

FARM AND DAIRY

What Makes The "Simplex" The Favorite With Farm Foiks?

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



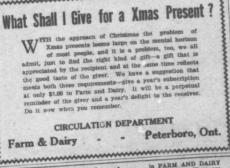
The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the floor

Simplex Blade Separator

put into their work of making separators the produce the best machines possible. While we do not claim that a better will never be made, we do believe that the SIMPLEX is as perfect a separator as long enterprises, paintaiking effort and experi-tion of the intervention of the suppreciation these points is evidenced by the intervention of the suppreciation of these arrates. You see, there are separators and separators. The SIMPLEX result for any of this mill. The link blade devices person of the separation area in the same alread work that the optime planes of separation. This gives an intervent of the without requiring to have a larger or heavier machine. Then other make of separator. This gives an increased capacity, other make of separator. This gives an increased capacity of without prediming to have a larger or heavier machine. Then without predimines the sealty of solo flas, of multik per hour, the SIMPLEX No. 9 has a capacity of solo flas, of multik per hour, the SIMPLEX No. 9 has a capacity of solo flas, of multik per hour, the SIMPLEX No. 9 has a capacity of solo flas, of multik per hour, solution of the ordinary 500-lib, machine. Wouldn't The SIMPLEA TO, 9 has a capacity or 900 HM, or mick per hour, but turns as easily as the ordinary 500-1b, machine. Wouldn't you like to know more about the SIMPLEX? Write us a line and we will glady tell you. It will cost you nothing and may mean a big saving a dollars cod cents.

D. Derbyshire & Co. BROCKVILLE, ONT. Head Office and Works Branchess PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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You'll Find the Advertisers advertising reliable goods. They want to know you, sale wants the advertiset was to want to know you. Sale wants the advertiset when writing them don't forget to tail them you saw the Ad. In FARM AND DAIRY.

Another Successful War Time Winter Fair Full Classes and Keen Competition Again Characterize Ontario's Great Live

prevailed throughout the province this year, the display in every department came as an agreeable surprise, for what the fair reflected was the deter for mination of the farmers to surmount the difficulties which have been temthe difficulties which have been tem-porarily imposed upon them by ad-verse weather conditions and, in epite of a shortage of feed, to do everything possible to maintain the standard of Ontario's live "lock and other fame sendents. In the two shock standard of Ontario's live "ook and other farm products. In the live stock actions, the animals shown were in splordid condition and their high fields came in for, much favorable comment. Even in the seed sections, the division which would be expected to show in the transmit extent the ofto show to the greatest extent the efto show to the greatest event, the tri-fect of the bad weather, the grain shown was clear and bright, failing only slightly in plumpness. The at-tendance of farmers during the fart day or two was somewhat interfered with by the weather that prevailed. which was so warm as to permit of plowing. However, with the setting in of colder weather, large numbers turned out and at some of the evening programmes, new high records, were made in the number of pcople passing through the turnstiles. On the whole the attendance was satisfac-

The most notable change in the p gram of the Winter Fair was the dropping of the lectures. On former years, addresses, in which were siven resume of agricultural conditions for the year as well as much practical information on farming methods, oc-cupied a considerable place in the at-tention of those in attendance. Many had come to look upon this as an im-portant educational feature of the fair, but it was found that it conflicted to come extent with the show ring features and often had to be rushed through, sometimes to the disadvani-age of those who were slated to speak. was, therefore, discontinued, It was, therefore, discontinued, but was replaced to some extent by daily speeches at the directors' luncheon and by demonstrations in live and dressed carcasses of beef, and in the best mothods of killing and dressing supplier. poultry.

Dairy Cattle.

From the dairy men's standpoint the big feature of the Winter Fair is the dairy test, which has developed into keen but friendly rivalry between the heren but friendly rivalry between the breads for production over a thread for period. This great feature is fully reported to dary bull calves, while were added to the prize list last year, were contested and as much appreciated as any of the show ring tendares. The calves were quartered in what was formerly the letture to you, and within had heen made over for their accoun-ing provision for the gradual exteninduction. The management is max-ing provision for the gradual exten-sion of the dairy features, but, of course, they will have to be still largecourse, they will have to be still large-ly expanded to be representative of the dairy cattle interests of the pro-vince in the light of their true imnortance.

Beef Cattle.

The re-opening of the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago after a lapse of two years during which it was losse of two years during which it was closed on account of foot and mouth disease, no doubt accounted for the ab-sence of some choice beef catte that would otherwise have been exhibited at Gaejab. But the excellance of the pure bird beef herds of the province, which included some of the choicest

O those who expected that the animals ever exhibited at any sir-O under was expected that the automic over exhibited at any the-Provincial Winter Fair held at provincial, makinoni or international, Guidph inst week would reflect Shorthornas were out stronger than the marked crop shortage which has ever with 80 entries, an increase of 18 over last year. Herefords showed a slight falling off in numbers, but made up for this in quality. Aberdeen An-gus entries showed an increase, the principal exhibitors being Mr. John Lowe, of Elora, and Jas. Bowman, of Lowe, of Elora, and Jas. Bowman. of Guelph. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man., who created such a sensation during the last two years, was not during the last two years, was not present, his cattle, it is understood, being at the International.

The list of Shorthorns contained 12 sections, and all were well filled, par-ticularly the buil call section, when no fewer than 16 entries appeared. The honors of grand champion, helfer The nonors of grant champion, hend or steer were swarded to Conniess Sylvia, a senior Shorthorn helfer co-hibited by J. A. Watt, Elora. For "three animals, get of one sire," one of the most imputant classes, first went to John Garfield & Son, Highwent to John Garneld & Son, High-field, on the get of Lavender Sultar; second to J. A. Watt, and third to Kyle Bros., Drumbo. In senior bull calves Geo. Amos and Sons, Moffat, was first with Belanont Beau and in broke bulk calves. J. A. Watt was first junior bull calves J. A. Watt, won first on Shenley Marquis. John Gardhouse and Sons with Sultan's Lady, won first the two-year-old heifer class, while Watt captured the honor for junior and senior yearling heifer. G. E. Reyand senior yearing neutr. G. E. Rey-molds, Elora, won the chrapionship for Hereford sizer or helfer with Miss Bras Third. In the Aberdeen Ancus classes, Lowe and Bowman divided most of the honor:

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The Championships.

The grand champion steer at the fait was Bine King, owned by the vetera breeder and feeder, James Leask of Seagrave. Many hone, have come is this noted exhibitor, but never we have a start of the start of the they so great as those carried of this year. He won eight first, three championships and a grand champion ship. It is needlens to say that her were all good animals, but the gran champion was certainly exceptional is every particular. The most critical champs a was certainty exceptional every particular. The most critical pronounced him in type, finish, and quality much beyond anything yet brought out.

In Clydesdales, as at all Canadia fairs held during the last two year, Canadian breds predominated. One of the largest and keenest compet of the largest and keenest competitors of the fair was in Canadian her Clyde establicas, foaled in 1914. Elementric states in the state first going to Lord Erskine Carnada exhibited by R. Milne and Son. Gre River. T. H. Hassard, Markham, with Deep Harden cartering first large River. T. H. Hassard, Markham, wi Royal Huetson, captured first place is Canadian bred stallhoss foaled in 15 and W. F. Batty, Brooklin, won first the colt classes, both male and femil the colt classes, both male and femil For Canadian bred Clyder toaled in 1915, Sir H. M. 1 Pellatt foaled in 1915, Bir H. M. Pollati first on Sweet Marie, while Smith Richardson, with Ivory's Maray won the decision on marce toxici 1914. The most covetal princ in Clydeedale section, that of m champion stallow was won by H. Hassard on Marathon, the decision of the section of the press Theorem (Maria and States) and the section of the over Thomas McMichael and Son forth International (Canadian This was the closest competition kind ever seen at Guelph and it a wonderful illustration of how h ably Canadian bred animals are paring with those brought from old land.

old land. One of the most interesting feat of the Clydesdale exhibit was the i number of both imported and Case breds that erme from Ontario of more than une-third of them (Continued on page 8.)

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ny sairease of 18 showed a Lut made rdeen An Mr. John owman, of f Brandon, was not

ontained 12 filled, par tion, when appeared pion, heifer C n heifer ex-Tiora. e sire," one lasses, first Son, High nder Sultan senior bull senior bull Beau and in att, won first hn Gardhous ady, won first r class, while or for junior r. G. E. Reychr.mpi ifer with Miss wman divided

ships.

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at all Canadia last two years dominated. 0 keenest .co in Cana dian bre d in 1914. Elev inde ore the judge trakine Cairnda e and Son, Gr ured first place ons foaled in I soklin, won first male and fem Clydesdale m H. M. Pellatt while Smith e, while lvory's Marg mares foale weted prize in that fo was won by Marathon 116

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interesting feat exhibit was the is from Ontarlo 6 i on page 8.)



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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 Chotham

VOL. XXXV

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 14, 1916

No. 49

A City Business Run by Farmers The Farmers' Dairy, of Toronto, and the Dairy Farmers Who Control It

UT of the trouble that prose in the fall of 1908 between the milk producers supplying milk to Toronto and the dealers of that city, arose the Farmers' Dairy Company. The difficulty concerned the price which producers were to receive for their milk. It became so acute that the producers declared a strike, and for two days were successful in withholding about 75 per cent. of the city milk supply. The differences were also aired in court, charges and countercharges of combinations in restraint of trade being made. From the contest the producers emerged victorious, but it left thoroughly grounded in their minds the idea that in order to keep the situation in hand and avoid a repetition of the trouble, radical changes in policy would have to be adopted by the association.

The Germ of a Big Idea.

The conviction gradually grew that the situation could best be met by the farmers undertaking to deliver milk direct to the consumer. Accordingly a committee was appointed by the association, consisting of President Cornell, Secretary A. J. Reynolds and Mr. L. E. Annis. The records of the association show that their instructions were: "To get all obtainable information along the lines of an organization composed of farmers to produce and distribute to the citizens of Toronto pure and clean milk and cream at reasonable prices, and to report to the executive at their earliest convenience."

In those instructions lay the germ of one of the biggest, most sanitary and most up-to-date city dairy concerns on the continent. The committee, after careful investigation, recommended that a company be formed with a capitalization, of \$60,000, consisting of 1,200 shares of \$50 each. The recommendation was adopted by the association, and a provisional directorate formed. The first aim of the directors was to secure subscrip tions for sufficient stock to finance the proposed enterprise. This stock was sold provisionally upon the understanding that it was only to be paid in case the formation of the company proved practicable. It might have readily been sold to financiers or other interests outside of agriculture, but the milk producers were determined that this should be purely a farmers' company, owned and controlled by the producers of the milk which it handled. One of the provisions was that a man must be a groducer of milk before he could become a stockholder, and in order to prevent the control of the proposed company from falling into the hands of a few, it was provided that no more than 20 shares could be taken by one holder. This insured a wide distribution of the stock amongst producers, a provision which has resulted in a marked addition of strength to the company.

It was not an easy matter to get farmers to sub scribe their money for such a purpose. They re-

By R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A.

alized that it was a strange new venture for farm ers to enter into a city business, one requiring the soundest of management and having for its com petitors strongly entrenched business interests. Hard, pioneer work had to be done, and many of those who now ship their milk to the Farmers' Dairy Company, or who take its product in at the doors of their city home, will never know the magnitude of the difficulties that confronted the men in whose hands the organization of the enterprise had been intrusted. Among those in that struggle who earned the enduring gratitude of



Fchoes from the Fair.

HAVE attended nine out of the last ten Winter Fairs held at Guelph, and the exhibit of breeding stock at this year's show is the best I have ever seen here. A particularly noticeable feature is the finish on the animals shown. I 1. is a credit to the farmers of Ontario that, with feeding stuffs as high as they are, they have had the nerve to stay with the

Recently I have been in communica-tion with the general manager of one of our largest banks, and he has assured me that he has instructed the managers of all his branches to make loans to all responsible farmers who apply for them as a means of securing feeds for carrying their stock over winter.-Hon Fin lay McDiarmid.

There is an alarming tendency to reduce the number of farm animals from year to year. In some cases farmers are selling merely because others are doing it, and as a result when better seasons come, not a few will find themseives without what would be their most valu-affic asset. The depiction of our farm herds is the one cloud of importance on our agricultural horizon.-Prof. Geo. E. Day.

those who are now benefiting by the enterorise are Mr. J. G. Cornell, now vice-president of the company; A. J. Reynolds, secretary of the company, and also of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, Mr. Jas. Crichton and Mr. W. C. Grubbe.

The Company Starts Business.

In due time the formation of the company was completed, and operations were commenced in a down-town plant. It was thought at the time that this plant was sufficiently large to accommodate the business for many years to come. Owing, however, to the appointment of new and more aggressive management some three years ago, the business soon outgrew the capacity of these narrow confines, and it was decided to build a dairy plant large enough to comfortably accommodate the business, and that would be the last word in sanitation and efficiency. In order to do this the capital was increased to \$200,000. In due time the new building was finished, and it has now about completed its second year in operation.

A Visit to the Farmers' Dairy.

