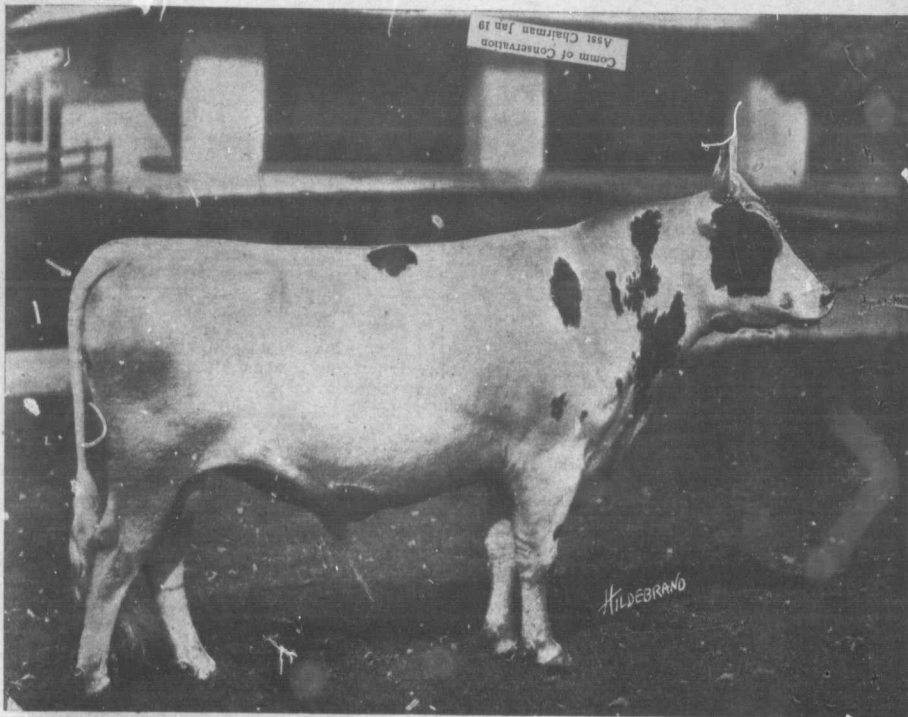


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Toronto, Ont., October 31, 1918



NANCY'S MINT MASTER, JUNIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION AYRSHIRE BULL AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

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"WICK TEACHER IN HALF THE OIL"

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Ayrshires and Dairy Shorthorns at Monteth

In last week's issue of Farm and Dairy there appeared an announcement of the sale of pure bred stock belonging to the Ontario Agricultural College. A change in policy, regarding the handling of the cattle at the college farm makes it possible to increase the Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey herds. Therefore, there will be no pure bred females of these breeds offered.

During the latter part of September, the college transferred all their dairy Shorthorns to the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The herd has been sent north to the Government Demonstration Farm and Breeding Station at Monteth, New Ontario. The station is in a splendid position to continue the development of the dairy Shorthorn. They have there one of the finest imported dairy Shorthorn bulls in Canada. During the last few years the Station has been developing a milking Shorthorn herd. Quite extensive experiments have been undertaken in in-breeding.

It is also interesting to note that the Monteth Station is recommending the use of the Ayrshire and dairy Shorthorns to the farmers of New Ontario. In regard to the Ayrshire, they argue that the animal is hardier and more capable of ranging over large tracts of semi-bush and picking their living during the summer. At the present state of development the country is in need of large supplies of beef as well as milk. Hence the authorities concluded that to meet this want, the dairy shorthorn is the most suitable.

Canadian Grain Wins Sweepstakes

FOR several years now Canadian grain growers have been carrying off some of the best sweepstakes prizes at the International Soil Products Exhibition. This year the exhibitor was held at Kansas city and Sanger Wheeler, of Rothesa, Saskatchewan, for the third time, won the International Sweepstakes Trophy for the best half-bush of spring wheat.

Samuel Larcombe of Birtle, Manitoba, won the sweepstakes for the best half-bush hard spring wheat in the dry farming products section. With this win goes an engraved silver cup of the value of \$50 and \$25 in cash, in addition to the regular first prize of \$10.

Mr. Larcombe was also successful in a number of vegetable classes. The sweepstakes prize in oats went to T. R. Dickerson of Birtle, Manitoba, and the sweepstakes in barley to Nick Taltinger, Claresholm, Alberta.

Prizes won by Canada were as follows:—Manitoba, 3 silver cups, 33 first premiums, 19 second and 19 thirds. Saskatchewan—Two cups, four firsts, five seconds, five thirds. Alberta—One cup, two seconds and one third.

The Plowing Match Cancellation

M. R. J. LOCKIE WILSON, secretary and managing director of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, still feels justly indignant at the enforced cancellation of the plowing match at Ottawa. The action of Hon. T. A. Cresser, Minister of Agriculture, in refusing the use of the Experimental Farm for the match, was due to the urgent request of Mayor Fisher of Ottawa. When it was suggested that the match be held on the farm of Mr. J. R. Booth nearby, Mr. Booth took the same action as the Dominion Government Minister. Mr. Wilson would like to know why farmers were refused permission to meet in an open field at a plowing match while, on Thanksgiving day, the Rivermead and Royal Ottawa Golf Clubs were authorized to go ahead and hold their golfing tournaments.

Mr. Wilson also had the following letter from the Provincial Board of Health:

"Understand that a plowing match is in contemplation on the Experimental and Booth Farms, near Ottawa, on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst. I have no hesitation in approving of the meeting of the farmers and implement manufacturers on this occasion, as the danger from so-called 'Spanish influenza' is reduced to a minimum by meeting in the open air."

The cancellation of the match is more than a disappointment to the Ontario Plowmen's Association. It involves a heavy financial loss to the Association and to the manufacturers and plowmen, who had already shipped their equipment and teams to Ottawa.

Points to be Remembered

THE war has cost Canada one billion dollars.

The war is, not yet ended.

Even if the fighting does end in the near future, the military expenditures will remain high until the soldiers are demobilized.

425,000 Canadians have gone overseas and Lord Shaughnessy says that it will probably take 18 months to bring them back.

If the war were to end tomorrow we would probably cost \$250,000,000 to demobilize the Canadian soldiers.

For Canada's Expeditionary Force Pay and Allowances amount to \$14,000,000 a month, whether the men are fighting or not.

Of the \$50,000,000 desired through the Victory Loan, this year's war bill will be equal to four-fifths of it. Bear in mind that a large portion of the money received through the Victory Loan will go to finance sales of Canada's products to Britain.

Breaking Colts in the Fall

THE spring of the year is usually the colt breaking and colt training season. But why not break colts in the fall? The fall has several advantages over the season of winter as a breaking atmosphere and a surer footing in field work, both of which make work easier to the managers in training. The Breeder's Gazette offers the following suggestions on fall breaking:

"Colts that were just a little too small last spring to put to work may advantageously be broken in now. Some farmers are putting in grass colts so as to allow certain old work horses a rest during which they may fatten up a bit before winter sets in. It is particularly desirable to give portending brood mares such a good working brood and to give into portending brood mares such a good winter carrying a fair amount of flesh."

"Whenever there are a number of colts raised, each year it is well to break in the fall the larger ones that would ordinarily be left at liberty until another spring. This distributes the colt-training better, and avoids the delays and occasional accidents that come from attempting to work too many colts at one time in the spring. A man can handle one colt in a team with easy and very little delay. If he has two colts in a team he must make some time in horse team he makes some time in making sure that neither of them gets away or does some mischief, especially in hitching up and unhitching. With two there is also greater liability of a runaway, for if any excitement occurs the two tugging colts often occur with such resistance to the driver and twice as much persuasion to the old stand-bys in the team."

"Colts broken to work in the fall remember their training and go right to work the next spring much like old horses. Usually there is more of a rush to get the work along in the spring and so this of itself is a distinct advantage on a farm where large acreages of spring-sown grain and corn are to be put in."

Wanamaker's Five Reasons

Mr. Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant in Philadelphia, says:

"I have been asked so often about my own insurance that I am going to gratify a curiosity that some of you have expressed, perhaps, in regard to it."

"I simply worked out five conclusions as the result of my own thinking, without any moving cause except my own judgment."

"First: That at that time I knew I was insurable; and I could not be certain of immunity from accident or ill-health, and it might be that at some future time I would not be insurable."

"Second: That life insurance was one of the best forms of investment, because from the moment it was made it was good for all its cost, and carried with it a guarantee that there was protection in that investment that I could not get in any other."

"Third: That life insurance in the long run was a saving fund, that not only saved, but took care of my deposits and gave me opportunity for possible profits, that not infrequently returned principal and interest and profit."

"Fourth: That life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of quick determination, was more profitable than any other investment I could make."

"Fifth: That it enabled a man to give away all he wished during his lifetime and still make such an estate as he cared to leave."

—Mr. Wanamaker carries sixty-two policies.

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AND & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 31, 1918.

N.O. 44.

The Care of Dairy Cattle

A Complete, Detailed Account of the Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle, Both Young Stock and Old

THE proper care of dairy cattle demands of the dairyman a thorough knowledge of feeding, milking, management, handling, housing or stabling and grooming. The care of the dairy animal avoids blemish at birth. After the calf is dropped the udder should be disinfected as soon as possible, and the calf should be allowed to remain with its mother for about two days in order that it may get the colostrum or first milk at frequent intervals. After the calf is about two days old the mother should be removed to a well-ventilated, clean and warm shelter or barn where it will not see its dam, and there fed by hand two or three times daily. The calf should receive whole milk just as it comes from the mother for from two to six weeks, the exact time depending on the condition and health of the calf; the stronger the calf the earlier it can get along without whole milk. When the calf is from one month to ten weeks old, it may be fed on skim-milk entirely, with a grain ration as a substitute for the butter fat in the whole milk. The substitution should be made gradually, two weeks at least being taken to change from whole milk to skim-milk.

A young calf is usually fed from four to six quarts of whole milk daily, divided if possible into three feedings, morning, noon and night. When the calf is two or three weeks old it may be fed twice each day. The exact quantity of milk to be fed depends somewhat on the strength of the calf. Milk that is fed to young calves should be sweet, clean and warm, as nothing will develop scours in calves as quickly as sour and dirty milk. Feed young calves regularly weighed quantities of sweet, warm milk in clean buckets, and most calf troubles will disappear.

Calves soon learn to eat grain and hay, and these foods should be given when the animals are only a few weeks old. The grain should consist of ground oats, wheat bran, whole corn and corn chop. Ground oats and wheat bran mixed in equal parts make a very good ration for dairy calves, and they should be given all they will eat up clean. The grain feeds serve as a substitute for the butter fat in milk, and calves can be raised at a much smaller cost on such feeds than on whole milk until they are old enough to live on grain and hay alone.

Roughage for Calves,

Probably the best hay for young calves are alfalfa, clover and peavine. Hay may be fed daily and should be kept in a rack where the calf may have access to it at will. All hay fed to calves should be clean and bright, and free of dirt and mold.

For feeding, calves should be fastened in stanchions and the milk fed first, followed by the grain. This method will in a large measure prevent calves from sucking one another's udder. A pasture lot should be provided for the young calves where they can exercise and eat grass after they are old enough to do so. Plenty of clean bedding should be provided for the calf at all times. In winter it should be warmed to about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It is very necessary to keep the calves in clean quarters at all times, and to use clean, sterilized pails for feeding milk. Plenty of clean bedding is also essential to successful calf raising. Too many calves should not be kept in the same pen, for if a contagious disease, such as calf scours, develops, it is likely to infect a large number of the calves.

A well developed calf usually means a well developed dairy cow, and the man who knows how to raise a dairy calf successfully usually understands feeding and developing the dairy cow.

Feeding the Pregnant Cow.

When the dairy cow is pregnant she should be well fed and cured for calving while she is dry. She should be given sufficient food to keep her body

By PROFESSOR C. H. STAPLES

in good flesh and provide for the calf she is carrying. If the dairy cow takes on fat before the calf is born, it will usually be returned to the owner in the form of milk and butter fat, if she is a profitable dairy cow. The pregnant dairy cow should have the quantity of hay and ensilage or root crops that she will clean up well. In addition, during the winter a light ration of grain should be fed. During the summer she should have access to good pasture, which should be supplemented with a light grain ration several weeks before calving. The pregnant dairy cow should be fed grains that are light, easily digested and laxative, such as wheat bran, oats and some of the oil meals. Cottontail meal should not be included in the ration either just before or just after the cow freshens. Shortly before calving, the cow should be placed in a clean, well-bedded box-stall and left undisturbed, unless assistance is necessary. In summer, if a well-shaded pasture is available where she will not be annoyed, that is preferable to a box-stall for calving.

After the cow has dropped her calf she should be kept for several days in a stall, or in summer in a pasture, where she will not be disturbed by other animals. If she fails to clean well within 24 to 36 hours and has not dropped the after-birth, it should be removed by a competent veterinarian, or some one who has experience in this work. After the removal of the after-birth, the cow should be washed with a mild, warm solution of lyeol or other antiseptic or disinfectant. It is a good practice for the dairyman to have a thermometer and take the temperature of the cow daily until the calf is several days old, and all chances of trouble due to calving have passed away. The temperature of a cow is a good index to her physical condition at any time.

Feeding the Fresh Cow.

After freshening, a cow should be fed a light ration of grain, consisting of wheat bran, ground oats and some of the oil meals, supplemented with clean hay and ensilage. The quantity of grain to be fed depends upon the size of the cow. Usually from three to six lbs. daily will be sufficient for the first three or four days, after which the ration may be increased gradually. The quantity given should be based on the amount of milk produced by the cow. The udder of the dairy cow should be washed and well cared for at all times, especially for the first few days after calving. If the udder is hard and swollen, it should be bathed at frequent intervals with hot water, rubbed with the hands, then dried thoroughly and greased with olive oil, vaseline or a solution that will help to keep it soft.

All dairy cows, especially the heavy producers, should be watched for milk fever for the first few days after calving, and a milk fever outfit kept on hand ready for use in case it is needed. After the cow has been fresh for a week she may be started on her year's work of milk production. She should be fed all the roughage she will consume in the form of hay and ensilage. In addition, a well-balanced grain ration should be fed in proportion to the quantity of milk and butter fat produced. Usually, one pound of grain is fed for each three or three and a half pounds of milk produced, or better still, one pound of grain daily for each pound of butter fat produced weekly.

The cow is fed for two purposes, namely, to support and keep up the body and to produce milk and butter fat. If the dairy cow is fed only enough to keep the body in good condition, she can not produce much milk; therefore, she must be given in addition sufficient feed to enable her to produce milk to the limit of her capacity. The efficient dairy cow will convert rough feed into a valuable human food.

Feeding the Grain Ration.

Each cow in the herd should be fed individually, and the grain feeds weighed at all times. It may not pay to weigh all the ensilage and hay for each cow separately. The best plan for grain feeding is to make up a grain mixture for the average of the herd and then feed each cow in proportion to production. Best results can be obtained only by carefully observing each cow and feeding her according to her requirements. Rations should not be changed suddenly. Several days should be allowed for any material change in the ration, whether it is a change in kind or amount. The successful feeder will watch each cow in the herd. From his own observations and with the aid of milk scales he can determine very accurately what the dairy cow should be fed.

Dairy cattle should have plenty of good pasture throughout the spring, summer and fall months. In winter they should be supplied with plenty of good ensilage and hay. Where the herd numbers less than ten cows, which is too small to warrant building a silo, root crops should be grown to take the place of silage in supplying succulence during the time the outside are off pasture in the winter. The best results can not be obtained from the dairy cow unless she receives all the succulent feed she needs at all times, together with a sufficient quantity of roughage. It is also well to have sufficient silage to supplement the pasture in case the grass becomes short. The herd should have access at all times to a plentiful supply of pure water. The dairy herd should be provided with clean stalls and sheds. The dairy barn should be so built as to provide plenty of fresh air and light. It must also be comfortable. The stalls should be constructed according to modern plans, with the idea of caring for the herd with the least



Keep Up Our Prosperity

THE Victory Loan is a vital factor in the creation and continuance of our prosperity. The great bulk of our chief products are bought by Great Britain for the use of her civilian population at home and her armies in the field. She buys the salmon of the Pacific, she buys the exportable surplus of the wheat of the western prairies and of the flour manufactured from it. She buys the cheese of the eastern dairy farmer. She buys the output of the hundreds of munition plants of Canada which, in turn, take the product of our great steel plants. This means the employment of tens of thousands of operatives. How does Great Britain pay for all these products? For the greater part the Dominion Government furnishes her with the money. Where do we get the money with which to supply her? From our Victory Loans—Sir Thomas White.

work and at the lowest cost to the owner. The dairy cow should always be handled in a very good manner. The successful dairyman never abuses his cattle nor handles them roughly. All animals in the herd—cows, calves and the bull—should be kept well groomed and clean at all times. If the milking cows are brushed well each time they are fed, the condition of the skin and hair will be much improved and the herd will present a much better appearance than when this is neglected.

Winter Milkers Most Profitable
Dairy cows should be bred during the months of December, January and February, if possible, in order to have them freshen in the fall of the year. Fall freshening is desirable for many reasons. The cow will produce the maximum amount of milk and butter fat during her lactation period; the farmer has more time to devote to the herd during the winter months; as a rule, dairy products are worth more in the winter months; the weather is usually mild in the fall and troubles from calving are not so apt to develop at that time as they are in extreme cold or hot weather; calves do better when dropped in the fall, since when weaned from milk the following spring they are old enough to eat grass; flies are not so likely to worry the cow and calf as in hot weather. When the cow freshens in the fall, she will produce well for several months, then when spring comes and she is turned on grass the flow of milk will be increased.

