

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

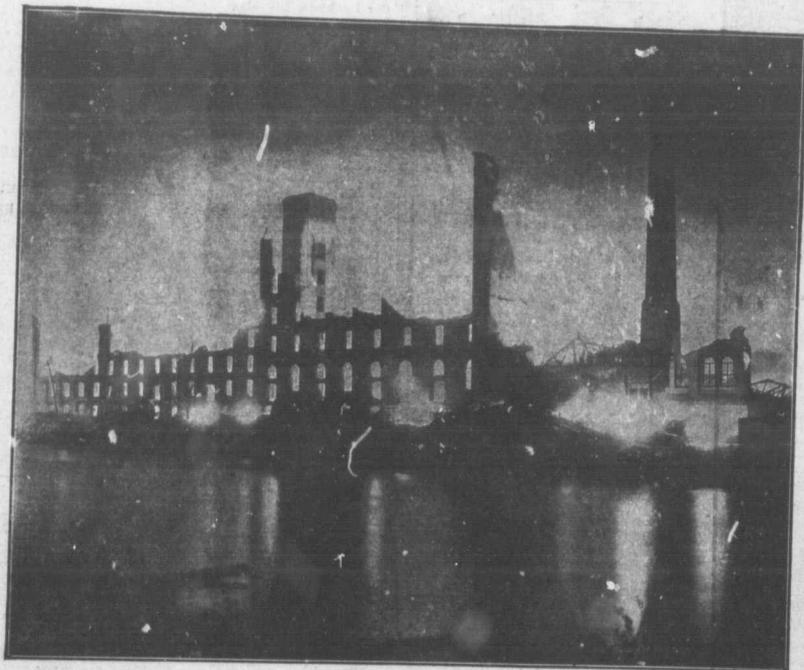


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Toronto, Ont., December 11, 1916

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The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

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No. 50

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' movement 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 merger, 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 distance 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.

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 overlapping.

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 \$1,073,170. 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 offices 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 Columbia. 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, \$70,156 of barbed wire, \$53,336 of woven wire and other goods to a total value of \$1,963,591. 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 \$1,458,740 in profits, of which \$56,600 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 43 years of age.



Two of the Business Leaders in the Farmers' Movement.

The two men here shown were largely instrumental in the decision recently reached in Western Canada to unite the two big farmers' companies of Manitoba and Alberta in the new company that is to be known as The United Grain Growers Ltd., with a capital of \$5,000,000. On the left is Mr. C. Rice-Jones, manager of the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd., and on the right Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg. Both men have great visions for the future success of the farmers' movement.

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 Winnipeg. 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

The Saskatchewan Co.

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 299 elevators and is building a large terminal elevator at Port Arthur costing \$1,225,000. Last year it handled 45,198,000 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 \$557,725. The managing director of this company from the start has been C. A. Dauning, 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 this recent merger.

(Continued on page 11.)

Dairy Bull Classes at Guelph

THE bull calf 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, and judging by the interest shown, the young sires were not the least attractive class of live stock at the Winter Fair.

The leader of the senior Ayrshire class was Hameshaugh Inevitable Peter, a fine stamp of a half male youngster. He carries great depth, length 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 Ayrshire type. He is a long, straight fellow, with plenty of substance and quality. Unfortunately, the cut shown in this issue does not do him justice. He is possessed 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 chest all indicate his future usefulness as a sire. Possibly the most imposing of all the male exhibits was the string of bull calves owned by Mr. Elias Snyder, 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 type lot that promise well for the production of future 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 kept 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 \$1,000 at 6 per cent, running twenty years will require an annual payment 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 Elias Snyder, Burgessville.

The Care of the Bull

Dry Quarters are Essential
CHAS. LAMB, Oxford Co., Ont.

IT 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 in 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 pen that was fairly solid and dry, which I pre-



White Bob 2nd of Menie—First Prize Junior Bull Calf at Guelph Winter Fair, Owned by Wm. Stewart, 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 which 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 troublesome an ailment.

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 plenty 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. Plenty of exercise, good food and a comfortable, dry place to live 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 doubt whether real good draft horses were ever as scarce as they are now.

"Horses differ from other lines of stock in that they cannot be converted into beef and they, therefore, do not find the same ready sale as beef cattle. 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 ill-bred and poorly fed. These horses 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 roadster. There will 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 the place of a good horse. The farmer can always produce his motive 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 hardest one on it. Many farmers seem to think that straw and roots is about all these young animals should receive. This is a sad mistake, for at no period of their life should they receive better care or better food.

Good Farming and Good Cows Yield Pleasure and Profit

How C. F. Carlisle, of York Co., Ont.; is Realizing an Ideal Set Many Years Ago

By W. G. CRVIS.

"SOME 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. Mr. 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 butter 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 plavish 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 existence 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 bred's 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 shows in 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, airy balconies so



The Carlisle Home—Neat, Attractive and Convenient with all the City Equipments for Comfort and Pleasure.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

much enjoyed in hot summer weather.

The barn was built five years ago. It is 110 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 wagon 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 tie up about 40 head of cattle and six or eight horses.

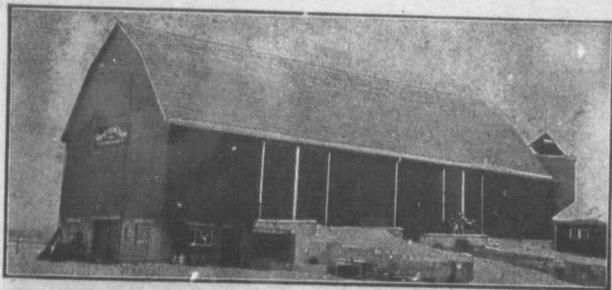
The barn is not fixed up for appearance only, but has many things about it that shorten the working hours and increase the convenience in doing work around the barn. A number of these devices are mentioned here because of their outstanding merit.

