 13, 1916. The was ideal and the attendance was ideal and the attendance good. Bidding was brisk from start to finish. The prices realized were in keeping with the animals offered. Most of the animals sold were in excellent condiand main and when animals of breeding and individual excellence were placed on sale, prices ruled high. A full reon sale, prices rurd figh. A run re-port of the animals sold, their buyers and prices paid will be given in next week's issue of Farm and Dairy.

The Possibilities of the Organized Farmer Movement

(Continued from page 11.)

tral company they will, to some ex-tent, lose their identity as a provin-cial organization, but they will gain the great benefits that will be derived from the vastly superior purchasing power and greater financial strength of the central company. For instance, of the central company. For instance, it was found some time ago that where the Ontario company was paying \$25 for a certain style of sleight for Grain Growers' Grain Ce, was buying the same kind of sleigh for \$15, cause it was able to buy them in hundred with the Charles of creds, where the Ontario company was buying in only ones and twos. this principle to practically all the other lines of articles handled and something of the benefits of united effort will become apparent.

It means, if we decide to fall in line, that Ontario will have to organize groups of local shareholders, as has been done in the west, who in turn will appoint delegates to attend the abnual meeting of the central. The by-laws of the central company provide that the annual meeting may be held at such places as may be selected by the delegates or directors. Most of the meetings, of course, would be

held in the west.

This statement of the situation is naturally incomplete, there being many details which could not be touched on owing to lack of space. It will, however, I hope, give those who are interested in the farmers' movement in Ontario an insight into the forces that are at work in the larger forces that are at work in the infact farmers' movement, as it applies to the country as a whole, and thus pre-pare the way for a more thorough con-sideration of the subject of union when the time for its discussion

The value of silage becomes more apparent each year. The corn that has been put into the silo when nearly ripe makes a cattle food that is well relished, has a good effect on the cat-tle—keeping them in good condition; but little is wasted, and it is in a convenient form to feed

Skimmed Milk Wanted

is this not the expression on the faces of your Calves and Pigs when you set them face to face?

Beth them face to face?

Send you can write they require.

Send you can write the face to the face to the face of the face of

Cornwall City Dairy, Adolphus Street, Cornwall, Ont. ******************************



LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK DUICK

KENDALL'S

Spavin Cure

HUNTSYLLIN, Ose., March 9th, 1916.

I have used a good many bottles of modall's Spavin Cure for sprains and necess and I do not think it has an ani, especially in stubborn cases, andly send me a copy of your Treature the Horse.

G. T. YOUNG. Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a ble, 6 buttles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A atise on the Horse" from your druggist

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, nosburg Falls, 114 Vermor

CREAM WANTED

Fither sweet or churning grade. We hesitate to quote prices because the figures of to-day are likely to be too low for to-morrow. Our guarantee is:

Prompt Service, Accurate Records, Highest Prices.

Write for particulars-it will be worth your while.

Toronto Creamery Co.,

Toronto

9-11 Church St.



SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS -to us. We are not com-mission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly.

WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY

TORONTO, ONT. Established 1854,

RAW FURS BRING BIG MONEY WHEN SHIPPED TO US — SEND EOR PRICE. LIST Consolidated Fur Corporation 168 KING STREET E. TORONTO

Peck, Kerr & McElderry

415 Water St., Peterborough E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

WELL PAYS WELL Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for I purposes. Write for Circular, WILLIAMS \$805., 444 F. State St. N.Y.

STEVEN'S POTASH FERTILIZER

destroys wire worms, Click-beetles, white grubs, cut worms, army worms, Gypsy moths, brown-tailed moths. Address

GEORGE STEVENS Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

BULBS Flowering Bulbs, 25c.

GASOLINE and OIL ENGINES 11/2 to 50 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

rain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. GetFrost & Wood Catalogue The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYAN.
DOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S. C.
WHITE LEGHORNS.

Wichael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hamn

WANTED—To purchase a good cheese factory; must be good building, on or near Railroad, with a good supply of continuits. Give tail particulars as to location of the continuits of the continuits

HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA January 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917

Single Fare Passenger Rates on All Railroads Entries Close January 5th.

For Entry Forms and Information, Write the Secretary.