The milk from each cow should be weighed at each milking and the milk tested for butter fat at least once a month. The amounts of both the milk and butter fat produced should be recorded. A record should be kept also of the amount of feed consumed. With such records the unprofitable cows can be eliminated with very little time and labor and at an almost negligible cost to the dairyman.

Handling the Herd Bull.
The bull is usually the most valuable member of the dairy herd and should have good care and attention. He should be provided with comfortable quarters, which should include a shed or barn to protect him from cold and heat; he should be fed all the roughage that he will consume, some succulence and a sufficient quantity of grain to keep him in good physical condition. If possible, the bull should be placed in a pasture lot that will not only provide grass, but also plenty of room for exercise.

The herd bull should be handled carefully but firmly and never trifled with. It is best to allow only one man handle the bull. The man that handles the bull should be dressed in a protective suit that will not only provide grass, but also plenty of room for exercise. The herd bull should be handled carefully but firmly and never trifled with. It is best to allow only one man handle the bull. The man that handles the bull should be dressed in a protective suit that will not only provide grass, but also plenty of room for exercise.

A Farmer's Idea of Big Corn He Still Prefers Varieties That Mature

"MORE than a year ago," said a farmer to me the other day, "I made up my mind to stop using the small flint corns for silage purposes and grow some of the larger but later maturing kinds. I thought that if I changed my plans of growing corn and used some of the big late varieties and sowed in rows three and one-half feet each way, instead of in the four foot rows, I would get more stalks as well as more grain. I am glad now that I did not err too far in that direction. My neighbor believed that big corn was the only thing to grow and he seeded 18 acres of Reid's Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7. I got cold feet and instead of using Reid's or No. 7, planted six acres of improved White Cap and six of Bailey."

"I have been more than justified in selecting White Cap and Bailey," continued my friend. "This is particularly true of the last two years. The White Cap and Bailey are rather large, but as regards maturity, they are several

days ahead of Wisconsin No. 7 and Reid's Yellow Dent. This fall, when the heavy frosts came, which killed the corn, my Bailey and White Cap were in good condition for the silo, while my neighbor's still needed two weeks of good weather to get to the same stage of maturity. The result was that he didn't get weather and his No. 7, and especially Reid's Yellow Dent, was much too immature to make good feed."

"As an afterthought this good friend added further: 'In an affair with my neighbor I had better admit that my corn was grown in a field that was in a better state of tith and fertility. Moreover, in my opinion, growers would have better results if they sowed in hills three and a half feet apart each way instead of six feet in drills.' It is decidedly noticeable this fall that corn grown in hills obtained a stronger growth, producing more and matured earlier. Generally speaking the majority of farmers 'have come to the conclusion that in order to have good silage there must be plenty of fairly well matured grain.'—C. E. MED.

Agriculture Must Be More Intensive

A Prophecy of After the War Conditions
By Henry G. Bell.

THE day for more intensive agriculture in Canada is here. The events of recent years have exceeded those of the past two centuries in inflicting Canada into world politics and world business. The fact that our armies are fighting on the battle front of Europe for liberty and human rights, has made us part and parcel of the commerce of the world. For three reasons, then, we must prepare by intensive agriculture to take advantage of these enlarged opportunities.

First, the commerce of this country has increased enormously within the period of the war. There is a constantly enlarging call for Canadian products both in this continent and in Europe. Second, labor to produce our crops has become alarmingly scarce. Such conditions force us to devise ways and means to maintain greatest production with a minimum of labor. The third reason is found in the economic problem which the demobilizing of a great army is bound to precipitate. In order to take our part on the field of honor it has been necessary to drain the manpower of Canada. At the close of the war there will be the problem of assimilating a considerable number of Canadians who have laid aside the cruel business of war and are glad again to take up the arts of peace. Productive farming therefore, becomes the natural outlet for such a fund of energy.

The whole matter resolves itself into a business proposition. Canada is essentially an agricultural country. The what more natural line can we follow the quantity of crops and live stock of highest quality? This will necessitate the development of the foreign market. It is not a case of seeking the foreign market, we are already in it. With broad-minded statesmanship at home and keen, alert business men on the outposts, Canada should find little difficulty in marketing materials of the quality she is capable of raising.

Considering the trend of the times, soil fertility



They Placed the Ayrshires at Columbus.

On the left is Prof. H. H. Kildee, of Ames, Iowa; on the right Wm. Hunter, of Freeman, Ont. Together they allotted the Ayrshire honors at The National Dairy Show and only once did they disagree seriously enough to make it necessary to call in a referee.

and proper fertilization becomes a problem of national importance. It should receive closer attention from Canadian farmers so that they may benefit by present high prices for farm products, and may best prepare for the period of readjustment at the close of the war. Marketing and production must come hands as never before, but let us be careful, first of all, to produce a maximum of high quality products before we seek preference in the new markets of the world.

The Swing from Horses

Is it True that Fewer Mares are Being Bred?

SEVERAL owners of stallions of draft breeding tell us that more mares have been bred on their routes this season than for three or four years. That this is not generally true in America is evident from the following comment in The Breeder's Gazette:—

"The undoubted tendency of farmers all over the country this year is to swing away from horse breeding and devote attention almost exclusively to grain and meat production. In this instance the desire for prompt profits is augmented by the patriotic impulse to restrict horse breeding and throw grain and meat onto the markets as fast as possible. They count in bushels of corn and oats the feed required to raise a colt to maturity and it starts to resent 5 or 10 cents a worth of grain that can be used as a flour substitute. This grain makes a sure profit when marketed immediately and so the pressure to follow the grain-cashing route is well-nigh irresistible.

"One after another farmer gives those reasons for neglecting to breed mares this season. The situation savors of a national movement away from horse breeding. Each man argues to himself that enough others will keep on with the customary breeding operations so that when he himself wants to buy horses later on to replace those worn out in his service there will be plenty of suitable young mares or geldings available."

If the situation be as serious as here outlined, high prices will be realized for good, young, draft horses. We do not believe that the swing from horses is as pronounced in Canada as in the United States and this speaks well for the foresight of Canadian farmers.



Harleyholm White Rosie 3rd, Grand Champion at The National Dairy Show.

This grand cow, owned by R. E. Meas, Howick, Que., has a great show-yard record to her credit. She was grand champion Ayrshire female at Toronto and Ottawa, and at Columbus she annexed the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. P. Stephen, Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, is holding "Rosie" in this illustration.

Preparing Methods For

THE sheep will be handled at the Expert breeding dock, pick out or any that may also any that and discards and crotch locks those a ewe may be due to the fact heavy milk the flock as a lambs proper. All lambs sold. If the m to be more pr or February, barning time. Ram lambs separate field a light grain pound bran a ewe lambs ar but not given poor. All bre part of Octob ets in putting ting them a lig of cake meal in flesh. This practice. First Second, they more likely to breed more o better at lam dropped with making less v In selecting choose the ewe. Then be but not too 6 month before to run with them two or th In dividing are put together family by them one. The ewe, are given not get a fair o ones. The winter has bet

The First Sixty

SATURDAY boys and girls was the dining to as many compiled with the first Boys' district repres Peol County M acting through bers. The o girls a real in teach them th of the 60 R. Holsteins, girl gra. All at due to freshen were purchas Letch, of the R. S. Stevenson were purchas is indicated by records runnin The boys and their notes fo per cent, the guardians. The bers being dra the number of progeny then B gift and shall with the advi made with the chase and ac During the c quired to keep rebbers and r the greatest due to be held j

Preparing the Flock for Winter

Methods Followed by Nappan Experimental Farm

THE success to be obtained from the farm flock will depend very largely on the way it has been handled during the autumn months. The plan at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., is,—before the breeding season opens in the fall go through the flock, pick out all the non-producers, poor milkers, or any that may have had months or spoiled udders; also any that may be too old for breeding, profitably, and discard them. In selecting out the breeding flock looks alone is not the only guide, as many times ewes may be profitable milkers, yet be very thin, due to the fact that she has been brought down by a heavy milk flow. Good ewes should be retained in the flock as long as they will breed and feed their lambs properly.

All lambs not intended for breeding purposes are sold. If the market happens to be flooded, it is found to be more profitable to feed them well until January or February, by putting them on good aftermath until barning time, then finish on roots and meal.

Ram lambs intended for breeding are placed in a separate field with good clover aftermath and given a light grain mixture of half pound of oats; quarter pound bran and one-eighth pound oil cake meal. The ewe lambs are also placed in a field by themselves, but not given any grain meal, yet be very thick, due to the fact that she has been brought down by a heavy milk flow. Good ewes should be retained in the flock as long as they will breed and feed their lambs properly.

In selecting the flock ram it is the endeavor to choose the very best, typical of the breed and vigorous. Then he is fed well in order to keep him virile, but not too fat. He never gets grain until about a month before intended for breeding. He is never allowed to run with the ewes continually but put in with them two or three hours each day.

In dividing the pen for winter, all mature ewes are put together; shearings in another pen and ewe lambs by themselves. The latter are not bred until one year old. Should there be any weak ones they, too, are given a separate pen, otherwise they would not get a fair show at the trough with the more vigorous ones. The above method of preparing sheep for winter has been found to be most satisfactory.

The First Calf Club in Canada

Sixty Youngsters Have Cows of Their Own

SATURDAY, October 19th, was a gala day for the boys and girls of Peel County, Ont. The occasion was the distribution of 60 heifers of dairy breeding to so many boys and girls in that county who had complied with the conditions and become members of the first Boys' and Girls' Calf Club in Canada. The chief movers in the organization of this club were the district representative, Mr. J. W. Stark, and the Peel County Milk and Cream Producers' Association, acting through their president, Mr. Manning W. Dobry. The object of the club is to give boys and girls a real interest in the work of the farm and to teach them the value of good stock.

Of the 60 heifers distributed, 12 were pure-bred Holsteins, eight pure-bred Jerseys and the rest high grades. All are bred to good pure-bred sires and are due to freshen in two to four months. These heifers were purchased by Mr. Dobry, assisted by Prof. Leitch, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster. For the most part they were purchased in Ontario and their quality is indicated by the fact that some of their dams have records running up to 18,000 lbs. of milk for the year. The boys and girls who received these heifers gave their notes for 12 months with interest at six per cent, the notes being endorsed by parents or guardians. The distribution was made by lot, numbers being drawn from a box which corresponded with the number of one of the heifers. The heifer and her progeny then became the sole property of the boy or girl and shall be endorsed by their young owners with the advice of parents. Arrangements were made with the Dominion Bank to finance the purchases and accept the notes of the children.

During the coming year the youngsters will be required to keep records of the milk production of their heifers and prices to be returned to the members for the greatest profit. The following fall an auction will be held just before the notes become due, at

which all of the cows will be sold. Members will take the money received, pay their notes with interest and keep the balance. If a member prefers, he may bid in his own cow, keep her and pay the note. Losses by death of animals are provided against by insurance. In purchasing the boys and girls gave notes for three dollars per head more than cost at point of purchase. This levy of three dollars will not only pay expenses of collection and distribution, but insurance against death during the year. For their own profit the boys and girls will have not only the increased value of the heifer, but also the profit on her production and a well-bred calf.

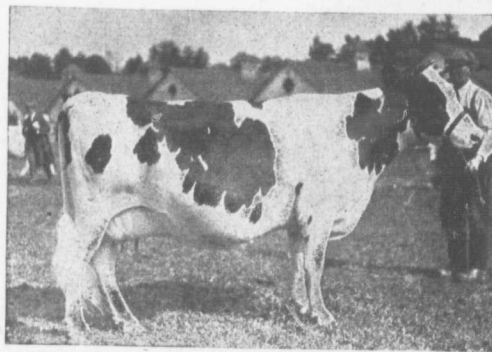
Boys' and girls' calf clubs are now quite common all over the United States. Now that a start has been made in Canada, it is probable that the idea will be pushed vigorously by the district representatives. The organizers of the movement in Peel County hope to greatly extend the calf club idea another year and it is possible that hereafter a much larger proportion of the calves distributed will be pure-bred.

The Future of Farming

Will the Small Farm Disappear?

IN his book, "The Lure of the Land," Dr. Harvey W. Lynn discusses the question, "Is the small farmer to disappear?" and in concluding this discussion he gives advice to these people who:

"My hope is that there may be developed in this country millions of land owners, who have a personal interest in the body of land on which they live, who



The Grand Champion of Her Breed at the Central Canada Exhibition.

Jessie Grace Keyes, exhibited at Ottawa by Cummings and Gosselin, was first in the dairy cow class and also secured the female grand championship. She is a large cow, of good type and was shown in excellent fit.

care for it as they would care for their horse or their child, who take a delight in the fertility of the fields and know the methods of maintaining it, who are not ambitious for high social or political preferment, but are ambitious to lead clean, wholesome and useful lives of industry, and who in the association of their neighbors and friends may no longer be isolated, but may have, in enduring the toll of the farmer, the privileges of social advancement and association.

"And yet this vision, which it seems to me would be the ideal one of the future, is clouded with that other mist of the landed proprietor, with his hundreds or thousands of acres, with his huge machines for plowing and cultivating and harvesting, living perhaps in a palace, and surrounded with the huts of peasants, men who have no interest whatever in the soil itself, but who live simply to eat and something to wear. There may be a few middlemen by means of which these two conditions may partly coalesce, but to my mind the tendency is either one way or the other.

"Farming itself may become a science but a business, as clearly defined as manufacturing or distribution, and there will be farmer princes and captains of industry, as there are to-day in manufacturing, distribution and banking.

"This is the most serious question of all: Does the future afford no promise for the farm laborer?"

The per cent of fat shown by seven-day records gives very little, if any, basis for estimating the average richness of the milk which a cow will produce throughout the year. For example, a cow owned by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture made a seven-day record showing 5.4 per cent, while her average for the year was 3.6 per cent. Numerous examples of similar results have been shown by figures published by breed associations.—Missouri News Bulletin.

What of the Bull's Dam?

Cap Rouge Experience Proves Her Importance

NOT much headway can be made in breeding up a dairy herd if the dam of the bull is not a good milker. This is now a well known fact and very high prices have lately been paid for bulls out of heavy producing cows.

At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station a very fine French-Canadian bull, which will be called Z, was bought a few years ago, one that had easily won championship honors at any exhibition in Canada against all comers. Moreover, this bull, according to ordinary standards, was of a conformation which induced one to believe that he was of a heavy milking strain and would produce good milk. Unfortunately, such was not the case and he did not leave a single heifer which was worth keeping as a milk producer.

Cow A, to the service of another bull, produced a daughter which later qualified for Record of Performance with 7,794 pounds of milk, whilst to the service of Z, she gave a heifer which never gave 15 pounds of milk per day during her first lactation period.

Cow B qualified for Record of Performance as a three-year-old with 5,322 pounds of milk, gave 4,624 pounds during her first period of lactation and averaged 6,117 during her first five years in milk. Her daughter, by Z, gave only 3,940 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow C was out of a dam which qualified for Record of Performance with 8,747 pounds of milk, but she failed to qualify, though tried two different years. She gave only 3,297 pounds during her first period of lactation and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,800 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow D qualified for Record of Performance with 8,858 pounds of milk and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,776 pounds during her first lactation period.

Cow E qualified for Record of Performance as a two-year-old with 4,547 pounds of milk and as a three-year-old with 5,530 pounds whilst her daughter, by Z, only averaged 2,737 pounds during the first two periods of lactation.

Cow F is the dam of a cow which gave 10,229 pounds of milk in 365 days, and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,401 pounds during her first lactation period. Cow G averaged 5,271 pounds during four lactation periods, going up to 6,224 in one of them; and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,947 pounds during her first 365 days in milk.

The cost of barn room, care, feed, has gone up faster than the price of milk, so that every dairy farmer must see that he does not use a bull like Z.

Finding New Ways

ALL the worth-while improvements that have been made within recent years in the applications of electricity, in the improving of the steam engine or in the treatment of steel and other metals have come about through careful scientific study.

In many industries the scientific man has been laughed at and derided, and the cry has been: "We want practical men." Such remarks merely advertised the ignorance of the men making them. This has been particularly true in respect to agricultural machinery. Till the present time its development has been entirely empirical—that is, by the cut-and-try method. There never has been any careful study of underlying principles, and consequence literally hundreds of badly designed machines have been offered to the public. Just consider the plow, for example. Men have been making plows of one sort or another for thousands of years. Our present types of plow shows are nearly 100 years old, but so far no scientific study has been undertaken to determine whether they are the best that can be devised for the purpose. The development of farm machinery has been empirical, in the very well, but they have gone just as they have done ever can. The next step in the development of farm machinery must be made by careful scientific methods.—Country Gentleman.



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FEEDERS CORNER

Wintering Dairy Heifers

R. E. HUNT, of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, has just concluded an experiment covering three years, testing the merit of different feeds for the wintering of dairy heifers. His conclusion as to the merit of corn chaffage as the only roughage is interesting. His work is summarized as follows:

"Dairy heifers may be carried through the first and second winters on corn silage as a roughage when suitable amounts of concentrates are added to the ration. The heifers winter as well on silage as on clover hay and at smaller cost.

"The following are the maximum amounts of corn silage that should be fed per day to heifers: 20 pounds of silage for a 275-pound heifer; 25 pounds of silage for a 425-pound heifer; 30 pounds of silage for a 650-pound heifer.

"Dairy heifers may be profitably wintered on corn silage without any additional roughage when supplemented with a good protein concentrate that is not too bulky.

"Dairy heifers should gain at least one pound per head per day during the first and second winters."

