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Toronto, Ont., August 9, 1917



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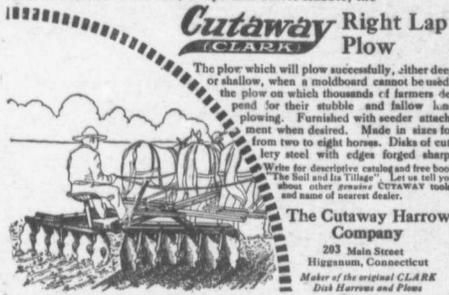
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## POULTRY



### Summer Dangers With the Chicks

By A. P. Marshall.

THE troubles at this time of the year cause many losses and, unfortunately, in a great many cases they could have been easily avoided. The preventative methods are always the better both because they are by far cheaper as well as on account of the better results they give.

Just at a time when more diligent effort should be shown in the general cleanliness of every detail in handling the chickens, a tendency is too often found to show more and more neglect probably due to the erroneous impression that the birds can shift for themselves when they are free to wander at will. This, of course, materially lessens the necessary labor, but does not imply that everything can be forgotten and good results obtained.

If we would for a few moments compare the difference in our own personal conduct between the different seasons; how we bathe frequently, eat lighter foods and observe more closely those things that tend to greater cleanliness in the summer season because they add to our comfort it would not be hard to appreciate that also the chicks would be more comfortable and consequently make better growth where the best environment is furnished.

#### Lice and Mites.

It seems a crime to feed expensive food to the birds largely to provide flesh for lice and mites to thrive on these hot nights. When we realize that the most vigorous methods will hardly eliminate the vermin entirely one can appreciate the rapid multiplication these pests must make where only dilatory attention is given the matter. Probably no detail has a greater effect during July and August than the lack of attention to keeping the quarters sanitary and clean.

During the summer months and, in fact, throughout the whole year, arrangements should be made to see that plenty of ventilation is provided for. This, however, should be supplied without drafts even in summer. A house with three tight walls and a good roof and a good share of the other side open should contain always plenty of dry fresh air. Sunshine and plenty of fresh air are nature's necessary essentials to proper conditions in the hen house. Very often a ventilator that allows the warm air to escape readily will help very materially to keep down the temperature in summer without causing a draft.

Possibly much of the neglect in summer is due to the fact that during the daytime the birds seem to be contented, but it is at night when they are quiet that they are most bothered by lice and mites. Both the body lice that are always with them and the red mites that literally swarm out in thousands at night suck the blood of the fowls and leave them impoverished and poor, instead of coming out the roosts full of snap and vim as they should.

#### Dusting for Lice.

Two classes of external parasites, poultry known as lice and mites, will be considered here. There are several varieties of lice which attack poultry. They subsist mainly on the feathers and perhaps on the epider-

mic scales. They are found largely on the head and neck, under the wings and about the vent, and when present in large numbers they cause the fowls much discomfort. Persian insect powder (pyrethrum), powdered sulphur and some of the various preparations on the market such as the loose powders, are good in combating these pests. The hens can be dusted with one of these powders after they have gone to roost. Have the powder in a box with a perforated top. Great care must be taken in shaking the powder well among the feathers. Dust at least three times at intervals of about a week in order to catch the lice which hatch out after the first dusting.

The mites subsist on the blood of the fowls and are not usually found on the bodies of the bird, except when at roost or on the nest. During the day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls and floors. Sitting hens are often so annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. The free use of kerosene is such as to permit the birds to sit on straw or sawdust, the hens are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. The free use of kerosene is such as to permit the birds to sit on straw or sawdust, the hens are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. The free use of kerosene is such as to permit the birds to sit on straw or sawdust, the hens are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites.

#### Fumigating the Hen House.

The following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours: Close all the doors and windows and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Get an iron vessel and set it on gravel or sawdust in the centre of the house; place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene, and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every 20 to 25 square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness light the material and hastily leave the house.

In case any anxiety is felt about fire a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours, at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter.

Let them in one by one and as each enters catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the body. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this care should be used to see that no chance will be admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

Where the age of a fowl cannot be told by the legs, there is often a dull, heavy look under the eyes of an old bird, which an experienced poultryman can take a glance. But in all up-to-date poultry, the birds are banded, and a record kept of them, so that there can be no mistake.



We Welcome F...

Trade increases

VOL. XXXVI

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The four-horse ou...



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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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. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST 9, 1917

No 32

## My View of the Small Farm Proposition

Under Average Conditions a Good Acreage is Desirable—By Thomas Heatherington, B.S.A.

"TWENTY acres and liberty" is the slogan of many back-to-the-land movements. The small farm "well tilled" is the cry of experts and specialists who have become enthusiasts on the subject, due to their own success. On the other hand, hard headed farmers, men who have learned their lesson from stern experience, declare in favor of the large acreage. Which is right? The back-to-the-land crowd, the enthusiast, or the farmer? The answer to this problem depends on the interpretation placed upon the question. In any case it must be general and not specific. It must apply to average conditions, not to isolated districts. It must apply to the general diversified farmer and not to the specialist. The point at issue is, can you or I, men of average knowledge, average ability and with average means, do better by locating on a small farm of 50 or 75 acres, or are we more liable to make good on a 200-acre farm. To the already located farmer, it asks the question, "Shall I buy more land, or shall I dispose of a part of my holdings?"

The pros and cons of this problem have been threshed and re-threshed in almost every farm paper in America and still the subject remains a debated one, largely, I think, because writers have failed to make certain necessary distinctions before giving a final decision. Conditions are changing yearly. There has been a complete revolution during the last two or three years. The changes in our farm practice have been more sweeping than in all the periods covered since the American Civil War. Let us analyze conditions as they exist to-day and then attempt to make a decision.

### Labor and Machinery.

The general trend of agriculture in America is governed and directed by labor. Labor is the highest priced commodity the average farmer has to meet. It is the big item in the expense account and deserves first attention. How am I to make the most of labor? Is a practical farm management question. Can I secure more profit per man by following an intensive or extensive practice? The European farmer is pointed to by some as an answer to this question. The farmer of Holland differs from the farmer of America. There land is a big item; labor is cheap; hence an intensive practice is in order. In America it is the opposite. Everything in America points to the limitation of labor. The tractor, large and small, is enjoying a popularity that it has had since the opening of the Western wheat lands. The two-horse team is being displaced by the four or six-horse outfit. Are these points not significant and do they not help to make a decision easier?

The four-horse outfit and the farm tractor de-

mand larger fields and larger machinery. Hence we must have larger farms. The investment is too great for a small farm. Small farm owners often comfort themselves with the thought that their machinery is going to outlast the machinery on the large farm. This is very true, but it will be discarded just as quickly, for the simple reason that new styles are constantly being invented, which displace the old ones, and hence it is impossible to secure the repairs. The small farmer cannot stand the pace. He maintains that he can use the four-horse outfit and large machinery, too. So he can, but not to good advantage. The time lost in turning, the waste at the head land, the loss in all the other operations mounts up and places him at a disadvantage compared with the big acreage man.

One of the great drains on the average farm is that of idle horses. Few realize the daily or yearly loss from this source. How many hours on an average do your horses work in a day? You don't know. Stop and consider this. Our horse labor is expensive. One man aptly puts it, "A farmer should look upon an idle team in the stable exactly the same way as he looks upon the hired man asleep in the hay mow." One way of overcoming this drain is to use the larger outfits advocated to-day. Put more horses after

one man. The loss on the small farm from idle horses is a rule greater than on a large farm. Bigger outfits for the small farms will not decrease the loss, because there is only a certain amount of work to do. On the large farm there is always work.

### The Investment.

Money invested in a business that does not pay a dividend and that at the same time is depreciating in value is a poor proposition. Both the large and small farmer is up against this. The house and barn belong in this category, likewise the furniture, the stable equipment, the bath tub, the water system and a thousand other things. The small farm owner has just as big a family as the large farm owner, and therefore, his house will cost just as much. The barn investment will be greater in proportion to the amount of stock he has. In a word, much more of the small farm owner's capital is invested in unproductive ways. The time spent in doing chores is larger in proportion. The small farm to be well tilled must have all the tools and modern implements. This amounts to a big outlay per acre, far more than in the case of the large farm.

### Production and Profit.

How often the small farm of 75 acres is held up to us as the ideal! Instances are quoted by the score of such farms returning a very high labor income. One that just comes to my mind is a case of \$10,000 from 98 acres. This man was a breeder of pure bred cattle and shipped cream to a city market. The land was all used in producing crops. The calves and young stock were developed in the stable on high priced concentrates. I thought to myself, Why doesn't this man get more land and develop his young stock on grass pasture. It would cut down the labor bill, the feed bill and result in just as good stock. Fortunately breeders are awakening to the fact that they must develop their young stuff in some cheaper way. The instance cited, one of a score I could mention, the \$10,000 labor income could have been \$16,000 with more land. The cattle were all heavy producers and the calves consumed it all. The calves on pasture would have consumed less milk and a bunch of pigs would have helped boost his labor income.