It was on a Saturday afternoon not long ago that I visited the Farmers' Dairy. I had previously endeavored to see the management of one or two other city firms engaged in other lines of work, but had found their offices closed for the week. But such was not the case with the managers of the Farmers' Dairy. They were right on the job, busy, but with time to be courteous and to show visitors over the building. Plant Superintendent Coule, who was born and raised on a Durham county farm, and who knows the city milk business from the milk pail to the mf'k bottle, kindly showed me over the plant and explained the various processes by which the milk is prepared for city consumption. We began at once with the receiving room, where the milk cans come in from the drays in which they are hauled from the express cars, and followed the milk in its course until it was bottled and ready for distribution next morning.

Upon being unloaded from the drays, the cans pass along a conveyor consisting of rollers, through a partition to where they are inspected, sampled and emptied into a tank. The empty cans then pass on to the washing room, where they received four washings, two rinsings, two blasts of live steam, which effectually dispose of the germs that may be lingering in them, and, finally, three blasts of hot air. From this they come out clean, dry and sanitary, ready to be rereturned to the producer.

Encouraging Cleanliness on the Farm.

The milk from the tank into which the cans are emptied is immediately pumped to the highest part of the building, from whence it flows by gravity until it is finally bottled. 'The first thing done at this high point is to heat the milk to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature it filters readily through absorbent cotton, the medium by which any dirt it contains is extracted. "I see you do not use a clarifier," I remarked to Mr. Coule. "No," he replied, "our policy is to encourage our patrons to keep the dirt out of the milk at the farm. If the milk is kept clean there, we have no trouble with it here. In order to keep the patrons informed of condition of their the milk we make sediment

(4)

tests of the samples, and if the dirt shows up badly, the patron is communicated with and an endeavor made to stop the contamination at its source. In this we usually meet with hearty cooperation on the part of the producer." Asked if he thought the sediment test a reliable indication of the sanitary condition of the milk, and if he thought that patrons could not, by straining milk through cheese cloth, disguise its unsanitary condition, he replied: "Not altogether. Show me two sediment tests, one of milk that has always been kept clean, and the other of dirty milk that has been strained through cloth, and I can tell the difference. A discoloration will be found on the absorbent cotton, caused by dirt which had passed through the comparatively coarse material which it would be necessary to use in straining it on the farm.'

After passing through the filter the milk goes directly to the pasteurizers. Here it is heated rapidly to 144 degrees F., and held at that temperature for one-half hour. The use of three pasteurizers prevents the use of the holding method of pasteurization from interfering with the steady flow of milk through the plant. After being pasteurored the milk flows by gravity through a pipe to the cooling room situated on the floor beneath. This room is entirely enclosed with glass and is dust and germ proof. It is never entered except by an employee, and by him only seldom. This precaution is necessary because here the milk is exposed to the air. It is cooled by being exposed over pipes which are cooled by the ammonia system of refrigeration. At the top of the cooler the milk enters at the temperature of pasteurization It flows off at the bottom only two degrees above the freezing point.

From the cooling room the milk is piped to the botting plant on the first floor. Here-specialized undehnery takes the place of human hands. The bottles are filled, sealed, each one is carefully inspected, and they are then placed in a crate all ready for handing into the delivery riss. They then pass along a conveyor to the cold storage from where they are held at a temperature of so degrees until next morning when they are diare fortunate enough to be able to secure their milk from this source. Upon their return the steam and dried with hot air in much the same way as the milk cans.

Handling the Surplus-When There is One.

The supply of milk varies. Just now it is impossible to accure enough to satisfy the demands of the customers. Sometimes, however, the supply is greater than is required for city consumption, and special arrangements have been made for handling the eurplus milk and thus accommodating the patrons. What is not needed for the city trade is separated and butter is made and sold. Porservit he skim milk was turned into the seveer, but the present manager, Mr. R. D. Hughes, concelered the idee of turning it ialo money. Upon his recommendation a casein plant, costing \$550, was

(Continued on page 9.)

FARM AND DAIRY



A Flourishing Field of Alsike in New Ontarie. A modern dwelling, with a shaded lawn, also graces the Farm of Alex. Skene, in the Rainy River District.

A Silo in the Barn

It Requires Abundance of Barn Room It is usually recommended that files be built futiated the barn, but there are conditions under which it is permissible, or even desirable, to build them inside. Such conditions exist on the farm of Mr. A. T. Stainton. Durham Co. Ont. While looking through his stable: recently. I noticed the base of his site in one correr and inquired sing it was that he had built an inside



Dutch Bilted Cattle-Seldom Seen in Canada.

silo. "My principal reason," he said, "was that t had lots of barn room, both above and below. Where the barn room is limited I would not àdyise building the silo inside, but there are certain advantages in having it located there, which should not be overelooked when one is not crowled. The first of these is that it can be more cheanly constructed inside than out. My silo is 12 x 59 feet, and cost me only about \$75 in cash outlay. It is hufft, as you see, of two by four inch scanling, lined with two thicknesses of hard1-inch pluc. Isonards six inches wide, and is on a cement four-

I now have it dation. filled for the third time, and it is still in perfect condition. When not exposed to the weather, the lumber does not dry out and the joints keep tight. It will last much longer than an outside silo, or, rather, it is not necessary to take permanence into consideration to the same extent when build ing beneath the shelter of the barn roof. No silo roof is required, and there is less freezing, because the silo is at least partially surrounded by straw or hay. There is

December 14, 1916

the additional advantage that the chute comes down mearer the centre of the stable, and the silage is therefore much handler for feeding."

Mr. Stainton, who is of a mechanical turn of mind, turned his gift in this direction 'o good advantage last fall at silo filling time. He has two gasoline engines, one five h. p., the other, which runs the milking machine, one and one-half h. p. The big one was not strong enough to run both the ensilage cutter and the carriers, so he conceived the idea of bringing up the small engine from the stable beneath and running the carriers with it, the power of the larger engine being therefore utilized in running the ensilage cutter alone. The scheme worked to perfection, for he filled 23 feet of the silo in one day. This experience brought out another advantage in favor of the inside silo under certain conditions. Since the barn floor is nine or ten feet above the base of the silo, a shorter carrier is needed, and the little engine had no difficulty in running a sufficient length of carrier to reach the top.

The advantage of having a silo filling outfit was brought out on Nr. Stainton's farm this fall, as it has also been in numerous other instances where the full silo capacity is received to accommodate the corn crop. The silo was re-filled afty the corn and setted. Several loads of corn we're therefore disposed of which would otherwise have been left in the stook or stood upon the barn foor. At the same time, what would otherwise have been loat space in the silo was fully utilized-R. D. C.

Winter Killing of Alfalfa

WE notice a good deal of complaint relative to the winter killing of alfalfa. This is a difficulty we have never had on the Hoard's Dairyman Farm since 1991. We attribute much of

our exemption to the methods of procedure. First, we aim to always plow our alfalfa land in the fall after first giving it a dressing of manureand 1,000 gunds of raw rock phoenhate to the arrs. Alfalfa needs a firm, well-actied noil, and it gets that on fall-plowed land. In the sprine the land is thoroughly disked, but not deeply, and well harrowied. Then the alfalfa is sown early arrs, in Agril or the first half of May, with three pecks of barley as a murse crop. The result is first cash alfalfa shoot gets a firm, deep root hein-r freezing weather sets in. The barley stubble is not as high as possible so as to help hold the energy.

Another thing, we never cut the young alfalta or graze it, feaving it get all the growth it can before winter sets in. The manure and piosphare help feed the young plants so that they are well prepared to resist the cold weather. Try our method and see how it works. Don't forget the necessity of well-settled, firm soil, which you get by fall plowing.



A Neat, Well Proportioned Barn Adds to the Attractiveness of a Farm. This modern structure is found on the farm of Mr. C. V. Robbins, Lincoin Co. Onl. 80

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FARM AND DAIRY

Western Ontario Dairymen on Cream and Butter Grading

What Has Been Accomplished Frank Herns, Chief Dairy Instructor.

NY of you who have been following the progress of the conventions of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, will no doubt have noticed that they have been gradually leading up to this question of cream and butter grading. Several addresses on these subjects have been given by well known men, including Mr. C. Marker, of Alberta, and by Prof. J. W. Mitchell, then of Manitoba. The instructors have been talking about grading, but previous to two years ago, cream and butter grading was not a matter of general interest. Buttermakers were not thinking of it. During the last two years, however, they have been thinking about it, and they require that some way shall be found by which they will be reimbursed for their skill and pains if they make a good quality of butter./ Patrons are also becoming interested. For some years, therefore, conditions have been gradually shaping themselves to a point where we must work out a plan by which to proceed. Now with prices so high one can sell almost any kind of butter, but after the war the demand will fall off and grading will be more necessary,

so that it is necessary that in the meantime we secure all the information available, so that we will be able to meet any conditions that may arise in the butter market.

Standard Grades Drafted.

In order to get at the condition of the butter of Western Ontario as it reaches the market, Mr. Putnam and I met some of the dealers of Toronto last April with a view to getting their cooperation in investigating the butter as it came to their warehouses. They gladly consented to assist us. and I wish here to express our appreciation of that assistance. A set of standards for the different grades of butter was drafted, based on the score cards as commonly adopted at our leading fairs. First grade butter would be such as scored 90 points with a minimum for flavor of 39 points. Second grade butter was reguired to score 87 points with a minimum of 37 for flavor; while third grade would score not less than 82 points. All butter scoring below this would be known as off-grade or culls.

For carrying on our work arrangements were made by which a representative of the dairymen would have access to the butter in the storage rooms of the warehouse men in Toronto. To conduct the investigation we were fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. J. H. Scott. During the summer and fall months he has been engaged in the work, and has been in a position to familiarize himself with the quality of the butter as it reached the market. In pursuing this work it was our purpose, not to turn things topsy-turvy by sudden radical changes, but to gather information so that the dairymen of Western Ontario might proceed gradually and safely in endeavoring to improve the quality of their butter.

In order to be of additional service to the makers, during November they were requested to accres samples of their builter and to send them in to be scored by Mr. Scott. By this means he was enabled to compare his accre with theirs and to form an idea as to the relative opinion of the maker, the grader and the dealer regarding the

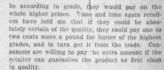
*Evtracts from addresses at the Cheese and Creamery Meeting, Dairy School, O.A.C., Guelph, on Dec. 5,

The second of the second second

grade into which the butter should go. To every creamery man whose product reaches Toronto, I would advise sending in 10 or 14-th boxes and get Mr. Scott's report. It will be of inestimable value to you in arriving-st some idea of the condition in which your butter goes into storage.

Grading Cream by Sample.

It has been said that you cannot grade cream by sample in Western Ontario. In an endeavor to secure information on this point last summer the creamery instructors went out on the 'cream routes and graded samples of the cream as received at the farm. These samples were classed as No. 1 and No. 2. The cream which they scored came back in jacketed cans, except in one instance when a cream tank was used. The gathering was done under ordinary conditions. At the creamery the maker and the instructor again graded these samples without looking at the previous records. It will be seen from this that if they got the same grade at the factory as had been secured at the farm, they must be getting near to the solution of the question. It is gratifying to know that from 85 to 90 per cent, of the samples were graded the same at the farm and



Under preacht conditions, the petallers are not sure of the quality of the butter they buy. In a shipment of very good butter there may be a box or two that is decidedly off flavor. In taking advantage of the best trade, it would be necessary to put on the date and the churning, so that it would be possible to cut un thereire churnings.

A City Dealer Who Wants the Best

J. A. McLean, Bowles Creamery, Toronto. TDO not believe that there is any question, but

that every maker wishes to turn out a good quality of butter, but in order to turn out a good product it is first necessary that he should have graded cream. As an illustration of the

benefits of grading in farm products, we might take the case of eggs this summer. As a result of introducing the system of paying for eggs on a "loss off" basis, there was an improvement of over 30 per cent. in the quality of the eggs received this year. From the standpoint of national economy it is also necessary that we do our utmost to conserve food products and that conservation cannot be conducted to the best advantage unless these products are graded and the good kept from the bad. Every man should be encouraged to stand behind his product. I believe the Department of Agriculture should instruct Mr. Scott to grade every sample of butter that comes to the Toronto market. The time is coming, and may it soon come, when every churning shall be scored before going into storage.

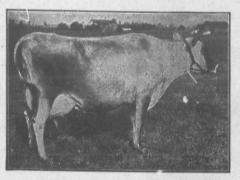
The spirit that should imbue every man should be that "the best product is the only thing." But it is useless of any creamery man endeavoring to turn out the best product, unless he receives at his factory good

 raw material. This question therefore, of good butter, can only be solved by the adoption of some
system of grading cream,

A Crying Need for Better Butter

Geo. Putnam, Director, of Dairy Branch, Toronto. NTARIO has long been looked upon as the banner dairy province, and she still holds that position regarding cheese. In the matter of butter, however, there is a crying need for the production of better butter, and we must attack the problem and solve it in some way or other. In doing this we must have the hearty cooperation of all concerned. It is not for me in outline at this time what the Department of Agriculture has in mind, but I might say that we are ready to do what is necessary to place the butter of the province on a better basis. In proceeding, however, it is necessary that the dairymen have some definite and effective plan worked out by which we may proceed.

Replacing a safety plug of a boiler with a boit is inviting disaster. Always use a fusable plug so that if the water gets low it will mele. Otherwise someone else may tell what happened.