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 250 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 sheathed 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.

It is roomy, well lighted, well ventilated and sanitary. There are many devices in it for saving time and labor.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Good Farming with Good Cows Yield Pleasure and Profit

(Continued from page 5.)
"a long time," said our friend. "We have a big cistern down there between the two barn approaches. The calves 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. He has had it in use for several years and would not be without it. "You can train a heifer to be milked so clean with it, that it is useless to do any stripping," said 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.
As to the farming methods followed, space will not permit of our going into detail. Suffice it to say that Mr. Carlisle has proven that a herd of dairy cows judiciously handled will increase the fertility of any farm. They aim to grow all their roughage and pay considerable concentrates, such as all cake and brewers' grains. Alfalfa 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 plowed because of it killing out through the wetness of the ground. "The alfalfa had roots like burdock," says how our host expressed his views regarding it. "Enough corn is grown each year to fill the cement block silo. Ensilage and alfalfa with straw and grain ration are the things that make the cows at Clear View Farm contented, sleek and producers of milk that 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 customers in Toronto for 40 to 50 cents a basket. The varieties grown are such as spread over the entire season. The Duchesne comes in early and is followed by the Wealthy, then the Ontario, Ohio and other varieties, until the hard winter fruit is on the market. As a means of extending the business possibilities of the farm and also for pleasure, an automobile is used. Many trips into the city and neighboring villages with milk, or other products are thus made with ease and comfort.
Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are ably supported by a son, and a daughter, who are deeply interested in the progress at Clear View Farm. Together they make a united force, providing strength, energy and executive ability to successfully carry on the business. The most inspiring part of it is the spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness 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 cars began to multiply, and the use of rubber belting, hoses, 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 pound—a figure 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 drier.

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. 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

THE claim of dairymen in Canada 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 strong supporting evidence from the United States. Regarding the continued difficulty of keeping oleo manufacturers in their place, The Farmer, published in Minnesota, has this to say:

"The keeping of oleomargarine in its proper place is a question of vital importance to Northwestern dairymen. The oleomargarine manufacturers are ever on the alert to take advantage of every situation that appeals to popular prejudice, and the oleo manufacturers, belonging to organized business, whereas dairymen are countless in numbers but unorganized, are best equipped to promote their interests. The mere mention of oleomargarine should be sufficient to put every dairymen in a fighting spirit.

"The oleo manufacturers will never be content until they are permitted to color their product in imitation of butter. They will thus avoid the cost of the Federal tax and save costly fines. Uncolored oleo, it should be remembered, bears only a slight tax of one-fourth of a cent per pound, and is within the reach of the pocketbook of the poor city man. "Bisque butter," or colored oleo, bears a tax of ten cents per pound. The oleo manufacturer wants the colored product because it comes into direct competition with butter, and can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of butter.

"Last spring the oleo manufacturers made a dastardly attempt to discredit the dairy industry through a Congressional resolution. A more subtle but equally disreputable attack on the industry was made only last week by enlisting the support of one of the Twin City daily papers. An organization known as the Women's Welfare League has evidently been inspired to fight the battles of the oleo manufacturer. As an example of the underhanded methods of the oleo manufacturer, and the tenacity of the general public regarding the relative merits of oleo and butter, this article is typical. In addition to unbolting oleo, it evidently wishes to discredit Mr. J. J. Forry, Minnesota's Dairy and Food Commissioner, who has a national reputation as a most efficient official, and, incidentally, a friend of the dairy industry."

Love—"For you, darling, I had lay the doon and doo."
Maiden—"That sort of thing is out of date. What a girl wants nowadays is a man willing to get up and hustle."
—Ledger.

Wayside Cleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

Untilled Land

UPPERMOST in everyone's mind is the great war and the many things that pertain to it. The average person, however, only thinks of the results at the front, the advices in recruiting and the casualty list—important, all of them. Mr. G. F. Carlisle, York Co., Ont., pointed out something else to me when I visited him recently, which threatens to be equally, if not more, important than the three things mentioned above. He made this statement: "There are at least a dozen farms of which I know in my own district that are untenanted this fall."

To every thinking man and woman this is significant. How can Canada hold out under the strain of war high cost of living and deranged labor conditions, if her basic industry is neglected? With the shortage of foodstuffs prevalent at the present, how can we dare allow such tracts of land to remain unproductive? When we enquire into the cause of the tenants leaving the farms, we get the answer that rents were too high, wages too big and labor too scarce. Two of these things under present conditions cannot be remedied, but the one of rents in many cases could. Some landlords may be dependent upon the rental of their land for a living, but a great many are not. Even if all were, in some measure, in need of this annual income, it would be much better to have the land judiciously cropped at a lower rent than to be idle and run to weeds and waste. Under the present conditions the landlord, instead of receiving a percentage on his investment, will be required to pay taxes and upkeep as usual upon a farm that is depreciating in value from year to year. Where does loyalty 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 installed. 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 apparatus 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 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 sailor fashion to an iron stay. When clothes are to be dried, the pole or board is lowered, the garments placed over it, and then the whole thing hoisted up to the ceiling, 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 job.

Beans.

I was sitting in a country store, waiting for a car, and a lady came in to do some shopping. "What is the price of beans?" she asked the clerk. "Only 15 cents a pound," was his reply. 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 commodity for five cents for 16 ounces, and better quality of goods than those then on sale.

What is the matter with the bean business? The labor problem, I suppose, 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 quoted above? It is almost as good a price as some of us have received for such products as clover seed, etc. The question then is, and town man asks is, "How can I live and pay such prices?"

Pigs Are Not Pigs.

Not long ago there was a short article in these columns declaring that pigs were pigs. Now, things have come 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 of them at any price. A goodly number of them have changed hands at as low as \$2 a pair in that vicinity. Upon enquiring into the cause of this I was told that feed was so scarce that farmers could not see where the grain 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 mentioned before, there may be a great scarcity of it in a few months. The farmer faces problems as truly gigantic as any other class of men in Canada, and usually receives little sympathy and assistance from these classes.