Another phase that must be mentioned, and that is the buying and selling opportunities of a large farm. The small general farm produces a little of everything and a not much of anything; some cream, poultry, a few vegetables, a little fruit, an acre or so of strawberries, etc., is about the usual order of things. There is not enough of any one thing to market in any quantity. A horse and man take a small load to town daily or weekly as the case may be and bring back a bag of food, perhaps half a ton. The point is

(Continued on page 7.)



### The Harvest

UNLESS something altogether unforeseen occurs, Ontario will reap this month the largest crop in its history. Fall wheat has steadily improved and spring grains never looked so well at this season of the year. But promise of splendid crops in itself is no guarantee of freedom from food scarcity. The crops must first be safely harvested. Country people—men, women, and children—will do their share and more in garnering the rich harvest that Nature promises. But outside help will be needed as well. The call is to the city. The farmer now asks for the aid that was so freely promised him earlier in the season when he questioned the wisdom of seeding larger areas than he could handle with his own labor. Harvest losses, through lack of labor, must not be tolerated. Waste of foodstuffs, in the present world crisis, would be little less than a crime. Any action to supply man power for the farms must be taken immediately. Two weeks from now would be too late. The call is for immediate, vigorous action.

## Abortion in Dairy Cattle

### A Summary of the Disease

**A**BORTIONS among dairy cows are due either to an accident or to a germ. The amount of loss due to the former cause is slight, while abortion due to the germ, that is, infectious abortion, within the last few years, has resulted in one of the most serious losses suffered by the dairymen. It is a great misfortune to the dairyman that while this trouble is prevalent and increasing in all parts of the country where cows are kept, as yet no effective treatment has been developed and the control of the disease is greatly hampered by lack of knowledge of just how the disease is most often spread.

The disease is characterized by the dropping of the calf prematurely, due to an infectious catarrh of the womb, caused by the abortion germ. Abortion may take place any time from the third month to within a few days of completion of the term, most commonly during the fourth and fifth months of pregnancy. Sometimes the fetus is retained in the uterus and becomes mummified. That is, the dead fetus dries up in the membrane surrounding it, and may be carried for months beyond the normal period. Cows which have aborted once develop enough immunity to the disease to carry the calf longer the second year than the first, and the third year they will usually complete the term and give birth to healthy calves and show no ill effects of the disease. Still such cows are not as good as sound animals since they may still carry the germ and can infect other cattle.

#### Detection of Infected Animals.

Cows infected for the first time often carry the calf but three months and the expelled fetus may easily be removed with the manure and bedding unnoticed. However, when the fetus is carried the greater part of the term a yellowish discharge usually occurs. Also, all the signs of calving will begin to develop prematurely. After the abortion, a yellowish discharge may continue for several weeks. Retention of the after birth usually accompanies an abortion, where the fetus has been carried from seven to nearly nine months. It is considered that the very unhealthy condition which necessarily accompanies retention of the afterbirth often results in sterility. In purchasing animals the best means of getting information as to their infection with the abortion germ is to have the blood of the cow tested. This method of detecting the disease has not become commonly used by dairymen, as no wide campaign for controlling the disease has been started.

It is quite generally accepted that the modes of spread of the disease are by the bull, by the vaginal discharge, and by the milk. The occurrence of abortion in cows having been served by the same bull has repeated itself so often that this mode of transmission has been assumed. That the characteristic yellowish discharge from aborting cows will cause the disease has been definitely proven.

#### Control of Abortion.

Not enough is known about the spread of abortion at present to satisfactorily control it. There is no cure for the disease known. Many who wish to sell a remedy have taken advantage of the fact that a cow will develop an immunity in from one to three years, and thus cure herself, the remedy often getting credit for the cure, where this fact is not understood. The best re-

commendations for the control of the disease seem to be:

1. Isolate infected cows and bring up their calves on the milk of the cows known to be uninfected.
2. Disinfect the navel of the new born calf from an infected mother.
3. Burn or bury in lime the fetus and after-birth and disinfect stable and all-litter after an abortion.
4. Wash thoroughly the hind quarters of an aborting cow and irrigate the vaginal tract with a good antiseptic daily until all signs of discharge have passed.
5. Disinfect the bull before and after every service.
6. Add new animals to a sound herd as calves only.
7. Keep clean animals and clean stalls.

## Cooperative Creamery in New Ontario

### Government Giving Impetus to Dairying in the Northland

**W**ITH the conviction that the clay belt of Northern Ontario will one day be a great mixed farming district, the Ontario Government is giving a start to dairying by the establishment of a creamery at New Liskeard.

The great crops of hay, and particularly of red and alsike clover, which are the rule in the clay belt of Northern Ontario, running from two to three tons of cured hay to the acre, make their appeal to the dairy farmer. While it has not yet been found feasible to raise corn on any sort of a large scale, tremendous crops of turnips are



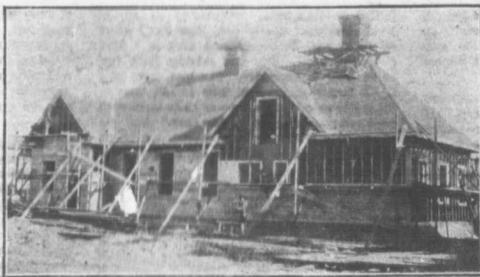
A Championable Debating Team.

The members of the debating team of the New Dundee Farmers' Club, seen herewith, were the winners in a series of debates in Waterloo Co., Ont., in which five other clubs contended. In the center of the picture is Mr. Herbert Bergey, leader and secretary of the Club, to the left Mr. Gordon Hallman, and to the right Mr. Deaton Hallman. The latter two are nephews of Mr. A. C. Hallman, the well-known Holstein breeder. The trophy shown was donated by Mr. H. C. Hawley, of Galt.

The creamery, although being built by the Government, will be run on a cooperative scheme, all profits being paid to patrons in the form of better prices for their products. The district served by the creamery will include not only the New Liskeard district, but all the farming communities along the railway line from New Liskeard to Cochrane.

The creamery has been assured of the cream from 400 to 500 cows as soon as it opens. Such men as Mr. W. Yates, of New Liskeard, who proposes next year to have 60 dairy cows, will certainly see to it that this effort at producing Northern Ontario butter will be a success. To encourage the keeping of more cows in these districts which are so eminently suited to dairying, the Ontario Government has this year shipped in four carloads of cattle. The breeds which are being introduced into this country are Ayrshires and dairy Shorthorns. It is felt that in the new country these breeds will be more adapted to foraging for their living and to the rigorous climate which may be expected for a number of years than some of the other breeds.

The creamery itself will contain, besides the making room and cold storage, an office, a washing room in which the most up-to-date methods of washing cans and utensils will be installed, also lavatories and a shower bath for the comfort of the operators. This will be a model in construction and will act as a light-temper after which other creameries, which may be built in the north country, may be fashioned. With such exceptionally good markets at hand and a country so eminently suited to the production of milk, we prophesy for this creamery unbounded success. The New Liskeard district is well suited and agriculture of a permanent type, which includes dairying, is being rapidly established.



An Experiment in Creamery Ownership.

The new creamery which is just being completed at New Liskeard in what is known as New Ontario. It is the first one to be built by the Ontario Government, and has been built with the object of assisting in the farmers of this district an interest in dairying. The creamery is thoroughly up-to-date in its construction. One of its outstanding features is the shower bath which has been installed for the comfort of the operators.

grown on the rich black muck of this district. The place of the corn silage is being taken on the Montclair experiment farm by a silage made from a mixture of oats, peas and vetches. At this farm they have a silo 16 feet high and 11 feet in diameter, and although last season was particularly dry, three acres of this silage mixture filled the silo two-thirds full.

Dairy markets are to be found in all the mining districts and lumbering districts of Northern Ontario. The large pulp and paper mills, which are being built on several of the northern rivers, will assure a good market for a considerable quantity of produce. With this in view a fine up-to-date creamery had been almost completed by the Ontario Government when visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



Corn is a crop-rail.