Sunbeam of Edgley, the winner of the Dairy Test at Guelph, 1916. She is not only winner, but she raises the standard is points higher than ever before. She has type and producing ability. This ability is not confined to ahoft term work, as she also holds the championship record for butter production in Canada.

at the factory, and this in cases where the samples had no special care.

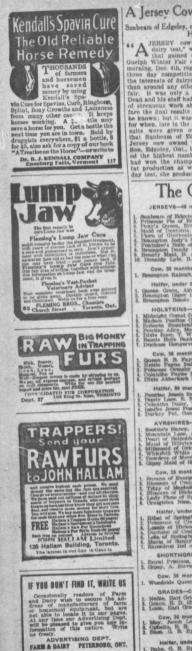
In conducting this work we came across two striking propositions. We found that the average temperature of first grade cream when received was 65.3 degrees F, that of second grade cream 6.1 degrees F, and that of third grade cream 73 degrees F. There would seem, therefore, to be a relationship between ithe average temperature of the cream received and the temperature at which it has been held. Another artiking thing was that the average test of the first grade was 30.01 per cent. of butter fat: of the second grade, 27.6 per cent. butter fat, and of the third, 25.7 per cent. of butter, so that on the average the higher testing cream grade higher than lower testing cream.

Buyers Favor Butter Grading J. H. Scott, Exeter.

ROM my contact with wholesalers and retailers of Toronto during the past season, I

found that buyers were unanimously in . favor of paying for butter according to quality. If it could be guaranteed to them that that quality of every box of butter which they received would = 1223

(5)



(6)

1324

three day competition around which the interests of dairymon centre more than around any other feature of the fair. It was only a rumor, for Prof. Dean and his staff had still many hours of strenuous work ahead of them before the final results of the test could fore the final results of the test could be known; but it was a correct rumor, for when, late in the afternoon, the re-sults were given out, they showed that Sunbeam of Edgeley, the great Jersey cow owned by Jas. Bagg & Son, Edgeley, Ont. had not only score son, suggley, Ont., has not only scole ed the highest number of points, but had won the championship in butter fat production as well. In the three day test, she produced 195.3 lbs. milk.

total score was SIT.845 points; ESST points above her nearest costs ble had been milking 74 days when the feast commenced as to the lack of sent states and the sent states of sent states and the sent states of sent states of the sent sent sent sent states of the sent states of the sent began.

the test began. For production of solids not fat, the honors went to Madam Pauline Canary owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich. This cow also stood third in number of

A Jersey Cow Wins in the Guelph Dairy Test Subsame of Edgeley, owned by James Bagg & Son, Edgeley, Oat, Seta New High Record for Total Points Scored "A SERSEY cow Tax won the dury test, warraney at the Guelph Winter Pair early on the runney forming. Det this rearraney at the function around which is total score was Bit 845 of the score of 286,026 The Arranics of the points as of diaryona centre more hot make so as the McKee's Scottish Nancy gave 176.8 lbs., testing 4.7 and making a total score of 247.1 lbs., com-pared with a high Ayrshire mark set last year by Turner and Scons, Lady Jane of 262 points. Amongat the higher testing Ayrahires were Turners' Mountain Lass and Harmon McPher-son's Pearl of Balquido.

anongst the highest testing cows were, besides those mentioned, Rob-erta Stamboul Morin, (255.6 points), owned by Henry Welsh, Weston; owned by Henry Welsh, Weston; Nellie, a grade (253.02 points). Earl Grier, Woodstock; Pontiac Alice,

(Continued on page 9.)

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Dairy Test

	The Unitario Frovincial w	mici			Per Cent.	Days	Total
	JERSEVS-48 months and over. 1. Sunheam of Bágeley, Jones Bagg & Son Eddelby, Primous Point State (Son States), Son States, Mark of Dantonis, D. A. Bays, Woodstock Mark of Dantonis, D. A. Bays, Woodstock Pares of Geneboris, D. A. Bays, Promission States, Son Resuments Promission States, Son Resuments Promission States, Son Resuments Promission States, Son Resuments Promission States, Son Resuments Bays and States, Son Resuments Bays and States, Son Resuments Bookstrong States, Son Resuments Bookst	Labs. MIR. 195.3 174.5 146.9 136.4 133.3 162.8 124.6 113.6 90.2 98.2	% Fat. 5.0 4.8 5.1 4.9 3.7 4.7 5.2 5.6 4.3	Lbs. Fnt. 10.546 8.725 7.051 6.956 1.532 6.024 5.856 5.856 5.907 5.051 4.223-	S.N.F. 9.26 9.15 9.35 9.526 9.475 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.425 9.2 9.45 9.725	in Milk. 18 20 37 25 45 14 68 78 341 44	Points. 317.845 266.026 218.180 212.886 202.69 195.534 185.423 133.828 161.847 134.226
	Cow, 36 months and under 48. 1. Essempton Rabies, B. H. Bull & Son	87.8	4.6	4.016	9.72	191	135.855
l	Heifer, under 36 months. 1. Queen Grein, Alfred Bagr. Edgeley 2. Brennpisn Giger Lare, B. H. Bull & Son 3. Brennpisn Beeste D., B. H. Bull & Son	95.9 92.4 72.3	5.6 4.9 4.5	5.370 4.528 3.253	9.3 9.825 9.276	83 31 47	161.307 140.634 103,143
Ye	HOLSTEINBCow, 48 months and ever. 1. Midaustric Comet Dokiol, Jaz, G. Curris, Incorrell Midaus Justific Carris, Percey Weish, Weston 4. Downian Alles, Marcin McDowell, Oxford Centre 5. Diste Rose, T. W. Acqueen, Tilliconburg 6. Bassis Holie Banks, Fred W. Lee, Borg 7. Doubose Histogrevel Burkovie, R. M. Holboy, Favr Perry 	210.1 217.0 169.9 221.4 197.6 200.0 179.6	4.7 4.4 9 3.3 3.3 3.2 3.5	9.876 9.548 8.325 7.306 6.521 6.429 6.386	9.01 9.175 9.335 8.925 8.876 8.876 8.875 6.635	16 11 13 30 16 15 21	303.917 998.430 265.654 242.930 215.636 214.216 203.620
Ì	Cow, 36 months and under 45. 1. Queen B. B. Parfor, M. B. Zhafey Protocols Commity Dakon, Martin, Michr well. 4. Oxianzho Fuyne Payrkon, Fred W. Lee 5. Diske Abstrekt Marton, T. W. McQueen Diske Abstrekt Marton, T. W. McQueen	189.1 218.1 227.3 194.4 180.3	4 3.4 3.1 3.7 3.6	7,564 7,415 7,046 7,193 6,491	9.1 8.45 8.66 8.475 9,15	13 28 39 34 11	240.724 240.662 235.133 239.65 211.764
	Heiler, 8t menths and under 36. Heiler, 8t menths and under 36. Derotien Jamie Bed, Millin McDowneld Codontine Dualty, W. J. Bally, Japping McDowneld Codontine Dualty, W. J. Bally, Japping McDownellie Darkoy Pitt, Oeo, T. Churtao, Waston	144.5 156.7 125.4 151.4 150.0	4. 3.3 4.1 3.1 3.1	5.78 5.014 5.141 4.693 4.650	9.55 8.9 8.876 9.125 9.1	12 91 19 16 13	185.9 167.188 161.913 158.77 157.300
	AVR8HIRES-Gow, 48 menths and over. 1. Bootside Sharey, Jon, Purrey & Son, Ruckman's Contents 1. West of Biolanda, H. MacTheson, Coorden 1. West of Biolanda, H. MacTheson, Coorden 4. Maud of Biolanda, E. Balandesson 4. White White Boots Hard, A. S. Tartner & Son White White White Mean Hard, A. Startner & Son White White White Mean Hill, S. Dynamit, & Song, Banaford, 4. Gapay Blad of Bekorp Hill, S. Dynamit, & Song, Banaford, 4. Gapay Blad of Bekorp Hill, S. Dynamit, Banaford, 5. Gapay Blada of Bekorp Hanaford, 5. Gapay Blada o	170.3 180.3 175.6 179.8 176.5 149.3 122.1 178.8	4.7 3.8 4.27 3.4.1 4.19 8.1	8.004 7.231 7.376 6.653 6.531 6.141 5.983 5.357	9,3 8,975 8,9 9,175 9,175 9,176 9,176 9,176 9,3 8,435	24 36 26 26 13 17 40	247.104 252.612 231.864 214.601 211.867 204.119 183.640 78.599
	Cow, 30 months and under 48. 1. Susana of Everargene, E. B. Palmer & Son Biossom of Createdies, N. C. Harrill, Marchann 2. Trixy of Manzachine R. R. Y. Doment & Sona Hintson of Bickery Flash & A. Rurne & Sona 4. Lady Press of Bickery Flash & A. Turner & Son 4. Cradylens Niss, H. C. Hamili Considered Niss, N. C. C. Hamili	185.1 129.9 127.7 130.9 120.6 117.0	8.6 4.2 5.8 8.6 3.5 5.6	6.479 6.078 4.853 4.857 4.221 4.211 4.312	8.766 9.2 8.875 9.235 9.025 9.3	18 7 33 74 77 84	210.704 160.619 155.734 145.844 142.877 140,343
	Heifer, under 38 months. L Bibbal of Revisefands, A. E. Curmer & Son	113.2 107.4 117.6 101.6 120.3 111.9 125.6	4.4 4.6 8.9 4.6 8.5 2.9 3.4	4.941 4.726 4.586 4.674 4.21 4.364 4.367	9.85 9.376 9.225 9.436 8.90 9.475 8.75	28 33 51 16 76 13 27	115.705 148.675 147.297 145.578 141.971 140.909 139.418
-	BAOWROP Jacobin Cow, 48 months and over. BAOWROP Princess, R. W. Jackson, Woodstock B. Gipey, A. Stevenson, Atwood	158.6 143.1	3.4 3.6	5.393 6,151	8.85 9.475	84 12	176.908 169.453
	Gay, 36 months and under 48. Woodside Queen, S. W. Jackson	102.8	4.6	4.729	9.4	19	147.205
IS md-m	Woossaw Grown, As months and over. Nalles, Eard Grier, Woodstock Grace, R. D. JElliker Lores, Eard Grier,	211.3 180 164.9	ij	8.029 6.760 5.277	8.36 9.035 8.875	12 19 119	263.021 192.730 184.730
os. pt. ite	Gow, 36 months and under 45. 1. Mag, Jucob Larch, Frazien 3. Opfiella, E. B. Puismar & Son 3. Bass. G. B. Ryss, Tillsonburg	166.8 786.4 149.1	8.0 4.0 8.1	4,986 5,056 4,623	8.775	89 28 53	173.30 156.67 154.76
п.	Heifer, under 36 months. 1. Pabe, G. B. Ryan 2. Nancy, E. D. Hällker	112.9 107.8	8.1 8.1	3.34	8.4 8.6M	163 91	125.96 117.23

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Earl Alice

Points. \$17,845 266,026 218,180 212,886 202,69 195,534 185,432 183,828 161,847 134,225

135,855

161.30 140.53 103.14

303.91 298.430 265.65-242.934 215.630 214.211 203.62

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253.02 192.73 184.72

172.30 186.67 184.75

125.961

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FARM AND DAIRY

The Economics of Agriculture Discussed at Chicago

At the Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits-The Land Question, Cooperative Marketing, Control of Prices, Farm Loans and Other Questions are Analyzed by Authorities

BARCALLY, the high cost of living there has been voiced a continuous to the people to the land, every farm organization over the failured before the National Conference on Marketing and ment to help the farmer in his fight form Credits by Frederick C. Howe, asginat the surrer, the fake middle Commissions of Lumigradon of the man and other human peats who have been done work for the same contained to the same the products of the economic infinite and, of rail. "At last the farmer is being met to help the farmer is being met other marketing facilities." "At last the farmer is being met other marketing facilities." "The isometication of the same data the same that way. More economic legislation other marketing facilities." "The isometication of the leader of protect for the same factor of the same data the same factor of the same data the same dat ASICALLY, the high cost of living there has been voiced a continuous B

Mr. Howe, "is connected with the land, and is the biggest thing to be solved, because all wealth comes from land. So long as there was land in abund-ance under the homestead act, there ance under the homestead act, there was no serious immigration problem, but now most of the land is privately owned and the immigration situation has returned, and with it an industrial oblem also

"The first step in constructive immigration is that adopted in Western Canada in encouraging farm improve-Canada in encouraging tarm improve-ments, houses, and growing crops by placing taxes on the land alone. This would break up the colossal estates into which many western States are divided. More than 200,000,000 of the 800,000,000 acres ready for cultivation in the United States are owned by less than 50,000 persons. Millions of peo ple could be furnished homes and pro fitable employment if the hand of speculation and monopoly were removed."

Mr. Howe advocated government ship of railways.

"Marketing is now uncertain, and the farmer is so despoiled by monopolistic charges that he has become discouraged and often bankrupt. Undiscoursed and often bankrupt. Un-less a big constructive program is worked out, I expect to see arricul-ture become less profilable and em-ploy fewer people. Farmers and their sons will be driven to the city, as has been the case in Fingland. I expect to see the cost of living rise until the government undertakes to get the peo-ple to the band."

Marketing Problems.