An Elevated Granary

MR. L. H. NEWMAN, secretary of the Seed Growers' Association, has a farm in Grenville, Co. Ont., where he practices many of the farming methods advocated through that association. An elevated granary in the now and up-to-date 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 and fed from one of the bins above. This saves much heavy handling, 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 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 could be remodelled after this pattern so that they would give equally 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 an animal, 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-cake meal for a short while after the time it was born, right up to show time. Other successful exhibitors could probably tell a similar story.

Better - Cheaper POWER



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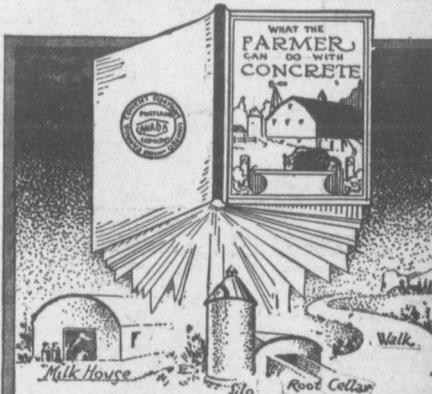
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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

A War Time Christmas

WHAT a paradox it seems. On this day 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 fulfillment—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, owing one Father in heaven.

None are we all to allow our Christmas to evaporate with the day; forgetting on other days in the year for a sympathetic 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 everyman."

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 hold a fearful realm in awe
And the kindly earth shall slumber in universal law."

Cream Grading

HAS the time arrived for Ontario to adopt cream grading? In 1915 about ninety-six 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 sixty-one 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 practically 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

THE 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 dairymen 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 at the 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

THE 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 increasing 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 effort 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 maintained.

Expensive Food for Flames

OUR 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 had 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.

The Possibilities of the Organized Farmer Movement

(Continued from page 4.)
The Alberta Co.

Some three years ago the farmers of Alberta formed the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd. This in some respects is the best organized company of any. It has 11,500 farmer shareholders, owns 103 elevators, and last year earned profits of \$282,000. The company also buys and sells goods for its members, using the managers of its elevators as its local agents. Through a live stock commission department recently organized at Calgary and Edmonton it has handled over 100,000 hogs, and is now commencing to sell cattle for its members. An extensive business is done also through a cooperative supply department which in three months this fall handled 1,000 car loads of supplies which was more than the total business done by this department during all of last year. In six months 700 car loads of local supplies were bought and sold to its members. Larger quantities of binder twine and other similar supplies were also handled. The shareholders of this company have decided to unite with the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., in forming the new company, The United Grain Growers, Ltd. The manager of the Alberta company is Mr. C. Rice-Jones, of Calgary, a young 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 men in the farmers' movement in western Canada.

The Saskatchewan Situation.
Why, it may be asked, did not the shareholders of the 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 amalgamation.

During the past couple of years the freeling has been growing in the west that the time had come when the three big farmers' companies of the prairies should endeavor to work in closer harmony with one another. 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 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. Committees were appointed to see what could be done to bring the three companies closer together. The committees 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 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 elevators and the handling of its own grain while the central company might control the terminal elevators and the larger issues which the provincial company could not handle to advan-

tage. 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 members held that as 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.

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. This would leave one company to do nothing 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 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 Manitoba companies decided that they would unite immediately in the hope that the difficulties now keeping Saskatchewan out may ultimately be removed, and the way paved for Saskatchewan joining the united company.

Another Plan.

I am not fully informed as yet as to how the new company intends to handle the immense business which it will control. One prominent officer of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. intimated that the new company might be organized on a good deal the same basis as the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. There is only one board of directors for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but there are subsidiary companies which control the hotel system, their steamship lines, their western lands and other activities. If this system is followed by the farmers it means that the new company, The United Grain Growers, Ltd., will have subsidiary companies which will control 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 members. 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 farmers of Saskatchewan and Ontario, through their provincial companies, decide later to unite with the big central company it will form the greatest company of its kind in Canada, and a worthy rival for the great cooperative companies of England and Scotland.

The New Company.

It is proposed that shareholders of the new company shall be formed into local groups. These groups must represent not less than \$5,000 in stock and have not less than 40 shareholders each. Each group of shareholders will have the right to meet and appoint 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 organized farmers of Ontario? Simply this: If in time the organized farmers of Ontario decide they would like to identify themselves with the cen-

(Continued on page 17.)

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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.)

“It 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 of an old deck from the man nearest me. The Comanches had found 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 myself. I picked the sunflower from the only stalk within a hundred miles of there. I guess it grew so far from everything just for that day. Weak as I was, I'll never forget how hopelessly it seemed to look at me. The envelope was one mother had sent me, you remember. I told the Cheyenne how 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. It must have seemed, even to an Indian. I thought it was my last message to you, dearie, for I never expected to be found alive; but I was, and when you got back, sending your letter to ‘The Sign of the Sunflower.’ 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 springs and the rocks, and that shady glen, and the mountains, and the trees, and the 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 it to us.”

“Yes, to us. Here is the sunflower and the new home in the new West and Asher Aydelot. And underfoot is the prairie soil that is ours, and overhead 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.

“With you, you mean? Yes, far 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 plains. Asher, you forget that Virginia is not as far as 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 me.”

“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

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 new West and new home-building.”

They rode awhile in silence. Then Asher said:

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



The Neat and Thoroughly Equipped Home of a Prominent Dairyman.

Mr. A. J. Reynolds, Durham Co., Ont., a director of The Rural Publishing Company, and secretary of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association and of the Farmers' Dairy, finds his time fully occupied with his official duties. His home, as shown above, is in the village of Solina. It is fully modern in every respect, and its equipment includes an electric lighting system, operated by a gasoline engine.

bring you here. We blazed the way, marked it with gold. I'd better say: a line clear to Grass River. It leaves the real Sunflower Trail right here.”