## Corn as a Link in Mixed Farming

Western Farmers are Swinging Over to Ensilage—By Allen Campbell

WITH the rejuvenation of the land by mixed farming—a method which is steadily advancing westward—both wheat raising and dairying will receive a great impetus in Canada. Clean farms will be more common than they are at present, and corn will become a common crop. Corn, to use a paradoxical expression, is a crop-raising summer fallow. A farmer with a field of corn is one crop to the good in fodder and also one crop ahead in increased milk flow from his cows. Another advantage of growing corn is that the straw piles can be turned into money instead of bonfires. Straw that has become impregnated with the flavor of corn is greatly relished by stock. In the dull winter days it is a strong reminder to the cows of the rich pastures of summer, and their gratitude is demonstrated by an increased milk flow. Under these conditions the milk becomes a winter crop worthy of the name.

The most profitable way of storing the ensilage is in a silo, and such a building is a splendid investment for a progressive farmer. By the use of the silo the best of the corn is preserved. As more farmers adopt silos, their usefulness will attain greater publicity, and by their merits alone they will soon be a common sight in the West. The old borgeys, freezing and decay, have all been dissipated by the test of time.

In mixed farming, the silo becomes an essential. It does not indicate that the farm on which it stands has a diminishing acreage of wheat. Far from it. It signifies that the progressive farmer is taking the most valuable steps to put his land in a condition where an increased output of wheat is more than probable. This condition is brought about by the methods prescribed for the cultivation of corn and the fertilizing effect of the manure from the ever-increasing stock, combined with the extra clean condition of the land which is the usual result following a crop of corn.

When the corn crop has been taken off, the corn stubble may stay where it grew. In fact, it is better so. Then in the spring the land is quite ready for the drag harrow, followed by the grain drill; surely a most labor-saving system of grain production. The fear of crop failure is always more or less a spectre in any district. Where corn is grown and converted into milk and beef by one's own cattle, the sting of crop failure is effectively blunted. Corn is one of the most certain of forage crops on the prairies.

Besides the merits of corn as a means of increasing the milk flow, and as a means of cleaning the land of weeds, there is still another im-

portant point. That is its effect on beef cattle. The excellence of corn ensilage when fed to fattening steers has been clearly proven in so many cases that further reference in this brief article would be superfluous.



Two Uses of Concrete on the Farm.

The illustration is from a photograph secured by an editor of *Farm and Dairy*, when driving from New Hamburg to Fawcett, Ont. In the background is a concrete silo. In the foreground is a water tank, also built with the silo rings. This tank is elevated sufficiently to permit of the water flowing to the stable and to the house. The warm air from the stable circulates under the tank and prevents freezing.

## Tenancy in the Middle States And a Look Into the Future

WHILE on the way to the W. O. D. A. Convention, last January, I fell in with Prof. Leitch, of the O. A. C. Those who know Prof. Leitch will understand how it was that the conversation soon drifted to business farming. The question of farm tenancy in the Middle States where it is so marked that in some of the best counties, 50 per cent. of the land is farmed by tenants, came up. Asked as to what was the explanation of this, Prof. Leitch said: "In those districts you will find small, well-built towns

every few miles. These have no local industries; the business being confined to the retail trade necessary to serve the wants of the people, and to banking. These towns are composed almost entirely of retired farmers, who live on the rent of their land. Farm land values are, of course, away up, averaging around \$175 an acre. The rent received is not high considering the value of the farms, and probably does not average above three per cent. on their capitalized value, but even at that the income is sufficient to support the owners in idleness. When they retire they do not go far away to the larger cities, but prefer to settle in the nearest town. Most of them can see their land from where they live. They do not want to sell their farm, preferring to have the annual returns from them on which to live. The land is therefore not going into the hands of the sons of the men who own it, owing to the fact that so many of them have received business or professional educations and have therefore left the land. There may eventually be a tendency for the land to get back into the hands of the men who work. As men who now own it pass from the scene, with them will pass the sentimental and other reasons they have for retaining ownership. When these lose force, those who wish to buy land and can afford it will be able to secure it."

As I revolved the situation in my mind, I could not but think of the burden that would be passed on to those who endeavored to pay for the land at the present enhanced prices. The present owners are living on the annual return from the unearned increment. During their active life they, as well as farmers are in this country, were forced to pay tribute to the great interests by a fiscal policy devised by those interests for their own benefit. If the unearned increment from the land were not coming to the farmers' account, how would they now be securing a living in their declining years? But what a prospect for those who are to come after them. As tenants, they must pay an annual rental, a burden which had never to be born by the original owners. As nominal owners—for real ownership would simply pass to the mortgage companies, they would still pay this charge in the form of interest on borrowed money. They must continue to pay tribute as their predecessors have done. No further unearned increment can be looked for in the vast majority of cases, and when their active days are over, where is the annual income coming from to support them in their declining years? The same tendency is evident in Canada. A blue outlook, you will say, and a blue outlook it is, and will continue to be unless our social system is revised, so that the lifetime earnings are not diverted from farmers' pockets into the coffers of the big interests who are gradually, but surely extending their influence throughout rural Canada and the United States.—R. D. C.



Corn is a crop-raising summer fallow. The farmer with a field of corn is one crop to the good in fodder and also one crop ahead in increased milk flow.

## "The New Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Engine"

YOU simply cannot get more engine value per dollar than you get when you buy either of these engines. They are oil engines built to use kerosene and other cheaper fuel as well as gasoline.

Here's where you get your economy—these engines use kerosene so successfully that you get the same power from a gallon of kerosene as from a gallon of gasoline—and you save the difference in cost!

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The feed that means more milk and richer milk. "Wheat" for babies.

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You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

## HORTICULTURE

### Pears Are Disappointing.

THE greatest disappointment in the fruit situation has occurred in pears. Bloom on these was abundant, but the set of fruit is very small. In my own orchard in the Clarkson district I was counting on a good crop of Anjou, but I do not believe I shall have a single pear of this variety. Similar reports come from the Niagara district, and it looks as if the supply of pears generally will fall short of the demand.

Plums, too, are going to fall far below expectations. Bloom was profuse, but the "drop" has been exceptionally heavy.

Ferries and grapes, on the other hand, promise fairly well. Elbertas in the western end of the Niagara district will be light, but St. Johns and Crawfords give fair promise in all parts of the Niagara section. Grapes show up well, but are very late, and we will require a long, open season in fall to ripen the crop.

Richmond and other early varieties of cherries are on the market, and a good crop generally of this fruit is assured. Small fruits also promise large yields.—P. W. Hodgetta.

### Save Your Seed

PREVIOUS to the war, when commerce was normal, the American and Canadian seedmen imported large quantities of seed from Europe. These importations have decreased, until at the present time they are practically nil. Furthermore, America has been called upon to supply certain vegetable seeds to Europe. This has increased the tendency to deplete the stocks available for our own use. In view of these facts, the supply of vegetable seed in this country should be conserved and augmented to the fullest possible extent.

It is difficult to keep the stock in a home garden pure. For this reason the practice of saving seed in the home garden is not generally recommended. It is quite feasible, however, to save the seed of many vegetables for one or two seasons. The seed supply next spring will be inadequate to meet the demand. The price of seed, too, will undoubtedly be higher than in previous years. They who save their seed this year will feel repaid next spring. They will get good returns for their investment of time. They will also have the satisfaction of assisting in the return of normal conditions.

The one general principle underlying the production of good vegetable seed is to save seed from the best plants.

### Ontario Has a Light Apple Crop.

ONTARIO will have a light crop of apples this year. In western Ontario especially the apple crop is very light. It is doubtful whether there will be forty per cent. of an average crop in this part of the province. In the Lake Ontario section, however, the prospects are a little brighter. In the district from Toronto to Trenton and in Prince Edward County, there will probably be about fifty per cent. of a full crop.

Prince Edward County presents a better appearance in this respect than any other part of Ontario. It is probable that there will be about sixty per cent. of a full crop in this county this year. The early apples are doing very well, but the fall apples are light. The Brighton-Cobourg district reports about fifty per cent. of a full crop. In this district the Baldwin and Spys are light. The early varie-

ties and other late varieties, however, are showing up very well. This district will have to look for a new market this year for their fruit. The custom in the past has been to send all their fruit to Great Britain. The embargo, however, has put a stop to the exporting this year. As the crop is light throughout the province and in the states to the south of us, there is likely to be very little trouble in marketing the fruit despite the embargo.

That section of the province which lies between Newcastle and Whitby reports Baldwin and Spys to be very light. Duchess and McIntosh are also light. Ben Davis are fair, and Starling are very good.

Norfolk County has probably the lightest crop of any county in the province. The fall apples are only about twenty-five per cent. of a full crop. The winter apples are only about ten per cent. of a crop. Spys are among the heaviest croppers this year.