WM. SMITH, M.P. W. D. JACKSON, Secretary President,

Columbus, Ont.

Carp, Ont.

Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Poultry.

THE GREAT GOAL TAR DISINFECTANT

Fairmont Holsteins

oung bulls for saie, all sons of ne great King Segls Alcartra alamity, whose ten nearest dams versue over 30 hb, buttle ve

PETER S. ARBOGAST R.R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

-FOR SALE-A number of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle. Apply to H. C. ROBLIN · Ameliasburg, Ont.

DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers

Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Care Equal Them For the Produc-tion of High Chas Veal. When Age or Accident Ends Their Use-fulness Holstein. Make a Large Amount of Good Beef. W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H.-F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

FORSTEP.-CREST HOLSTEINS.

If you wish to raise 39-b, owes,
by a granden of the great Lolu
Keyes, 8.5 lbs.
by a granden of the great Lolu
Keyes, 8.5 lbs.
c. by days, 121.3 lbs.
c. by days, 121.3 lbs.
c. by days, 121.3 lbs.
c. by a son of this great owe
individuals. Young stock of
individuals. Young stock of
prices, etc., write:

Por prices, etc., write:

R. B. Brock, R.R. 5, Simcoe, Ont.

RIVERSIDE AYRSHIRES -

Netherington Lochinvar, Imp. 39431. Females all ages, from 1st Prize stock and good producers. One Standard Bred Stallion 16 months, by 1dis Nibs 244, "\$5500".

Apply to Robert Sinton, Manager Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que. Or to Hon. W. Owens, Westmount, Que.

content. We are also selling a choice bull and 2 heifers, with same top crosses, at Southern Counties Ayrahire Club Sale at Tillsonburg, December 28th, 1916. All are choice animals, the bull in sale being from same family as the champion R. of P. bull "Scottle," who was bred by us,

R.R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont.

..... LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A selectriot of young buils, all ages, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 25755 (5865), Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogus.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, ninion Express Bidg., Montreal.

Manager:
D. McARTHUR,
Phillipsburg, Que.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Frieslan Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

ANOTHER 40-LB. COW

ANOTHER 40-LB COW.

AM edvised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Riotsein-Friesian cow, Lady Perfection Kordyke 146572, has Just completed a pr.

25.48 lb. fat, in seven consecutive days,
She freshead at the age of 6 years, 7 months, 7 days. Her ster is Ponibae
dam is Butter Boy Buttercup Lady Perfection 101686. She was bree by Mr. Ira
S. Jarvis, of Hartwick Seminary, N.Y.,
Work of Pueblo, Colo. With this production she stands as thirteenth in the
list of Holstein-Prieslan cover to have esduction she stands as thirteenth in the list of Holstein-Priestina cover to have exceeded 22 hs. Int limit of Holstein with the seven reported days, she produced 106.6 lbs. milk. containing 4.698 lbs. fat. If computed on the 80 per cent. The seven reported days are produced 106.6 lbs. milk. containing 4.698 lbs. fat. If computed on the 80 per cent. be credited to Lady Perfection Korndyke would amount to 64.3 lbs. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Delayan. Wis. Nov. 28 Supt. A. R.

Delavan, Wis., Nov. 25.

HOLSTEINS AT THE PROVINCIAL

HOLSTEINS ATTHE PROVINCIAL
MOSTITUTIONS

III revolution and the production of the provincial Secretary's Department, show that the milk production of receive 10,000 hounds of milk a cow. The average yearly production of dairy cows a cww, and of rist class dairy kerds about 7,000 pounds a cow.

The ingrovement of control the production of the provincial production of the production of the

The 521 cows in lactation during the success 3,169,267 pounds of milk, and the success 3,169,267 pounds of milk, and the success and the succe

THE 14th 40-LB. COW.

I am advised through preliminary renorth and the second process of the second and the s THE 14th 40-LB, COW.

40,907 lbs.
MALCOLM H. GARDN'ER,
Supt. A. R.
Delavan, Wis., Dec. 8, 1916.

Ayrshire News ······

A SPLENDID_HERD RECORD.

A SPLENDID HERD RECORD.