"The most pressing problem before "The most pressing promein before us to-day is that of so standardizing, warehousing and marketing our crops as to aerve the legitimate interests of farmer and consumer alike," asserted Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Vrooman conof Agriculture. tinued:

"Among the factors that stand out prominently in the problem are rural credits, a satisfactory system of land tenure, the cooperative purchasing of supplies, and facilities for marketing farm produce. These are subjects on which the federal department must do a lot of constructive work before the problems are satisfactorily solved. It It is a herculean task, filled with promise for the entire nation. "During the past four years the De

"During the past four years the De-partment of Agricokure has had for the first time in its history an econo-mist at its head, and has looked on the agricultural problem from the economic viewpoint. At first the full aignificance of this did not dawn upon the general public. Dut loday, as we look back over four bears of apparent look thack over four bears of apparent look thack one fibure the Denarrament of leted achievement, it becomes appearent economic many rainer than seek the that the one thing the Department of higher position of equality in indus-Agriculture has long meeded mest has trial action of price-making." been the vision and the directing and the meridian of the Pederal conomick: This it has found in Farm Lean Burreau, Treasury Depart-eonomick: Secretary Houston

"From the first, the Department and three tests and instead to detections the State agricultural collects have and gave annews concerning the new helped the farmer in his fight against Farm Lean Act designed to furnish the okinch bag, the army worm, the working capital at low interest to boll weevel, the cattle tick and other actual farm settlers. Mr. Morman was insoch pesks, but for half a cookury (Coalinued on page 3.)

rederai government in the past four years than during the forty years pre-ceding. The Office of Markets has been created, a rural credits bill has been passed, a bonded warehouse bill, a good roads bill, a grain standardiza-tion act and other invaluable legislation has been enoted. These laws are of revolutionary importance. They are the beginning of a new and more splendid epoch in American agriculture."

Make the First Blade Profitable. James N. McBride, State Market James N. McBride, State Market Director of Michigan, recognized the merit of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but ex-pressed the opinion that the first blade should in the first instance be made to pay a profit to the producer.

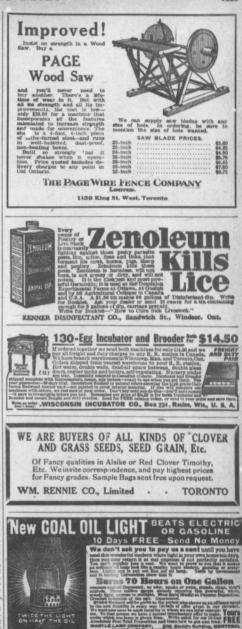
pay a profit to the producer. "Without assuming the power of price naming, now legally conferred, cooperative organization, intended to make agriculture more profitable, places that in the postion of being an accelerant to production of the old lifes of making two blades of grass grow where formerly one grew, in-stead of making the hitherto blade more profitable in marketing," said

One fault which the speaker found with American cooperative organiza tions was that they compete with each other instead, as in Denmark, cooperating among themselves. He cited the so-called "strike" of milk producers in the Chicago district, as a successful the complete onserver, as a successful accomplishment of cooperation. These producers, holding true to their asso-ciation, declined to deliver milk to the distributing companies until the price was met. The "strike" was of short duration. It increased their gross incomes an aggregate of 1,500,000 in six months, he said.

months, he said. Production must be made compen-satory or it will decline with indus-trial losses to all. The first principle of banking is that loans must be used for productive purposes. Agricultural organizations which do less than this are delinquent in their support of good banking methods. The greatest bene fit that agricultural organization organizations nt that agricultural organizations could do for both producer and con-sumer would be to assert their power to make farming compensatory, and in that way increase production. This is the protective tariff idea applied to

agriculture. "The penny saved is a penny is an agricultural maxim due for the discard. The emphasis on savings as a way to succeed has made the farmer penurious. Agricultural organizations that have sought trade advantage below a legitimate profit have made the mistake of trying to gain their point by leveling others to their own economic status rather than seek the

retary Houston. ment, Washington, faced inquiring "From the first, the Department and farm experts and listened to questions



FRE P COMPANY, EOS Aladdie et Coat OS (Karolana) Baddie Long He

Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo.

(7)

Another Successful Winter Fair

(8)

(Continued from Page 2.) owned there. a full share of the prizes. Percherons made a fine display, one

Percherons made a fine display, one of the most impressive appendates of the show ring in the 1913 section. T. D. Eliotz with Irade, the Toronto win-ner of this year was first in this class. Irade also won the grand champion-ship for Percheron stallion any age, with J. B. Horate's Giencoe as reserve. The championship on mares was by Hodgkinson and Tisdale on Leste, with Arthur W. Dobson's Mayflower as reserve. In standard bred stallions an impressive sight was the appear-ance in the ring of eight animals. Great enthusiasm was created amongst the onlookers at the ringside created as these animals were put through their paces. T. Hazzard, of Markham, won first place on Peter Wilton, who also handed the championship for the also langed the championship for the breed. The championship in standard bred mare went to Ideal Princess, owned by Patterson Bros., Agincourt,

Poultry.

"If the competition in the poultry sections was red hot on previous years, then it is white hot this year," said Prof. Marcellus of the O.A.C. Poultry Department. The competition was keener than ever, over 6,000 birds be-ing entered, an increase over that of any previous fair. The largest increase was in the White Laghenrie. In pos-of the classes of cockerels, 125 birds were entered, and it took the judge al-most an sufficiency in the formation of the largest provide the second most an sufficiency is a formation of the The competition was most an entire day to dispose of this as alone. Demonstrations were al-conducted by Miss Yates, of Port class alone. Credit, in killing and dressing poultry for marke

Sands.

The quality of the seed grain on exhibition, in view of the extremely favorable season for grain production was a revelation in what can be accomplished by good farming under adverse conditions. Though not quite as plump, with the exception of wheat, as plump, with the exception or wheat, as that shown on previous years, the grain was bright and clean and of splendid quality. Not a noxious weed was found by the judges in the entire was round by the judges in the early grain exhibit. The corn was especial ly good and the ears well filled. The winners in Standing Field Crop Com Tto winners in Standing Field Crao Com-petitions at local fairs met in competi-tion. Wm. Hatchinson, Wolfington. county, won first in oats, with his O. A. C. No. 21. In barley, with his O. A. C. No. 21. Chas. M. Hilber, Oxford county, was first in fail wheat with Michigan Amber: while in poas, Wm. Warder, of Bruee county, was first. A. S. Maynard, Kent county, won in Finite. S. Maynard, Kent county, won in Flint corn, with Selzer's North Dakota; and B. R. Cohoe, Essex county; won in Dent corn with Wisconsin No. 7. Nearly all the peas came from Bruce county and in the potato sections, most of the exhibits came first in the county competition went to S. C. Griffin & Sons, Acton. At the sale of seeds shown, the adetion sale of seeds shown, the aweepstakes bag of O. A. C. No. 72 oats, brought \$11.50, while the highest outs, hronight \$11.50, while the highest price nail for barley was \$7 a bag for 0.52.55, has and corn \$2 a bushest. Orimm's alfalfa sold at \$31.50 a hushel and alelke at \$17. Beans sold as high as \$9 a bushel.

The Inter-County Judging Competition.

A feature of the program was an in-A feature of the program was an in-ter-county judging competition by young farmers from weaty-one, coun-ties of Ontario. Three only from each county were allowed to compete and another qualification was that each must have at some former line at-tended one of the agricultural short course. The York county team, traincourses. District Representative Steck by ed by District Representative Stock-ley, won first place. Durham county boys, trained by R. S. Duncan, came second, while the team of Jas. Laugh-land, of Simcoe county stood third.

The International Live Stock Exposition

To these animals went Canadian Exhibitors Did Well-Capture Many Important Awards--The Show a Great Succe

world is at war and the soaring cost world is at war and the soaring cost of living, those in a position to judge claimed that the Exposition far sur-passed all previous events of the kind. Certain it is that the display of live stock was a most interesting feature, the Theire Glatence ended in the the United Statesers evidently being partial to breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine not much favored on sheep and swine not much lavored on this side of the line. For instance, there were excellent displays of Suf-folk Punches; Belgians and Shires, while Percherons fairly rivalled the Clydesdales in numbers and the in-Ciydesdates in numeers and the in-terest they created. An editor of Farm and Dairy counted 32 aged Per-cheron stallions in the ring at one time, and there was searcely a poor one among them. Even larger num-bers, he was told, were brought out in

Cattle Classes.

the junior classes.

While Shorthorns attracted the most attention in the beef cattle classes, the show was interesting to a Canathe show was interesting to a Cane-dian from the point of the strong showing made by the Polled Angus and Herefords. Breeders from the Western States seemed to be loud in western states seemed to be four with their championship of these two breeds. Great interest centered, therefore, in the fat sizer champion. ship, which was won by a Hereford-Shorthorn cross, with a Polled Angus Both animals were exhibite cond by the University of California, which

thus won a remarkable victory. The champion calf, California Fa-orite, was 13 mos. old and weighed vorite, was 13 mos. old and weighed 1,130 lbs. in the ring. He is a Short-horn red, but had the white face of the Hereford, and was shown among them. He was sired by Prince Lad 11th, a Hereford bull, and was out of 11th, a Hereford ball, and was out of Glenbrook Marvel, a purchered Short-horn. The champion had never been fed a grain of corn. He was carried on a nurse owe and fed three times a day on a ration of two parts of barley, one part toke, and one part bran and sighla hay. He was fitted by Alex. McDonald.

McDonald. The reserve champion. University of Californies Jock, was a pure-bred Angue, and Lacked one month of three years. His weight in the ring was 1.850 hs. Both animals were notable for a molecular an all parts. for their width, depin, low-setness and deep, mellow covering on all parts. Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Manikoba, who has fitted and shown two grand cham-pions at the International, was quoted by a Chicago live stock paper as say ing, "I have my hat off to the steer: neither of my two champions were the equal of this splc did bullock.

Canadian Winnings.

Canacian writings. A gratifying feature of the exhibi-tion was the excellent showing made by Canadian exhibitors. While the number of Canadian entries was not large, the quality of the stock shown was unneually high-class, and cap-tured several championehips and other measuring argred. important awards.

Graham Bros., of Claremoni, Ont., were the only exhibitors of Clydes-dales, but they probably made a better showing than any other exhibitor, considering their number of entries. succence their number of entries. On 15 head they won prizes on 13, in-cluding 4 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 2 fourths and 4 fifths. In one class they stood first, second, third, something not done, as far as we know, by any of done, as far as we know, by any other exhibitor in the Clydeodale theorem. Where it is renormburgh that When it is remembered that the classes were strongly filled, many animals not getting even near the money, their showing is all the more creditable. In addition, animals they had sold to other exhibitors before the show were well up in the prize money. In the aged stallion class, their stal-

"HE International Live Stock Ex. Hon, Alert, stoed third. In the class position, held all of last week for stallows four years and under five, in Chicago, was an outstanding Baron Ascot, solb by them to F. E. Coses. In split of the fact that the Wilson, of Hilmols, before the show, wilson, or Himola, before the show, stood first. In the class for stallions three years and under four, two ani-mals sold by them stood first and second, Fairbolme Footprint and Diamond; and their own entry, Bonnie mond; and their own energy, however plink, was third. For skallena they oyears and under three (open), they took first, second, and that and under four, was Lady Lister, an automal sold by them before the show. Their show-ing, in every way, was most gratifying.

Beef Cattle.

There was only one Canadian as habitor, also, in the Shorthorn entities of the shorthorn entities of the shorthorn entities and the shorthorn entities and the shorthorn entities and the shorthorn entities and reserve and reserve and reserve and reserves at the Canadian exhibition this year, one fith and one in the short continent being represented. There was only one Canadian ex-

Sheep Awards.

Several Canadians showed in Several Canadians showed in the sheep classes. These include Roht. McBowen, of London: J. Lloyd Jones, of Burford: John Kelly & Son, of Shakespeer, Ont.; H. M. Lee and P. B. Gonnell, Highrate, Ont.; and Peler Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont. Our editor did not secure a list of the win-vitage of all these redditions hafter the editor did not secure a list of the win-n'ags of all these exhibitors before having to leave, but found they did well. In Southdowns, McEwen showed well. In Soutidowns, activen above the champion ram, first 2year-old ram, first and second yearling ram, first, second and third yearling ram, second second and third yearing ram, second and third yearing ewe, second and third ewe lamb, first on flock of one ram, two yearing ewes and two ewe lambe, and first on four lambe of either

sex. In Oxfords, Arkell was equally successful. In a few classes he .Hd not have competition. He was first on ram two years or over, first and second on ram one year and under two; third on ram lamb under one year; first, second and third on owe one year; nrss, second and third on owe one year and under two; second and third on ewe lamb under one year; champion on yearling ram and yearling ewe; and first on

and yearing every and and an both flock prizes. In Leicesters, John Kelly & Son had a walk-over as no one showed against them, so they had things their own way.

Live Stock Judging Competitions.