"In one respect Mr. Hunt's conclusions vary from those of most other investigators, in that he endorses cottonseed meal, which he says "makes an excellent concentrate to supplement corn silage for wintering dairy heifers." He found that this meal is not too constipative when fed with corn silage. In fact, meal was found to be very palatable, slightly laxative, but not too laxative, and is one of the best conditioning concentrates. Wheat bran was the least satisfactory of the concentrates tested and should not be used as a sole concentrate to supplement corn silage for wintering dairy heifers. It is too bulky. Considering these conclusions as to amount to feed it is well to remember that Virginia has a mild climate compared with most sections of Canada, and larger rations might be necessary here for heifers of the same age."

Cottonseed Cake or Barley

In order to determine whether cottonseed cake or barley is best to add to a beef-producing ration of corn silage, Colorado Experiment Station placed two lots of ten steers each on feed March 8, 1918, and fed 124 days," says the reporter, of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Lot No. 1 was fed as follows: 22.96 lbs. of corn silage, 2.99 lbs. cottonseed cake, 3.83 lbs. sugar beet molasses, and 9.35 lbs. alfalfa at a cost of \$13.93 per hundred pounds gain. The average initial weight was 339.2 pounds and cost \$90.21 per head. They gained 1,931 pounds per head per day, making a final weight of 1,082.6 pounds. The average cost of feed per head was \$33.91 making a total cost of steer and feed of \$124.12. They brought \$15.25 of \$145.39 per head and returned a margin of \$41.27 over the cost of feed and initial cost of steer. They shrank in transit of 13 hours on cars 5.9 per cent and dressed 69.5 per cent.

Lot No. 2 was fed 21.02 pounds corn silage, 3.30 pounds molasses, 5.77 pounds barley and 8.51 pounds of alfalfa at a cost of \$15.76 per hundred pounds gain. The average initial weight was 327.8 pounds and cost \$83.99 per head. A gain of 1.55 pounds per head per day was made, making the final weight of 1,060.9 pounds. They shrank in transit one part; corn five parts, linseed oilmeal one part; corn one part, skim milk three parts. Green pasture crops are comparatively high in protein, in

\$161.07 per head and returned a margin of \$35.34 over the cost of feed and initial cost of steer. They shrank in transit 8.1 per cent and dressed 59.8 per cent.

Two pounds of barley were required to give the same gain as one pound of cake. The addition of cottonseed cake increased the rate of gain, cheapened the cost per 100 pounds gain by \$1.43 and returned a greater margin by \$5.93. "We used the barley for flour anyway!" adds the report.

Benefits of Silage Feeding

Silage is much relished by stock, especially by cattle and sheep. It is palatable, cheap and succulent, thins and cools the blood, improves the handling qualities of skin and hair, tones up the digestive system, and imparts the health generally. Breeding females are put in good condition for producing healthy offspring, and after parturition are a better able to give plenty of milk than when on silage dry rations. To a large extent it is a preventative of digestive troubles, and with dairy cows it lessens considerably the chances of milk fever and garget. Silage-fed steers bring a higher price per hundred more than steers fed roughages, owing to the better finish and quality.

Silage, while a first class feed, should be considered only as a roughage containing a relatively small amount of dry matter. The real value of silage lies in the low cost at which it can be produced rather than in any high feeding value per ton. Many times when silage has considerable grain in it that no concentrate feeds are necessary when silage is fed. This is a mistake, as grain is better able to make use of stock feed when getting silage than when fed dry roughage. While silage may be fed without roughage in addition, it is usually better for winter feeding to let stock have some dry fodder, such as hay, straw or corn in addition to silage.—C. I. Bray.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Supplementing Corn is Profitable

CORN is becoming more and more the principal hog feed over a large section of south-western Ontario. Experiments by W. L. Robinson at the Ohio Experiment Station, to test the efficiency of corn as an exclusive ration compared with corn and supplements are, therefore, of interest to Canadian readers. His results show that farmers may produce from one-fourth to one-half more pork from a bushel of corn if proper supplements are fed.

Eighty-pound pigs fed on corn alone in dry lot returned a little more than nine pounds of pork for each bushel of corn fed; a single lot of pigs, however, when given 5.5 pounds of tankage, returned 13 pounds of pork for each bushel of corn with tankage. The pigs fed on corn alone gained a little more than one-half pound per day while the tankage-fed swine gained more than one pound per day.

When skim milk was used as the protein-feed even more profitable gains were secured, although younger pigs were used in the experiment. In this case 21 pounds of pork were produced from each bushel of corn when 1.68 pounds of skim milk was fed with it. Comparative tests with the skinned-hog show a return of only a little more than 11 pounds of pork to the bushel when corn alone was fed.

Rations which may be more profitably used than corn alone for hogs are: corn five parts, tankage one part; corn five parts, linseed oilmeal one part; corn one part, skim milk three parts. Green pasture crops are comparatively high in protein, in



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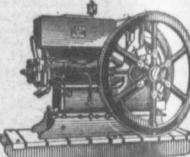
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which corn it used to reduce plant the use contrate.

Starting

THIS is a for those small farms to breeding. It to purchase go ago than it is Many farms with lambs them too local It is not because a ewe lamb is permanently to the present pr 75 lbs. and conc clip next spring which, at 70 weeks \$2.50 original value would have at more for brood average ewe has It is true consumes a c which possibly against it, but amount of brood mario farm farn to exact Many farme keep one sheep tie their pasture the additional c he is convinced greatly increased of their might and it would in one benefit another country.—S. A.

Fall Plowing

IN fere with the s was experie for in other wondera in such land. C wheat, clover at grass and field less and are al same rotation. the same way, plowed up trout worms are to one of the am cations to be observed. C worms is a the numbers armm by crop ro Besides the ad control, with lat are destroyed as given time to a suboil and to s connections, for grains thrive be pact seed-bed w establishes so w relieves the sprt and helps a problem oc And, after all, th to pulverize the spring and to s early start.—Ma tion.

When You The motorist Bester's stromo man approached "Sir," said he cessed its functi "What?" gasp answer. "Your illumina it is unmitigate "I don't know" he answered. "The automobile has crossed." "My dear fellow," The traveler "In your incande continued." Just when a ower and said: "But, mister, y

which corn is deficient, and may be used to reduce but cannot entirely replace the use of some nitrogenous concentrate.

Starting With Ewe Lambs

THIS is a good time of the year for those intending to keep a small flock of sheep on their farms to buy up young lambs for breeding. It is often more difficult to purchase good breeders of mature age than it is to purchase good lambs. Many farmers object to starting with lambs, as they have to keep them too long without any return. It is not necessary, however, to keep a ewe lamb two years before she is permanently profitable, with wool at the present prices. A lamb weighing 75 lbs. and costing 20 cents a lb., will clip next spring five pounds of wool, which, at 70 cts. a pound, would be worth \$3.50, or 20 per cent. of the original investment. The owner would have at that time a ewe worth more for breeding purposes than the average ewe he could go out and buy. It is true, of course, that this lamb consumes a certain amount of feed which possibly should be charged up against it, but since there is a large amount of rough forage about most Ontario farms, it seems hardly necessary to exact a heavy feed bill.

Many farmers find it possible to keep one sheep for each head of cattle their pasture will carry at but little additional expense. If they could be convinced of the actual need of a greatly increased wool supply, many of them might adopt such a practice and it would be very much to their own benefit and an assistance to the country.—S. A. F.

Fall Plowing and Insect Control

IN case the soil is known to be infested with wireworms and trouble was experienced this year in growing corn, for instance, the cultivator often wonders what crop he may plant in such land. Oats, barley, rye, lucifer-wheat, clover and other similar small grains and field crops seem to suffer less and are always included in the same rotation system with corn. In the same way, when meadow land is plowed up trouble may be avoided if wireworms are abundant by planting to one of the small grains followed by clover and corn when less injury will be observed. Complete eradication of wireworms is almost impossible, but the numbers are reduced to a minimum by crop rotation.

Beside the advantages of insect control, with late fall plowing weeds are destroyed and the furrows are given time to settle down against the silt and to establish good capillary connections for moisture. Small grains thrive better on a fairly compact seed-bed which fall plowing establishes so well. Fall plowing also relieves the spring rush at seeding time and helps solve the labor shortage problem occurring at that time. And, after all, the climate compels us to pulverize the seed-bed well in the spring and to give the plants an early start.—Maine Agricultural Station.

When You Motor In Boston.

The motorist was a stranger in Boston's streets. It was evening. A man approached.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its functions."

"What?" gasped the astonished driver.

"Your illuminator, I say, is abandoned in unanticipated obitvion."

"I don't quite—"

"The effulgences of your irradiator has expired."

"My dear fellow, I—"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandescence have been discontinued."

Just then a little newsboy came over and said:

"Buy, mister, yer lamp's out!"

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Orchard and Garden

The Storage of Potatoes

THE following suggestions regarding the storage of potatoes, if followed carefully, will practically eliminate the losses from decay of potatoes in storage.

1. Spray your potatoes frequently and carefully during the summer with Bordeaux mixture.
2. Delay digging your potatoes, if possible, until the tops are dead and dry.
3. Do not cover potatoes, after they are dug, with the tops, even to protect them from sun or frost. Tops carry disease.
4. Carefully examine all potatoes to be stored, and remove immature, broken, cracked, chipped, sun-bitten, frost-bitten or diseased tubers.

5. Never store your potatoes while wet.
6. Have the tubers free from dirt. If dirty, the soil fills up the spaces between the tubers and prevents the circulation of air.
7. Provide a dry cellar with abundant ventilation, where the temperature can be between 34 and 40 degrees F.
8. Keep the storage room as cool as possible directly after the product is stored.
9. Fill your bins gradually; by so doing, the potatoes that are put in first have lost their heat before they are covered by another layer.
10. Carefully sort your stored potatoes at intervals during storage, and remove all tubers showing signs of disease or decay.

Plant a few daffodils, tulips and hyacinths in pots for spring blooms.

The Canadian Fruit Crop

THE Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued a report for October in which they have summarized the conditions throughout Canada which are as follows: The situation in Canada at the time of writing is better than a month ago, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. All parts of Ontario report a satisfactory development of fruit, particularly in regard to size and quality. There are, of course, a number of orchards which have been neglected to a greater or less extent, ever since the outbreak of the war, and in these the crop this year is of low grade; but in those orchards which have received proper care, the results of thorough spraying are much in evidence. We therefore anticipate a better crop of apples in Ontario, both

as regards quality and quantity, than was reported in our last report. In British Columbia, the total output will be approximately the same as last year, there is a better crop in the Okanagan, but this is balanced by a considerable increase in the Kootenay Valley. Size and quality are excellent. In Nova Scotia the crop now promises to be cleaner than was indicated earlier. There is apparently no tendency towards speculation and it is to be hoped that the crop will move out steadily with no undue fluctuation of prices or holding of stock. The fruit is of excellent size and much of the crop seems running to No. 1 and domestic. The total crop will reach somewhere around 400,000 bushels. In Prince Edward Island the crop of Wealthies and Wagners is good, but the total crop will only run about 65 per cent of last year.

The Niagara peep crop is only medium. There has been a heavy crop in all parts of British Columbia. Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, show an increase of 15 per cent over last year, the Okanagan Valley a 40 per cent increase, and the Kootenay Valley a 30 per cent increase. The quality and size are exceptionally good in all the districts. The crop of grapes in Niagara is not as good as was anticipated, and it is doubtful if it will exceed 60 per cent of an average yield. In fact, most vineyards are running below 50 per cent.

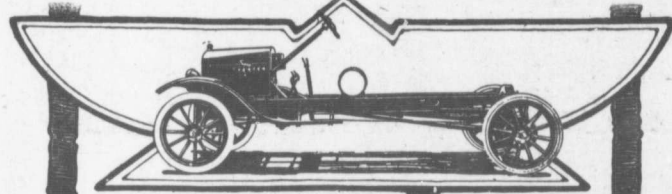
Fall Care of Bush Fruits

HOW many farmers' tables are supplied with an adequate amount of small fruits, notwithstanding the ease with which they can be grown? It is not an uncommon thing to see a farmer buying strawberries or other small fruits in town to be taken home and treated so luxuriously that his own garden might produce all that his family will need. A few hours work in the fall before the frost hardens the ground, would very materially increase the quality and yield of many home bush fruit gardens.

The bushes of currants and gooseberries, also raspberries, are the better of being pruned immediately after bearing, but in case they have not, it will be wise to remove all dead wood now. No pruning of live canes should be attempted late in the fall. Bush fruits respond to fall cultivation as readily as any other farm crop. Take a plow and go through the rows and fall plow the land between the bushes. Plow five to six inches deep in the centre of the rows, gradually getting shallower as you approach the bushes. Too deep cultivation will injure the surface roots. The plot may be marked in the fall, or in the spring and plowed under. When put on in the fall and applied around the base of the plants, it will afford considerable protection during the severe winter weather. In some parts of the country, winter protection for the raspberries would yield splendid results. It is not difficult and takes but little time. It is done by bending down the canes and placing a little soil on the tips. If a little earth is removed at one side of the canes, they can be bent over without breaking. Sometimes they are entirely covered up with a mulch of some kind, but this is hardly necessary as the snow will help against the bushes, finally covering them.

Doing It Up Right.

A colored woman recently lost her son, and she immediately swathed herself in black, even to the extent of buying, at quite an expense for her black underwear. "Isn't that overdressing it?" a Miss Elden, asked her mistress—"wearing black underwear?" "No, ma'am; no, ma'am," said the bereaved mother. "When Ah mourns, Ah mourns chaw' through."



Saves Money For The Farmer

PRICES of farm products have reached a high level. The farmer can take full advantage of this situation only by adding to his equipment of time and labor-saving machinery. Time and labor are money. When time and labor are saved, money is saved.

Time and labor-saving devices for working the land do not produce complete results in themselves. The farmer must have rapid and dependable means of placing his products on the market.

The Ford One-Ton Truck will make trips to town so much more quickly than the horse that you will have many extra hours of time to devote to productive work. A large number of farmers have proven the Ford One-Ton Truck to be a time and money-saver—have you?

Price (chassis only) \$750

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario



Runabout - \$ 660 Coupe - - - \$ 875
Touring - - - 690 Sedan - - - 1075

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario
All prices subject to war tax charge, except truck and chassis
All prices subject to change without notice 83

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Value of Linsed Meal

LINSEED meal contains 30.9 per cent protein, and three per cent fat, making it both a cheap and a nutritious ingredient for the poultry mash. It is especially valuable in the fall or during the molting period.

Linsed meal is the residue left after flaxseed has been crushed and subjected to extreme pressure to remove the well-known linsed or painters' oil. The cake that is left is ground to fine meal, and, containing some oil and being rich in nitrogenous elements, it forms a rich and healthful food for poultry.

Fed in the fall of the year it acts as a bracing tonic, largely assisting the dropping of old feathers and growing the new. Its analysis comes near that of meat.

Being of a very fattening nature, it must not be fed too strongly. An ever amount is apt to bring on cases of looseness of the bowels, especially in young stock, while properly fed it will regulate the bowels and keep the stock in a healthful condition.

It is claimed by some that a teaspoonful is a good allowance for a hen, say one quart of linsed in sufficient quantity to mix with half a bushel of meal and bran; and some others recommend it in the proportion of about 1 to 10—that is, one part linsed to ten parts mixture of cornmeal, wheat bran and ground oats. The writer has obtained best results by feeding it in proportion of five pounds to one hundred pounds of ground grain and meat (the meat part being 15 per cent). This is given daily, the year around, as a morning mash.

Ducklings that are marketed during May or June command the most profit. Those marketed earlier fetch a bigger price, but it costs more to produce.

The best selling months for chickens are June, July and August, but the demand for old hens is greatest in September. Michaelmas for geese and Christmas for turkeys.

Turkey diet is considered especially beneficial to persons troubled with acidity of the stomach, a condition often caused by an excessive beef diet.

About Feathers

GOOSE feathers being more oily are apt to sooner turn rancid than chicken feathers. It is best to wash them well in hot water, using plenty of soap, and a cupful of ammonia to a barrel of water. Then rinse and dry.

White duck feathers sell at about \$1 to \$3 cents per pound; colored ones about 17 to 25 cents.

About ten ducks are required to make a pound of feathers.

The goose feathers are treated generally in this manner: After being spread in some clean, dry, airy place, they should be turned over with a fork every few days until thoroughly dried. If placed in bags and well steamed they are more valuable, as the steam has a tendency to purify them, removing much of the oily odor they naturally have.

It requires about four geese to make a pound of feathers.

The average life of feathers in pillows is said to be about 20 years.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of poultry feathers exceeds 15,000,000 pounds.

In the "feather foundries," ten pounds of filth and dirt are removed from every 100 pounds of feathers.

Five averaged sized fowls will yield a pound of feathers.

Goose feathers range from 60 cents a pound for white, to 50 cents for mixed.

The best time to market turkey feathers is late in fall, during the winter, and early in spring.

Dry-picked turkey feathers command a better price on the market than scalded ones.

Barley as a Poultry Feed

BARLEY at present prices is just about the cheapest food on the market. If barley could be substituted, in part at least, for the corn and oat ration for poultry, it should effect a considerable saving, providing it does not interfere materially with the egg yield. About a year ago now I was chatting with Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and he spoke favorably of barley as a feed for poultry, referring to its use in California. In reply to a recent letter, Prof. Graham speaks of barley in the following terms:

"I saw them using rolled barley in California just the same as we would use rolled oats here and they were, apparently, getting good results from it. I have not had any personal experience in feeding barley to hens except boiled along with vegetables and meat. You are well aware that birds do not care for barley in the ordinary state, but I think rolled or cooked it would give very good results."