“Who were we in this plan?”

“Oh, me and my first wife, Jim Shirley, and his shepherd dog, Pilot. Jim and I have done several things together besides that. We were boys together back in Cloverdale. We went to the war together to fight you obstreperous 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 case. Jim went back to Cloverdale for awhile. Then he came out here. He's a fine fellow. Plants a few more seeds by the wayside than is good for him, maybe, but a friend to the last roll-call. He was quite a ladies' man once, and nobody knows but himself how much 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-like, now a purple sea, was rified by billows of flame. Level mist-folds of pale violet lay

along the prairie distances. In the southwest the horizon line was broken by a triple fold of deepest blue-black tones, the mark of headlands somewhere. Across the landscape a graceful outline marked the course of a stream that wandered dimly toward the darkening night shadows. The subdued tones of evening held all the scene, save where a group of tall sunflowers stood up to catch the last light of day fall on their golden shields.

“We are here at last, Mrs. Aydelot. 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 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, especially to one whose years had been spent mainly in glittering mountain-walled Virginia valleys where cool brooks babbled, over pebbly beds or splashed down in crystal waterfalls; whose childhood home had been an old colonial house with driveways, and pillared verandas, and jessamine-wreathed windows; with soft carpets and cushioned chairs, and chandeliers whose glittering pendants reflected the light in prismatic tints; and everywhere the lazy ease of the idle servants and unburred lives.

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

farmhouse, and his mother sitting in the shadows; and again he caught the tone of her voice as she said:

“Thy shoes shall be iron and brass, and as thy days, so shall thy strength be.”

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

“This is the end of the trail,” he said gladly. “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 came bounding out of the weeds by the river and leaped toward them with joyous relief; she was well-bred, through the doorway, and a voice as 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 artistic horse painter in the West, as well as king of the Southwest. We have come to present my wife. You two ought to like each other if each of you can stand me.”

They shook hands cordially, and each took the other's measure at a glance. What Shirley saw was a small, well-dressed woman whose charm, rather than her well-bred and genial of manner, nor that for many reasons she was pretty and would always 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.

“A thoroughbred,” was Shirley's mental comment. “The manners of a lady and the will of a winner.”

What Virginia saw was a big broad-shouldered man, jammed to the very limit of his brown and clean shaven, and grotesquely clean in dress; a white shirt, innocent of celluloid collar, a black necktie (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, too, away from rather than added to the otherwise manly expression. Clearly, Jim Shirley was a man that men and women, too, must love if they cared for him at all. And they couldn't help caring for him. He had too much of the quality of eternal interest.

“I'm glad to meet you, and I bid you welcome to your new home, Mrs. Aydelot. The house is ready 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 this 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 inside with a gypsum product, giving an ivory-yellow finish, smooth and hard as stone. There was no floor but a bare earth into which a nail could scarcely have been driven. The furniture was meager and plain. There was only one picture on the wall, the sweet face of a cherub. A bookshelf held a Bible with two or three other volumes, some newspapers and a magazine. Sundry surprising little devices showed the inventive skill of a lost civilization, but it was

(Continued on page 14.)

THE UPWARD LOOK

A Christmas Thought

“When they saw the young child, they fell down and worshipped Him, and they presented unto Him gifts.”—Matt. 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, thought of other lonely people at that time, originated and carried out 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 lighted for the waiting throngs. At the same time, hundreds or probably a thousand other trees, were lighted in other places, for the lonely, the foreigner, the poor, the outcast.

There is always singing. In one town the singers approach the Tree of Light by different streets, on their way having passed the hospitals and other institutions. One point is everywhere observed and that is, that all contributions for expenses must be anonymous. It would be impossible to say who it benefited most, the giver or the recipient, as all can share in the Christmas spirit of joy and friendliness and goodwill.

May all our tangible gifts be given in the Christ-spirit. 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 be no poor, of whom we may have any knowledge, without Christmas cheer. If we have met the wherewithal to give to them and to our own dear ones, 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 money question is a very serious one, there are always some shut-ins in their own homes, or in institutions, who would welcome, so joyfully, a glad word of greeting.

So in every thought 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

By “K. G. E.,” Compton, Co., Que.

WE live in troublousome and strenuous times, and the coming Christmas brings many problems, new and old. On every side we are confronted with some worthy cause that deserves our sympathies and help, financial and otherwise. There are many sad homes. We find mourning and anxiety and trouble everywhere. But we must be brave and keep up a stout heart, if not a merry one. Our nation is passing through a grave crisis and sacrifices are being made every day. We must send our men to the front, we must help to care for those who are left behind, and we must follow our men with every comfort possible. They deserve the best and let us see to it that we do not fall them. Everyone knows what they need, but the special call seems to be for socks. This is an age of “give” and we must keep it up till freedom has been won. While we hope and pray for victory, we must work too. We have a powerful enemy, and it is going to take something more than “loyal talk” to defeat the Germans.

And while millions are suffering 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 chair, 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 gifts, let us not forget the orphan who, fatherless fills a nameless grave “some where in France,” or the mother who is sad and lonely because her boy has given his life that we should. The empty chair, the wife neglecting our own loved ones if our gifts are a little less expensive, still fill up the measure with more love and it will more than balance and bring a greater blessing besides.

Gifts Easily Made.

Many pretty and useful Christmas gifts may be made or fashioned 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 dust-rag bag, made of linen and filled with clean pieces of old muslin. The common dust-rag bag has an opening at one side to make easy, and may have large patch pockets on both sides to hold up of chemises, etc. Wash rags made of Turkish towelling, with a narrow edge or finish of crochet, using a coarse needle and coarse cotton, are acceptable gifts.