### Rural Life Movement

THE School for Rural Leadership, in its sessions at the Ontario Agricultural College this year, has evolved a permanent organization, to be known as "The Ontario Rural Life Movement," which shall have for its object the promotion of the highest ideals of rural community life, religious, educational, social, physical, and economic. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, G. N. Simmons, Springfield; Vice-President, H. W. Fowley, Brooklin; Secretary-Treasurer, A. MacLaren, Guelph; Executive Committee, W. F. Carpenter (Hornings Mills), N. A. Campbell (Ipsworth), Miss Slower (Queanston), Mrs. W. J. Booth (Hornby).

During the lesson one afternoon, a violent thunderstorm arose, and, to lessen the fright of the children, the teacher began telling of the wonders of the thunderstorm.

"And now, Jimmy," she said, "why is it that lightning never strikes twice in the same place?"

"Because," said Jimmy confidentially, "after it hits once the same place ain't there any more."



## COTTON, SEED, MEAL

Contains highest percentage protein of any feed on the market. Costs least per unit.

Get our quotations before ordering your requirements.

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Now is the time to order your fertilizer for fall wheat. Get our prices before buying—we are sure they will interest you.

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We can supply you with first-class paints for outside and inside use. Prices furnished on application.

We are still handling butter and eggs. Get out prices and give us trial shipments. We pay express charges and furnish crates on application.

Night telephone—Gerrard 4692.

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### My View of Pro

(Continued)

that we can net good advantage. buy a car load of low and feed 30 or carry along on kelling time offer. and this insurance milk he has to makes a load. T car load of hay steers or hogs, do pense of retaining nearby town or the big farm has when it comes to They buy in bulk and produce in la

### Outlook for

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### Conclusions

The general trend toward greater acreage settler with 160 or 320 acres. The E tting down man labor machinery. In oppo five is broader. The teacher began telling of the wonders of the thunderstorm. Too much of a b non-productive inv barns and houses. is large in proport The small farm do portunity to the fa

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### Cooperatives

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## My View of the Small Farm Proposition

(Continued from page 3.)

that we can neither buy nor sell to good advantage. The big farmer can buy a car load of feed when prices are low and feed 30 or 40 head of steers, or carry along a bunch of pigs. Marketing time comes, and he has something to offer. He can attract buyers and this insures competition. The milk he has to haul to the station makes a load. The car of potatoes, a car load of hay, a car load of fat steers or hogs, does away with the expense of retailing small loads to a nearby town or market. Undoubtedly the big farm has all the advantages when it comes to buying and selling. They buy in bulk, haul larger loads and produce in larger quantities.

### Outlook for the Farm Boy.

Scarcely a day goes by without us hearing something about the city attracting our farm boys. One reason is that the old farm hasn't any prospect in it for the farm boy. He wants to get out of the little rut. His perspective is broader than that of his father. The little farm and all the little details are too small and narrow. The small farm might keep several boys busy, but they would be about as well off in the fall as they were in the spring. American boys demand big things—the 20 or 50-acre corn field, the herd of stock, the 20-acre hay field; and who can blame them. The boy problem will solve itself on the large farm.

### Conclusions and Answer.

The general trend of things is toward greater acreage. The Western settler with 160 acres of land is after 320 acres. The Eastern man is cutting down man labor and adding larger machinery. In general our perspective is broader. The small farm does not offer the opportunities that the big one does as a business proposition. Too much of the capital is tied up in non-productive investments such as barns and houses. The implement bill is large in proportion to the receipts. The small farm does not offer the opportunity to the farm boy.

One course lies open to the small farmer, whereby he can overcome many of his difficulties. This is by cooperating with his neighbors. He can reduce his machinery bill by clubbing with three or four farmers. He can do away with much of the trucking by taking turns hauling the milk. One team can collect the weekly egg output and so on. A group of farmers can buy a car load of feed and divide it up and in many ways sundry problems can be solved. The balance in favor of the large farm still maintains. Conditions as they are at present foster rather than discourage the increase in acreage. My answer to the problem is strongly in favor of the large farm, up to the state where machinery and equipment will not have to be duplicated. Leave the small farm to the market gardener, the specialist, or the horticulturist.

### Cooperative Wool Sales

**E**DITOR, Farm and Dairy:—With reference to your comment on the Cooperative wool sales, I would say that whether "Canadian farmers will be content to sell their wool through the old channels" will depend somewhat upon the success of this first attempt. As yet, however, those who took the chance know nothing of the results. The weights and shrinkage in grading, docking, and the trend of market until such time as money is received will have a great deal to do with the success of this venture. I, as one of the shippers, think that the shippers should have

had the first information regarding the sale.

The complaint has always been made about farm cooperative associations, that the farmers will not keep quiet about the open business, but here the Secretary of the Association before any returns have been made or accounts audited, like a boy with a new toy, runs off to the papers with a pat "me on the back, what a good boy am I"—appeal.

Again I cannot agree with your advice that the Department officials should divorce themselves from wool marketing. On the contrary I claim this should only be the beginning. Farmers who are spending all their time producing the greatest yields at the lowest cost have no time to study markets and if they do, the producing end suffers. In no large business does the same man make an implement or other commodity and then go out and sell it. A farmers' cooperative association can do nothing with profiteering at the other end. We have a very successful club here, handling \$80,000 worth of live stock, but still all we can do is to beat the local stock dealer out of his 15 and 20 cents a hundred commission. The market manipulators still work the market, down a dollar this week, if they think there will be a rush and up \$2 next week because they know the farmer will be afraid to sell, then down next because they know that if the stock is ready it will have to be brought out. The more the Government, through its officials, takes charge of marketing, the easier it will be for them to step in and prevent the excessive profit made by the handlers of produce.

I do not consider this paternalism, but simply the looking after our best interests by the men whom we have elected to handle the country's business. Until this war came, however, such a selfish thought as to whether their constituents had enough bread and butter never entered their minds.

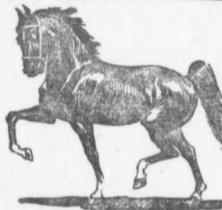
No. To my mind, the farmer should not have to worry about the selling of his produce. He should be able to load it on the cars, either small lots or in cooperation with his neighbor in carload lots and rest assured that he would get his proportionate share of the value of his products.

The only place that this can be done that I know of is in the markets department of New York City, where a farmer can ship a barrel of apples, or a carload of single chickens, or a thous-

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MONTREAL, Can. 211

and bushels of potatoes, or a dozen carloads, and the city will sell them and make returns.

No, we want not less government supervision of produce selling, but more as the food combines are much too large for even farmers cooperative associations to handle, and we sometimes think that at present they are stronger than the government.—G. T. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

The cooperative principle is for each member to provide, if possible, sufficient

capital to finance his own trade with the society. It is therefore necessary to get a large number of members with moderate investment prepared to do business with the society rather than that the capital should be subscribed from a comparatively few, from whom the necessary volume of business cannot be expected. The profit is made on the trade, not on capital, and if the latter is fully subscribed by each member taking one share only, it will be more likely to ensure success for a cooperative association from the start.

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Published Every Thursday by  
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#### CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$1,900. The actual circulation of each issue, including the copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 22,000 to 23,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing the circulation in Ontario and the provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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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 deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that 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."

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**The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.**  
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

### A Challenge to the City

**F**OOD CONTROLLER HANNA estimates that ten thousand men will be needed to save Ontario's crops. His estimate is conservative and the need of the hour constitutes a challenge to the city population of the province. Farmers are beginning to ask about the help that was so freely promised for the harvest when the crops were going in the ground. Already the Organization of Resources Committee have applications for thousands of more men than they can supply. The situation is a serious one.

Last spring from Federal Government, Provincial Committee of Resources and public meetings of city dwellers, went out a cry of distress. Famine loomed like a cloud on the horizon, and like frightened children, they turned to their only source of refuge—the farmer. It was pointed out to him, through press, pupil and platform, that it was his patriotic duty to grow every possible bushel of grain this year, that Canadians at home and abroad might not feel the pangs of hunger. It was not his to question whether he might make more out of his land by growing hay or by pasturing animals. It was his duty to produce food at any cost. When the farmer rejoined that the planting of crops was not all that was necessary, that the harvesting of these crops was also essential, and that his natural supply of help had been taken away from him by the recruiting officer, his objections were waived aside. "You put in the crops," said the city dweller, "and we will see that you are not short of help for their harvesting. We will go out ourselves and take the places of the men who have gone overseas."

Oh! everyone was enthusiastic then! The fresh spring air sent the blood pounding through the

veins of our urbanite, and the thought of working on the farm was to him a pleasant thought. Nor did it lose any of its glamour from the fact that his services would not be required until late summer. Distance lent enchantment to the scheme. But is his enthusiasm as fresh still? Now is the testing time.