In the live stock judging competition the Optario Agricultural College was the only college from Canada to have a team entered. The showing made was

team entered. The showing made was not as good as usual, the standing be-ing only 18th place out of fifteen en-tries, and the score 3,204, against a top score for Indiana of 3,970. lows stood Ohio third with second with 3,950, Ohio third with 3,877, and Texas fourth with 3,814. Th 5,577, and Texas fourth with 5,517. The standing of the Ontario team in the judging of cattle was twelfth: bogs, fitteenth; sheep, eleventh; and horses, twelfth. The war has so depleted the attendance at the Guelph College this year as to make it more different than usual to select an all-round good item. The American colleges, of course, were not affected in the same way. Prof. not affected in the same way. Prof. Jacobs, of the Live Stock Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, of the manteness agricultural contege, was in attendance at the Exposition with a group of students, but they did not take part in the competition, being there simply to learn all they could from the magnificent displays of live stock on exhibition.

Character of the Show.

We do not hold any show in Canada that is just like the International Ex-

position. It is a good deal of a com-bination between the Spring Horse Show in Toronto, which, as is well known, is noted as a society affair, and the Guelph Winter Fair, minus the atter's dairy and poultry features. Te inter's natry and pourtry reatures. In the eventness, the horce show events, which are put on largely for the Chi-cago society people, occupied the lime-light. This year on several nights the rescrve seats were sold out hours belorehand, and thousands had to be becorenand, and thousands and to be turned away without having a chance to see what was going on in the main judging ring. Riding, driving and hunt-ing classes were the main features at night

During the day, the ring was kepi occupied by large classes of draft horses and beef cattle. In some classes, as many as 40 animals were led out, and the uniformly high quality of the and the uniformly aign quanty on the animals shown was a .____aniter of general comment. The great interest taken in the show was chown by the people whose shoulders you rubbed up against as you moved around look-ing at the exhibits. They included people from all parts of the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico, the States adjoining which sent up ima matter States adjoining which sent up portant exhibits and many sightseers as well as from the Eastern States, the Prairie States, the Pacific coast, a few people from western and Canada.

Canadian Judges.

Among the prominent judges were three from Canada, including Robert Graham, of Toronto, who with two other ,adges placed the awards in the Per neron classes and on the draft Robert Ness, who acted as one of ers; Robert Neas, who acted as one of the three judges on CPdesdles; and Alex. Galbracht, of Edmonton, who was one of three judges on Shires. The work of these judges seemed to give general aslisation. Aside from the Candian judges, considerable in-the Candian judges, considerable in-terest was taken in the placing of the second is the and calls cleaned by four awards in beef cattle classes by Senor Carlos M. Duggan, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina. This judge appeared to Carlos M. Duggan, of subsets Arres, Argentina. This judge appeared to know his business, as he was quick in reaching his decisions, and his decis-lons seemed to ratisfy the crowd.

General Notes.

Had Auld's Shortborn bull, which won the reserve championship, been little placed grand champion, very fault would have been found. Very This bull, Burnbrae Sultan, was an easy winner in his jiass, weighing over 3,000 lbs., and overshadowing his cometitors easily by his great scale and petitors easily by its great scale and fleshing. Even at that he defeated well-known bulls such as the Pride of Albion, Maxwelton Renown, Master Ruby, and Silver Knight, which had cuty, and silver Keight, which had been champions at other leading show. The ball which beat bilm for the grand championship was Village Supreme, shown by Bellows Bros, of Marigold, Mo. This was a much younger bull, and a champion in every acnes of the word, but if is a que-tion if all judges would have placed him ahead of the Counding have Canadian bull him ahead of the Ca which was better fleshed which was better fleshed along the back and stronger in the shoulder and bindquarters, to our mind, than the winner

All attendance records at the exhibition were surpassed, and the prices realized at the sales of purebred stock that were held in connec-tion with it reached new records. This is always an indication of the interest ing taken in breeding and the con fidence of breeders in the future

sold for The champion steer was sold for 75 a.lb. The carload of champion 115 a.l.b. The carload of champion etcers sold for 28 cents a pound. The grand champion carload of hogs, ex-hibited by an Illinois breeder, were sold to Armour & Company for \$11.75. These hogs were of the Berkahire These hogs were of the breed and averaged 450 lbs. The ex position showed that the breeders of the continent are wide a take and maintaining the best standards of the nast.

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A City Business Run by Farmers

(Continued from page 4.) purchased. This extracts the casein from the skim milk, which is sacked and sold in the form of flakes or powder. It is used, I was informed by powder. It is used, i was informed by Mr. Coule, for glossing paper and in the manufacture of such articles as butkons, knife handles, and billiard balls. About three pounds of the ma-terial is accured from each can of milk, and as high as 18 cents a pound has been received for it.

A full record is kept of the quality each patron's milk, its butter fat of each patron's milk, its briter fai-content and its backeriological analy-sis. The laboratory, which is under the supervision of Mr. J. Jenkins, an O.A.C. graduate, is large, airy and well lighted. The sediment tests are classified as poor, fair, good and excel-lent, and the patrons are kept fully informed of the quality of the milk which they supply. Not is this care regarding sankation confined to the milk which they supply. Not is this care regarding sankation confined to the moleynes is rigidly guarded saints. Bach morning they don freship-laundered suits of spoches white. Jewen abover bachs are provided in the of Jaundered suits of spoiless white, Liven shower baths are provided in the basement of the building for them. Here also is found the two 50-ho, boilers which supply steam for heat-ing purposes. Coal is purchased a carload at a time. The refrigerating plant, composed of three compressors. has a capacity equal to 28 tons of ice every 24 hours. Compressors and all other machinery are operated by hydro-electric power

The Stables

For delivering the milk from the ex-press cars to the plant, and from the plant to the consumers, about 100 press cars to the piant, and from the piant to the consumers, about 100 borness are required, and these are stabled on the property. The barn is a magnificent structure of reinforced concrete; Born, walk, stalls and mangers all being composed of this material. The oat boxes and the doors of the mangers are of tron, and a building containing fording stuffing an he made. The bickent/thing and heresethoeing are done on the pre-mises, and here also the deivery rigs are built and kept in repair. Special facilities are provided for attending to dek horses, for, after war, rapid driv-ing on city pavements is about the bardest work a horse can be subjected to. One interesting feature is a foot bach, in which horses with acre feet are built and here along for the set of the startest work a horse can be subjected to the set of the s

Are use. A Farmers' Company. And all this plant, rivalling any in-dustrial concern in the city in effi-ciency, is owned and administered by armers. The interests to whom the milk producers eurrormdng Toronto formerly disposed of their product seemed at one time to dear them the right to eary anything about the price of their milk. The answer was The Farmer's Deiry. It was not built for The interests to whom the a selfish purpose, but, as is clearly set forth in the instructions given to the form in the instructions given to the original investigating committee, its object is to produce and distribute clean milk and cream at reasonable prices to the citizens of Toronic. The prices to the efficance of Toronto. The interests of producer and consumers see althe safeguarded. Its influence extends to those who neither sell to nor buy from it, for the company is now a controlling factor in the milts supply of that great city. To the pro-ducer it assures far transmin and a law price for his product. To the con-sumer it guarantees this money's worth of a sanitary and reliable article of tod. It has prevented a repetition of of a sanifary and reliable article of food. It has prevented a repetition of the trophile out of which it grew. Its aim, embiasond in soid letters on ach eide of fts 100 delivery rigs, is to deliver "Pure Food Products, of the Farm" at the consumer's door. Under the management of Mr. R. D. Hughes, formerly a clerk in the offlee, but whose shilling, being recomised by a forseeing directorists, secured his appointment to the offlee of semeril manager, and under the ad-

ministration of an executive composed entirely of dairy farmers, "the spottes dairy bathed in sunshine," as it proudly celled, promises still further developments. Recently, the cheese factory at indian litver, in Peterboro county, has been purchased and con-verted into a collecting station. Un-fort is machinery, including a pasteur izer, is being installed. Here mill will be collected, pasteurized and ship mille ped, in cans, to the central plant, and further facilities provided for securing the increasing supply of milk made necessary by the constantly expanding trade

FARM AND DAIRY

The Economics of Agriculture Discussed at Chicago

(Continued from Page 7.) asked how farmers could reach the greatest benefit from the law. He replied :

"I would urge farmers to organize at once a national farm loan association. The Federal Farm Loan Board has The Federal Farm Loan Board has just completed a tour of the country in order to determine the boundaries of the land bank districts into which the United States is to be divided. There are to be twelve of these dis-tricts. In each district there is also to triots. In each district there is also to be located a Federal hand bank. These land banks are to make loans to farm-ers on first mortgage of farm lands. But the loans can only be made at first through national farm loan asso-clations. It is important, therefore, that farmers understand the advan-that farmers understand the advantages to be derived from organizing such an association. Ten men in any such an association. Ten men m any runal community, who are farm own-ers, may form a loan association. It is my judgment that the greatest bene-fit will gome to those farmers from the operation of this act who belong to a national farm loan association. Replying to another question, he said

ing to another question, he said: "The farm ioan associations and the Federal hand banks which operate with them are rom by farmers, and the dividends which may arise from the borrowings of these farmers all come back to them as stockholders in the Todowil land hands theorem in the come back to them as rtockholders in the Federal land bank through their associations. But with joint stock land banks, the dividences go to the stockholders, who are not farmers but money lenders. In the first case, the banks are run in the interest of bor-rowers; and in the second case, they are run in the interest of lenders."

A Jersey Cow Wins in Guelph Dairy Test

(Continued from Page 6.) (241.9 points), Martin McDowell, Ox-ford Centre; Queen B. B. Fayne, (240.7 points), and Nellie Fayne, (240.6 points), M. H. Haley, Spring-

ford. Allogether 63 cows were under test, seven more than last year. Of these 17 were Hoistelas, exhibited besides those already mentioned, by such well known breeders as Fred. W. Lee, Springford; R. M. Holtby, Port Perry; T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg; Jammer, Norwich; Gueen, T. Castartor, Werson; Haller, Jarvis, Twenty-one year Wirzs went throngs the test on yeard by John Bailey, Jarvis. Twenty-one Ayrshires went through the test, owned by John McKee, Norwich: Wm. Stowart and Son, Ryckman's Corners; E. B. Pal-mer and Son, Norwich; N. Dyment and Sons, Brantford; Harmon McPherson, Copetown; Jas, Begg and Son, St. Thomas: H. C. Hamill, Markham and Thomas: H. C. Hamill, Markham and E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville. Fourteen Jerseys were entered. Besides the Jensory were entered. Besides the owners of the champion cow, Jensory breaders were represented by Ernest Craddock Haersville; D. A. Borye, Woodstock and B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton. A. Stevenson, Atvocd, and S. W. Jackson, Woodstock, exhibited Dairy Shorthorns and Earl Grier, E. D. Hillmer, W. J. Balley, E. B. Palmer and Son, G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg, had grades entered in the test



L and staunch supporter of every reform that would confer a benefit on the farmer. It was Farm and Dairy that launched a compaign in the agricultural prose that culminated in the intro-duction of rural mail deliveries in Canada. Many other reforms also stand to our credit.

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

Special Good Roads Number

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

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

These a's only a few of the subjects that will be discussed. As an advertising medium, it will be one of the strongest issues of the yeas. It will go to almost 24,000 of the best class of fairy homes, in Canada. Have your atrongest copy in it. Send it along sive, and have the choice of position. Last forms close Friday, December 29. Reserve your space NOW.



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OUR GUARANTEE

OUR CUARANTEE We start the way a devertise it that the start of the st

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd PETERBORO AND TORONTO

Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and tal. sider."-Bacon.

Jeopardizing the Dairy Show

NE of the most important things in favor of Canadian dairy produce on the markets of Great Britain is the confidence of importers and dealers, as well as of consumers, that it contains no imitation butter or filled chee This consideration, the value of which cannot be estimated, and which will become still more important after the war is over, exists because our exports have been kept free from bogus butter and cheese by the restrictions which certain interests are now moving heaven and earth to have abrogated. One of the first results of the raising of the restrictions on the oleomargarine trade would be that we would sacrifice that confidence in Canadian dairy products which has been astablished in the markets of the world by the prohibition of the use of any but butter fat in the manufacture of dairy products.

The Government of Canada will be well advised to take into full consideration and give proper weight to the views of the dairymen of both-Eastern and Western Ontario, as they have found expression in resolutions passed unanimously at every meeting or convention in which dairymen have gathered together since the movement for the admission of margarine began. Of late a great deal has been said about the development of Canada's foreign trade after the war is over, and of the necessity of building up in foreign markets good will for the products of Canada's farms and factories. Here is a case in which that goodwill already exists. Is it to be sacrificed because a temporary shortage in butter has given the manufacturing and packing interests an op portunity for renewing their campaign for the admission and manufacture of margarine? Dairymen are fully conscious that the high cost of living is pressing heavily on the consumer, but they have reason to doubt the sincerity of some of those who are at present posing as the consumers' champions. They believe that the beacht

FARM AND DAIRY accruing to the consumer by the use of cheaper fats would be a poor recompense for which to

sacrifice the integrity of the dairy industry.