A prett' work bag may be made of fancy ribbon. Material required is about 20 inches of Japanese or Dresden 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 together, face the top with strip of bias velvet about two inches wide, stitch twice to make space for draw strings, leaving a space two inches apart. Then strip the other edge of ribbon making it the size of sweet-grass mat, and with a coarse silk thread over sew the striped edge of ribbon to the mat, a lining might be added if you wish to make the work bag stronger.

Nice bureau scarfs 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 circle inside the hem, and inside this circle stitch a strip of muslin with two rows of stitching to insert your elastic band in. The four corners of the handkerchief are turned upon the cap and fastened with very small buttons.

Any one who can crochet the simple knot stitch can fashion pretty boudoir caps. All that is required is some clip of the size you want your cap, a few balls of perflusta crocheted cotton, fine thread, a piece of nice ribbon to finish the edge and make a bow or pompadour at one side, and a piece of this silk for lining. Begin to crochet in the centre and crochet round and round till you have the required size. Make a row of open work with ribbon thread and finish with any neat crochet edge.

Have a Good Foundation Laid

Lydia Ludolph, Waterloo Co., Ont.

THIS “money and marriage” question 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 dollars before he should expect a girl to marry him. In the days of our forefathers, a man with a thousand dollars was considered

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Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a 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 last loaf will be just as good as the first.

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“I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy”



The Grace of Giving

By Gladys Hyatt Sinclair.

“THERE! That glove box is finished and I am so glad to rest a while,” cried Doris. “Come, mamma, here is your pet cushion. Bertie, do throw on another stick—an honest maple one, dear; not one of those snappy hemlocks. Mercy! I don’t feel like taking time for fire talks or even cats or sheep. Christmas comes closer every day and I am so rushed. That embroidered daisy pillow for Aunt Myra is only started and I must finish it; she gave me that lovely silk waist last year.”

“Isn’t making Christmas time so rushed a little like harnessed doves to the plow, Doris?” asked mamma gently, taking her place in the circle and setting 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 finished in return for a silk waist? Is that ‘good will,’ dear? Or is it book-keeping?”

Doris flushed a delicate pink in the freckle, and Myrtle reached up a sympathetic little hand from her stool. She didn’t quite understand yet, but she never could bear to see the dear pretty big sister in the wrong. But she knew Doris had learned that mamma, like all mothers, had something important to teach before voicing anything the least unpleasant, so she waited a minute and whispered to the answer that leaped into her thought, “Get out! You don’t belong here when I am talking to mamma!” Then: “But 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 it would be unjust. But Christmas is a feast of love; the feast of all feasts in Christian countries because then the Father who in 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 gift expressed infinite love to us, so our Christmas gifts should express our love to each other, and only love, not obligation or debt.”

“Then we ought to give presents to just the ones we want to, and not anyone else?” asked practical Bertha. “Then I’m going to give that dandy hairy dog I bought to Roy Bates instead 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 mitt to Baby Wilson and give Cousin Gracie a ribbon. That’s just how I love both of them.”

declared Myrtle. “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 doubtful.

“Shall I feel so-so, mamma?”

“You ought not to, dear. The golden rule is in our only guide here, as always. You wouldn’t like baby Wilson to feel uncomfortable over the pretty muff, because she gave you nothing, 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 gift, shouldn’t you believe it comes because she loves you and wants you to have it, until you honestly know better?”

“But how should we ever know?”

“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 way, doesn’t it? And it makes the whole business as simple as A, B, C. I’m going to send Aunt Myra a leather magazine cover and finish the daisy pillow for the teacher. I could even get up early mornings to do it for her, she is such a dear. That glove box meant for Mrs. Dillon. She has such lovely things and always gives me something. I wonder—oh, a pot of my Roman hyacinths will just express my wish to please her, and the glove box shall go to my Lila chum. I am so glad to give that to her.”

Mamma laughed. “The way Jack’s been stink grew wasn’t a circumstantial to the growth of a new idea in the mind of an O’Grady? What next, daughter mine?”

“Well, you know I got that beautiful Madonna picture for Christine Gray because she is so rich and I thought any present for her must be something fine? The same day I bought lawn to make an apron for Grandma Forrest, and I’ve loved Grandma Forrest all my life. Won’t she just elot over that Madonna as she looks in her tiny room? And the lawn will make the distinct of coziness agree with a pair of half sleeves for Christine. She has joined a Domestic Science club in a magazine, and she certainly has learned to make beautiful things to eat.”

“And wouldn’t you appreciate some of her beautiful Domestic Science goodies as a Christmas gift, because they’re loving effort and thought, more than anything else, a gift whose roots reached deep into her purse?” asked mamma.

“Indeed I should! O, I wish all the Domestic Science women would give me a gift like that. What a row of seven dollars that would be! I would take fancy notions for mine.”

“What amends here, please,” requested Bertha.

“Don’t fudge for me,” added Myrtle.

“And for me a loaf of their sweet brown bread with a net of country butter—some for each of us a slice of baked ham?” asked I wish it were Christmas this minute!”—New England Homestead.

Christmas Pudding Recipe

THREE parts of fat.
To four parts of nonsense—
Stir them well together;
Spice them next with jolly jokes,
And crispy, frothy weather-out,
Take every bit of sweetness out,
And every unkind thought,
Bake it in the oven of love,
And it shall lack for naught.

Scientific Saving!

Life insurance constitutes a savings bank account with the additional feature of protection.

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Our 1917 Specials
JANUARY 4TH
GOOD ROADS NUMBER

EVER since its inception, Farm and Dairy has been the advocate and staunch supporter of every reform that would confer a benefit on the farmer. It was Farm and Dairy that launched a campaign in the agricultural press, that culminated in the introduction of rural mail deliveries 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 an advertising medium, it will be one of the strongest issues of the year. It will go to almost 24,000 of the best classes of dairy homes in Canada. Have your strongest copy in it. Send it along now, and have the choice of position. Last forms close Friday, December 29. Reserve your space NOW.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
FARM and DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Dairymen Almost Unanimously Favor Cream Grading

It Would Result in Improving the Quality of Ontario Butter—Some Difficulties in the Way—How They May be Overcome.