If present prices continue, it might pay to experiment some with barley. As Prof. Graham suggests, it could be boiled along with other feeds, but if fed as a grain it certainly should be rolled, as rolled barley is more palatable to any kind of stock than the whole grain and the pellets are then absorbed from the necessity of eating the hulls. Have any Farm and Dairy readers had experience with barley as a poultry food?—F. E. B.

It Pays to Finish Poultry

EVEN with the present high price of feed no one can afford to sell birds and especially cockerels, in a thin condition. The good prices received for poultry meat more than pay for the extra feed, and if there ever was a time when birds should not be finished, it is now.

As a war measure the marketing of thin chickens should be prohibited. The most expensive part of the bird to produce and that which is of the least value for food is the frame. The cheapest weight for the feed fed the flesh as it is all edible, the necessity of putting this flesh on is evident.

The most profitable weight at which to finish cockerels is when they weigh about four pounds, but even earlier birds may be fed with profit, as several experiments conducted at the Experimental Farm this summer go to prove.

Poultry meat of all kinds has been a good price. Hens have been selling as high as roasters and broilers have paid well. Leghorn cockerels at the Experimental Farm have been sold at about two pounds each, and because of being especially finished on milk, brought good returns and paid well for extra feed. Four different lots marketed in August, 152 birds, weighed 250 pounds. They were fed for about 10 days, which time they gained 60 pounds, weighing at the end of the feeding period 340 pounds. They consumed 180 pounds of mash and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of two parts cornmeal, one part middlings, and one part buckwheat screenings.

The cost of feed was 180 lbs. at four cents a pound, or \$7.20; and 24 gallons milk at five cents a gallon or \$1.20, making a total of \$8.40 for feed and milk. Add to this the value of the birds at the start, 250 pounds of thin chickens that would bring 35 cents a pound, \$88, and it makes a total cost for thin chickens and feed of \$116.40.

The weight of the finished chicks

—the instinct to shoot

—the desire to get closer to the primitive life is strong in us all. Encourage it in your boy. Let him enjoy the life that Canada's forests offer. A rifle and

Dominion .22's

will make a real man of the lad and add to the pleasure of the older ones.

Canada's big playground abounds in small game waiting for the man or the boy with a .22 rifle. And no matter what make or what section there's a Dominion .22 Cartridge for it.

Every Dominion .22—long or short—has the same perfect action, the same accuracy and dependability that is found in the larger calibres. And the big "D" trademark guarantees each of these little Cartridges.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
13 Montreal, Canada.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

For Those Broad Acres

Put up a fence that will last a life time—save that can't be broken down—that will hold a well-bred cow that can't run through—don't cost a cent more than a fence that stands rough made by contract or material and is guaranteed.

PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Iron Bars. It is made with all the best material available. Every specimen is tested in the laboratory. It is made with all the best material available. It is made with all the best material available. It is made with all the best material available.

Write for literature and prices to: **PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.**

IN every competitive deal the Underwood is up against the lower price of other machines. A customer finds that he can buy any other make of typewriter for less than the Underwood price. Of course he can, but it is seldom that a man is looking for the cheapest typewriter, otherwise he would buy a Simplex at a couple of dollars. The Underwood costs more because it is worth more—worth more in material, in workmanship, in design, in durability, in speed, in excellence of work, and because of the service with which we are ready to back it up. United Typewriter Company, Limited, 135 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detrimental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

G. B. MUDDIMAN,
Land Agent, C. P. R.,
Montreal, P. Q.

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE!

5000 choice yearling hens and 200 yearling cock birds in high record - Bred - to lay Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. 1918 Mating List gives full particulars of this stock. Write for your wants to-day! Our 564 Egg Kind



L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.

SMALL QUANTITY STATIONERY—100 sheets of letter paper & 11; 100 envelopes—printed with name and address, in Ontario \$1.25, other provinces extra postage 50c.—Cash with order.—Farmers' Printery, Beaverton, Ont.

WANTED—At once, a helper at the Elmira Creamery; experience not necessary. Apply Elmira Creamery, Elmira, Ont.

WANTED at once—Married couple to work on farm. Man must be good with stock and machinery. Woman to help in house. There are children. Wages \$800 per year, all found. Robt. Oughton, Stoneham, N.H.

WASTING CREAM PROFITS

NINE out of ten dairy farmers are actually throwing away \$20.00 a cow per year! They are doing this by using wasteful inferior cream separators—or, even worse, by clinging to the old-fashioned gravity-station-pans method of separation. Stop this cream waste at once on your farm.

Get ALL the Cream—Use a

THE WIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

Over One Million in Use! Each Village Guaranteed For a Lifetime! Greater in capacity than any other separator of equal rating. Easiest operated and easiest cleaned separator earth. Lower in price than other standard separators—because it is made in the World's Largest Separator Factory. See the Wiking Separator in use on your neighbor's.

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Prof. profit-making plans for dairy farms
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was 340 pounds, having gained 60 pounds in the 10 days feeding. The value per pound was increased because of the quality of the flesh to 50c per pound, making the total value of the birds \$170.

This meant a revenue of \$54 for the care of 163 birds for less than two weeks. It is not surprising that every pound increase on the birds it took three pounds of mash and four pounds of milk or an average cost of 14 cents per pound of gain.

Tractor Questions

As asked by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and answered by Manufacturers of Farm Tractors.

Tractors for Belt Power

Why should the farmer consider the adaptability of a tractor to do belt work, and what effect will belt work have on size and type of tractor he should buy?

ABOUT one-third of the work required of a tractor on the farm is belt work, and in the purchase of a tractor the farmer should carefully consider the size of his farm, the character of the work, and select the size tractor that will enable him to most economically perform that work upon the basis that the larger tractor for the larger farm enables one operator to do much more work, and he should also consider the belt driven machinery that his farm requires and also say that he may have on hand already for which he intends the tractor to furnish belt power.—Avery Co.

Nearly every farmer needs belt power for such operations as hay baling, threshing, silo filling, etc., and farmers are rapidly purchasing their own machines for these purposes. In purchasing a tractor its belt power should be ample to drive such machines to their full capacity and still have ample reserve to meet unusual conditions.—Advance-Rumely Threshing Co., Inc.

GOVERNMENT statistics show that 50 per cent of all the work done on the farms with tractors is done on a belt, and 23 1/3 per cent plowing. Plowing percentage will decrease as other farm work for which tractors are well adapted is developed, but do not think the 50 per cent belt percentage will ever decrease. Therefore, care should be taken to purchase a tractor that is highly efficient on the belt.—Egin Tractor Corporation.

For the operation of feed grinders, ensilage crushing machines, manure chutes, etc., tractors having a belt power rating of 20 to 25 h.p. will best meet the requirements and in determining the size of tractor to be purchased the belt power requirements should receive careful consideration.—Emerson-Rantingham Co.

Belt work is very important for running of ensilage cutters, small grain threshers, feed grinders or corn shellers. The power necessary to pull three plows is about right for these belt demands.—Hart-Parr Co.

THE government is responsible for the statement that practically 50 per cent of the time that the average tractor on the farm is in use is for belt work. The tendency at the present is toward more belt driven machinery on the average farm, and this is evidenced by the fact that thousands of farmers are building silos and like numbers are buying small threshing outfits. The time of the large tractors and tractors to be purchased and the small rigs are taking their place. The adaptability of a tractor to do

belt work should determine very largely the type of tractor to buy. If a tractor is not well adapted to belt work it will not be of maximum service to the average farmer. As belt work and drawbar work, according to government figures, are divided nearly equal on the average farm, a tractor that does the greater number of days the tractor will be used. This will result in the tractor being more economical. In other words, overhead expenses will be spread over more days of service.—International Harvester Co.

A farmer should seriously consider the ability of a tractor to do belt work when he is making the purchase. The reasons for this are obvious since it is clearly seen that the farmer who is resourceful enough to discover various uses for a tractor will be able to get a great many more days' work out of it, and will have to stand idle except when there is drawbar work to do. We believe that 25 h.p. at the belt is the minimum that a farmer should consider in his purchase.

A ONE-SIDED QUESTION.

THE man who said there were two sides to every question had never heard of Victory Bonds. The question, "Should I buy Victory Bonds?" admits of only one answer. It is "Yes." The man who would argue to the contrary is either a traitor or a lunatic. There are only two places where he is fit to be found: one is a jail; the other is an insane asylum.

The patriotic argument is conclusive. If you believe that Germany will win, if you think our soldiers should not fight; if you hold that we have no business in the war; then you will not buy Victory Bonds. The economic argument is conclusive also. If you hope to see Canada wrecked; if you would have liked to see her resources handed over to Hun creditors; if you wish to see her future efforts crippled; then you will not buy Victory Bonds. If you decide against Victory Bonds you set your face against patriotism, prosperity and progress. But if you are a loyal Canadian YOU WILL BUY VICTORY BONDS. There will be no other side of the question for you.

chase. It takes practically 25 h.p. to handle the smallest separators which are being used.—Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.

A TRACTOR with 18 h.p. on the belt will handle any power driven machinery that can be used economically on the average farm. The farmer should consider the ability of the tractor to do belt work as this is of great importance for the reason that if the tractor should not handle the average belt driven machinery successfully, other gas engines would have to be bought that would easily equal at least one-half of the price of the tractor.—Moline Plow Co.

We do not think it advisable for a farmer to buy a tractor engine simply because he has a large old style threshing machine. It would be more advisable for him to dispose of his threshing machine that required larger power and buy a machine that would take less men and less power, which would be more adapted

to the work that he has for it and could be operated by a medium sized tractor. Again we have found by experience that a three plow tractor will have from 10 to 30 days of use at the belt, which is a very good average horse power requirement.—Walls Tractor Co.

Notes, Queries and Answers

Road Through Property

IS it lawful for one man to stop another from crossing over his farm where the road has been open for over 30 years if the farmer has a right to the bush where no harm can be done, but does a better way to be cut down?—J. B. O. Muskoika District, Ont.

Where a road has been opened through property and has been actually enjoyed by any person claiming a right to the same, no objection, for a full period of 20 years, their right to cross property cannot be interfered with by the present owner, unless their right has been enjoyed by some consent or agreement expressly given or made for that purpose by the owner of the land by a deed or writing.

Lice on Colt

I HAVE a colt four years old which has considerable lice on it and have asked about same and someone has told me to have it clipped. Others have advised me to wait until the hair grows in long and you have to remove the lice. Do you have to stand him in to use—R. A. H. Colchester Co., N.S.

By all means clip him, and then wash with a warm 5 per cent solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics. Repeat the washing every ten days until fresh vermin cease to hatch. Clipping horses has no effect in causing the hair to grow long or coarse.

Infectious Ophthalmia

I HAVE been having trouble with my sheep. They apparently go blind and run around at it and it is very kind. Advise what can be done.—C. B. York Co., Ont.

This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate the diseased in a building excluded from drafts and strong sunlight. Purge each with four ounces Epsom salts. Get a lotion made of ten grams sulphate of zinc, twenty drops fluid extract of belladonna, and two ounces distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each.

Worms

I HAVE a mare loaded with worms. It doesn't seem that I can get anything to clean her out. She has lost weight and I have seen her pass them about eight or ten times. Is there anything I can give her?—J. A. B.

Mix three ounces each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron and tartar emetic, and make into 20 powder. Give her a powder twice daily, and in one or two hours after the last one has been taken; give her the purgative of eight drachms aloes and one drachm of ginger.

Miammittis

WE have a cow which gives thick milk from one teat. It is so thick it clogs and at other times it is just like water. The milk comes out of that teat is very hot. Please let me know if anything can be done.—J. F. E., Pontiac Co., Ont.

This is due to inflammation of the teat and a half pint raw linseed oil and follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium twice daily for three days. Bathe the udder well three or four times with hot water, and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated oil, and milk the quarter full

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Give her four dram pared chow as a dressing diarrhoea, add to be of its but the lime dust after checked. Improve spoon brush powdered ginger and

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times daily until the milk becomes normal.

Diarrhoea

I HAVE a sick cow. She has diarrhoea and has not been eating or drinking for two days...

fall again in price, wages would automatically follow; and second, that, recognizing this basic law, the laborer would willingly acquiesce in the reduction...

In the city we sometimes now see a little jealousy and envy toward the farmer. The farmer is getting rich, they say...

Blackleg

BLACKLEG is a disease that affects cattle. In Canada it has caused heavy loss in many sections in both dairy and beef herds.

Blackleg is caused by a germ found in the soil in some sections. These germs get through the skin by way of scratches, pricks of horns, stubble beads and penetrating foreign bodies...

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL Ontario Provincial Winter Fair GUELPH December 6th to 12th, 1918. Write to the Secretary for prize lists, entry forms and any information you desire. J. I. FLATT, President Hamilton, Ont. R. W. WADE, Secretary Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Claim on Sheep

WHEN a woman is given six sheep and in the course of four years three of them die, what claim would she have on a flock of 16, seven years later?

Where a person is given six sheep, that person is entitled to all the natural increase, but what the increase would be is a matter of evidence.

FARM CHATS

Wheat and Wages

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

I F we ask the man on the street why it is that wages today are so high, he is at all probability will reply that the value of gold has fallen.

After all is said and done, it is not the gold miner that in reality sets the wage scale, but the humble farmer. That they may work, men must live. They must have food and raiment.

Now, the price of labor—that is, wages, has been the sum necessary to provide the laborer with such a living as would satisfy him. An American has a certain standard of living; a Chinaman has a different one.

Knit Socks and Dollars with the Auto Knitter. Profitable employment at home in war or peace time. Socks—more socks—the Soldiers' call! The hosiery industry is booming and the demand far exceeds the supply.

sprinkled over it. In case of burning it must be done thoroughly, then disinfect thoroughly. The cattle can be vaccinated against blackleg. The Veterinary at Ottawa furnishes this vaccine free.

FREE! FREE! We Have a Few Very Choice Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes TO GIVE AWAY. Send Us Three New Subscribers For An Extra Choice Cockerel. We will Send You a Pair of these Full Blooded Youngsters for Five New Subscribers. DON'T DELAY. Address: Circulation Dept. FARM & DAIRY Peterboro

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
Published every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited,
Peterboro and Toronto.



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ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line day, \$1.50 an inch an insertion, 10 cents per page 40 inches, one column 12 1/2 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 30,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE.

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

Requests shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

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.

SAVE TO BUY VICTORY BONDS. Farmers in Politics

THE election last week of Beniah Bowman, the farmer's candidate in Manitoulin, has done more to give the farmers' movement a standing before the public than any one event that has happened since the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario. During the past four years the farmers' movement has been looked upon by the politicians and the city interests in Ontario as a good deal of a joke. We have been handed out the thread-bare warning that "farmers will never stick together," and have been lectured as to what we should and should not do by people who themselves knew but little concerning what they were talking about.

To all such the result of the Manitoulin election came in much the nature of a bomb-shot. The Toronto Telegram, which has lost few opportunities to attack the farmers' cause, devoted a column of editorial advice to the government and concluded by expressing the hope that Premier Hearnst would be able to read the hand writing on the wall. Premier Hearnst and the Toronto Globe ascribed the results largely to the Military Service Act. The Toronto News accused the Mennonites of having gone against the Government. The Toronto Star recognized that the result was a good deal in the nature of a political sensation and warned the farmers that hereafter they must expect that their movement will be taken more seriously and that they will meet with more opposition. The facts are that the Military Service Act was discussed but little during the campaign while the number of Mennonites in the constituency, according to 1911 census, was scarcely a dozen. The victory indicates that The United Farmers of Ontario are becoming a force to be reckoned with in the public affairs of the province, just as their brother farmers have been for years in Western Canada.

New Problems for Farmers

THE result of the Manitoulin election reveals clearly that the farmers' movement in Ontario is assuming a new phase. It will have the double effect of stiffening the opposition to it by politicians and of encouraging farmers to stand by it more loyally. This condition will be intensified by the fact that in North Oxford the Liberal candidate Mr. Calder, who has been elected by acclamation, is a U. F. O. member and received the endorsement of the farmers clubs in his riding. This endorsement would not have been granted to certain other candidates had they succeeded in obtaining the same nomination. Mr. Calder has accepted the platform of the United Farmers and has promised to support it in the Legislature. Thus already the united farmers have two representatives in the Ontario Legislature.

Further interest is added to the situation by the fact that Mr. R. H. Halbert, the president of the United Farmers of Ontario, has received the unanimous nomination of the United Farmers Clubs in North Ontario and appears to have an excellent chance of being elected in that riding.

The success thus already achieved, with the promise of still further success in the future, brings increased opportunities for service as well as dangers to the farmers' movement. Past experience has shown that these dangers are real. As long as the farmers' movement has to struggle for its existence it is supported only by those whose loyalty to the farmers' cause cannot be questioned. When, however, it appears to offer promise of political advancement there is a tendency for men who are more concerned about gaining political honors than they are in promoting the farmers' cause to quickly identify themselves with the movement for the purpose of gratifying their own personal ambitions. Such men may quickly wreck any cause.

They Set the Pace

"CAN we do it?" The citizens of the United States were anxiously asking themselves this question just two days before the conclusion of their great drive for a subscription of six billion dollars to the fourth Liberty Loan. There were just two days left. The loan was still two billion short of a full subscription. If the issue were to be successful it was necessary to raise \$1,000,000 a minute for every minute of the next two days. One breeder of dairy cattle, attending the National Dairy Show at Columbus, became so concerned over the apparent lagging of the loan, that he wired his bankers away back in Oregon to double his subscription. Evidently many others must have done the same, for when the two days were completed the loan was vastly over-subscribed.