The need for farm labor is greater now than any one could have foreseen this spring. Nature has smiled and has blessed Eastern Canada, at least, with a bountiful harvest. But this bountiful harvest will be of little avail in feeding the world if it is allowed to rot in the fields. The city dweller must not think that the need for his services in the harvest field is not as great as was expected. Because there is a bountiful harvest, the need for help has been aggravated. From farming districts all over the province, comes the cry for reapers. Haying and harvesting are overlapping. And though the farmers' wives and children are helping out in the field they are not enough. Men are needed. Here is the challenge to the city dweller. The farmer has done his part. He has cultivated and planted the ultimate acre. And to the city dwellers, who have promised him help in harvesting these crops, he is looking for the fulfillment of their promises.

### Why Appeal to the City

**T**HE harvesting of the crops this year is as much the problem of the city as of the country. Talk about "aiding" the farmer is as superfluous as it is foolish. If his crops are not all harvested there may be suffering in our cities, but there will be no starvation on the farms; the farmer sits at the first table. Even from a strictly commercial standpoint the farmer might realize as much from a part of his crop, safely garnered by the labor of himself and his family, as from the whole garnered with high priced or inexperienced help, as a partial harvest would inevitably result in higher prices for all foodstuffs. The benefit of a record harvest will be shared equally by country and city. Cooperation is needed.

It is regrettable, in view of this situation, that criticism of the farmer should be so general in certain urban quarters. The criticism most generally heard is, that the farmer is too niggardly to pay attractive wages. In many cases farmers are paying their men more than they are themselves realizing on their labor. Surely more than this could not be asked. Nor should it be forgotten that much of the help offering is inexperienced, and, therefore, not more than fifty per cent efficient. The efficient farm hand to-day is an experienced worker and, brute strength, city opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, is not sufficient of itself to justify a man in demanding full wages on the farm. These are factors that every city employer considers when hiring his own help, and the farmer must be guided by the same business principles. The most regrettable feature of the situation is, that the financial rewards of agriculture are such that the farmer cannot afford to pay such wages as will hold in the country the steady supply of labor that is needed in the industry.

### Bread or Booze?

**T**HE recent action of the censor in forbidding the circulation in Canada of Mr. Arthur Mee's book, "The Fiddlers," which tells some plain home truths, regarding the ravages of the drink traffic in England, has brought forth a storm of protest in the public press, as well it might. It may seem at first sight that the proscribing of a book by an English journalist has little connection with the farmers of Canada. But the connection is there nevertheless, in the truths that the book contains. Continually we are having it dinned in our ears that it is up to Canada

to produce enough grain to feed the Old Country and beat the Hun. We are told that the supply of food grows less and less and that the spectre of famine looms large across the water, and yet the product of 900,000 acres of land and the labor of 35,000 men is placed at the disposal of the brewing interests. It is these truths and other more awful that the book emphasizes, and which an all-wise Government, which "does not deny the appalling figures, because it cannot, see fit, in its 'per-wisdom' to suppress.

Why should Canadian farmers on the plea of patriotism be urged to produce more grain; why should more ships be built to carry it, and why should men risk their lives in piloting these grain ships across the Atlantic, if 100,000 tons of grain per month is to be wasted in the manufacture of liquor, and the greatest enemy we are called upon to fight—according to Lloyd George—is aided by our efforts, and under the specious plea of patriotism? What a paradox!

These are a few of the unpleasant questions that are beginning to stir the minds of men and women these days, and the feeble attempt of the Government to stifle the truth by proscribing the book that tells the awful waste of food in the manufacture of liquor has merely served to accentuate them. The farmers of Canada give place to none in patriotic endeavor to supply the home land with grain in its time of need. They have more than risen to the occasion now, and will do so again. Despite the many difficulties and handicaps they have encountered, but they demand in no uncertain voice, that the produce of their labor be used in the making of bread and not of booze; that the appeal to their patriotism be not made a travesty, and that their labors be used to the defeat of Germany and not to aid that enemy within our gates which men place in their mouths to stear away their brains.

### Helping Industry

**A** FEW years ago, with a great glory of publicity, the Dominion Government announced that it was going to "help agriculture," with an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be spent over a period of ten years. What the government really meant was that it proposed creating a brand new army of officials whose salaries would constitute a fat slice of that \$10,000,000 and that the rest was to be divided among the various institutions of learning already established. None of it was to be given directly to the farmers; it was to be spent on their education. That these expenditures will result in much permanent good, Farm and Dairy does not question. But in contrast with this method of helping agriculture, we would draw attention to the form of assistance which is given to other industries and in connection with which neither the present government or its predecessors, have desired any publicity whatever. From the latest report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, we find that the government is paying out annually \$21,665,965 as bounties on the manufacture of iron, steel, lead, manilla fibre and crude petroleum. This annual sum, twenty-one times greater than the special expenditure on agriculture referred to, is not spent in educating the manufacturers of iron and steel, lead, manilla and petroleum, in cheap and efficient methods of production, but is paid to them in a direct cash subsidy on their production. Now, farmers are not asking for subsidies; we neither want subsidies ourselves, nor do we view with complacency the giving of such immense sums of the public money to the assistance of other industries. But why is our government so secretive when aid is given to other industries and so desirous of publicity when they give a little indirect aid to the greatest industry of the land, agriculture?

Is it possible that they under-rate our intelligence?

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**The Binder Twine Situation**

**E**DITOR, Farm and Dairy:—Is it not time the searchlight was turned on the binder twine situation before it is late to protect the Canadian farmer from another hold-up? The present price of twine to the farmer of 30c a pound is nothing short of a disgrace. It is an insult to the intelligent farmer, who has been asked by the government to produce more and who has nobly responded in the face of many difficulties by a large acreage and many long weary hours, to be rewarded for his efforts now by a binder twine robbery. If nothing is done and this state of affairs allowed to go on without being looked into and adjusted, wheat will call come again for larger acreage it will probably be answered by more hay and grass.

We don't want the situation merely exposed to the light after the farmers have been robbed by such combines, and when the money is in the pockets of the big white wheat speculator.

When the government brings on conscription it is to be hoped that the speculator who stands between the farmer and consumer filling his pockets with gold at the expense of the farmer and the poor and laboring classes will be the first draft called, or better still, about the cowardly curs at home. This class make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

And what about the Canadian implement manufacturer who, as soon as the farm help is no longer to be had, starts skimming the farmer on hold up prices? We will never get a square deal in farm machinery until the high wall tariff is let down and the U.S.A. is allowed to supply us farm machinery. Then the Canadian farmer will no longer be at the mercy of the Canadian farm machinery monopoly despite a severity of farm help. Farm machinery at reasonable prices is just as important as farm help. The manual labor cannot be had, farm machinery can, but at a robbery price. The farmer must pay the price asked because both governments for the past 20 years dare not investigate the cost of machinery to the farmer. Let us hear more about farm machinery at a living price and less about artificial butter and higher freight rates.—A Farm and Dairy Reader.

**Oleo. is Bound to Come.**

**E**DITOR, Farm and Dairy: I have read your articles on oleomargarine from time to time, also the strong resolutions passed by the different dairy associations against its manufacture.

Personally, I think that the dairy interests are wrong, as the manufacture of oleomargarine will be legalized sooner or later. It would be much wiser to spend the energies of the dairy associations in dissuading those means which will prevent it being sold as butter, for as you say, "The dairy farmers of Canada are not fearful of the competitors of oleo as such." There is no question that well made oleo is a wholesome and cheap form of food and at the present time, with the threatened shortage of food, it is criminal for the farmers to prevent its manufacture.

In the great milk producing districts of the U.S.A. a large percentage of the farmers sell all their milk and buy oleo. There is no question that the larger quantity of oleo is sold for butter whereby the consumer pays a high price for an inferior article and the manufacturers and dealers reap a rich profit at the expense of the dairy interests. Probably most of your readers saw the notice in the winding up of one of the large aristocratic restaurants in New York, which always serv-

ed nothing but choice creamery butter, that a certain manufacturer of oleomargarine was one of the largest creditors.

The dairymen are confronted by two facts; that oleo will be legalized sooner or later, and that it is impossible to prevent its being sold as butter. To my mind, the only remedy is for the government to go into the manufacture, and make it some color which it would be impossible to change, so that it could not be sold as butter.

For instance, I would suggest a dark chocolate as being a color that could not be washed out. There are plenty of harmless materials that could be used as coloring materials. The color would not be repugnant as green, pink, blue or red might be. People are accustomed to using chocolate and other dark food materials, such as molasses, maple butter, peanut butter and different kinds of dark colored jams and preserves. If it were done, the people would get a wholesome, cheap article of food, and those who wished to pay the price for butter would be sure of getting the genuine article.

Oleo can be made on a very small scale, so a small factory could be used as a commencement, and increased as the demand warranted.