AS the time arrived for Ontario to adopt cream grading? Indications are that the dairymen of the province are rapidly lining up for the introduction of this reform. The favorable reception that has greeted the remarks of those who have addressed the last few annual dairymen's conventions, on this question, have indicated that a strong sentiment was spreading in favor of the adoption of cream grading. The spread of this sentiment has been hastened 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 butter 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 men and of buyers, whenever and wherever the subject of cream grading has been under discussion, has been for the most part favorable. At the creamery meeting held in Guelph recently, the speakers for the system of grading were more outspoken than ever. It was also revealed that preparations had quietly been made to gather 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 by which creamery men would be educated to the grading, uniformly. Everything points to the early adoption of both cream and butter grading 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 dairymen requesting their opinion on different phases of the cream grading question. To give uniformity to the replies, certain questions were asked, the object being 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 accrue to the dairy industry of Ontario through the adoption of cream grading, the answers 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.

In answer to the question: "Are you in favor of the adoption of a province wide system of cream grading in Ontario," about 10 to one were in the affirmative. Some are enthusiastic in their support of the reform. "Yes, by all means;" "Absolutely;" "Most emphatically yes;" were characteristic answers. The necessity for making cream grading province-wide and uniform was emphasized by some. "I am in favor of cream grading providing everyone has to do it," said one. "Yes, providing it is made compulsory," said another. A few are out opposed. "The only compulsion I am in favor of is recruiting" 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. The following are some of these: "I think probably we would receive a great deal better price 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-

tem would improve the quality of creamery butter, by persuading the patrons who send inferior cream, thus stimulating him to improve the quality of the cream." "It would place Ontario among the first in the quality of her dairy output." "There could 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 lot of butter; better prices and a better demand for the export and local trade." "It should make a great improvement." "It would improve the quality of cream and the buttermaker would be able to make a better quality of butter." "It would result in a decided improvement in favor and an all round choice product when the system had been given fair trial." "Ontario creamery butter would compare favorably then with creamery butter 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 replies received to the question as to its effect on the quality of creamery butter from those who do not favor the adoption of the system: "It would not affect the quality of butter so long as we are not paid for our butter according 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 responsible, the patrons can be educated along this line."

(Continued on page 17.)



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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.

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CANADA



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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,

Director General.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK : : 1st to 7th JANUARY.

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 adoption of such a system?" The answers to this question showed that while the majority of the dairymen realize that there would be difficulties to overcome, they do not think that these would be insurmountable. Some of the answers follow: "The filthy system of gathering cream in tanks at farmers' doors and then throwing the cream pails in the back of the wagon to collect dust and flies till faced again would be the first difficulty to be overcome." "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 creamery men to accept cream as first grade when graded down by their opposition 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, but he would feel that he had not been used squarely." "Getting an accurate sample of the cream from the patron by the hauler, especially where cans were not given, and there was improper cleaning of the receptacles before putting the sample of cream in." "The honest application 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 going well to grade poor cream up." "A tendency on the part of careless cream producers to become dissatisfied and on the part of buttermakers where competition is keen to try to satisfy all of his patrons." "In cream gathering creameries, it would be necessary to do away with the tanks and use individual cans." "There should not be any difficulty, provided the creamery men stick together and carry it out to the letter." "The chief difficulty would be honest grading. Who is going to do it? The difficulty is not in the creamery, but in those who concern that gather cream from all the ends of the earth and whose cream you find heading out of the cans of the station on its way to London, Toronto and other large cities."

How the Difficulties Would be Overcome.

"Have you any suggestions as to how these difficulties might be overcome?" was the next question asked. The answers contained many helpful suggestions. Among them were the following: "A prohibitory law against 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 endorsed." "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 be graded immediately upon arrival at the factory and the man who grades the cream should be responsible for the cleaning of the receptacles, not depending on cheap hired help or haulers to do the job." "Creamery men and buttermakers who are competitors in the district should get together and pledge themselves each to the other, that they will administer the grading system and not manipulate 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 creamery 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 line of caring for their cream. Demonstrations of the benefits derived should also be continued." "Cooperate and work together."

Each of the dairymen were requested 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 of the question, will be published in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

THE OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN SALE.

As we go to press there comes a report of a successful sale of pure-bred Holsteins at Woodstock on Dec. 15, 1916. The weather 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 condition, and individual excellence was placed on sale, prices ruled high. A full report 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 extent, lose their identity as a provincial 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, it was found some time ago that where the Ontario company was paying \$25 for a certain style of sleigh, the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was buying the same kind of sleigh for \$15, because it was able to buy them in hundreds, where the Ontario was buying in only ones and twos. Apply 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 annual meeting of the central. The by-laws of the central company provide that the annual meeting may be held at such place 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 farmers' movement, as it applies to the country as a whole, and thus prepare the way for a more thorough consideration of the subject of union when the time for its discussion arrives.

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 cattle—keeping them in good condition; but little is lost 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 meet them face to face?
If so give them what they require.
I send your CREAM to us and have two cheques coming in instead of one.
We pay all express charges.
I keep you supplied with Cans.
Keep you supplied with Bladders.
And—Well, you'll always be supplied with money. We do not boast of our business methods, they speak for themselves.