The Liberty Loan drive in the United States has set the pace for the Victory Loan drive in Canada. Our \$500,000,000 objective may seem small compared with their objective of six billions, but when population and resources are considered, we have set ourselves to the greater task. In the past four years, however, we have become accustomed to shouldering great tasks and this loan will be carried through with the same spirit that we have displayed in all our other war efforts. But a word of warning may be necessary. Our first loans were subscribed very largely by financial houses. This loan, more than any other, will depend for its success on the small subscriptions of citizens in moderate circumstances.

The Morals of Protectionism

THE manufacturers of Canada have now come out openly for high tariff protection on goods of their own production. The subject is open for discussion. But while discussing the business aspects of the tariff let us not forget that it has its moral aspects as well. Away back in the earlier days of protectionism in the United States the Republican party lost the support of one of its most enthusiastic supporters in the person of that great Christian preacher, Henry Ward Beecher. He left

his party because of its advocacy of the tariff. In a great address he explained his action as follows:—

"I reject the doctrine of 'protection,' as opposed not only to the principles of liberty but to the essential principles of Christianity. I regard it as in its very essence anti-Christian and immoral. And the fact that such theories as have been advanced by the high protectionists have found so much favor in this country is not creditable to its Christian character, its fundamental doctrine of Christianity, or that all men are brethren. The fundamental doctrine of protectionism is that all men are not brethren. Christianity teaches that all men, in all parts of the world, should love each other. Protectionism teaches that all men are enemies of imaginary line, shade, or at least disregard, all who live on the other side of that line. Not only so, but protectionism teaches Christians to hate their fellow-Christians more than they do the heathen. We do not build up our tariff against heathen countries. Our Congressmen are not specially concerned to keep out the products of Africa. It is against Christian countries that all the energy of protectionism is directed. And England, the country which is most like our own in matters of religion, being all Christian and mainly Protestant, is the very country which our protectionist Protestants in America hate the most and strive to injure the most. We send missionaries abroad to convert pagans into Christians and teach them the arts of civilized life. And then, the moment the missionaries have, with infinite pains, taught the converted pagan to make anything but to sell in this market, we hasten to build up a high tariff wall to keep it out. Our country was a large exporter of religion, sent millions of dollars to heathen countries to inculcate the principles of Christianity into the mind of unbelievers while the article went a-lugging at home."

Henry Ward Beecher's great indictment of the protective tariff as morally wrong stands as true today as when his words were uttered.

"Soldiers and the Soil"

"EVENING paper, sir." We were on our way back from the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, and in exchange for two small American coppers we secured a copy of The Detroit Journal. We read the war news and turned to the editorial page, hoping for more light on the United States attitude toward the great problems of the day. The first editorial to attract our attention was one headed "Soldiers and the Soil." The editor admitted the seeming indisposition of returned men to take up farming, but expressed his settled conviction that this could not be due to army training, as it was veterans of the Civil War who had developed the American West. Then followed a couple of paragraphs which did credit to the economic insight of this city editor. He said:

"It is a notion common enough in America that the desertion of the rural districts came about simply through the attractiveness of the urban communities. It is probably nearer the truth that its desertion was due to the better opportunities of the city, its higher standards of wages, an employment which did not depend upon seasons, easier credit, greater freedom from commercial exploitation—a short, to economic advantages. Man goes where he profits best. And for many years in the United States the chances of fair livelihood were better in the city than in the country."

"It is proposed to make unusual inducements to draw the returned soldiers to the soil. The movement, we believe, will succeed if it shall be made plain to these men that economically they will be decidedly better off on the farm than in the industrial center."

This editor has gone to the root of the problem. Our soldiers will return to the land when they have reason to believe that the farm will yield them a good return for the same investment of time, energy and intelligence as will other lines of commercial endeavor. Unfortunately, in Canada, as in the United States, the attention of our legislature has been focused on urban development and this has been largely attained at the expense of our rural districts. In working for the removal of the disabilities that have been placed on agriculture, the organized farmers of Canada are really doing a greater work toward settling soldiers on the land than is the Soldier Settlement Board, which is not blessed with such clear, economic insight.

Gave Food to Starving Sister

A PATHETIC instance of the straits to which the starving children of Belgium are reduced comes in the form of a letter to a lady in Montreal, the inhabitants of that unhappy country. The letter is written by a man in that have come lately under his notice.

A little fellow of around eight years of age was walking down the street of the hamlet where his parents live. He was accompanied by a little tot of six, whom he had supported as he walked, for long privations had retarded the development of the child. Suddenly, says the writer, "I saw him dart into the middle of the road and snatch up what looked to me like a piece of bread. He was inclined, sharpened by months of starvation, had detected a rotting morsel of bread cast on the ground. He was so hungry that he was about to devour it when he behought himself of his sister. She was very weak and thin, and he never even asked for a morsel for himself. I thought that never I had seen so noble a sacrifice as this. I was so touched that I had accidentally witnessed."

This is, as the writer observes, but one of many hundreds of thousands of cases in Belgium. There are 1,200,000 children there on the starvation line. And if it was bad during the summer, what will it be during the coming winter, if ever there was a case to give, it is here. Send your milk, however Peter Street, Montreal, Que., and do your bit towards relieving one of the greatest problems afloat to-day.

Letter to the Editor

Endorses "Company Farming"

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—A correspondent in a recent issue of your valuable paper draws that any government official said that if farmers paid good wages and gave decent living conditions, they could get plenty of help. Well, all I have to say is that this official was quoted by name in a reputable farm journal and up to the present I have seen no denial of the same. In fact, it would be hard to deny it as it is the truth. Take our own district for example. There is plenty of labor, both male and female, but they are not working on the farms, but in the neighboring towns, where they can get more money and living conditions are more to their liking than on the farm.

If farming was a profitable industry there would be no need for the government to hunt up laborers for the farm, as they would never have left it. The farmers welcome the income tax as being one of the best eye openers as to the real financial condition of the farmer, though we doubt that the revenue of the country will be greatly increased thereby. Like your correspondent, I am heartily in favor of company farming as outlined in your editorial and think that you should have given it your unqualified approval, as it shows that the Resources Committee is willing to back up their faith by their works, and other people's money, and thus greatly add to the production of food for the Empire.

The fact that those who put their money into the scheme should kiss it goodbye for ever, does not detract from its value. For those who are so little informed of financial conditions on farms as to subscribe for stock would listen to any other get-rich-scheme and if they are going to lose their money, they better put it where it will help win the war. In any case, as horsemen say, they will "get a good run for their money" and will add greatly to their knowledge of the real profits to be obtained from farming.—G. F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

The Bird-Law "Recd"

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—How often we see in the papers a frantic appeal to observe, and sometimes to strengthen, the law to protect wild birds! If such did not tend to strengthen reliance upon "a broken reed" no harm would be done by it, but 6,000 years should teach us that the birds were only intended to be preserved "the balance of power" between the insect and vegetable world. A winter thaw in Saskatchewan, with its consequent crust keeping them from their shelter under the snow, came nearer exterminating the partridges than the settlers' guns ever

could, and billions of quail are slain by blizzards in the U. S. A. The inevitable destruction of their nesting places by farmers and others is the worst enemy bird life has, and man should supplement its efforts with traps and poison as never before.

On my first experience of city street lights in summer I noted large clouds of insects around them, and the thought was given me that if soap suds or brine were close below it would "get" them. As I have read how the black forest in Europe was saved by a searchlight attracting to it the millers whose larva would have destroyed it, and I think that a part, at least, of the power used to turn night into day for city revelers, and to give them a street car ride, that they might sleep a little later, should produce light to decoy winged pests to their death. And our educators should teach more insistently how to get them, economically, when hidden away for winter, etc. Who has not turned a rail, board or leaves and found blow-flies, etc. under them? The day is past for needing them, or crows or buzzards, to remove carrion.

But I doubt not our naturalists, with study, could find a domesticated bird useful when grown for its meat, that, when it could, would feed largely on vicious insects and weed-seed and weeds. Mice and other vermin could be caught by fur-bearing animals, though making houses, barns and granaries mouse and rat-proof, with traps and poisons, for such a part of our school children's education and service should supplement them.—A. N. Day, Sask.

Clean Milking Pails

THE chief cause of inferior milk is the presence of bacteria. MILK ordinarily contains from fifty thousand to a million or more bacteria per cubic centimeter (1 cc. equals 15 to 18 drops). Most of the bacteria which get into milk come from pails, strainers, coolers and separators which have not been thoroughly cleaned. R. M. Washburn of the University of Minnesota recommends the following method for cleaning utensils:

1. Rinse with cold or lukewarm water as soon after use as possible.
2. Wash with brush and hot water which contains washing powder.
3. Rinse with clean water.
4. Steam for 30 seconds if live steam with pressure is available, or for five minutes if the farm steam sterilizer is used.
5. When steaming is impossible, thoroughly sunning and airing is next best, care being taken, however, that road or barnyard dirt does not undo the good work done.
6. After steaming or scalding cans, pails, etc., they should be dried by their own heat and by allowing steam to escape, and by wiping the inside with a cloth. Wiping with cloths the surface so recently cleaned.
7. Keep dry and protected from flies and dust.

1918 NOVEMBER 1918

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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A POUND 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28



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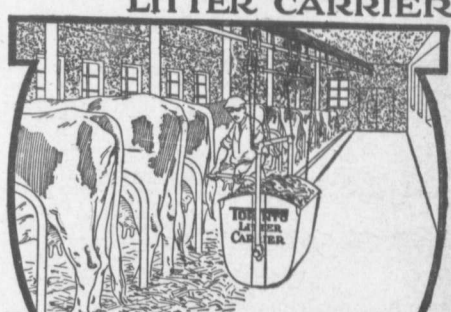
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There is nothing so powerful as truth; and often nothing so strange.
—D. Webster.

The Building of the Dam

By Grettinden Marriott.

JOHN Stevens, resident engineer, stood on the nearly finished headworks of the canal and looked about him. On his left the solid masonry of the great dam, 600 feet and 200 feet in sheer height, barred the gorge of the Gila, and abutted against Pedro Ridge beyond. On his right, stretched away in diminishing perspective the cement corollas of the mile-long dike that continued the barrier over the low land of the south bank. Before him the bed of the future reservoir glittered arid in the Arizona sun, trampled and fouled by months of work. All around him was the hum of strenuous toil. Beneath his feet a travelling crane was lowering the 100-ton canal-gates into the slides; overhead shrieked the aerial trolley as it came and went from bank to bank; from the north came the whirl of the cement mills; as he watched, a train shot out from the distant south and hurried up the dike into the middle distance, where a rattle announced that a few hundred more tons of stone had been added to the rock fill.

John Stevens, resident engineer, sighed contentedly. The dam, the reservoir, the headworks, was his work all his. His had been the reconnaissance party that first spied out the site; his the preliminary surveys and estimates of cost that determined the practicability of the project; his the final construction; his would be the transformation of the country that would speedily follow. Other projects were being built by contractors; this was the first, and the only one constructed by the Government directly on "for" account.

Stevens drew a long breath. Well he remembered his first view of the valley six years before. Standing on the slope of Pedro Ridge he had seen in imagination the barren sands transformed—had seen the dam, the cement-mill, the busy railway, the great holes whence the rock for the fills had been blasted, the thousands of workmen. And he had seen more: the land as it would be in the days still to come—the great lake of living water; the expanse of bordering orchards, gardens and vineyards; the white roofs peeping from the green; the sound of church bells; the happy voices of women and children. Then the vision had faded, melting mirage-like into the blistering sands, and John Stevens had rubbed his dazzled eyes and set to work to complete his reconnaissance and demonstrate to his chiefs in far-off Washington that here, on the Gila, were the essentials for the construction of a great reservoir capable of irrigating 100,000 acres of fertile land and furnish bountiful homes for 7,000 families of American citizens.

Six years had passed since that day—three years in surveys and estimates, one in making ready, and two more in the actual construction now drawing to a close, and here stood the result the first great reclamation project of the United States Govern-

ment. The masonry dam was done; the headworks of the canals were done; there remained only a few weeks more work on the earth dam, a few thousand tons of rock-fill to be dumped, another layer of riprap to be laid in cement on the slope—practically the thing was done—raw, unkept, ugly, but strong and efficient. In two months the Fall floods were to be expected, but before they came all would be completed—all down to the



A Specimen of Flower Garden some 300 Miles North of Toronto.

When we think of such places as Halleybury, "up North," in New Ontario, we do not usually think of flower gardens and fine homes. The illustration herewith, however, shows a fine home and garden facing the lake, which is a specimen of numerous fine gardens in that town.

last rivet in the huge hydraulic gates.

He had been practically alone in the task. Assistant after assistant had come to him—college boys who had passed civil service examinations over which practical men had broken their knees—had come and had gone. One had been incompetent; several had been unable to handle men; others had broken down under the strain of incessant labor in the broiling sun, the typhoid epidemic that had decimated the force, the strikes, the maddening delays in the arrival of materials, the endless convolutions of red tape. Only two remained, and these had been with him for only the last few quiet months—not long enough to prove their worth.

Stevens, resident engineer, looked down at the tiny stream that trickled sluggishly through the sluices in the side of the masonry dam. Nightly it rose and daily the thirsty sun drank it up again. It seemed incredible that it could ever fill the gorge, much less the great basin floored by twenty-five square miles of burning sands.

But Stevens was not deceived. He knew well the habits of Arizona streams in general and of the Gila in particular. He knew those yellow sands were eighty feet deep and were filled with water to the brim; that a few cloudy days would see the river shoulder itself high against the barrier he had hung across its course,

He had followed the river to its source on the high rocky plateaus that shed water like a roof; for six years he had watched it and measured it—surface flow and underflow alike he knew to a foot its maximum and its minimum and its total flow in those years. Three times he had seen it come down with a rush, bank full, 25 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide. Once, in the early days, it had caught him unready, and swept away several months' labor. It would come again, he knew; would come with the Fall rains or the melting snows of Spring—might come any day if a cloud happened to burst in the right place over the gorges in the mountains two hundred miles away.

Stevens, however, was not uneasy. No flood was to be expected for two months and in two months he would be finished and he would be in the East—with Her.

He had known her all his life, but had never realized her until he had seen her on a hurried trip to Washington that Spring. Hardly could he believe her the girl he had known before. Either she had changed or he had—perhaps both; years work quick magic in women, and the solitude of the desert—even the man-peopled solitude—changes primal passions in men. Stevens had been East for only one busy week, yet when he left for Arizona, only the assurance that to

Miss Winthrop laughed. "You horrid boy," she exclaimed. "You men are so proud of your superiority. But, really, Mr. Stevens, I have come on business. I want your advice."

"It's yours for the asking. But why the 'Mr.'? It used to be John."

"That was when we were younger. Besides this is a business interview, you know."

"Oh, I forgot. Well! Tell me all about it. I need hardly assure you—

and so forth."

The girl's face grew serious. "Thank you John," she replied. "This is really serious. You see, if father were alive, come to me for my opinions and trust to him to see that I made no mistake. But, as it is, I must try to be judicial, and weigh things as father would have weighed them. Marriage is such an important step."

Stevens' face paled and his hand trembled slightly.

"It is, indeed," he returned in a voice out of which all the fun had suddenly disappeared. "You mean—

"I mean that I am not going into anything like a romantic girl. He seems very nice and clever, and he is undoubtedly a gentleman and all that—but—my own father would insist on knowing more about his ability and prospects, and so I came to ask you about him."

"About him? About whom?" It was Stevens' spoken in Stevens' tone.

"Dear me! Didn't I say? About Mr. Simpson?"

"Simpson?"

"Yes. You know him, of course. He got a post in the Reclamation Service last Spring, and they sent him out here to help you. Surely, you know him!"

Simpson! The latest cub-an-tan sent from Washington to the Gila Stevens' brow grew dark. Without excuse he rose and walked to the far end of the car, where he stood staring blindly into the gathering darkness.

"Why should he have her?" he muttered to himself. "He can't love her as I do. What does a boy like him know of love? And she comes to me—to me of all the people in the world—to ask about him." He passed with a short laugh. "And I've got to praise him to her!"

He stopped again and his face grew flushed.

"But have I?" he resumed. "By Heaven, it's too much to ask! Why should I help him to win her when a word from me—she can't care for him very much, after all, or she wouldn't trust anything but her own intuitions, and she's got her own mind. It's easy enough. Villainly ways!"

He turned and walked back to where the girl sat waiting.

"I regret to tell you," he began abruptly, "that—"

He broke off as a man poked in at the door and hurried towards him.

"Beg pardon, Mr. Stevens," he gasped. "But this telegram's just come, and Mr. Simpson said to get to you quick as—I beg your pardon, ma'am."

Stevens rose open the envelope: "Heavy rains on the San Carlos reported, Gila in flood. Cloudburst in the Verde. Should reach you by midnight. Looks bad."

Miss Winthrop had watched his face.

"Is anything wrong?" she asked. "Everything!" responded the engineer, shortly. "A flood is coming and will reach us by midnight. Heavy rains on the San Carlos are expected to test the dam two months before they would have come. Your visit was well timed, Miss Winthrop. You will see the coming of a great flood. The girl's face paled and she sat staring at the water.

(Continued on page 17.)

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The Upward Look

A Parable of Contentment

Be content with such 'things as ye have; for he hath said I will never leave these nor forsake thee.—Heb. 13:5.

I am content with what I have, Little be it or much; And, Lord, contentment still I crave, Because thou ovest such.—Bunyan.