Land Values and Social Conditions THE tendency of the high price of land is to

gradually reduce the number of small farm owners and to place increasing areas in the hands of city capitalists who are content with a low rate of interest on the investment, according to Professor Mead, who addressed the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, held recently in Chicago. This means a shifting rural population, less interest in community welfare, poorer country schools, poorer churches, fewer home conveniences, and more unpainted houses, gates and barns. We cannot ignore these tendencies towards rural decadence, and with easy-going indifference allow our farmers to become a rack-rented peasantry, said Professor Mead. We must begin to regard land settlement and the maintenance of the right conditions of tenure of farm lands as a public matter. The acquiring of farm lands for speculative pur-

poses by investors has not advanced as far in Canada as it has in the United States, in some of the choicest districts of which as high as 60 per cent. of the land is farmed by tenants. There is, however, a tendency in the same direction. Investigations have shown that in those counties of Ontario where land values are highest, the percentage of farms owned by non-residents is largest. The popular misconception that increasing land values are always accompanied by better social conditions for those who farm the land is dangerous in the extreme. They indicate that a heavier charge has to be made on the annual income to cover interest on capital investment if the farm business is to be placed on a business footing. They also indicate that the land is becoming further removed from the reach of those who wish to purchase it, and that the man who would become an owner if the land values were reasonable has no alternative, if he wishes to farm, but to become a tenant.

The Injustice of Pooling

NVESTIGATIONS conducted under ordinary factory conditions, with ordinary factory equip ment and from milk as commonly supplied to the factories, have shown that the pooling system may put as much as 22 cents a hundred pounds of milk in the pocket of the wrong patron. The discrimination is always against the man supplying the better milk. To the patron who supplies milk that tests exactly the same as the average test of all the milk received at the factory, the pooling system works no injustice, but if his milk diverges from this standard, he does not receive the right amount of money, and the farther the divergences the discrepancy between what he res what he should receive. The patron who makes low-testing milk gets more, and the one sending hightesting milk less, than is justly coming to them. As pointed out by Mr. Publow in his address at the local E.O.D.A. conventions, this discrepancy may not have been an important matter with the prices obtained for cheese years ago, but with the high prices now prevailing, factory patrons can no longer afford to neglect this important matter of receiving payment for their milk according to the amount of cheese that can be made from it.

Although payment for milk according to its butter fat content distributes the money with ap proximate fairness, still the production of a high butter fat content is not the only consideration. Even on the straight fat basis it would still be bad business to sacrifice everything to get a high test. The question of cost of production must-be taken into consideration. The object to be striven for should be to produce butter fat at the lowest

possible cost. High-testing milk may not be the most profitably produced, even when supplied to factories which pay on the straight fat basis. Put upon a cost-of-production basis, the Dairy Standards Act is not a discrimination against cowa producing milk of only average test. That, however, has no bearing on the question of the justice or injustice of the various methods of arriving at the amounts of the various patrons' milk cheques. The pooling system is a manifestly unfair one, and its abandonment can only result in good to the cheese-making industry.

Make War Profits Reasonable (Canadian Courier.)

S a rule we have no aspersion too severe for the man or the corporation that fattens A itself on war contracts paid for by the people of the country to which it belongs. We have sometimes even become supercilious over the superwealth accumulated by neutral nations at the expense of those peoples engaged in a struggle for the liberty of democracies. In practice it should be possible for the Government so to adjust taxation that men who are suddenly making huge fortunes out of war contracts in any shape or form should be compelled to pay back a large percentage of their profits to the State before they have time to come forward with large cheques in the form of refunds to the State coffers. Let us honor the man who yoluntarily refunds a big share of his war profits to the government. That man is concerned in lessening the burden of taxalion on those who make no profit directly out of the war. But is it, after all, an act of heroism except in the fact that it is so unfashionable? Should not any corporation be content with reasonable profits out of a line of business created by the demands of the war after paying all charges on the investment necessary to create the plant? The corporation that fattens itself on war contracts in 1916 is no better than the contractors who heaped up enormous fortunes and juggled stocks in gambling on the duration of the American Civil War. Every manufacturer who invested in a munitions plant is entitled to the repayment of his capital in cases where the plant may be on the scrap heap after the war and to reasonable commercial profits on the operations of that plant until the war is over or until such time as his contracts cease. Less should not be admitted. More should never be expected. The bogey of Canadian nickel blown into Canadian soldiers is a small matter compared to the phantom of great fortunes made out of the needs of a nation fighting for its life.

Holland has adopted proportional representation as the method of electing representatives to ita second chamber. The measure was passed unanimously. P. R. has similarly been approved of unanimously by the British Parliament for Ireland. Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Denmark are other European countries where P. R. has been adopted. It is promised by the President and the Prime Minister for France for the Ohamber of Deputies after the war. There is also every possibility of this important electoral reform foming in Great Britain. The Preportional Representation Society of Canada has a big educational work ahead of it; but signs are not wanting that P. R. is coming in this Dominion, too .- Ottawa Citizen.

Thanks to the system of municipal taxation which prevails in Ontario, many an ambitious farmer has built himself into a haunting fear of bankruptcy. The commodious residence that he has put up, with all modern improvements added, the up-to-date barns, do not escape the eagle eye of the assessor, until the taxes of the man who would improve his living conditions soar out of all proportion to his income .-- Peterboro Review (Conservative).

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FARM AND DAIRY

The Canadian Council of Agriculture

Farmers Organizations Prepare a Platform--Provincial Organizations Will be Asked to Pass Upon It--Important Decisions Reached at the Recent Winnipeg Conference

Winning
Conference

Childse interest in the recent context Agriculture, held in Winnight contred around the drafting of an an-time of chanda. This platform was then and adopted unanimous to as many childse interest and adopted unanitation of a beam of the stations of an an-time of chanda. This platform was the additional and the various organisation to as many childse interest and the static base the formers way of the provincial organisation and way of the provincial static models and way of the provincial static models and and the rest and the static models and beam of the static and the static models and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static models and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static models and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static models and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static and the static and the static and the static part of the static and the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static and the static and the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the static conventions are also beam of the static and the staticonventions are also beam of the static and the staticonve considered at the next meeting of the Council of Agriculture.

'n preparing the platform, the mem-bers of the Council had in mind the bers of the Council had in mind the tariff laws, as they now prevail in Canada, bear with undue hardship on the farmer, and that there is great danger that following the war, on ac-count of the need which will then excount of the need which will then ex-ist for increased faxation, an effort will be made to still further increase the tardif and in ways that will further hurden the farmer. In a futer issue we hope to give the platter issue we hope to give the platter issue orditions in Canada have reculted a point where it has become difficult from the farmers to make a modif from the point where it has become difficult for farmers to an a profit from their farm operations. The start success of Great Britain in the great success of Great Britain in the great word many of the railes in the great word many of has enabled her to buy in the churked has enabled her to buy in the churked marksts of the world and time to undersell her competitors. The plat-form urged a reduction in the duty on ford urged a reduction in the duty on goods imported from Great Britain to half the rates charged under the half the rates charged under the geoms imported from oreal string to half the rates charged under the general tariff, and further reductions in the remaining fariff such as will ensure free trade between Great Britain and Canada within five years.

Britan and Canada within five years. It also urged that the reciprocity greement with the United States, which still stands open to acceptance by the Pariament of Canada, should be accepted, and that all food stuffs not included in the reciprocity agree-net included in the reciprocity agree-tion of lying. It was further urged that agreenitural implements, form maching, cancet, fortilizers, coal, humber cancet, liminiating free and jubricating oils be placed on the free list.

A request was made that the tariff be materially reduced on all the neces-saries of life, and that all tariff con-cessions granted to other countries should be extended to Great Britain.

should be extended to Great Britain. The members of the council recor-nized that the government would find it necessary to rake through the venue, as well as to impland the ducing thetariff as recommended. ducing thetariff as recommended the commended the placing of a direct tax on uningproved land ralues, including all matural resources: a tax on all in-comes over \$4,000; a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates; and a tax on the profils over 10 per cent. of all corporations.

of all corporations. Other important recommendations made included the mationalization of all ratiway compares companies; that natural recompress companies; that natural recompress companies; the he hands of the governith remaining not be sold, but let our on she should not be sold, but let our on she should not be sold, but let our on she should heave; the publicity of all campairs funds both before and after election; the sholl not the patronage system; full provincial antonomy in liquor legislation, including in manufacture, export and import; and direct legisla-

pointed representatives to act on the council of the conference.

The second secon

U. S. Laws Against Margarine Coloring

"HE United States law against the coloring of margarine states that any person who sells, vends or mishes oleomargarine for the use furn furnishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family table without com-pensation, who shall add to or mix with such-obsemargarine any artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, shall be butter of any shade of yellow, shall be butter of any shade of yellow. be held to be a manufacturer of oleo-margarine within the meaning of the The act then goes on to specify act. The act then goes on to specify that the manufacturer of oleomar-garine must pay a Federal tax of one-fourth of a cent a pound if his pro-duct is uncolored and tea cents a pound if it contains color.

There is no mistaking margarine when sold in the uncolored condition. The consumer is protected, for the un-colored product generally sells at from 10 to 15 cents a pound lower than the colored material. By paying 10 cents a pound, the manufacturer simply buys the right to make his pro-duct look like dairy butter, and there is not such a large discrepancy be-tween these two articles.

An interesting custom has sprung in by which it is sought to evade the Federal tax. This is for the con-sumer to color the margarine after it has been purchased. Certain margar-ine manufacturers and dealers furnish free coloring matter in capsules, when selling the uncolored product, the coloring being added to the marthe coloring being added to the mar-rarine after being purchased. A strict interpretation of the law has shown that is a permissible when the margarine is for private use, but that it is an infringement of the law desing coloring when manufacagainst coloration when ma turers, whole>alers, retailers, manufac ors and keepers of places where meals vend.

are served for pay, resort to it. " Some of the State laws are out and out opposed to coloration, since it is stated that the whiter margarine is, stabed that the whiter margarine is, the purce it is. By allowing colora-tion, all sorts of impurities may be added and covered up. One subscript ity sums up the situation by wing: "I can see but two reasons why wing: dealers and manufacturers want a law dealers and manufacturers want a law denotes and manufacturers want a law giving them a right to color their pro-duct in imitation of butter; one is to charge more for their product, and the other is to give them a monopoly of the butter market."



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A FEW more smiles of silent sympathy, a few more tender words, a little more A Lew more smules or ment sympany, a tew more tender words, a little more restraint of temper, may make all the difference between happiness and half-happiness to those I live with.-S. Brooke.

Winning the Wilderness (Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER L-(Continued.)

"" WELL, I haven't, and I don't understand. But the only "WELL, I haven't, and 'I don't understand. But the only way to stop this roving is to make a home of your own. Will you tell me how you expect to support a Cloverdale girl when you marry one?" The

"I don't expect to marry one." The smile was winning, but the son's voice sounded dangerously like the father's. "Why not?

"Why hot?" "Because when I marry it will be a southern girl--" Asher hesitated a moment. When he went on, his voice was not as son to father, but as man to man

"It all happened down in Virginia, when I was wounded and in prison. This little girl took care of me. Only This little stil took care of me. Only a soldier really knows what a wor-man's hand the solution of the solution when the solution of the solution of the even her little to get letters through the lines to your and to get me ex-changed, a haiver yet when I think of her, disguided as a man in soldier's clothes, taking the chance she did for me. A well, I jett my heart down That's all."

there. That's all." "Why haven't you ever told us this heftore, Asher?" his father asked. Asher stood up where the white moonlicht fell full on his face. Some-he old Quaker endurance of his an-cestors seemed all expressed in him. "I wasn't twenty-one, then, and I have nothing yet to offer a girl by way of swnort?" he stid. "Why, Asher?" Mrs. Avdelot es-claimed, "you have exerting here." "Not vet, mother?" he reolied. "And haven't told you hecause her name is

"Not vet, mother." As replied. And I haven't told you because her name is Virginia Thaine, and she is a descend-ant of Jerome Thaine. Are the Avde-lots big enough to bury old hates?"

there was no insultations "You have no means by which to earn a living. You will go down to town and take charge of the Shirley House at once, or so to work as House at once, or so to work as the the day you marry a Thains of bired hand here. But remember this: from the day you marrs a Thaine of Virsinia you from a bound of the second family they found the second second for fore the second second second for the second second second second the second second second second second for the second s

"Then came the mother's part, "Sit down, Asher," she said, and Asher dropped to his place on the

step. "We don't seem to see life through the same speciaries," he said calmly. "Am I wrong, more not my wife, either, besee his home in France, and don't erandmother. Mercy Penning-ther how has been the shows his motient more the shidow, his motient neves in the shidow, his motient preve eyes looking up at her.

grey eyes looking up at her. "Asher, it is Aydelot tradition to be

and the

and

determined and self-willed, and bitterness against Jerome Thaine his descendants has never left the

She stroked his hair lovingwise, as

where stroked his hair toyingwise, as mothers will ever do. "Do you suppose father will ever change?"

"I don't believe he will. We have talked of this many times, and he will listen to nothing else. He grows more set in his notions as we all do with

act in his notions as we ar do with years unless-" "We'l Apher asked "Thermather asked "Thermather asked "Thermather out toward old age. But, Astern afraid i have none yet. You know I was a farmer boy until I was

Virginia Thaine, has left you too big for prejudice. You will go sometime where there is room to think and live as you believe.'

as you believe." "Mother, may I go? I dream of it uight and day. I'm so cramped here. The woods are in my way. I can't see a mile. I want to see to the edge of the world, as I can on the pruiries. A man

the was facing her now, his whole countenance aglow with bright antici-

pation. "There is only one way to win that kingdom," Mra. Aydolot declared. "The man who takes hold of the plow-handles is the man who will really con-quer the prairies. His scepter is not the rifle, but the hos." For all his life. Aaher Aydolot never forzo his mother's face, nor the sound of her low prophetic words on that onohilt nicht on the shadowy veranda of his childhood home. "You are takht, mother. I don't

of his childhood home, "You are right, mother. I don't want to fight any more. It must be the soll that is calling me back to the Vest, the bir, big West! and mean to so when the time comes. I hope the will come soon, and I know you will give me your blessing then."