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LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK

"Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has cured a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been in bed. Over 25 years of success has proved the merit of
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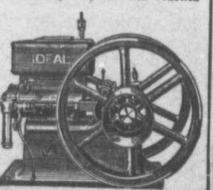
HOW TO USE: Use, March 20th, 1907. I have used a good many bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and lameness and I do not think it has an equal, especially in stubborn cases. Kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse. G. T. VOZING, 101
Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write
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CREAM WANTED

Either 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 Receipts, Highest Prices.
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BULBS 50 High Grade Flowering Bulbs, 25c.
Gloria, Gladiolus, Iris, etc.
Other kinds, Anemones, Ferns, etc.
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WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
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WANTED—To purchase a good cheese factory; must be good build and on near Railroad, with a good supply of winter milk. Give full particulars as to location, present season's make, price paid for milk and drawing, and cash price for immediate possession. Box 14, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Ottawa Winter Fair

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January 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917

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For Entry Forms and Information, Write the Secretary.

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THE GREAT OAL TAR DISINFECTANT

ZEOLDEUM

Zeoldeum is recommended by Veterinarians, Agricultural Colleges, Breeders, Stockmen and Poultrymen all over the continent. It disinfects and kills germs, and is used for cleaning pens, stalls, troughs, and all other places where stock are kept. It is also used for disinfecting and killing germs on the skin of stock. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills germs on the skin of stock.

MADE IN CANADA

Fairmont Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of the great King Sigmund Calamity, whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter and nearly 4.00 per cent. fat. All from good record dams; one from a 22,000-lb. granddaughter of Colonel Johanna Lady, at prices that will sell them. Also cows and heifers bred to King.

PETER B. 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

RIVERSIDE AYRSHIRES

Calves male and female; bulls fit for service; by Nethvington Lochivar, Imp. 29311. Funnals all ages, from 1st Prize stock and good producers. One Standard Red Stallion 16 months, by Jis Sire 21, "5699". Apply to Robert Sinton, Manager Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que. Or to Hon. W. Owens, Westmount, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Two yearling bulls, sired by a brother to the champion R. O. P. two year old heifer (record 11,131 lbs. milk and 820 lbs. fat), and dams by a son of ex-cold heifer (record 11,131 lbs. milk and 820 lbs. fat), and dams by a son of ex-cold heifer (record 11,131 lbs. milk and 820 lbs. fat). These bulls are from dams whose milk average a high fat content.

We are also selling a choice bull and 2 heifers, with same top crosses, at Southern Counties Ayrshire Club Sale at Tillsonburg, December 29th, 1916. All are choice animals, the bull in sale being from same family as the champion R. of P. bull "Scottie", who was bred by us.

W. W. BALLANTYNE & SON,

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

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 25758 (5865). Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietary: **GEO. H. MONTGOMERY,** Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.
Manager: **D. MCARTHUR,** Phillipsburg.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

ANOTHER 40-LB. COW.

I AM advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Lady Perfection Kor-dyke 14452, has produced a calf of a production of 72.1 lbs. milk, containing 22.34 lbs. fat, in seven consecutive days, the first and best of production months, 7 days. Her sire is Pontiac Kor-dyke Hungerveld De Kol 4299; her dam is Butter Boy Buttercup Lady Perfection 10186. She was bred by Mr. Ira S. Jarvis, of Hartwick Seminary, N.Y., and she is now owned by Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, Colo. With this production she stands as thirteenth in the list of Holstein-Friesian cows to have exceeded 22 lbs. of fat in seven days. In a one-day's verification test, conducted within the seven reported days, she produced 100.4 lbs. milk, containing 4.9 lbs. fat. If computed on the 80 per cent. basis, the equivalent butter would be credited to Lady Perfection Kor-dyke would amount to 40.45 lbs.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER,
Delavan, Wis., Nov. 25, Supt. A. R.

HOLSTEINS AT THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE records for the year compiled by S. E. Todd, Director of Farming in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, show that the milk production of the Holstein herd averaged from 2,000 to 2,500 gallons per cow per year. The average yearly production of dairy cows for whole province in 1915-16 was 2,000 pounds a cow, and of first class dairy herds about 7,000 pounds a cow.

The improvement in output has been secured by a policy of constant weeding-out by keeping the best cows and the best milkers. A minimum is set and the cows that do not reach it are eliminated. At the Hamilton Ayrshire for the year where in six years 226 cows have been weeded through to make a herd of 75 the production of milk averages 9,225 pounds per cow. At this institution there is one Holsteiner over 100 lbs. milk a year.

The 22 cows in lactation during the year produced 3,169,267 pounds of milk, respectively 40.45 lbs. as a saving of \$9,000, to the institution of the province.

The 14th 40-LB. COW.

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Tietje Queen, No. 82771, has completed a production of 53.1 lbs. milk, containing 22.72 lbs. fat, in seven consecutive days. Her sire is De Kol (Clothide Airta 2544); her dam is Tietje 6th's Queen cow, No. 5194. She was bred by J. A. Nottingham & Son of Syracuse, N.Y., and she is now owned by Mr. A. C. Howe of New Hartford, N.Y. With this production she is the fourteenth cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Friesian cows with productions exceeding 22 lbs. fat in seven days. She produced 79.7 lbs. milk, containing 4.9 lbs. fat, computed on the 80 per cent. basis, the equivalent butter to be credited back to Tietje Queen De Kol would amount to 40,507 lbs.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, R. Delavan, Wis., Dec. 8, 1916.

Ayrshire News

A SPLENDID HERD RECORD.

In the last report of the R.O.P. Inspector, there appear the names of 40 Holstein-Friesian cows. This means that exactly one-fifth of this number have been bred or used at Nesdipat Farms, owned by W. W. Ballantyne & Son. Of the young animals bred at this farm are named the best of the animals in the Southern Counties Ayrshire Sale, to be held Dec. 29th at Tillsonburg, a number of these are recorded as good stock. This is a rare chance to get some good stock, that means that some breeding as the famous bull "Scottie" who was bred at this farm also. Mr. Ballantyne states that the cattle that were offered in this sale are choice individuals that under ordinary circumstances would not be sold. The sale must be kept good and good individuals must be the foundation upon which the future depends. A rare opportunity to purchase on the open market, and to get the best of breeding that have production records behind them.