"O H dear, oh dear," sighed Jan Peters one bright sunny day as he wandered disconsolately from his father's rose-covered cottage to the meadow behind the house. "If only we were in a little better circumstances had a little more money, that father and I did not have to work quite so hard, how happy I could be." Throwing himself down on the grass by the brook that flowed through the meadow he closed his eyes, and giving himself up to his melancholy reflections, he was lulled to sleep by the song of the brook, and while he slept the voice of the earth spake in his ear the lesson of contentment.

It was the brook that began it, as it gurgled and laughed and sang on its way to the sea. "Don't you wish you had been born an orchid, my friend," said the brook to the buttercup that bloomed on its banks, "to be raised in a lovely greenhouse, and sheltered from the storms, to be admired by the rich and adorn the palaces. Surely such a life is much to be preferred to this." "Not so friend Brook, not so," said the Buttercup, "I could never be an orchid nor would even wish to be. I am called upon to be content in the circumstances wherein I am placed, to adorn this little part of the world on your banks and to show forth in my humble life the wondrous wisdom of the Creator. I love the warm sunshine of heaven and the gentle breeze that is wafted across the meadow and my petals are bathed in the sweet dew that descends from above after the heat of the day. Though only a humble buttercup, nevertheless I am clothed with a beauty the like of which the Lord of Glory has said the great ones of the earth have never been arrayed. If I am not content as a buttercup, my friend, think you I would find happiness and contentment as an orchid? I grow not. My happiness consists in doing the will of Him who placed me there to adorn the meadows, whose all seeking eye takes pleasure in the things that only He can see, and to the heaven above I open my heart in thankfulness, content with the state wherein I am placed."

"But question for question friend Brook," said the Buttercup, "wouldst thou not rather be a river, or the mighty ocean, and hear on thy broad bosom the might of the world and the riches of nations?" And the brook as it laughed and sang its way through the meadow, replied: "Do I flow in vain because I cannot carry myself out like the river or carry leviathans like the sea. I was not made to be a river and I could not be the sea, but I give drink to the thirsty king that grate on the meadow and sustenance to the green grass by which they are fed. I laugh and I sing as I wind my way onward, content, friend Buttercup, like yourself, to contribute my little part in the service of the kingdom, which needs for its full perfection that there shall be buttercups in the meadows and orchids in Queen's gardens, mighty seas and rivers to carry the commerce of nations, and the humble brook to beautify the meadow and flower the vine; each good in its place and all bearing a part in the glory of the world, and showing forth the ma-

jesty of an all wise Creator, all useful, all needed, all content." Unconsciously in his enthusiasm, the brook sang louder than usual and Jan awoke with a start. "I must have been dreaming," he said, "but my dream has taught me a much needed lesson. I see now that content or discontent comes from within and that the heart that is right with God need take no anxious thought for the morrow. I thank thee, oh little Buttercup, and I thank thee, oh Brook for the sweet lessons you have taught of contentment with my lot and humble dependence on the gracious bounty of an all loving Father, and that even when man is mute and forgetful, ye bless the Lord, ye praise Him and magnify Him forever." And the little butterfly nodded its head in the breeze and the brook sang louder than ever on its merry way to the sea.—J. H. H.

Snapdragons for Winter Blooming

IN October the Snapdragons (Antirrhinum) in the flower beds are usually full of vigor. If frost did not cut them down they look as though they would bloom till Christmas. They will but not out-of-doors. They may be potted and taken into the house and if you have a sunroom or very sunny spot it will be a thing of beauty because of the splendid pots or boxes of Snapdragons. The Snapdragons like many other flowers puts forth more bloom the more we cut it down. When it is full of bloom cut off the clusters, give them away, and the plant soon has a lot of flower buds showing again. If the

flowers are allowed to go to seed the bloom is curtailed. Now is the time to pot the plants for winter indoor blooming. Pot firmly, set in a shady place for a day or two, watering well, then place in a sunny window and you should have flowers for most of the winter.

Petunias also do well in the house, and I am also potting some fine double stocks. I am hoping to grow pots of Lily-of-the-Valley also in the house, and the bulbs of Hyacinth and Daffodil and Tulip make a delightful and interesting study during the snowy winter months.—A. A. F.

Getting in the House Plants

THE frosty nights we have had of late, reminds us that we must get our house plants in from the garden before they have been injured by heavy frost. The success of house plants depends to a large extent upon the trouble we take in potting them. Good rich soil and clean pots or boxes with plenty of broken crockery or small stones are important points. Much of the trouble with plants that do not thrive indoors may safely be attributed to lack of proper drainage. The surplus moisture not required to keep the soil moist, if not drained off at once, soon becomes stagnant and kills the roots.

Old plants that have done decorative duty all summer on verandas or other situations, or those that have been standing in shaded places by walls or under trees will require shifting into larger receptacles. Sometimes the same pot or box will answer

by taking the plant out, shaking out or washing the old soil from the roots, and re-potting with fresh earth.

New pots should be soaked in water before using and the old pots also soaked to loosen soil and mossy growths on the outside, then with a vigorous scrubbing they will be fresh and as bright as new ones. The best soil for all plants is well rotted sod made fine. Say three-fifths of sod loam, a fifth of sand, and a fifth of well rotted cowbly manure, all thoroughly mixed together.

Girl Ambulance Drivers

THERE are about 300 girl ambulance drivers in the Red Cross service in France. The only other women ambulance drivers in France belong to the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps. There is a friendly rivalry among the Red Cross girls in the matter of keeping their "bus" spick and span. Whenever a trainload of wounded arrives the Red Cross girls must be on hand, and this means constant duty, day and night. Exceptionally good driving is a characteristic of each girl, and before undertaking this dangerous and arduous work a girl is required to pass a severe test. Devonshire House. Among other things she must know how to attain speed without jolting the wounded, as a bit of rough driving might prove fatal to the poor lad. Firmness linked with courage of the finest and highest kind is always found in the girl ambulance driver. Ten shillings a week with expenses is the pay.



"and they cost me less per pound gain"

CAN you imagine a manufacturer in the city feeding costly raw material into a machine without precise figuring of costs and the most careful selection? Can it possibly pay the "manufacturer" of bacon to feed hogs on the old-fashioned plan, without knowing the cost per pound gain? Decidedly not, in these expensive times.

Our experts have done the figuring for you. They have found out that certain feeds, combined according to known feeding values, will get a hog off to market in far less time, with more marketable, good, firm bacon on him, and at less cost per pound gain.

Monarch Hog Feed

Is the cheapest feed you can buy—if you reckon by market results, and that is where your profits come from! Why try to figure out rations? Why worry about providing various feeds? Why waste precious time mixing up feeds? That was all very well when there was no such thing as Monarch Hog Feed available. Nowadays everything must be done expertly if it's maximum profits you want.

It's quality bacon that captures the best prices; Monarch gets the quality—good, firm, hard bacon—at less cost.

Monarch Hog Feed is a true balanced ration; it supplies every nutrient the growing hog demands—no more, no less. Its just right for maxi-

mum production, without waste of feed.

It has all the nutrient qualities of shorts, corn products and digestive tannage (rich in flesh-forming materials). Combined as properly balanced ration they are easily digested; Monarch is palatable; hogs thrive on feeds they relish. Monarch can always be relied upon for best results.

Give Monarch Hog Feed a good, fair trial. Order a ton from your dealer who, as you depend upon getting it; should your dealer not be handling Monarch Feeds, send us his name and address, and we will see that you are supplied.

Monarch Dairy Feed

is a properly mixed balanced ration of oil cake meal and cotton seed. Monarch Dairy Feed is guaranteed with corn meal and bran; guaranteed analysis is 20% protein and 4% fat.

Sampson Feed

A general purpose feed with same ingredients as Monarch Hog Feed, excepting that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tannage; selective for both cattle and hogs; guaranteed analysis—10% protein and 4% fat.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Toronto, Peterboro, Pickering

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Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

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TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Training the Children

No. 8

Isolation an Effective Punishment

Mrs. Laura W. Lawrence.

If you should ask any kindergarten what punishment she relies on in all cases needing attention she would probably answer, isolating a child from the group and excluding him from all work or play for a short time. Usually putting John to one side where he can see what he is missing will be sufficient, and the question, after a few minutes, as to whether he is now ready to join the class again will meet with a ready acquiescence.

Does this plan work as well in the home as in kindergarten? It certainly does, but it must be differently managed. Since there is not so much definite work or play going on in the home as in kindergarten, exclusion has to be more complete to be noticed by the child. The more will be necessary than simply having him draw his chair to one side of the room. It must be, "Go away by yourself, John, until you are ready to be a pleasant companion again." Banishment must be complete even to closing the door. Of course, cries will ensue, sometimes screams, but they are caused by the mental pain, and are caused by the mental shock of being entirely alone and cut off from the family in general all that is needed to stop naughtiness. After the storm is past, the mother should go to her little one and say, "We want you when you are yourself again, John. Can we have you back now?"

Many of the minor naughtinesses, such as whining, teasing, mimicking, shoving, snatching and stamping, are easily managed in this simple way. Just here let me on our choice of words must be careful in using when we mothers are wrong actions. Let us not call all of them bad, or even naughty. If a child is disagreeable or unkind when he is bad. Say that worst word for wrong is lying. Slapping, sneaking or running away is something to be carried over and the like. Then it will carry weight and mean something. Real wrongs must be met with severe punishments. One of our little ones feels isolation. One of our little ones was forming a habit of throwing herself back in her high chair and screaming all during meal time because she didn't get things just as she wanted them. She was cured in less than a week by her father's taking her, chair and all, to the kitchen her minute she began and leaving her there behind a closed door until she stopped. How long did she cry? At the most two or three minutes, and less and less each time, until she gave up the habit entirely.

Care must be taken to go to the child as soon as the storm passes, or he will begin to cry again from a feeling of neglect. The isolation method will begin to take time, but any kind of punishment takes time except the ever easy slap and shake which does so little good and soon breeds in the child the fear of physical violence.

By a little wise thinking and skillful management it is often possible to avoid punishments entirely. One method is to avoid the issue by diverting the attention. Another simple preventive is to explain actions and happenings to children without any note of irritation in the voice. Even two- and three-year-olds can grasp much more than most people suppose if it is only told them in language they can understand. Explain what is going to happen and why they should act in such and such a way; explain what did happen and why you asked

them to act as you did. Help to trace an action and establish a connection between effect and cause.

Of course, explanation may be carried to excess. Some things are done unquestioningly and obedience is necessary for safety. Positive commands will always be obeyed if the children know that as soon as possible explanation will follow. When a child obeys a blind order he expects that the reason for them will be explained to him later. Way should not a child expect the same treatment? This method meets the intelligent side of a child's mind, and helps much in good citizenship later on.

Sugar Beets to Save Sugar

CONSIDERABLE interest is being shown in sugar beets this season in their relation to helping out the sugar shortage in our homes. At the Home Economics Convention held in Winnipeg last spring, one of the papers which created a good deal of interest was one on sugar beets given by Mrs. S. E. Dumbrell of Sherbrooke, Man. After that convention Mrs. Dumbrell received several requests for further information on the subject. As a result she gave an outline of her experience in an issue of the Grain Growers' Guide. We also received a letter from Mrs. Dumbrell and by combining the two we are able to present the following to our readers:

Mrs. Dumbrell's experience with sugar beets is as yet only in the experimental stage and she hopes to be able to report more fully a little later, which she read at the paper. It did not occur to her that the paper would create so much interest, or she would have tested more fully beforehand. At first, Mrs. Dumbrell tells us, only the ordinary sugar beets for which she read at the convention would create so much interest, or she would have tested more fully beforehand. At first, Mrs. Dumbrell tells us, only the ordinary sugar beets for which she read at the convention would create so much interest, or she would have tested more fully beforehand. At first, Mrs. Dumbrell tells us, only the ordinary sugar beets for which she read at the convention would create so much interest, or she would have tested more fully beforehand.

The method Mrs. Dumbrell has used for preserving the beet is as follows: Select beets just large enough to fit well into the pot without breaking the skin. Scrub well with a vegetable brush to free them from dirt and parboil. Plunge into cold water to slip skins off. Then run the beet through the food chopper, using one-half to two-thirds of this pulp to which is added one part of whatever fruit you are preserving and no sugar at all. Set on stove and boil until it becomes thick like jam. Keep stirring, for it scorches quite easily. Mrs. Dumbrell tells us that one has to cultivate a liking for this jam, but when combined with such fruits as grapes, chokecherries or other wild fruits it works very well but it is her opinion that if cultivated fruit were used the flavor would be spoiled. She then adds that "Hungary men do not stop to taste the jam, however, and as long as it's sweet, that is the main thing." To prevent this jam from molding, as it does not keep very long after sealing, Mrs. Dumbrell advises using small jars which would only contain enough to last two or three days at a time. It is necessary also to seal the jam while very hot.

A very fine jam was also made from equal parts of apples and pulp. Mrs. Dumbrell finds that a nice pudding can be made by substituting the beet pulp for the carrot in a carrot fruit pudding. She has also tried the beets with Hubbard squash and raisins and flavored with a few drops of vanilla, which makes a tasty sauce.

A pickle which Mrs. Dumbrell calls Ladies' Delight is made in the following manner: One-half pound apples, one-quarter pound beets, eight chillies, one pint best vinegar, one tablespoon salt. Chop all fine, boil the vinegar and add the salt, then pour over the ingredients. Mix well and when cool

pour into small jars.

Then there is a table syrup which may be made from the beets. Wash them well to remove the soil. Place in a large saucepan or preserving kettle. Cover with water and cook until soft. Remove the skins and slice them, cover with water and boil about three or four hours, usually about three quarts of water to 10 pounds of the slices. Remove and strain into another saucepan. Squeeze out another sieve or cheesecloth. Set through a fine sieve or cheesecloth. Set gently cook until dark and thick like syrup. If three ounces of lime are added to every quart of the strained, the vegetable taste is removed from the syrup. "I fear," adds Mrs. Dumbrell, "that the trouble in preparing the beets and not process of making the syrup does not appeal to some people, as it looks too much like work."

Beets need a great deal of cultivation and on comparing notes with other practical farm woman, Mrs. Dumbrell found that beets grown on alkali soil did not throw very large beets, but they had a very large percentage of sugar content. The alkali however, was in good condition the following year for wheat. The best seems to take the alkali out of the soil.

Fats for Cooking

ONE of the items of expenditure which count up quickly nowadays is the necessary fats such as lard. With lard from 25 to 35 cents a pound it does not take long to run away with a dollar or two for this item alone. Miss Magdalene Habig, of the Colorado Agricultural College, suggests that housewives prepare fat for cooking in their own homes and in this way save from six to 10 cents a pound. Her suggestion is to purchase beef suet which can be secured around 1 1/4 cents a pound. This as compared with lard at 35 cents and butter at 40 cents, as a good argument for the general use of beef suet in a little hard work with because it does not cream readily in cake making. This may be overcome without greatly increasing the cost, by rendering it with a softer fat. Here are three methods of making softened fats which have proved to be very satisfactory:

The first one is made at a cost of 15 cents a lb., from three parts unrendered beef suet and one part cottonseed oil. The next is made at a cost of 16 cents a lb., from two parts unrendered beef suet and one part leaf lard, and the third at a cost of 15 cents a lb., from three parts unrendered beef suet and one part chicken fat.

To prepare, cut the fat very fine, or put through a food chopper. Heat a double boiler until it is nearly completely dry. A double boiler may be improvised by placing one vessel in a larger one containing water. By using this method your fat will be scorch. Strain melted fat into the cloth, squeezing to remove all fat. Cravings may be used in making soap.

Slank suet costs just the same as kidney suet and is usually of such a consistency that no rendering is required. It need be added for softening. A cake in which the fat was entirely slank suet was tasted by at least 100 women and not one could tell where the fat was and general thought it better cake.

If some of Our Women Folk try out some of these methods, and find them successful, we would be glad to hear from them.

A thoughtful answer: "What's the first step toward the digestion of the food?" asked the teacher. "I went the hard way," exclaimed with earnestness. "Bite it off! Bite it off!" American Kitchen Magazine.

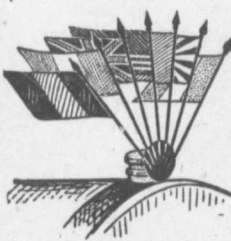
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CIRCULATION DEPT.

Farm & Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

"The dam I ger" she g "Nose! I But there I looked from crins down now, I'd give Food is best work I can't fear I can't wait. As again."

With a bo

Ten min (throp blue five times a after a scoo the sound, waiting dur shift jaioid whistle of swellied the running in ed; the grou from the shea lit trolley ar farther bank the arc-amp and the ar stemmed alo the parts of

"Toot! Toot! signa swarmer reservin and thing that no stood that ne was the grou worked far ately the co and incessant to the rock- and strengt massive can tolled, lifting own machine ed--so as to an; the clea pleted dice.

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The base of dred and forty and the top of the d joined rubble blended smool of the dike, ar two hundred feet in breadth rock. If the c to carry of spe freely of masonry dam feet before the dike. Surely the San Carlo

High. Bill Stevenson stated all hav on the dam. At one o'cloc of the flood, the principles, the underge suddenly ward, the dry

Stevens aw telephone. "Clear out the warning w the gorge drop for their liv Not a momen light, playing front of the

The Building of the Dam

(Concluded from page 14.)

"The dam is safe? There is no danger?" she questioned anxiously.
 "None! So far as man can foresee. But there is always a chance." He looked from the window at the gathering dusk. "The men are as supper-time. I'll give them ten minutes more. Food is better than drink for the work to-night. You'll excuse me. I fear I can't come to dinner this evening. As for Simpson—I'll see you again."

With a bow, he was gone.

III.