His mother's hands were pressed lovingly upon his forehead, as he leaned against her knee.

"My blessing, and more than mine. The blessing of Moses to Asher of old, 'Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be. The eternal God is thy strength be. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the ever-lasting arms."

She bent over her boy, and pushing back the hair from his forehead, she kisaged it reverently, nor dreamed in how many a bitter strife would the



Business. She is here shown alongside her First Trade Exhibit. Note article

fifteen, a soldier boy till I was nineteen, a college student for two years, and a Plains scout for two years more. Tell me, mother, what does all this fit me for? Not for a tayern in a town of for? Not for a tavern in a town of less than a thousand people." He sat waiting, his elbow resting on

his knee, his chin supported by his closed hand.

closed nand. "Asher, when you left school and went out weat, I foreasw what has hap-pened to-hight," Mrs. Aydelet began 'I tried to prepare your father for it, but he would not listen, would not derstand. He obsent yet, He never will, But I do. You will not stay in Ohle always begans when the data of it. Ohio always, because you do not fit in here now. Newer states keep calling Ohio always, because you do not it all here now. Newer states keep calling you westward, westward. This was frontier when we came here in the thirties; we belong here. But, sooner or later, you will put your life into the building of the West. Something--the War or the Plains, or may be this

memory of this sacred hour come back to him, with the blessed note of victory

The next morning Asher put on his working clothes and began the life of a hired man on his father's farm. The a nired man of his lather s tarm. The summer was long and hot, and in the late August the dread typhoid malaria inte August the dread typical material swept up from the woods marshes. It was of virulent form and soon had its way with Asher's father and mother. When the will of Francis Aydelot was read in court, the inexorable will we publicate man it dealered that the

of a stubborn man, it declared that the Cloverdale Hotel, the bank stock, and Cloverdale Hotel, the bank stock, and the farm with all the appurtenances thereanto pertaining, should descend to Asher Aydelof, provided the should never be united in marriage to any de-scendant of Jerome That of the State of Virginin. Failing in this, all the property, except a few hundred dollars in cash, should descend to one

Jane Aydelot, of Philadelphia, and her heirs and assigns forever; provided there heirs were not the chiidren of Virginia Thaine of the State of Vir-

ginia. On the same day, Asher wrote to one Jane Aydelot, of Philadelphia, to come to hole and take possession of her property. Then he carefully sodied he two mounds in the grave-ying the same them and old-fashioned sweet in the same them the philane discrete the same them and the same them are the same the pinks upon them, and bidding good-by to the home of his boyhood, he turned his face hopefully to the West.

CHAPTER II

The Sign of the Sunflower. Little they knew what wealth un

Lay hid where the desolate prairies

Who would have dared, with brush

As this land is now, to paint it then _Allerton

THE trail had left the woodland far to the eastward, and wound its way over broad prairie billis way over broad prairie bil-lows, past bluffy-banked streams, along crests of low watersheds, until at last it slid down into an open endlessness of the Lord's earth-just a vasty big-ness of landstuff seemingly left over when geography-making was done. It was untamed stuff, too, whereon one man's marking was like to the track man's marking was like to the track of foam in the wake of one ship in mid-ocean. Upon its face lay the trail, broad and barren of growth as the dusty old National pike road makthe dusity old National pike road mak-ing its way across uplands and valleys of Ohio. But this was the only like-ness. The pike was a gravel-built. up-graded highway, bordered. by litte rall-fenced fields and deep forests hid-ing malarial marshes in the lower values.

places. This trail, flat along the ungraded pround, tended in the direction of frast resistance, generally toward the southwork. It was bounded by ab-southwork. The start bounded of the southwork. The start bounded of the southwork of and the southwork of the southwork of southwork of the with their blooms of gold marking tw gleaning threads across the plains far toward the misty nothingness of the western hotizon.

Western horizon. The mid-Summer day had been in-tensely tot, but the light air was be ginning to flow a bit refreshingly out of the sky. A grey cloud-wave, creep-ing tide-like up from the southwest, was tempering the afternoon glare. In was tempering the afternoon glare. In all the landscape the only object to hold the eye was a praifie achooner drawn by a team of hard-mouthed lit-tie Indian ponies, and followed by a tree-limbed black mare of the Ken-tucky blue blood.

Asher Aydelot sat on the wagon s holding the reins. Beddie him was his wife, a young, grittshouking woman hair, a straight with a straight with large disk advances in a straight with formed comming in from the East one of the stage line, where the evening before, had reached Asher's team and wagon was walling for them. holding the reins. Beside him was his

for them. The outfit moved slowly. It had left Carey's Crossing at early dawn and had put twenty-five miles between itfor them. self and that last outpost of civiliza-

"Why don't you let the horses trol down this hill slope, Asher?" The woman's voice had the soft accent of

the South. "Are yo "Are you tired, Virgle?" Asher Aydelot looked earnestly down at his

"Not a bit!" The bright smile and vigorous lift of the shoulders were as wife. suring

"Then we won't hurry. We have several miles to go yet. It is a long day's run from Carey's to our claim Wolf County is almost like a state (Continued on page 14.)

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lots big enough to bury old hates?" Francis Ardelot at moveless as a statue. When at learth he apoles, there was no misunderstanding his Love of Flowers Makes Miss Gladys Beech Particularly Suited to the Florist on opposite page.

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Our " New Testament "

HY word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.—Psalm 119: 105.

1 113 135 "Christianty sixted upon her mis-sions with a boak of the rhad, but that book was not in her had, but he old restament, which head was the old restament, which head was so familiar. It was wonderful how was so familiar. It was wonderful how was new Testament came to be written: one writing in one place, another in another; one not having any idea what the other was writing, and hone of the other was writing and hone of them conselous of the grand work God was calling them to do.

with Him? With the delay of Christ's coming areas many problems and doubts and questions. St Paul as the best qualified to answer that the second the work of the first Applications Church had apread wonderfully and had been planted in mary and widdy-segarated places. As Paul could not visit all not be even in one place as much as he wished, he wrote his let-ters, as serving needed, for advice and encouragement, and which were kept as a preclous pessensio. as a precious possession.

as a procedure, pessession. At the same time that these Pauline letters were being written and circulat-ed and cherished, another type were passing through the same process. These who knew and loved Jesus, who had heard Him speak and asw Him Ire were passing away. The younger generation demanded the story of the Ufe of Him, whom they had never seen any heard. nor heard.

nor heard. This is a summary of a long and in-teresting article by Hewlett Johnson, who closes with the works. "Those who wrote did so, unconnectures that they were building up an inspired volume greater in importance than Jesuri Böhe, elternally stamped with the very spirit of the early Christian enthusiasm, and upon which the Spirit had breathed."--I. H. N.

A Girl Florist

M ORE and more women are en-tering into fields of business and professional life hitherto occupied only by men. What is more, occupied thiry by men. what is more, many are making successes in those fields. The forist business seems par-ticularly suited to feminine endeavor It not only provides a profitable occu-pation, but also gives scope to the in-nate love of flowers and faculty of decoration possessed by most women.

decoration possessed by most women. In Enset Co., O'cl., Miss Giadys Deech has taken up the business be-cause of the love of flowers angender-ed in her there's greenhouses. Al-though in the business for herself but three years, Miss Beech has built up a very good business. Speaking of her decision is enter this business, Miss decision to enter this business, Miss Beech says:

"After passing my public school estrance I prepared to go to High School. I went one term, but greew dissatisfied. I really was not learning what i thought should appeal to me. Ve father supported that I suft school My father suggested that I quit school and learn the florist work.

"I had lived among flowers almost hard to find.

FARM AND DAIRY

all my life, so this suggestion appeal-ed strongly to me, and I took up the

"T started about three years ago, just at Easter time. I have learned a great many interesting things since. One can learn new ideas along all lines when working among plants and

"I was what one might call a born I was what one might can a born florist; my father has been a florist all his-life. Things came quite natural to me. I thoroughly enjoy all lines. me. I thoroughly enjoy all lines, especially cut flowers, funeral design-ing and decorative work. I never head as home with the flowers. It is a health-ful, helpful and mote interesting occu-pation, and one that always has some-blue new in the

"Busy Mother," Haldmand Co., Ont. T HE subject of how much money a man should have before ask-one and fan only deal with a few when the fan only deal with a few form the standpoint of girls was. In a first one of the standpoint of girls was. In the standpoint of girls was. The standpoint of girls was a large was. The standpoint of girls was a large was.

than orners. Then again, if a man has a large sum of money, that does not say that his wifs will profit by it, or even have enough for own to day a new apron or the far own to day a new apron of course a man may have payments to make and debts which consume the to make and debts which consume the money, but some men are always ac-cumulating more debts and never get ahead. I have known some men who ahead. I have known some men who had large sums of money passing through their hands, and yet their wires, who worked even harder than their husbands, according to their strength, did not feel free to take a fen dollar bill from the roll in order to purchase clothes for themselves, to purchase up and more more the strength of the take the strength of the strength the the strength of the strength to purchase cluthes for themselves. Yet these same men would take the cream checks and men would take the cream checks and men the take the take them. It is a poor rule fixed right to them. It is a poor rule is low and work both ways. I also has not get sugar and necessary pix proceries to live confortably, making herself an object of nunceessary pix before her-friends, while wires of other men com-friends, while wires of other men comparatively poor, were living comfortably.

I believe when a man marries he should take his wife into his confi-dence and tell her about his business affairs and not try to do things on the side. Any side with common sense will endeavor to help her husband, and if she knows that money is passing through his hands about which she knows nothing, she will become dis-satisfied.

Is paying for the farm, a man should not expect his wife to do without every comfort. I have seen instances of this, and i weald say that a man is better sincle if he campt provide nourish-ing food, respectable clothes, good reading material and the occasional in symmetrial in the coccasional without it. If the second second without it. If the second second responsive trip which adds years to inspect the second second second without it. If the second the second second second second second who contain the second second second second who contain the second better second better second better second second second second second better second better second In paying for the farm, a man should



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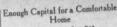
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"Susie," Bruce Co., Ont.

O me this subject of "Money and Marriage" is very interesting, and also very serious. I think it is most deplorable that so many girls marry young men who have no homes or capital. A young man should have a home prepared or means wherewith to purchase one, before asking a girl to marry him, and a girl asking a girl to marry him, and a girl has a right to use good, sound judg-ment. If she knows the young man-has no capital, she should plainly tell him that she would rather wait until he has, and if he thinks as much of her a be should has all segment her all he has, and it he thinks as much of her as he should, he will respect her all the more for having grit enough to tell him her views on the maiter. I certainly disagree with those who think that a girl should be willing to start with very little capital and work hard to make a home. There are far too many who do this, and while some, too many who do this, and while some, of course, make good, others live in powerty all their lives. And believe me, those who make good have to work harder and economize more after marriage than they ever did before.

A girl friend asked me not long ago if I thought it was right for a girl to put off her marriage day until her intended husband had everything pre-pared for a home. I told her she pared for a home. I told her she should wait till he had a home quite reasonably prepared at any rate. I did reasonauty prepared at any rate. I did so,- and we have been married four years, and have to work hard enough to cep things the way we want them, so don't know how some people manage I don't know how some people manage who begin without any capital. There are so many alls for money, such as church, missions, community institu-tions and so forth, as well as home needs.

Of course some girls wait for a ri Of course some girls wait for a rich man to come along so that they worlt have to work at all, and sometimes they wait so long that they don't get a husband at all. The girl is wise, in ty estimation, however, who waits till the young man has a home for her. husband and I are much happle by having a nice home, than we could have been if we had not the comforts of life which we enjoy.

Something for a Rainy Day

THINK a man should have one thousand dollars at least with which to start a home. Is it a fair thing for a man who cannot accumu-late this amount, to ask any sensible late this amount, to ask any sensible girl to be his Mfe partner? Accidents happen, and sickness comes. Is it right, then, for a girl to be burdened with a man who is a crippie or an in-vaild, because he did not have fore-thought course he did not have forethought enough to lay by something for a rainy day?

It is said that a home cannot be It is said that a home cannot be a happy one unless love is there. We have also heard that when the wolf comes to the door love files out of the window. John might sing all day, "Oh, Mary, I love you, Mary, I love you," and at the same time Mary might you, and at the same time stary might be cold and hungry. Has not Mary the right to ask John to prove his love by supplying the flour and fuel?

How can this be done when misfor How can this be done when ministr-tune comes, unless there is some capital to draw upon? Some have started at the bottom and made a wonderful success of married life, a wonderrun success of married life, but as a rule have they not been bles-sed with wonderful good health and undaunted spirit?

To remove mildew stains, mix a, small quantity of soap with a little powdered starch and salt, and the juice Brush the stain with this of a lemon. Brush the stain with this mixture, and hang the garment out in the open air for a day. Then wash in of a lemon. the usual manner.