IN the last report of the R.O.P. ImpecAppairs puls who have qualified Eaactly one-fifth of this mumber have been
by W. W. Ballantyne. This means that
the young animals bred at this farm are
among the best of the same breds,
to be held Dec. 28th at Tiltomfurg, a
number of these young animals will be
good stock. They are of the same breediing as the famous bull. 'Scottle- who
tyre states that the young animals offreed in this male are choice individuals
that under ordinary dreumstates were
good and of the best of the company of the company of the
foundation upon which it stands, if ofthe open markst animals of the property of the
foundation upon which it stands, if ofthe open markst animals of the best of
breeding that have production records
sellind them.

U. S. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS TO MEET U. 6. AVERSHIRE BREEDERS TO MEET THE FOTY-Second Assural Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeding Association 11th, 1917, at 11ord Mohilon, Breedings at 34th, 5tl, at 1 of clock p.m., to hear reports of Preddent, Secretary and Treatment, and the second of the second of the second of Ayrshire cuttle are cordular invited to be presented at the afternoon meeting on Ayrshire cuttle are cordular invited to be present at the afternoon meeting on Thursday evening at 7 of clock, to which all members of the Association are invited. C. M. Winnhow, Boot's Treatment

Postal Card Reports

Correspondence Invited.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUEBEC. SHERBROOKE CO, QUEBEC, LINNONCYULLE, Dec 2. Winter anditions have set th, and all stock has or all kinds or millifeeds is making it ex-ceedingly difficult for farmers to feed a ceedingly difficult for farmers to feed a buy, even although the prices for all kinds of produce are still soaring. But-ton of the company of the company of the set of the company of the company of the case, 150 to 16c; dressed chickens, 20c to 28c.—14. M. St.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

CAMPEBLIACEOFT, Dec. 8.—November was an unusually cold month for this country. Owing to the high piece of grant, a large number of unfaished animals are been considered to the cold of th

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

SIMCODE, Doc. 15.—Wheet now has fair top. The screenty of roots and lack of top. The screenty of roots and lack of the control of the con

OXFORD CO., ONT.

NOFINICIA, Nov. 18.—Arter a thitle "senam" winter, we appear to be in for a fittle india summer. Frost is all out of the sename of the sename

WATERLOO COUNTY, ONTARIO WATERLOO. COUNTY. ONTARIO. WATERLOO, Dec. 13.—Quite a number were still plowing last week, and the weather was very favorable for getting it the grain bins are not as full as usual. A number from this district took in the Whiter Fair at Guelph. Tweive farmers water of the work of t

THORNBURY, Dec. 2.—We are havivery sloppy weather, sometimes am and rain and then bright sunshine. The short was shown to be a sunshine to the short was shown to be a sunshine to the showers. The grain has turned overy well, although oats was rather light protatoes are somewhat searce, bringing, but so much wet weather made hard for farmers to get it into the slight hard for farmers to get it into the slight hard for farmers to get it into the slight hard for farmers to get it into the slight hard to be a sunship to the solder throughout the same than the sunship to the solder through the sold was the slight and the sold was the sold was supported by the sunship to the solder through the sold was supported by the sunship to the

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—One of the contributions of the high cost tellustrians factors to the high cost has been consequenced in the delay which has been compensated in the delay which has been compensated in the delay which has been consequenced in the delay which has been consequenced in the delay which has been consequenced in the delay of food products, have left disputed to see from New Cast. Carloads of potations from the consequence of the conse

COARSE GRAINS.

GOARSE GRANNS.

There has been quite a decided drop in eats this last week. There has been a fair local trade in wheat, oats and corn. A fair local trade in wheat, oats and corn. State of the state of

\$11 00., malting, \$1.30 to \$1.32.

The trade in mill feed continues fairly and the male freed continues fairly and the mill feed continues and the male fairly and the male fairly fairl

Hade, in our lost, 810, 13 do 19 H1.50; Hady, No. 2, car lots, \$11.

Hay, No. 2, car lots, \$11.

Prices taken \$1 country points by whose the country points to the country point

an endeavor to secure the admission of margarine. Prices are: Creamery prints, fresh made, 87c to 48c; sto-age, 48c to 48c; creamery solids, 48c to 48c; choice de; prints, 48c to 48c; ordinary, 38c to 38c; bellet and a solid security, 38c to 38c; bellet and a solid security, 38c to 38c; bellet and a solid security, 38c to 284g; triplets, 284gc to 27c; Stitlons, 27c to 274qc.