I would be glad to hear from others, but I challenge the truthfulness of my two statements—oleo will be legalized some time and when it is done, no matter what laws and regulations are invented, probably one half of the output will eventually be sold as butter. G. T. MARSH.

**Interest in Farming Competitions.**

**T**HE summer-fallow competitions being conducted in Manitoba this year in connection with the Agricultural Societies have attracted a large number of competitors. It is the first year in which such competitions have been put on an organized basis under the Agricultural Societies Act of the province, and it is gratifying to know that more than 300 farmers have entered fields ranging from 10 to 25 acres each. The societies holding the competitions are Donald, Sanford, Gladstone, Minota, Elkhorn, St-Ashley, Virden, Souris, Carberry, Reston, Groulx, Woodlands, Warren, and Roseburn. One feature of this work will be automobile tours at the time of the last three inspections, about the farmers of each district will examine the summer-fallows, and also other matters of interest in the farming experience of the community.

Another competition that has won much attention this year is the standing crops competition, which is being carried on by the following societies: Hamiota, Binacarth, Russell, Shellmouth, Reston, Groulx, Miami, Woodlands, Warren, Stonewall, St. Jean, Selkirk, Kildonan and Gladstone. In this competition the entrants have each from five to 10 acres of crop of pure variety entered, and altogether about 210 farmers are competing in this competition. It is practically certain that there will be a big increase in the standing crops competition next year because every farmer who is in the summer-fallow contest this year will have some land in first class shape for growing a clean strong crop one year from now.

In addition to the judging on these two contests, judging also has to be done on 500 Manitoba farms where members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs have each entered one-half acre plots sown with pure registered seed supplied by the Manitoba Agricultural Department. The greatest group of boys competitors is at Minnedosa, where there are 32 young chaps in the contest. Most of the growers are working with Marquis wheat. This competition will assume much larger proportions next year.



**Give your cows summer pasturage next winter**

That's the way to get a big milk flow.

No amount of grain feeding alone will give you in winter as much milk as you get in summer. Your cows need fresh green feed such as they get when pastures are fresh.

Good corn silage is the greatest winter milk-producing feed there is. If you are not feeding it to your cows you are spending 15 or 20% more for feed than you need to and getting 25% less milk than you could.

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The first cost of the IDEAL is small. It will pay for itself the first year and return you 100% on your investment each year thereafter for many years. What other equipment can you buy that will do this?

No matter whether you are feeding dairy cows, beef cattle or sheep, you need a silo, and it will pay you to buy a good one. You may save a few dollars on the first cost by buying a cheap, poorly made one, but such a silo will neither last as long as an IDEAL nor keep your silage in as good condition.

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STEWART MCLENNAGHAN, President.

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You must know what service for humanity means. Then the call to duty will be a bugle note of victory wherever that duty may be. You needn't hunt for opportunity to prove this. The opportunity is hurrying toward you now from out of the Unknown."

The fine head with the heavy masses of white hair seemed halo-crowned at that moment. It was as if he appeared at that night that Thaine Aydelot always remembers him. Two weeks later Thaine enlisted in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed in Luzon. Dr. Carey was also enrolled in its hospital staff. In July the regiment was ordered from the Philippines to join the allied armies of the World Powers at Tien-Tsin in a northern Chinese province, where the Boxer forces were massing about Peking. And Thaine's opportunity for learning his greatest lesson came hurrying toward him from out of the Unknown.

This notorious Boxer uprising, gone now into military annals, had reached the high tide of its power. Beginning in the southern province of China, it spread northward, menacing the entire Empire. A secret sect at first, it was augmented by the riffraff that feeds on any new, and especially lawless, body; by deserters from the imperial government; by the ignorant and the unthinking; by the intimidated and the intimidating. It enrolled an armed force of one hundred and seventy-five thousand soldiers. Its purposes were fanatical. It aimed by the crudest means to root out every idea of modern life and thought in China; every occidental invention, every progressive method of society, every scientific discovery for the betterment of humanity. And especially did it aim to put to death every native Chinese Christian, to massacre every missionary of the Christ, and to drive out or destroy every foreign citizen in China. Its resources were abundant; its equipment was ample, its methods unspeakably atrocious. Month after month the published record of this rebellion was sickening; its unwritten history beyond human imagining. Impenetrable were its walled cities, countless in numbers, unknown the scenes of its vast plains and rivers and barren fields and mountain fastnesses. Fifteen thousand native Christians and hundreds of foreigners were brutally massacred. At last it centered its strength about the great city of Peking. And a faint, smothered wail for deliverance came from the Foreign Legation shut in behind beleaguered walls inside that city to starve or perish at the hands of the bloody Boxers.

Very patiently the World Powers waited and warned the Chinese leaders of a day of retribution. Fanatics are fanatics because they cannot learn. The conditions only whetted the Boxers to greater barbarity. They believed themselves invincible and they laughed to scorn all thought of foreign interference. Then came the sword of the Lord and of Gideon to the battle lines at Tien-Tsin on the Peiho River, as it came once long ago to the valley of Jericho.

In the mid-afternoon of an August day Thaine Aydelot heard the bugle note calling the troops to marching order. Thaine was fond of the bugler, a little fifteen-year-old Kansas boy named Kemper, because he remembered that Asher Aydelot had been a drummer boy once when he was no older than "Little Kemper," as the regiment called him.

"I wish you were where my father is now, Kemper," Thaine said as the boy skipped by him.

"Where's that? It can't be hell or he'd be with us," Little Kemper replied.

"No, he's in Kansas," Thaine said.

(To Be Continued.)

THE UPWARD LOOK

God's Hindering

First of a Series of Three.

"AS for thee, the Lord thy God hath not suffered thee so to do."—Deut. 18: 14.

For many years I had had a great longing to spend the night on Mount Mansfield, the summits of which is the highest point in Vermont. A party of kindred spirits came together from south, west and north, to make the ascent together. The day set in bright and encouraging, but during the trip, on the trolley, which takes one to within five miles from the foot, clouds began to gather and come down so low that the greater part of the mountain was hidden completely. When we reached our destination it was raining heavily. Driver and carriagee to take us to the next stage of the trip. But there arose a discussion about the wisdom of going up. If we went we could see nothing, and was it advisable to take it, on the chance of a fine sunrise? The boys finally went out, to my bitter disappointment. I felt that in all probability we would never all make the effort again. I was the only one that had ever been to the summit, so I alone had a conception of what they were missing. I would gladly have taken a chance, rather than surely miss it altogether. On the return trolley trip I wanted to cry like a baby.

Then suddenly one of our party, who had felt he could not possibly stay over to try it another day on account of an important business interview, said: "Let us try again Monday. I can telegraph all that is necessary." So it was. Monday proved a perfect day. Again and again, through the hours of the sunset and sunrise, I was so thankful that God had not suffered us to go on the first attempt.

In thinking over experiences of the past, are there not many, many, in regard to which you can now thank God with a full heart, that He did not suffer you to do a certain thing, though even now you can remember how intensely you longed to do it, and what a bitter disappointment it was.

Then when His plan for us was revealed how much wiser and better was it for us than anything we could possibly have planned for ourselves. Does it not seem now as if we will never fret and worry again when our plans are crossed and thwarted? But when the hour of crossing and thwarting comes will we remember all the lessons learned in the past, and will we have faith to thank Him at the moment of bitter disappointment?—I. H. N.

A Successful Canner's Experience  
"Scotia," Norfolk Co., Ont.

ALTHOUGH I have a recent cover to this county anything we could have had good success in canning both fruit and vegetables. One thing I have found to be essential to success, and that is the sterilizing of the jars. While I am canning I keep my jars in a pan of boiling water on the stove, so that each jar used has at least been boiled a few minutes. Good rubbers are, of course, necessary, and I always use quite new ones for vegetables.

Up until last year I had canned only corn and tomatoes in the vegetable line, but I secured Bulletin 236 on "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and followed the instructions given therein with good results, canning beans, peas, corn, etc. Peas have to be carefully and quickly handled, as they soon gather moisture

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CONTAINS NO ALUMINUM  
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.  
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WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL  
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Dependable Spark Plugs  
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Price \$1.00

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IT IS YOUR SAVINGS, NOT PAY CHECKS THAT COUNT  
The average town worker with a family cannot save more than \$120 a year. Rent, food, clothing and expensive amusements take the rest. Once his machinery, seed and live stock are paid for the average Western Farmer has a yearly turnover of \$500 and up, his own.