U. S. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS TO MEET

THE Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held in New York January 11th, 1917, at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway at 34th St. at 1 o'clock p.m., to hear reports of breeders, of Southern Ayrshire, and to elect officers for the year ensuing. The business session of the Ayrshire cattle are cordially invited to be present at the afternoon meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, to which all members are invited. Resolutions are in- vited. C. M. Winslow, Sec'y-Treas.

Postal Card Reports

Correspondence invited.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUEBEC.

LARNOXVILLE, Dec. 2.—Winter conditions have set in, and all stock has been housed for 3 weeks. The high price of all kinds of millfeeds is making it exceedingly hard for farmers to get a balanced ration, which they can afford to buy. Several attempts have been made to get kinds of produce are still soaring. Butter retails for 45c to 48c; eggs, 56c to 60c; poultry, 11c to 12c; dressed chickens, 20c to 25c.—J. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TWEEDE, Dec. 6.—Our cheese factory has been successful in its marketing. At the annual meeting some discussion took place re the Dairy Standards Act, which it is believed will be in the best interests of the dairy farmers. Our District Representative was present at the meeting and explained the working of the act and his explanation did much to clear up the doubts of the patrons concerning it.—H. S. T.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

CAMPBELLSDROFT, Dec. 8.—November was an unusually cold month for this county. Owing to the high price of grain, large quantities of feed are being marketed. Some are being kept for winter use, but the price is so high that demand, although low priced. Eggs, butter, apples and potatoes are scarce. Prices are still high. The following are Fall grain promises well.—J. A. S. T.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

SIMCOE, Dec. 16.—Wheat now has fair top. The scarcity of roots and lack of good cow stables are making milk records hard to obtain this year. Cows are 15 to 20 per cent. off in production. Hay and straw are scarce. The price of corn is hard to obtain, also cottonseed meal. Oats are 24.00. Potatoes are 1.00, but much is going to city. Little recruiting is being done.—F. C. H.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

NORWICH, Nov. 26.—After a little snow in the morning, we had a little Indian summer. Frost is all out of the ground and farmers plowing again. Stock are housed for the winter with abundance of hay, but all other crops about the poorest ever known here. Was informed by a man who runs a side filling outfit that in his farm this fall only three cows had their sides full, and two of them were small farms on the edge of the town. Practically all the grain feed for our dairy cattle will have to be purchased this winter. Roots also are a failure. Hay is 12.00, straw 10.00, corn 8.00; cottonseed meal, 14.00; hay only worth 10.00. Potatoes 1.00, eggs 40c; butter, creamery, 50c; potatoes, 22.50 a bag.—J. McK.

WATERLOO COUNTY, ONTARIO.

WATERLOO, Dec. 12.—Quite a number were still plowing in the county. The weather was very favorable for getting it finished up. Threshing is completed, but the grain bins are not at all full. A number from this district took in the Wheat Fair on Saturday. The number on the road within three miles north of Waterloo are having Hired power and having installed sets of rubber rollers for the "juice" to be turned on. Auction sales are being held for corn, 40c; butter and eggs, 45c to 50c.—C. H. B.

GREY COUNTY, ONT.

THORNHURST, Dec. 2.—We are having very sloppy weather, sometimes snow and rain and at other times a drizzle. The weather has been trying to blow between the showers. The grain has turned out very well, although on one rather high. Potatoes are somewhat scarce, bringing around 1.10 a bushel. The weather made it hard for farmers to get it into the silos. The roof of the silo is not so good as turning out well. The Women's Institute members are still knitting for the soldiers. They have knit 2,563 pairs of socks and are still doing all they can to help the boys. The best of the best of been are held every week, and sometimes as high as 60 members attend.—Mrs. G. F.

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light



Beats Gasoline
or Electricity

Whole Room is
Light as Day

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 Hours on a Gallon of Oil No odor, noise or smoke. Gives a white, 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 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 warehouses at Winnipeg

Mantle Lamp Company
539 Aladdin Building, Montreal
Gentlemen—I want to know more about

- 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 distributing Aladdins without the need of experience or capital.

(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 auto 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.)

Name _____

P. O. _____

Province _____

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

\$1000 in Gold For a Lamp Equal to the ALADDIN 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 No Money—We Pay Charges Will you agree to use the Aladdin lamp in your home ten days if we'll send it prepaid? All right! Just fill out the coupon and we'll send you full 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 beat gas, electricity and 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

J. R. Stewart, who has sold over 200 Aladdins, writes "there are unlimited possibilities in store for the Aladdin Distributor."

W. T. Grive, Ontario, with no previous experience says he sold 7 lamps in a little over two hours.

Charley Stanley, a paper hanger, puts in his evenings selling Aladdins and nets \$5.00 to \$15 for each evening's work.

W. H. Hillson sold six between 2 and 8 p. m. in 45 minutes for four hours' work.

Mrs. M. R. Dutton has the Aladdin in her home, has made a lot of money in its distribution and proudly writes: "I have lighted up

the homes in the community for miles around with Aladdin Lamps."

There is no limit to the field. Many distributors have replaced electric lights with Aladdins.

F. A. Goodwill, of B. C., for instance, says he has placed nearly 300 in a country where electricity is king.

Charlie Conroy, a farmer, made \$2,000.00 in two winters in spare time, distributing Aladdins.

M. T. Zinke, Manitoba, places lamps out on trial and writes: "called at 20 homes, and sold 15—the lamp will speak for itself."

(Address furnished on request.)

Thousands are coining money with the Aladdin—send the coupon—see if you don't want this chance to make a lot of money.

No Money Needed—We Furnish the Capital

When Answering this Advertisement Mention Farm & Dairy