Ten minutes later Margaret Winthrop heard the shriek of a whistle, five times repeated, and an instant after a score of others echoed back the sound. The construction-engines, waiting on the sidings for the night-train, joined in the wailing, and the whistle of the electric light plant swelled the uproar. The third of men running in the semi-darkness following the clamor of the tools caught up from the sheds; the rattle the aerial trolley as it swung out from the farther bank; the fizz and sputter of the arc-lamps as they burst into light, and the glare of the searchlight as it skimmed along the dam, peering out the parts of the work one by one.

"Toot! Toot! Toot—oo—oot! Toot! Toot!" signaled the whistle, and men swarmed down the east of the reservoir and began to remove everything that could be moved. All understood that never again were they to see the ground over which they had worked for so many months. Desperately the construction trains puffing, and incessantly the stone rumbled in to the rock-fill, backing the core-walls and strengthening the dike. At the massive canal-rests the great cranes tilted, lifting them one by one—their own machinery not yet being installed—so as to give vent to the water and lessen the pressure on the completed dike.

Above these gates Stevens took his post. There, if anywhere, the dam would fail. For the masonry part he had no fear; but the eighty feet deep he sand and roared in the living rock. It would withstand anything. Nor did the long rock-filled dike give him much concern. The gradual rise of the water floor toward the south gave it greater and greater resistance with every foot of distance. But where earth and masonry met—where the great canal began—the pressure would be greatest, and the water would fight most fiercely.

The base of the canal was one hundred and forty feet above the bottom of the river and sixty feet below the top of the dike. Its floor, paved with jointed rubble laid in cement mortar, blended smoothly into the revetment of the dike, and the whole sloped for two hundred feet upstream, dipping down beneath the sand and gravel rock. If the canal proved insufficient to carry off the waters, they could spill freely over the crest of the masonry dam to a depth of twenty feet before they would leap over the dike. Surely even the Gila added by the San Carlos could never rise so high.

Still Stevens feared. For he had staked all honor, reputation, fortune—on the dam. If it should go out—

At one o'clock came the forerunner of the flood. By some little understood principle of transmitted pressure, the underflow in the bed of the gorge suddenly shouldered itself upward, the dry sand whispering as it rose.

Stevens saw it and caught at the telephone.

"Clear out! Clear out!" shrieked the warning whistle, and the men in the gorge dropped what they held and ran for their lives.

Not a moment too soon. The searchlight, playing upstream, caught the front of the advancing Niagara, and

a groan went up from the watchers.
 "Sixty feet high!" gasped Stevens, as the water struck, battering-wise against the face of the dam, and hurled itself bodily upward in a burst of hissing spray that swept clear over the two hundred-foot wall. Then the river lifted itself bodily, the foot by foot, raising the rocks hungrily, tearing for an opening, a weak spot, where it might burrow and sweep this man-made obstacle across its path. Up the gorge was the dike filled and the water poured down full through the canal gates! up until gates had vanished, and only a swirl in the hungry water showed where they were burst.

As the night waned, came a new sound as the river reached the masonry dam and plunged, cataract-wise, on the spon beneath; and at dawn the watchers gasped at a burst.

"Yesterday it was a desert; to-day it is a lake," they murmured.

IV.

Stevens, resident engineer, sat on the headgates and waited. "There was

me that you have not eaten or slept for twenty-four hours," came John. Stevens shook his head. "I must stay here," he answered. "But you must go. You ought never to have come. The trolley may fall in another ten minutes. Please!" He turned toward the car.

But Margaret shook her head. "Not without you, John," she answered.

Stevens stifled an exclamation. "Do you know what will happen if the water rises ten feet more?" he demanded harshly.

Margaret measured the flood with her eye. "I can guess," she answered.

"Can you? Ten feet will bring the water over the crest of this dike—over the core-walls to the unfinished rock-fill. Once there, it will not take ten minutes to scoop a way to the foundations and then—Everything that has Honor, reputation, hope for the future, fortune—and you. You don't want to die that way, Margaret?"

"Do you?"

Stevens laughed wildly. "Why not? Everything else will be gone. Why should I not go too?"

But the girl shook her head. "No, John," she answered, and her voice

"I think you are the bravest and truest and finest man in the world," she averred. "You have triumphed over yourself and the—but no matter! Bessie will be delighted to hear such good things of Mr. Simpson."

"Bessie!" Stevens echoed the name hoarsely.

"Of course! My sister Bessie! Why, you foolish fellow, did you think I was inquiring about Mr. Simpson for myself? Bessie and Mr. Simpson have been married for a long while each other for a year or more."

Stevens caught the girl in his arms. "Margaret!" he gasped. "Tell me—"

"Oh, not so! Not here! Oh, you great, wet, gaunt, hungry bear! Come back with me to dry land and—perhaps—"

Stevens turned toward the trolley, when loud above the roar of the water sounded the shriek of the steam-whistle.

"They are signalling! Listen!" he cried.

"Toot! Toot! Toot, toot! Toot, toot! Stevens' face lighted up.

"Thank God!" he breathed. "The worst is over. That signal means that the water has begun to fall!"—Sunshine Magazine.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE FARM WOMAN.

There is a larger responsibility resting upon farm women than upon any class of women living. The banker's wife sends around to the hospital and the doctor can be had in 10 minutes' time, while it is perhaps a matter of several hours before he can be brought to the farm home. The town woman may go frequently to the milliner and dressmaker, but in the country such assistance is more difficult to obtain, and the woman on the farm must know all kinds of work. She must be a well-rounded, well-educated woman.

More than that, the farm woman has an interest in the outside world. She is the partner of her husband in getting his living. We are dependent on the boys and girls who come from the farms; colleges and professions are made up to a large extent of this element. It is essential to have a farm home which sends forth boys and girls of integrity, boys and girls who can take part in the world's work.—Cornell University, Dept. of Home Economics.

nothing to do but wait—and think—of Margaret and of his dam.

Painfully his mind went over his works inch by inch, wondering at what spot weakness would develop. Here he paused on an odd-shaped yonder on the face of a chance mortar, where there on a particular stone who had placed a particular stone on a particular day—chance memories unrelated, that suddenly assumed enormous magnitude. Then it shifted to Margaret and his treacherous hopes. Then back again, in hopeless doration.

Dinner and breakfast had been brought him successively, but he put them away. His face, white, whiskey, tobacco, he put aside. Never readily approachable, he one dared to force himself upon him in his hour of stress. He watched and thought, and still the water rose, driving him at last from the headworks to the top of the earthen dike. All the dam between him and the north shore was the last in smooth magazine. Only the long southward-pointing flag of the earth dam breathed the flood which was slowly creeping up its slope. Another ten feet of rise and it, too, would be buried and then—too well Stevens knew what would happen then.

A light throb on his arm roused him, and he turned to find Margaret beside him. Incredulously he looked at her, then at the foam between them and her hair.

"You!" he exclaimed, raising his voice so as to be heard above the thunder of the fall. "You! How did you get here?"

Margaret pointed upward to the aerial trolley swinging in the wind.

"By that!" she laughed. "Oh, such a ride!" Then anticipating the rebuke in his eyes, "Don't scold me, John. I had to come. I came for you. You must come back with me. They tell

me that you have not eaten or slept for twenty-four hours," came John.

Stevens shook his head. "I must stay here," he answered. "But you must go. You ought never to have come. The trolley may fall in another ten minutes. Please!" He turned toward the car.

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Barley Flour a Good Substitute

"Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont.

All the articles which have appeared in Farm and Dairy concerning the use of substitutes for wheat flour and also the recipes published, have been of considerable interest to me, as I am trying to keep down my wheat flour consumption as much as possible. One day a few weeks ago I happened to be in town and decided that I would take home some barley flour and see what luck I would have with it. Corn meal, bran, Graham flour, etc., etc., had been my main standbys in the substitute line previously, but I was anxious to try out barley flour too.

The first recipe I tried was a wheat-flour cake and it turned out splendidly, so I am sending along the recipe herewith. Here it is: One cup brown sugar; one and one-quarter cups water; one cup seeded raisins; two ounces citron peel; one and one-half cups shortening; one-half teaspoon salt; one teaspoon nutmeg and the same of cinnamon; one and one-half cups barley flour; one cup oat flour or rolled oats put through the meat chopper; five teaspoons baking powder; Boli sugar, water, fruit, shortening and spices together for three minutes. Set aside to cool, then add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together. Mix well and bake in a hot oven for 45 minutes. We are very fond of gravy in our home and all over time we have meat for dinner, gravy is also served. I find that in the thickening of gravy alone, quite an amount of white flour is soon used. Hence securing my barley flour, however, I substitute it for thickening purposes.

When making corn gems of Johnny cake, instead of using a cup of white flour, I substitute with part of a cup of barley and none of the family flour. I've been able to discern any difference. I also frequently make rolled oats, macaroons or drop cakes, using white flour and rolled oats. Barley flour is now substituted for the white and my macaroons turn out every bit as appetizing as previously.

Just one more recipe before I stop. It is for bread and rolls, and is very popular in our home and I make them as follows: One-half cup brown sugar, one tablespoon shortening; one egg; one-half teaspoon salt; one cup white flour; two cups water; one and one-quarter cups sour milk; one teaspoon soda. Make a stiff batter and either drop on a buttered pan or put in muffin tins.

Another advantage the elephant has is that he can crush his teeth with his nose.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

\$300,000,000, 5 1/2% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:
 5-year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
 15-year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.
 Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold
 Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price; 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5 1/2% Per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, feedstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:
 10 per cent. on application; 30 per cent. January 6th, 1919;
 30 per cent. December 6th, 1918; 30 per cent. February 6th, 1919;
 31.16 per cent. March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16 per cent. covers 30 per cent. balance of principal and 1.16 per cent. representing accrued interest at 5 1/2 per cent. from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surpluses of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription for such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada or any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:—

If paid in full on or before Nov. 15th, 1918, par without interest, or 100 per cent.
 If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 30 per cent. and interest, (\$30.30 per \$100).
 If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70 per cent. and interest, (\$70.30 per \$100).
 If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 30 per cent. and interest, (\$31.04 per \$100).
 If remaining instalment paid on March 6th, 1919, balance of 30 per cent. and interest, (\$31.16 per \$100).

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payments of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.
 Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 35 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of applications may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 OTTAWA, OCTOBER 25th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
 Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

Great Victor

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The Farmers' Candidate Wins

Great Victory for Farmers in Manitoulin Election—What Led to Contest—Facts About It

THE victory last week of Beniah Bowman, the candidate of the United Farmers of Ontario, in the Manitoulin by-election, over the Government candidate, D. H. Turner, created a political sensation. At the same time, it dealt the hearts of the thousands of farmers throughout Ontario, who had been following the reports of the contest with interest.

The story of the campaign is an interesting one. The Government leaders as well as city papers on both sides of politics have endeavored to explain the victory of the farmers by claiming that the defeat of the Government candidate was due to the Mennonites on the Island voting solidly for Mr. Bowman, by claiming that the farmers were opposed to con-

tinuin has been a Conservative riding for fifteen years, these candidates naturally included more Conservatives than Liberals. The choice of the convention finally rested on Beniah Bowman, a farmer and an active worker in the U. F. O. Mr. Bowman is only 32 years of age. He used to be a local preacher, and, therefore, has some ability as a speaker. Mr. Bowman has visited only three times—once as a Conservative, once as a Liberal, and once for an independent candidate.

Mr. Bowman's platform was a strong one. It called for a proper representation of the farmers in the Legislature, advocated the public ownership and operation of public utilities, opposed the granting of any more natural resources to private interests, favored direct legislation, and the public ownership of great public utilities, and advocated a reform of the Civil Service. In regard to his attitude on the war, Mr. Bowman said, "I have an intense dislike for war, with all its horrors and atrocities, but the Allies found a war forced upon them by war-loving governments, who thus sought to dominate the world. On the part of the Allies it has become a war to end war, and as such it should be continued until the Allies achieve complete victory and establish the reign of international law, thus securing the peace of the world."

Farmers Worked Hard.

With their candidate in the field the farmers set to work earnestly and soon began to accomplish results. The Government candidate, Mr. Turner, is a storekeeper. Although Manitoulin has been considered a safe Conservative seat for many years, the late Mr. Gurney's majority in 1911 having been 829, and in 1914, 226, appeals for help on his behalf were soon sent to Toronto and were quickly responded to. Hon. Findlay McDermaid, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. T. W. McQuarry, Provincial Treasurer, went up, and are said to have spent about two weeks in the constituency. As the tide was still running against them, Hon. G. S. Henry, the Minister of Agriculture, went up and addressed a series of meetings. Finally the Premier, Hon. Mr. Hearst, visited the Island and addressed the meetings. Lady Hearst accompanied him and gave a tea to the ladies of Gore's Landing.

Possibly the most effective help Mr. Bowman received was from Mr. J. J. Morrison, the secretary of U.F.O., who visited the Island twice, and who was accompanied for a few days on his last trip by Mr. A. A. Powers, of Grosse Pointe, a vice-president of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Ltd. Some of the arguments used by the speakers were interesting. Hon. Mr. Hearst said he could not understand why they wanted to elect an independent candidate who could not sit either with the Government or with the Opposition. To this Mr. Morrison replied that he supposed Mr. Bowman would have to take down his milk-stool and sit on it.

Brought in Religious Issues.

A great effort was made to divide the farmers on religious and racial lines, an old game of the politicians. One of the chief actors in this was the editor of the Orange Sentinel and the Grand Master of the Orange Order in British North America. Mr. Hocken spent a considerable period in the riding, but did not help in any way for Mr. Turner. As one life-long Conservative Orange farmer put it: "They have divided us on the Catholic question, on the French question, and now they are trying to divide us on the Mennonite issue. If we let them divide us with it they will next try to divide us on the question of Methodism or Presbyterianism. They have fooled me in the past, but they won't do it any more." It is probable that Mr. Hock-

When The Factory Closes

In a few weeks scores of the Cheese and Butter Factories over Ontario and Quebec will be closing for the season. At that time hundreds of the patrons of these will desire to form new connections for the shipping of their milk or cream. The following list of firms are in a position to handle large quantities. We suggest that you patronize them.

MILK! CREAM

If you want a permanent market for both your cream and milk—winter and summer—ship it to Peterboro—the "Electric City"—the hub of central Ontario. We can take large quantities. Splendid rail connection in every direction—C, P. E. and G. T. R.

If you live within 100 miles of Peterboro! write to-night for full shipping terms, prices, etc.

Peterboro Milk Products Limited.

G. A. GILLESPIE, Manager
PETERBORO, ONTARIO

Operating Milk Condensary, Creamery, Ice Cream Plant and city milk supply.

CREAM WANTED

We are in the market for Cream. Our guarantee assures you—
**ACCURATE RECORDS, PROMPT RETURNS
HIGHEST PRICES, AND SATISFACTION**
All express charges are paid and cans supplied. What more could we do? Write

The Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
9 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

CREAM WANTED

From 2,000 Cheese Factory Patrons

for the Fall and Winter months. We sell our butter direct to the trade. No middleman's profits. This is one reason why our price is always the highest. There are others. Make us prove it.

Write for free cans when ready to ship.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited

319 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-112

CREAM WANTED

Cheese Factories are Closing for the Season

How about your Cream?

We will buy your Cream all the year through

Returns are made every week

Ship your New Laid Eggs to us

We pay highest prices for both Cream and Eggs

Write us for Cans and Cases

THE BOWES CREAMERY COMPANY LIMITED
74-76 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.

en's arguments helped Mr. Bowman rather than Mr. Turner.

There was great delight when the result of the election became known. With two polls to hear from Mr. Bowman's majority was 290. It was expected to be over 300 when the final returns were received. Mr. Bowman is of Swiss descent and belongs to

United Empire Loyalist stock. His election indicates what farmers can do to appoint their own representatives when they make up their mind to do it and refuse to be led astray by cynical, religious and other cries that have been used for the purpose of blinding them to their own interests in the past.



Beniah Bowman, the successful candidate in Manitoulin.

scription and to the bad weather that prevailed on the day of the election. The fact is the number of Mennonites on the Island is very small, while the Military Service Act was discussed but little, and the bad weather did not affect one party more than another.

Cause of Election.

While the issue of conscription was not discussed during the campaign, it played a part in it, inasmuch as the action of the Government last spring in cancelling the exemptions of farmers' sons and its general enforcement of the Act revealed to the farmers of Manitoulin as elsewhere how little real say they had in affairs, and the fact that they were not properly represented in the House of Commons or in the Legislature. As farmers they were willing to do their military duty, but they felt that cases of special hardship should be given consideration, and for such they found it difficult to obtain the consideration they desired. It was this condition that led the farmers first to realize the need for united action.

Another cause for complaint was the action of the leaders of the Government and of the Opposition in Ontario in agreeing not to contest any by-elections. This action they felt tended to stifle the discussion of public questions, and they did not feel inclined to submit to it. The result was that the farmers decided to write to both Premier Hearst and Mr. Broadfoot, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, and to ask them if they would recognize a farmers' candidate if one was placed in the field. Both replied in the same effect, declining to do so.

Called a Convention.

The farmers then decided to put a candidate of their own in the field, and a convention was called for that purpose. The convention was attended by representatives of the farmers' clubs in all parts of the riding. The names of a considerable number of candidates were suggested. As Mani-

Ad. Talk

FALL SALE RAMBLES.
 THE melancholy days have come,
 The busiest of the year,
 The silo's full—the threshing's done,
 The winter sales are near.
 So sings the poet. Of course, those are not his exact words, but that does not matter.