Sales Dates Claimed

The Southern Counties Ayrshire
The Southern Counties Ayrshire
Breaders' Club's third annual consignment as at Imperial Hotel
stables, Tillsomburg, or Thursday,
Dec 25, 1916.
Brant District Holstein Consignment Sale will be held Jat. 31st,
1917, at Brantford, Ont.

Aside from UVE STOCK.

Aside from VVE STOCK.

50.25; heavy and bucks, \$7.50 to \$5.00; c. \$5.00; c. \$5.00; c. \$7.00 toward higher prices for hogs. The run was comparatively heavy, and alight advances were received by heavy, and alight advances were \$11.50, loss \$10.50 to \$

such and measurements petics and spring stock, 38c to 42c.

THE TILLEONBURG AYTBURGE SALE.

WITHE the coming into from one of the spring of the onario "Dairy Standadily dad act." the great majority of the dairy dra Act." the great majority of the capterine of the onario "Dairy Standadily dad act. of the spring of the onario "Dairy Standadily dad act. of the spring of the onario "Dairy Standadily dad act. of the spring of the onario "Dairy Standadily dad act. of the spring o

AT SERVICE YEARLING SON OF THE GREAT

The greatest combination of milk and butter in the world.

The greatest combination of milk and butter in the world.

AMM—MAY ECHO
SYLVIA.

SINES—SHAPPION ECHO
SYLVIA PONTIAC
TO days—Shap be so well known in Canada that we shall only
shap to so well known in Canada that we shall only
shap to so well known in Canada that we shall only
shap to so well known in Canada that we shall only
shap to so well known in Canada that we world's
milk records from each stage in world's
shap to shap to shap to shap the control of the shap to shap t

Champior's three nearest dams average records for 7 days for both milk and butter are the highest in the world, being 759.5 and 38.36 lbs., re-

He is a magnificent individual, and a few weeks ago was propounced by a leading American Holatein judge to be individually the finest young built he had ever handled. His services are now aftered for a limited number of approved cows—terms a matter of arrangement.

We have for sale, a small number of well bred young females in calf to Champion, and to our fine Pietje bull. Also bull calves from six months up, which we are offering at bargains to clear—dive have gone to the U. S. in the last couple of months. H. LYNN, HERD SUPT. AVONDALE FARM, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS -

In the past few weeks we shipped young bulls to W. J. Birth. Seath Marie: S. Highleson, Kinburn, Ont.: High & Homsberger, South Cayler, S. Marie: S. Highleson, Kinburn, Ont.: High & Homsberger, South Cayler, C. J. Markhim, West Loren, Ont., and all we him, Medacurn, Quic, G. Z. Markhim, West Loren, Ont., and will be the state of the state of

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Offer for sale at attractive prices a few choicely bred Holsteins.

No. 1—A yearling son of a 3t lbs. buil and a 20 lbs. 3 year old priseyearling son of a 3t lbs. buil and a 20 lbs. 3 year old gradyear old grandeauchter of Knuths son of a 3t lbs. buil and a 1521 lbs. 2

Toundation herd, and will be fosted again at next freedments. With our

Formulation herd, and will be fosted again at next freedments. With our

Formulation herd, and will be fosted again at next freedments.

We are the second of t

Over 60 pure pred holsteins and only one bull ready for service. His dam is 20-b. grand-daughter of Hencervold Delkoi. His dam and stre's dam are service for service to record the service for servic ARBOGAST BROS.

Sebringville, Ont.

Could spare 10 cows or helfers bred to the Great Buil KING SEGIS PON-TIAC DUPLICATE. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C.P.R. Manchester, G.T.R. R.M. HOLTBY, . .

FOR SALE-King Segis Count De Kol _

10704, born Dec. 17, 1910, bred by H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N.Y. Sired by King Pieter and out of daughter of the great King Segis. Write for extended pedigree and particulars.

GEO, J. NORTHCOTT, CLARUM-BRAE, HAMPTON, ONT.