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**BOOKS** Make yourself more efficient. Improve your spare time by reading. Send for our descriptive catalogue of Farm Books. A postal will bring it to your address. Write.  
Book Dept. FARM & DAIRY Peterboro



## The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

### Dairy Exhibits in the West

THE splendid strides being made by the dairy industry in Western Canada are reflected year by year in the increased exhibits of dairy products at the leading exhibitions of the prairie provinces, and in the interest taken in these exhibits. While the exhibits are not as large as those usually shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, they compare favorably in size with those shown at London and Ottawa, and in the quality of the better exhibits surpass the exhibits made at the eastern exhibitions. An editor of Farm and Dairy, who attended the exhibitions held lately at Edmonton, Alberta and Brandon, Man., was most favorably impressed by the excellency of the exhibits made at both exhibitions.

#### The Edmonton Exhibit.

The exhibit at Edmonton was in charge of Mr. W. J. Carlaw, of Edmonton, who for five years was connected with the Edmonton City Dairy, and who now is acting as a buyer for the Henningsen Produce Co., Limited, of Vancouver. Mr. Carlaw is a relative of the well-known Carlaw family of Northumberland County, where he received his early training in dairying. There were 23 exhibitors in the butter classes and nine exhibitors of cheese. The exhibit was nearly 100 per cent larger than last year. A well-known Ontario butter-maker made one entry but did not get a prize. The judges were Mr. Frank Singleton, of the Dominion Dairy Division, Ottawa, and Mr. Pearson, butter grader at Edmonton for the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The judges reported that there was a marked improvement in the quality of the exhibits, principally in their flavor and texture, as well as in the uniformity of the whole exhibit.

"I attribute the improvement," said Mr. Carlaw, "to the work of the butter graders and of the Provincial Dairy Division. A large proportion of the butter manufactured in Alberta is sold on the Pacific Coast, where it enters into competition with the New Zealand butter. The New Zealand butter has a very fine texture. This has made it necessary for us to improve the quality of our butter if we were to hold our own in that market. This we are doing, with the result that our butter now has a high standing on the Coast."

Because of the spread of creameries and the good prices they are paying for cream, not so much dairy butter is being made in Alberta as formerly. It is probably due to this reason that the exhibits of dairy butter at Edmonton this year were smaller than usual.

The rapidity with which the manufacture of cheese is increasing in Alberta is shown by the fact that whereas the total manufacture in 1914 was 70,591 lbs. it had increased by 1916 to 680,000 lbs. During the same interval the manufacture of creamery butter increased from 5,450,000 lbs. to 8,521,794 lbs.

#### The Brandon Exhibition.

The excellence of the exhibit of dairy products at the Brandon, Man., Exhibition may be judged from the fact that Assistant Dominion Dairy Commissioner George H. Barr, of Ottawa, who acted as judge, said that it



THE PATHEPHONE

Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, is won as first prize in District Contests. Value, \$120.00. Size 20 in. x 26 in. x 44 in.

## Prizes Worth Trying Hard For

**1st Local Prize.**—"Girls' Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

**2nd Local Prize.**—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in color, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Haring, Florence Macdonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria, and others.

**3rd Local Prize.**—"Britain Overseas," a big hand-somely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

**4th Local Prize.**—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

**Note.**—Unless the entries number six or more only the first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entire number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. 7 x 4 inch loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about one inch deep and 2 inches deep and divided into ten loaves, so that they may be separated at the fair. The best made one baked with Cream of the West Flour. One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf ..... 15 marks
  - (a) Color ..... 5 marks
  - (b) Texture of crust ..... 5 marks
  - (c) Shape of loaf ..... 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb ..... 40 marks
  - (a) Firmness ..... 15 marks
  - (b) Silkiness ..... 20 marks
  - (c) Color ..... 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread ..... 45 marks
  - (a) Taste ..... 25 marks
  - (b) Odor ..... 20 marks

**Important.**—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is Yours?—This list shows you which contest you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:

## Enter the Bread Making Contests

### at Rural School Fairs in Ontario

The Campbell Flour Mills Company's great offer of the big One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Dollar Pathe phonographs (Five of them!) and other valuable prizes, for the best loaves of bread baked with Cream of the West flour, is stirring up tremendous interest all over Ontario. Many girls are already busy as bees practising with Cream of the West flour. Last year many girls declared, "Oh, if I had only practised, I'm sure I could have won!" Don't wait another day. Decide right now! Practise, Practise, Practise with

## Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

Every time you bake with it you find out new qualities in this flour that makes such splendid big loaves of delicious light bread. Practise!

In five districts, each comprising several counties, we will give away free to the winner of the first district prize a large cabinet phonograph. At each fair there will be given a fine list of local prizes.

**The District Prizes.**—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes.

**1st District Prize.**—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachment for enabling you to play all kinds of disc reproduces made music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly, with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, \$120.00.

**2nd District Prize.**—Set of Dickens Works, 18 splendid volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

**3rd, 4th, and 5th Prizes.**—"Cannet" bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made machine, takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle, and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

## Read Carefully Conditions of Contest

**District No. 1.**—Counties of Glenora, Sturgeon, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

**District No. 2.**—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

**District No. 3.**—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Westmorland, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo (with a few farms in Wellington and Perth).

**District No. 4.**—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex (with a few farms in Huron and Lincoln).

**District No. 5.**—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algonquin, Manitowish.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY! Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest, to get a supply of Cream of the West flour at your dealers and practise mixing as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts where River, Huron and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by Dept. of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no regular representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Sudbury, Huron, Brant, Wellington, Haldimand, Prescott, Russell and the Dept. of Agriculture. There are, however, a few fairs held by local schools in Wellington, Huron and Lincoln, and these are included in the competition.

## The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited

(West) Toronto

Peterboro

Pickering



How advanced 25¢ and even common stuff was in strong demand. Receipts head the week previous. The hog market advanced rapidly, due to the scarcity of finished hogs in the country. Small hogs, too, advanced strongly, lambs going to \$1.50.

Choice heavy steers... \$11.60 to \$11.75  
 Butchers' choice handy... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do good... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do common... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Butchers' bulls, choice... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do good... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do medium... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Butchers' choice cows... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do good... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do medium... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Feeders, 500 to 700 lbs... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do medium, 700 to 800 lbs... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do medium... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Canners... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Milkers, good to choice... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do non and medium... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Butchers' calves... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Calves, veal, choice... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do medium... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do common... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do brass... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do heavy fat... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Spring lambs, ewe... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Sheep, yearlings, choice... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 clipped... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Sheep, ewes, light, clipped... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do heavy and bucks... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do milk... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 Hogs, fed and weaned... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do off cars... \$1.50 to \$2.00  
 do f.o.b... \$1.50 to \$2.00

Hay and alfalfa poor, only half crop. Potatoes need more rain, being late—H. C.

ALBERTA.

LAMPYNE, July 21.—To-day reminded me very much of the weather in Farm and Dairy, "Winning the Wilderness" it was so hot and dry, it seemed as though everything would burn. Conditions at seeding looked favorable for a good crop, but the plenty of moisture in the soil and seed was sown in an ideal seed bed. But our usual June rains got us this year. The weather was pre-vious. We had a few light showers in June, but a good soaking rain we have not seen this year. Rain is badly needed, and unless we get it soon the grain yield will be small.—W. M. S.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C.

CHILLIWACK, July 24.—Having will soon be over. Three weeks of good hot weather have enabled farmers to get their hay in excellent condition. However, there appears to be a shortage of hay this year. The late backward spring made many pasture their hay hard to get. The corn crop here this year will not be so good as last year; June being so wet and cold caused much of the corn to rot. The cows, too, have been a nuisance for the corn planter. The grain crop is doing splendidly, and two more weeks will see a lot of it in the shock. Fall wheat is now about ready for cutting.—H. C.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN MILK RE-CORDS.

(Continued from last week.)

- Senior Three-Year Class.
1. Miss Mercena of Alhvaldsdal, 29224, 3y. 9m. 11d.; 526.4 lbs. milk, 16.37 lbs. fat, 20.47 lbs. butter. Thos. L. Leslie, Cheltenham, Ont.
  2. Johanna Gienice, 29223, 3y. 9m. 19d.; 419.2 lbs. milk, 14.6 lbs. fat, 18.06 lbs. butter. Thos. L. Leslie.
  3. Phoebe Mantel Seika, 29775, 3y. 7m. 14d.; 407.7 lbs. milk, 12.06 lbs. fat, 13.08 lbs. butter. A. Sherrick, Rimgewood, Ont.
  4. The Queen, 29744, 3y. 11m. 12d.; 419.1 lbs. milk, 11.85 lbs. fat, 14.43 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 841.0 lbs. milk, 22.8 lbs. fat, 29.06 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck.