Anyway, fall has really come, and happy is the man whose silo is full and whose threshing is done. Happy is the man who has plenty of feed in his barn and happy is the man who has a good pure-bred herd to feed it to. Happier still is the man who can look forward to his winter sales with a feeling of anticipatory satisfaction. He has this feeling because he knows that what surplus stock he has for sale will sell for their full value.

How does he obtain this feeling of satisfaction? By careful breeding, honest dealings, and by proper advertising. In the first place, Farm and Dairy can be of considerable benefit through our editorial columns. In the second place, we can also be of service to him; but while our assistance through these two avenues to success may be considerable, their influence is completely lost if the latter point of the three is neglected—proper advertising. Without it there may fail to the ground in one afternoon at a dispersal sale the results of years of careful breeding and honest dealings. On the other hand, through our advertising department, we can be of benefit first, last and all the time. This is especially so in the case of fall sales. Many a breeder who has merely "aid along" without accomplishing any great things, has by his ads advertising, when he came to dispersal, made such a success that people wonder how it was done.

The final big push of advertising that puts the cap on a breeder's month-long advertising campaign is the club or an individual planning for a fall or winter sale? You? Then get in touch with Farm and Dairy, the National Dairy Magazine. Let us link you up with our dairy-live-stock-buying circulation. We reach the buyers. Put that under your hat and let it soak in. Don't worry when you hear of large circulation figures. Others may make a specialty of circulation figures, but we never did so, and have no intention of beginning. What we do specialize on is results to our advertisers. That is what really counts. Not that we wish to see you get out advertising in other farm papers. Oh, no, divide your eggs in different baskets if you wish, but be sure to put the most of them in the basket with the best handle and the one with the fewest holes.

Make that fall sale a success. Do as others are doing. Use a large space advertisement; and right here let me give you a tip. Our breeders are using larger space this year than ever before. The largest order which we had last season for a sale was two pages. This year we have already an order for three pages on one sale for a start, and with others proportionately large. Do let your sale suffer by having your little ad. lost among the other fellow's big ones. Make yours the biggest, the best, and the most attractive. Then it will be the other fellow's that will be lost, not yours. It is not your money we are after. It is a chance to prove to you what a lot of others already know—that if you are having an auction sale of dairy cattle we are "THE" paper in all Canada that you should refer to in making your

AUCTION SALE

Owing to scarcity of stable room, I am obliged to offer by Public Auction, at my Farm, Lot 30, First Concession N. R. R. Charlottetown, three-quarters mile east of Martintown, Glengarry Co., six miles south of Apple Hill, on C. P. R.

Tuesday, November 5th, 1918

the following valuable Live Stock:

24 JERSEY MILCH COWS
1 JERSEY BULL, 1 Year old

All registered in the Canadian Jersey Herd Book. Age and Pedigree, with butter fat test, will be sent to any parties wishing them.

Terms—Twelve months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or six per cent off for cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

D. D. McCUAIG, Auctioneer **WM. D. MUNRO, Proprietor**

advertising appropriations. Send in your sale date early.

C. G. McKILLIGAN,
 Live Stock Representative,
 Farm and Dairy, Peterboro', Ont.

FORMER JERSEY SECRETARY DEAD.

MR. RICHARD RUED, Agent-general of Ontario in the British Isles, died recently at his home in London, Eng., following an operation for appendicitis. The Province of Ontario loses a faithful and efficient official in the death of Mr. Rued. Jersey breeders of Canada will feel that they have suffered the loss of one of their warmest friends, as for several years Mr. Rued served as secretary of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club and maintained a herd of Jerseys on his capacity of Agawic, near London, Mr. Rued has given excellent and whole-souled service to Ontario and has been particularly active in connection with the war activities of the government.

THE CANADIAN YEAR BOOK.

VOLUME seven of the Holstein-Friesian Year Book is now ready for distribution. It is a well bound volume of 682 pages, and as usual, contains a list of all official and semi-official butter and milk records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, which have been admitted to the Record of Merit and Record of Performance, together with a list of all record cows under their names and under their dams, with the proven sons of such sires and dams, and also the highest record cows in each division. Grouped together, too, are lists of cows who have made 27 lbs. of fat in seven days and cows that have made 40 lbs. of fat in 30 days. This year book may be had on application to W. A. Clements, St. George, for a fee of \$1.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two Choice Ayrshire Bulls

One 4 months old. Dam's record as a 2-year-old, 92.30 lbs. milk. Has given this year no milkers. 7 1/2 lbs. per day, testing 14. Fat. Price \$50.00.
 One 12 months old. Dam's time qualified this year as a 2-year-old, tested up to 47 lbs. Price \$25.00.

These are the White Front, full brother to Scotch Thistle. These bulls are All bred from some of the highest record-producing blood in Canada.

Three Buckin Danks, one Drake. Exhibition birds, \$7.00 for the four birds.
 Phone 342 Bell. For Particulars Write

WM. THORN Trout Run Stock Farm Lynedoch, Ont.

SUPERIOR IS THE CARRIER THAT BOYS LOVE TO OPERATE

Consider primarily the advantageous merits of a Superior Litter Carrier—it will take a lot of venation and drudgery out of your life and give you more time to attend a more congenial occupation than cleaning the stable with a wheel barrow. You will be interested in a Superior Carrier. Investigate its merits.

Write me for Descriptive Folder—GEO. P. MAUDE, Mgr.

SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT CO., FERGUSON, ONT.

TAMWORTH PIGS—
 for sale (either sex)—A choice litter of 15. Just ready to wean. Priced low if taken at once. Write
 WM. R. DICKHOUT R. R. 7 DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO
 (This ad. will not appear again.)

Woodlawn Dairy Farm

Offers for Sale

eight young cows rising 3 years. Three of them due to freshen in December, the rest early. One bull rising 3 years, 6 bull calves and a few heifer calves. Also good young cows due in February.

Jeremiah O'Connor R. R. 4 Campbellford, Ont.

Important Clearing Sale

80 BULLS **35 FEMALES**
40 GRADES

AT GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO
 Tuesday, November 5, 1918
 at 12 o'clock

The entire herd of B. PETCH & SON, to be sold at the Farm, near Georgetown

This is without doubt one of the most select Jersey Herds ever offered to the public. The result of twelve years of careful breeding and selecting. During this time the best of sires have been selected from the herds of B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, R. J. Fleming, of Pickering, and the present sire from the herd of James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley. This animal won first in his class at Guelph Winter Fair, 1916.

The farm is situated four miles from Georgetown G. T. R. where all morning trains will be met. There are gravel and stone roads leading to Georgetown from all parts of Ontario, making it easy for motorists to attend the sale.

For further particulars apply for catalogues to B. Petch & Son, R. R. No. 1, Cheltenham, Ont.

A choice 8 months bull calf will be sold for the Red Cross

Milkers and springers, choice	160.00 to 180.00
do. do. to medium	15.00 to 120.00
Calves, choice	15.50 to 16.50
do. medium	12.00 to 13.00
do. common	9.00 to 10.50
do. grass	7.50 to 8.00
Lamb, choice spring	15.00 to 17.75
Lamb, yearlings	15.00 to 16.00
do. heavy and fat stock	6.00 to 9.00
do. heavy and watered	12.25 to 20.00
do. of cows	12.00 to 20.00
do. f.o.b.	17.25 to 20.00

Less \$1 to \$2 on light to thin hogs; less to \$1.50 on sows; less \$2 on stags; less \$1 to \$1 on haves.

THE FORESTER SALE AT MITCHELL.
 THIS sale of Holstein cattle, which was held on October 31 by Mr. Geo. Forster, of Mitchell, who is disposing of his herd of cattle as well as his stock of sheep, was not as well attended as the quality of the stock would warrant, but was particularly prevalent in his rapidly spreading epidemic of influenza, which was particularly prevalent in his neighborhood at that time. The following are a list of the mature cows who were sold:



\$100
Choice Bull Calf
FOR FALL SERVICE

Write to-day for extended pedigree
LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM
 Near Wallace, Slocum Ont.

Holstein Bull For Sale
 coming 3 years old, sired by King Pontiac Arlis Canada. Dam, hand raised Korndyke Wayne, record 31 lbs. butter 7 days. This is a half brother to H. H. Hensley bull that he returned \$50,000 for. Price \$250 for a quick sale.
CHARLES COAZ, CLAYTON, ONT.

FOR SALE
 Four choice, registered Holstein bull calves from one to five months old. These are the calves from high producing stock. For further particulars write to:
I. MILLS & SONS, Beumaris, Ont.

FOR SALE—One pure-bred Holstein bull, registered, age 4 years, quiet and sound. Also one registered cow, named Mariee Dutchland Johanna DeKok. Price \$250. For full particulars apply Harry Jackson, Winkford, N.S.

WANTED—Persons to grow Mushrooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, empty rooms, root houses, etc. (start now); (Illustrated booklet sent free). Address: Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

WANTED—Cheese and Butter-maker for Casual cheese and butter factory for Ontario. Tenders received to later than Nov. 30, 1918. Season's output about 200 tons of cheese. All particulars furnished by Company. State salary and recommendations. Tenders received and particulars furnished by the undersigned, H. H. Hensley, Secretary-Treasurer, Tavistock, Ontario.

HEAVES CURED
 with the old reliable Remedy Tonic Heave Remedy. Cures both old and new Heaves. Proves to animal's whole system. Full particulars if it ever fails. Write for Free Copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Vet. Adviser.
FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS
 83 CASSELL ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Highland Lake Farms
 For Sale—Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty pound bulls ready for heavy service. Price \$1500. Also younger ones by a son of Mr. Echo Sylvia.
R. W. E. BURNABY **Jefferson, Ontario**
 Farm at Step 65, Venno St. Reddell

D.H.I., Dublin, Ont.; Lady Nudine Inka, 1146, Geo. E. Meek, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.;
Chelamby Lass, 1162, J. J. Archibald, Seaforth; Belle Pontiac, 1137, L. J. Johnson, Mitchell; Canary Segs, 1150, L. J. Johnson; Cornelia Brookbank, 1145, John Thomas; Mitchell; Aggie Pauline Mitchell, 1165, J. J. Archibald; Patricia Belle, 1116, Robt. Thompson; Mitchell; Lady Edith Snowflake, 1145, L. J. Johnson.

Besides these a few yearlings were sold the price averaging a little better than \$100.

TWO NEW WORLD'S RECORDS.
 TWO new world records have been made by a cow of the Hines-Youngs owned by J. M. Hineskey of Arden Farms, St. Paul, Minn. The older, Jewel Pontiac Segs, 1150, L. J. Johnson, who was in the nearly part of her lactation record, produced 27,066 lbs. of milk and 33.56 lbs. butter in 60 days; in 130 days, 11,042 lbs. milk and 33.66 lbs. butter. In the full year just closed she produced 27,066 lbs. milk and 1,171.15 lbs. butter on an 89 per cent fat basis. The younger, Beauty Beets Walker Segs, freshened at a senior two weeks, also showing a production after freshening of 583 lbs. milk and 33.56 lbs. butter in seven days; and in 60 days, 4,791 lbs. milk and 229 lbs. butter. For the 283 days she is credited with 25,313 lbs. milk and 1,040.63 lbs. butter on the same basis.

The dam of the older cow is DeKok Jewel Pontiac, who set a record in seven days of 66.1 lbs. milk and 21 lbs. butter in seven days at the age of three years. The dam of the younger cow is the same, Jewel Pontiac, with 5,542 lbs. milk and 229 lbs. butter in 60 days, under five years of age.

Each of the cows which made the records first noted were in the possession of Pontiac Court, who has 30 advanced registry daughters to his credit.

THE MERRITT SALE.
 A CCK of help is reason for another farmer quitting the business in and Paul Merritt of Beausville, who is leaving a complete dispersion sale of his stock of farm implements and pure-bred Holsteins on November 15. Although not a large dairy farmer, by any means, Mr. Merritt has nevertheless some very young heifers and good cows in his herd that would be worth any dairyman's while coming some distance to see.

His herd sire is Riverdale Korndyke Heag, whose dam is Riverdale Korndyke, and his sire, Francis Bonnyergs Hartog, brother of Joseph Bonnyergs Hartog, 2415, 2415, 2415. His grand-dam on his sire's side is Francis Bonnyergs Ormsby 2nd, 3301, the only cow in the world who has produced over 30 lbs. butter in one week in official test for five years in succession. He is three years old and as good as his dam, and for someone on the lookout for a good herd sire of promise should prove a real find. Another of Mr. Merritt's good cows is Riverdale Korndyke Aggie, whose dam is sister to a 35 lb. cow, Miss Anna Wayne. Breeders should note Mr. Merritt's announcement in this and next week's issues.

ONTARIO LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.
 THE following table shows the numbers of the various classes of live stock and poultry on hand on June 16th, 1918. These figures were compiled from individual returns made by farmers for the joint use of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Horses.	
Stallions, 2 years old and over	4,323
mares, 2 years old and over	23,975
Colts and fillies, 2 years old and over	371,675
Cows and fillies under 2 years	35,205

Cattle.	
Bulls for breeding	60,563
Milch cows, in milk or in calf	1,042,039
Cows under 1 year of age	901,441
Steeers, 2 years old and over	60,145
Other cattle, not given above	761,407

1918	2,872,728
1917	2,754,767
1916	2,754,767

Sheep and lambs, 1918	972,341
" " " " 1917	952,293
" " " " 1916	908,066
Swine all ages, 1918	1,656,386
" " " " 1917	1,664,639
" " " " 1916	1,735,254

Poultry.	
Turkeys	376,609
Geese	412,214
Ducks	332,001
Other Poultry	11,090,281
Total	12,271,115
1917	12,271,115
1916	14,377,344

Mapleside Farm
 Complete Dispersion Sale of Farm Stock and Implements at
Beamsville, Ont., November 15, 1918.

17 Head **Pure Bred Holsteins** **17** Head
 Including my Herd Sire **RIVERSIDE KORNDYKE HARTOG (27527)**

His dam is Butter Queen Korndyke at 2 yrs. 20.65 lbs. butter, milk 494.2 lbs. His sire is Francis Bonnyergs Hartog, brother of Jenny Bonnyergs Ormsby 4th who at 2 yrs. has a butter record of 24.15 lbs. Most of the cows in my herd are from tested dams with excellent official records. This is an opportunity to secure some good stock at reasonable prices as they must be sold.

G.T.R. and Radial lines run from Hamilton to Beamsville. Write me which way you are coming and I will meet the train.

Paul Merritt, Mapleside Farm, R.R. 2, Beamsville, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are as follows:—
LAKEVIEW KING SEGIS PONTIAC, a 9-months-old son of a 19-lb. 2-year-old dam, sired by Dutchland Arlis, Canadian champion mature cow, 43.06 lbs. and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona.
LAKEVIEW COUNTY HATTY, a 9-months-old son of a 17-lb. 2-year-old daughter of Lakeview Rattlers' Canadian champion mature cow in the 30-day division 8 months after calving; milk, 754 lbs.; butter, 37.54 lbs. in 7 days and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. These bulls will grow into money as their dams are only heifers and most certain to make big records this spring. Terms: Cash or time.

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. **T. A. DAWSON, Manager**
Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Elmcrest Holstein Friesians

Headed by KING SEGIS ALCARTRA JOSEPH (27808). Dam, BARONESE MADOLINE (16299) for three consecutive years in R. O. P. averaged 31.209 lbs. milk, 991 lbs. butter, in 7 days produced 34.48 lbs. butter, 141 lbs. in 30 days. Sire a son of the \$50,000 bull from Fairmont Pontiac Calamy (1438774); butter 35.37 lbs. in 7 days, 142.67 lbs. in 30 days. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. Also 4 or 5 splendid young show bulls from dams up to 31.55 lbs. milk and butter in 7 days.

Prices from \$100 to \$300. If you are wanting persistent producers, give us a call—write or phone.

W. H. CHERRY **Hagersville, Ont.**

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 35.69 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 113 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equalled by any other bull in Canada.

His name is **ORMSBY JAYNE BUTLER**. His services may be hired by YOU. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. If you need a **HOLSTEIN BULL** write us.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

CLOVER BARK STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 2nd. Write now for description, photo and price.

R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

27,231 lbs. milk and 1,069 lbs. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful bull which we are offering at the present time. His dam is a 30,000-lb. cow, Cassinny Johanna 31/2, and his sire's dam is the 29,000-lb. cow, Rauwerd.

He is about three months old, an AI individual and nicely marked. This line of breeding is hard to excel. Write us at once.

HE IS PRICED REASONABLE.
JOSEPH O'REILLY R.R. No. 9 PETERBORO, ONT.

Brookdale Stock Farm OFFERS

Four very choice registered Holstein cows, to freshen before December 1st, all good, large, straight cows in good condition. Price, \$250, at Phillipsville Sta., C.N.R. Also four fine large heifers, raising 2 years of age. First calves due in November and December, all in calf to a brother to May Echo Sylvia, for \$200 each. Also 36 lbs. of fat in 24 months of age. One bred, some not, for \$150 each. And a very choice young bull Sir Lyons Netherlands No. 3569, born October 2, 1917, sire, Echo Rhendams May Echo Sylvia 29136, son of May Echo Verbel, dam of May Echo Sylvia, world's record milk cow, and dam of the 106,000 lb. calf. The dam of this calf is the 100,000 lb. cow, Netherlands No. 11745, 18-lb. cow. This bull is a son of Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest producing sire in the world. He is marked—Just right, and will give him and deliver any place in Ontario or Quebec for \$250.00. Will send extended pedigree on request.

Two born in April, 1918, by same sire for \$200.00, from tested dams.

WM. C. STEVENS **Phillipsville, Ont.**

As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food,

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a good-will in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For, Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country

can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

1. This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Buy VICTORY BONDS

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.