CLEAR SPRING FARM HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Young bulls of Pontiac Korndyke blood. We have 4 of these, 8 months old, sited by our present herd header "Korndyke Burke Het Loo." pronounced by expert Judges to be a bull of outstanding type and quality. His sire, and the state of the property of the p (1 mile from C.P.R. station.) J. C. JAKES,

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Eday Korndyke, \$60 butter in 7 days, 156.52 lbs. 30 days—world's record when hande. Also Consider the U. Chica. J. W. RICHARDSON, - CALEDONIA, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS.

We are now offering the highest producing 5-yr.-old in Canada, in Lektwiese Dutchkand Artis, the 41,65-th. Can. Champion, due to freshen Mar. 22, 1817; here built, all size of the producing the control of the control



Twice the Light-on Half the Oil

Burning common coal oil, the Aladdin produces a light that beats gas, electricity and acetylene—that makes old-style, round-wick lamps seem feeble as candles in comparison. In giving this better light, the Aladdin uses less than half as much oil.

Burns 94% Air - 70 No odor, noise or smoke. Gives a white, Hours on a Gallon of Oil mellow, restful, steady light. Comes nearest to sun-light of all man-made lights. Leading Universities have tested and endorse the Aladdin. It was awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama Exposition against the world's best. Three million people are already enjoying it.

Get One Free-Send the Coupon

To One User in Each Locality, We Offer the Big Chance to Get the Aladdin Free and Make Big Money

We have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want one we have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want one user in every locality to whom we can refer folks who are interested in the Aladdin. You don't need to be a good talker. Just let people see the Aladdin lighted up and IT WILL DO ITS OWN SELLING.

Write quick-send the coupon-be the first to apply in your neighborhood for the chance to get the Aladdin free and to make some big money. Send the coupon. We'll tell you the whole plan. Don't wait. Be the first.

Mantle Lamp Co., 539 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal Largest Kerosene (Coal-Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

	Also offices and warerooms at Winnipeg
Ø	Mantle Lamp Company
13	539 Aladdin Building, Montreal
16	Gentlemen:—I want to know more about
g	the Aladdin Lamp—
	Your offer to send Aladdin prepaid for 10 days' trial-
	Your plan whereby I can get my Aladdin free and make a lot of money d

(NOTE—If you are interested in the money-making chance, write a letter and attach to the coupon, tell us something about yourself, whether or not you have a rig or anto to work in rural districts, give your age, present occupation; say whether you can work full time or just part time, when you can start and what territory you would prefer. Hurry your letter before territory is taken.

1	Nar	1	
4	P. 0		Province

Banish Eye Strain - Dim lights are responsible for much eye strain, Save Children's Eyes headache and misery. The Aladdin banishes these ills. Saves the children's eyes. Encourages study and reading. Cheer and contentmentablde in homes made bright by Aladdin.

\$1000 in Gold For a Lamp

To any person who can produce or show us an oil lamp equal to the New Aladdin we'll pay \$1000 in gold.

Write for circular giving full particulars of this great challenge offer. The Aladdin stands head and shoulders above competition. That's why we make the offer.

10 Days' Free Trial. Send Will you agree to use the Aladdin No Money—We Pay Charges lamp in your home ten days if we'll send it prepaid? All right!

Just fill out the coupon and we'll send you foll particulars about our 10 day free trial offer. You can then see for yourself that our claims for the Aladdin are based on conservative facts. You can see how the Aladdin makes your old style lamp look like candles. You can find out how noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is — how it really does best gas, electrical acetylene for brilliancy, and how it saves one-half or more in oil and actually pays for itself. Just send the coupon. We'll do the rest.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE To Make a Lot of Money

Every home needs good light. The Aladdin—with its wonderful gift to country homes of the brightest and mellowest of all lights produced from ordinary coal oil at a big oil saving — needs only to be shown. When it's seen, it is taken for trial with open arms; when it's tried, its users never go back to the old feeble lights.

These Men Without Former Experience Make Big Money-So Can You

tributers have replaced electric lights with Abdding. All cold in the Abdding and the Abdding Abdding and the Abdding Abdding and the Abdding

Thousands are coining money with the Aladdin-send the couponsee if you don't want this chance to make a lot of money. No Money Needed - We Furnish the Capital