Junior Three-Year Class

1. Pietie Goske Waker, 37750, 3y. 7m. 14d.; 487.7 lbs. milk, 18.56 lbs. fat, 23.85 lbs. butter. D. R. Van der Vliet, Yandredville, Que.
2. Fortis Kordecke Seika, 21843, 3y. 10m. 1d.; 486.8 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 21.93 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 2998.3 lbs. milk, 75.76 lbs. fat, 92.21 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.
3. Molly Rue Hatler 2nd, 31472, 3y. 10m. 17d.; 374.2 lbs. milk, 16.63 lbs. fat, 22.64 lbs. butter. Ont. Agricul. College, Guelph.
4. Lenore Johanna Rue Alice, 20527, 3y. 7m. 7d.; 419.1 lbs. milk, 14.77 lbs. fat, 18.47 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 226.2 lbs. milk, 38.89 lbs. fat, 35.09 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck.

Senior Two-Year Class.

1. Pontiac Cornelia Pietie, 29676, 2y. 11m. 24d.; 495.6 lbs. milk, 19.56 lbs. fat, 24.68 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 2099.1 lbs. milk, 90.00 lbs. fat, 109.09 lbs. butter. A. J. Hardy, 25666, 2y. 6m. 28d.; 496.0 lbs. milk, 18.47 lbs. fat, 23.09 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 891.1 lbs. milk, 32.13 lbs. fat, 35.21 lbs. butter. G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Junior Two-Year Class.

1. Avondale Pet, 26625, 2y. 6m. 2d.; 324.3 lbs. milk, 14.27 lbs. fat, 22.01 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 747 lbs. milk, 34.26 lbs. fat, 42.82 lbs. butter. W. C. Hardy.
2. Hilbert Pontiac Echo Pieterte, 42872, 2y. 6m. 2d.; 376.0 lbs. milk, 14.65 lbs. fat, 18.21 lbs. butter. G. A. Brethen.
3. North Star Stella Clyde, 38672, 2y. 10m. 9d.; 380 lbs. milk, 12.39 lbs. fat, 16.74 lbs. butter. J. W. Stewart, L'Am, Ont.
4. Lenore Lady Jemima, 26454, 2y. 6m. 20d.; 319.0 lbs. milk, 11.15 lbs. fat, 13.94 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 516.5 lbs. milk, 27.84 lbs. fat, 32.21 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck.
5. Lenore Lady Pieterte, 36206, 2y. 7m. 17d.; 335.6 lbs. milk, 10.63 lbs. fat, 12.28 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 644.6 lbs. milk, 20.50 lbs. fat, 25.83 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck.
6. Lenore Lady Ormsley, 35460, 2y. 11m. 4d.; 323.2 lbs. milk, 10.69 lbs. fat, 12.34 lbs. butter. 14-day record: 622.9 lbs. milk, 20.16 lbs. fat, 25.21 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck.

Postal Card Reports  
Correspondence Invited.

KINGS COUNTY, P. E. ISLAND.

MONTAGUE, July 25.—Haymaking is now on and crop will be fair. Weather so far has been very bad with heavy rain. Grain will be better, good crops roots and vegetables look splendid. Hay pastures are holding out good owing to so much rain; the milk crop will be a short one this year; strawberries were extra good. The price has gone down in price to 28c. a lb.—G. A.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

GUELPH, July 25.—Haying operations are now general with good weather prevailing. Some hay was wet with weather previous to this week. Meadows have turned very lately, and the hay crop will be fairly heavy. Fall wheat and rye are turning rapidly, and will be a fair crop, as they have stood out well. Practically all the wool crop has been marketed, quite a percentage being sold through the sheep-breeder's association at 67¢ a pound. The local dealers, however, bought considerable good wool, some as low as 46¢ a pound. This experience will teach many the value of cooperation.—C. S. N.

WELLAND CO., ONT.

BRIDGEBURG, July 25.—The weather here has been very farmers to their haymaking done, with a good crop and fine quality. Fall wheat is ripening up, and promises well, although attacked with mildew, but very lightly. All other crops are looking fine. Both early and late potatoes are struck with blight. In some places the tops are dying down already. The country is admiring the fruit to "Economy" in all lines of food and vegetables, so as to send all they can to the Allies.—G. W.

QU'APPELLE CO., SASK.

PORT QU'APPELLE, July 23.—First part July very dry and warm. Rain on 12th and 14th did much to save crop outlook. In places along the Qu'Appelle Valley crops are well forward, considering the season. With timely weather crops district will be a fair average.

TANGLEWILD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. C. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Testes, Large Records, High Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves, and a few cows for sale.

WINDSOR BROS., R. 2, N.S., NORFOLK, ONT.

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Young Stock for sale on hand (both sexes), from high-testing heavy producers. Good udders and large test a special feature of my herd.

Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blood Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.

A Toronto Pumping Engine  
Ensures an Unfailing Water Supply

The man who has one of these wonderful little 1 1/4 H.P. TORONTO Engines doesn't have to waste any time or do any worrying about his water supply. Simple, sturdy, always on the job it's ready to start with a turn and pump away as long as you like without any fussing or bother. Connect it with the TORONTO Pump best suited to your conditions, with a TORONTO Pressure or Overhead Tank and Water Works, and you have an ideal water system. Write for Booklet and full information.

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on your floor will save you time spent in teaming grists

ensure perfect digestion and more feeding value from your grain—and prevent live weed seeds from passing through into the manure of your livestock.

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Dept. "D"  
TORONTO and MONTREAL.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTENS

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1915 and 1916. Now we are offering several richly bred young fellows that are looking forward to the fall fair, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man that buys the 1917 winner.

Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Major E. F. O'Brien, Prop., Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

HOLSTENS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsley Jane sale, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two other grand-dams average 32 and all records in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, and females of R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Registered Holsteins

Bulls from one month to 17 months old for sale. All from our grand herd in Erie. Echo Segis Fayne, whose sire is half-brother to Segis Fayne Johanna, is the world's wonder cow, that has just made a record of 50 lbs. in 7 days. JOHN M. MONTLE, Sunnyside Stock Farm, STANSTEAD, QUE.

VIOLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE

Viola View, the home of King Segis Alacarta Calamity and Dutchland Postale Colanthis, two herd sires that are backed up by more dams than the best sires of 50 lbs. in 7 days in Canada. We have a few Alacarta bulls for sale at reasonable prices. FROSTBROTHERS, Sebringville, Ont.

"ENTIRE HEAD TUBERCULIN TESTED"

The young bulls that I am offering are from strictly healthy sires and dams, whose records are high and their breeding, well, they are backed on both sides by World's records. Write for the best bulls are priced to suit. Correspondence solicited. "The Home of the Grand Champ. bull at C. N.E. and London, 1916."

Oak Park Stock Farm. W. G. Bailey, R.R. No. 4, Paris, Ont., Can.

FOR SALE---30-lb. Bull

King Fayne FINDERNE Segis No. 28623

Record of his dam, sire's dam, and sire's sister.

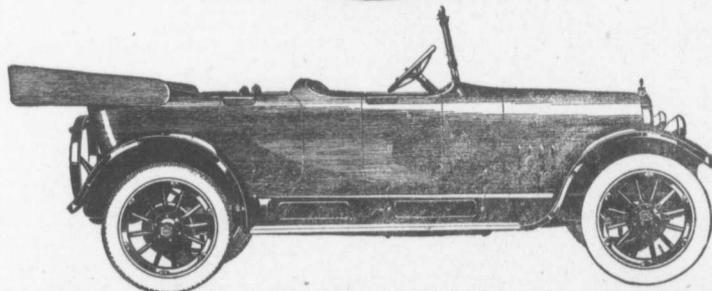
His sire, FINDERNE King Fayne, whose dam the great Wachusett May, whose milk record is 420 lbs. milk and 33.96 lbs. butter at 4 years. His sire, King Hengerveld Angie Fayne, who is the only bull in the world to have five daughters that average 35 lbs. butter in 7 days, he also being the only bull to have 36 lbs. milk and 3.36 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, Segis Cynthia, bred to the only bull to have 36 lbs. milk and 3.36 lbs. butter in 7 days, Segis and Segis Fayne Johanna, 50.68, Fancher Farm Maxie, 46.84, and to Mable Segis Kordecke, 40.32. Correct mostly black, age 16 months.

Write for price.

SAMUEL MCCONKEY, R.R. 3, LAKEFIELD, ONT.

Seven Passenger

\$1815

*f. o. b. point of shipment—Subject to change without notice*

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- in an easier car to handle.

Now let the Willys-Overland dealer demonstrate the wonderful performance of the New Willys Six—we want

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We want you to know, too, what a wonder the New Willys Six is from the standpoint of easy riding and easy handling.

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45 horsepower      120 inch wheelbase      Finished in olive green

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