Practical Gift Suggestions

"Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont. BY

TIME is flying, and it will not be long now before families which have been scattered throughout the year, will be gathering home to enjoy the Ohristmas season in the family circle. How many readers have their Christmas gifts all made? one have not, and in looking around for some suggestions which I might use myself in making gifts, I thought

use myseir in making girts, i thought I might as well send them along. Crochet work is so popular nowa-days that we naturally think of makdays that we naturally think of mak-ing up something along that line. A very pleasing gift would be-either guest towels, hand or bath towels with a crocheted edge. A pure white towel with a little edging of pink or blue is restitutioned and we are blue is very attractive and does not represent very much work. Em-broidered work is sometimes combined with the crocheting, but this is n unless one particularly necessary wishes to do so.

Another attractive gift in crochet Another attractive soft in erochet work is an edge on bandkerchiefs. Purchase some fine linen handker-chiefa, select a dainty little edgins and whenever you have a spare mo-ment pick up one and before long several of these will be all ready to

send off. I like to make gifts that are both useful and ornamental, and here is one that appeals to me as very prac tical, and I have made two or three of them for gifts this year. We know from experience how difficult it is to keep the best table napkins from beconding mussed if we put them in a sideboard drawer after they have been To make a case for them, laundered. To make a case for inem, cut two pieces of cretonne just the width of the napkins folded square, about 24 inches long. Bind the edges with narrow bias strips of ribbon or tape, first shaping the ends of each strip into a point. Sew a dome fast-ener on the point of each strip. Lay the two strips across each other, the two strips across each other, each actly in the middle. Stitch around three sides and slip in a square of cardboard to give a stiff bottom.

An idea which I picked up the other day, appealed to me as quite unique, and it should prove a valuable suggestion to the girls at least. Homegestion to the gris at least. Home-made candy makes nice with for friends, if put up an pretty boxes. Some gris have the knack of making a certain kind of candy particularly well, and they know that it will be appreclated by any of their acqui ances. To add a personal touch, dón pretty white cap and apron and have snap taken as though in the act of making the candy, and paste a print of this on each box of candy sent off. Another sift which is both attract-

and useful is a wash rag holder. Cut cretonne or silk in the shape of an ope and line with white ollcloth Stitch up, attach a dome fastener and finish with a bow of ribbon to match the cretonne or silk. rag inside, and the gift is complete.

I am trying out a scheme this year which I hone will prove satisfactory, which I none will prove satisfactory, and the outlook at present is bright. Farly in October I planted a number of bulbs in pots, with the object in view of giving some of them to my riends who are especially fond of flowers, as Christmas 'gifts. The bulbs are doing nicely, and I expect

that they will be flowering by Christ-

mas time. It is probably more difficult in some folks ways to select gifts for the home folks than for our friends. I find that a good plan is to study their tastes and wants, and when I locate something that my means will enable me to fill, make a note of it and make the purchase if possible.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from Page 12.) The Crossing hopes to become county seat." become the

county seat." "Why do they call that place Carey's Grossing?" Mrs. Aydelot asked. "It was a trading post once where the north and south trail crossed the Later it was a rallying valry. Now it's our postmain trail. place for cavalry. Now office," Asher explained.

oulice," Asher explained. "I mean, why call it Carey? I knew Careys back in Virgina." "It is named for a young doctor, the only one in ten thousand miles, se far as I know."

"And his family?" Virginia asked. "He's a bachelor, I believe. By way, we aren't going down hill. are on level ground." By the

Mrs. Aldelot leaned out beyond the wagon bows to take in the trail behind

"Why, we are right in a big saucer. All the land slopes to the center down there before us. Can't you see it?"

you see it? "No, I've seen it too often. It is just a trick of the plains-one of the many tricks for the eye out here. Look at the sunflowers, Virgie. Don't you love

Virginia Aydelot nestled close to her husband's side and put one hand in his. It was a little hand, white and soft, the hand of a lady born of generations The hand it rested on of gentility. The hand it rested on was big and hard and brown and very strong looking.

T've always loved them since the day you sent me the little one in a letter," she said in a low voice, as if "I thought some one might overhear. you had forgotten me and the old war days. I wasn't very happy then." There was a quiver of the lip that hintdays. I wasn't ed at the memory of intense sor ow. "I had gone up to the spring in that cool little glen in the mountain behind our home, you know, when a neigh-bor's servant boy, Bo Peep, Boanerges Peeperville, he named himself, came grinning round a big rock ledge with your letter. Just a crushed little sunyour letter. Just a crushed little sun-flower and a sticky old card, the deuce of hearts. I kngw it was from you, and I loved the sunflower for telling me so. Were you near here then? me so. Were you near nere their This hand looks so peaceful and beauti-ful to me, and homelike somehow, as if we should find some neighbors just over the hill that you say isn't there." "Neither the hill nor the neighbors,

look inter Ti had

suits How in a show ing lars cont with of th

yet, although settlers will be coming soon. We won't be lonesome very

soon. We won't be ionesome very long, I'm sure." Asher shifted the reins to his other hand and held the little white fingers close.

(Continued Next Week.)

Wash the soles of your new shoes; Wash the soles of your new shoes; dry perfectly in the sun, and then treat to a coat of dark oak warnish. Dry arain and give a second coat. They will outlast the upper, and the only cost is 10 cents for a small can of warnish varnish

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FARM AND DAIRY



Cream and Butter Grading the Next Step in Advance Western Ontario Dairymen Line Up Behind the Movement

Western Ontario Dairymen Line Up Behind the Movement Western Ontario Dairymen Line Up Behind the Movement Western Statistics and the second statistic and the second statistic and the second statistics and the second statistic and the second sta cient money should be forthcoming to introduce the system as soon as it was seen that the dairymen of the province wanted it was intimated by Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying for Ontario. That the people will sup-not a movement having for it other Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairyink houses. for Ontario. That the people will super pert a movement having for its outer by send in 14-1. boxes or any other grading can be inferred for attendance at the close of Mr. Scott's remarks, pressed opinion of them attendance at the close of Mr. Scott's remarks, at one of the inferred for attendance at the close of Mr. Scott's remarks, at one of the inferred for meet at the ville creanery, strongly approxed presentative dairyon is the time to get the work that had been done. For e-ologies, "Rightman and assigning a source grade of butter it was at one of the largest gatherings of re-presentative dairymen to meet at the college. "Right now is the time to get college. "Right now is the time to get down to business and establish a com-plete system of grading," said Wm. Newman, of Ontario County. "We cannot move fast enough in this matcannot move fast enough in this at ter. The war has caused at Britain thand for our batter in Gritain that large amounts of the tare being war conditions as to quality of our pro-duct, mass between good and bad but near Now is the time for us to put quality into it, so that our butter will being it to hold its own after attern closes." Mr. Newman's entiments were warmly applauded by the dairy-men present.

men present. In introducing the subject Mr. Herns outlined what had already been done toward securing information on the con-toward securing information as it reached dition of creamery butter as it reached them or creamery potter as it reached the market and on the probable effect. of grading on that condition. Last April, he explained, arrangements had been made with Toronto dealers so beep made with Toronto dealers so that a representative of the dairymen should have access to the dairymen their storage rooms with ful liberty of examine info its quality. The ser-vices of Mr. J. H. Scott, Exatry on the investigation and his duty had been to score the butter, as he found it, according to grades that had been adopted for the purpose. Arrangeadopted for the purpose. Arrange-ments had also been made to have trial shipments, which had been scor-ed by the makers when they left the on by the makers when they left the factory, scored again when they reach-ed the warehouses, with the object of finding out whether a uniform system of grading were possible.

of grading were possible. Mr. Scott's Report. In reporting on the work he had done during the season, Mr. Scott stated that he had commenced his investigathat he had commenced his investiga-tions must be a survey of the second secon affects of the not weather, showed, arithments were imported [39 per cent. arithde firsts; 56 per cent. second reach second grade. Perhaps, he and will larger percentage and the second cent. showed an old cream flavor, off the 51 ahipments inspect firsts and 39 per cent. seconds; where the first and 39 per cent. seconds; the first and 30 per cent. seco

manufacture on each package, and for keeping the churnings distinct, so as to be able to cut out inferior churn-ings. He would be giad, he said, to cooperate with any creamery men who wished to find out the condition in which butter reached the city ware-

curing a both the send of the set are entring a bother grade of butter it wan necessary to grade the cream, sublish both system at once, d that it was necessary to get mery men were ac-copilion. The send of the send of the condition. The send of the send of the both of decess the send of the send the old decess between the setter was rapidly cooled, but with the ad-ward of the separator, little attantion was paid to cooling the cream. Becond grade cream was coming in on every curing a better grade of butter it was grade cream was coming in on every

grade cream was coming in on every cream route. Chief Inspector Herns stated that the Dairy Standards Acd allowed for the introduction of standards that neight be decided upon. It would be conform to the butter stades. Ford, conform to the butter stades. Ford, Dean was of the opinion that the Act should have been made more specific regarding what was required in butter for the different grades. The whole question of grading cream and butter will be taken up again at the W.O.D.A will be taken up akan at the w.0.0.A. convention, and promises to be as live a subject for discussion as any that will confront the dairymen on that occasion

Ceston. The Dairy Standards Act. Under the direction of Chief Instruc-tor Herns. investigations, similar to those conducted in eastern Ontario. certaining the relative subscripts of cheese obtained recently with of milk of value on representative ex-variances and from representative exwas found by one representative ex-periment that from a given amount of 3.6 per cent, mIR 44% ibs. of cheese was obtained, while an equal amount of 4 per cent, mIR made 482 ibs. As of 4 per cent. milk made 452 bes. As an object lesson two cheeses had been put up by Miss Millar, of the dairy school, indicating the difference in the amount of milk, made from given manifiles of 3.2 and 4.3 per cent milk. The cheese weighted 0.0 cm and file. manifiles of 3.2 and 4.2 per cent milt. The choese weighted 20 css. and 25 cost respectively. No further evidence, said Mr. Herna, was necessary to con-vince one that the multi-should be taken into consideration when paving for it at factories. Prot. Dean held that it should be left en-should adopt the straight fat or the fat plus two basis of payment. A disfat plus two basis of payment. A dis-cussion on the keeping of factory ac-counts brought out the suggestion that

shown on the seening of factory ac-counts of the standard of the standard forms should be drafted by The uses of rennet substitutes, the making of fermented milk, market weights and other subjects of interest to creamermen and cheesemakers were full reatment in succeeding in early discussed. These will re-ceive full treatment in succeeding in the second seconded by Wr. Newman and seconded by Wr. Newman and seconded by Mr. The induces the the restrictions on the oleomargarine trade was unanin-ously carried.

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Commendable Features of the Dairy Standards Notes From an Address by G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario,

ons Throughout the District.

I S the pooling system a fair method of paying for milk at cheese fac-tories? Investigations that we tories? Investigations that we have conducted during the past seatoriest interactigations that we have conducted during the past sense above that on the average box pooling avients in 18c out for the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense only three sense the sense the sense only three sense the sense the sense only three sense the sense th average only three cents out on each 100 pounds of milk.

The fact is that we got started The fact is that we got started wroaz. Before we found our error the pooling system became strongly en-trenched. The adoption of a fairer system has been hindered by the dis-agreements amongst dairy authori-ties. When cheese was five, siz or eight cents a b, it did not matter so eight cents a 40. If did not matter so much if there was a little inaccuracy in the distribution of the money. Now, with cheese ranging from 20c to 25c a 7b. on country boards, thin matter of the proper distribution of matter of the proper distribution of the monkey becomes a serious matter indeed. With the pooling system, those who send in milk that is ex-actly the average of that received at the factory may got their fair share of the proceeds, but if they vary from of the proceeds, out if they vary from this average even a point or two, their returns are scriously affectd. At present prices these small variations mean a great deal. It has been found mean a great teal. It has been found that one pound of butter fat in milk is equivalent to two and one-half ibs of cheese. A small variation will easily account for a wrong payment of 10e or 20c for 100 lbs, of milk. We Assignee's

Auction Sale Of a Dairy Plant Rolling Stock, Etc. In the matter of W. A. Charlebois, of Ottawa, Insolvent

"The second property of the shore set at a second property of the sec

business was in opera-

The plants, rolling stock, etc., ay be inspected at any time upon pleation at my office. WM. A. COLE, Assignee, 63 Eparks St., OTTAWA. SEGUIN & BAUVE,

18 Ridsau St., OTTAWA. Solicitors for Assignee though the brings it down to three per cent, but if a man can device a means of watering the milk through the cow, be escapes, even though this test is as low as 2.4 per cent, as it has been in several individual cases in our factories this summer

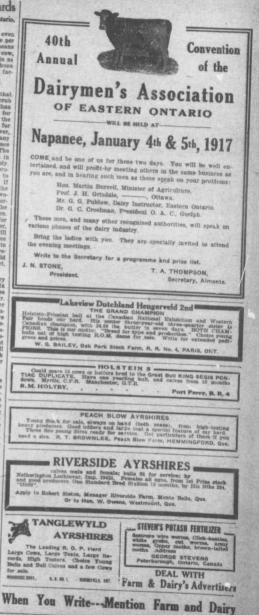
Some of the lowest testing milk that comes to our factories is from scrub cows. Some breeds test lower than others, and when the milk is paid for others, and when the milk is paid for on a quality fasts, the amount of the content affects the amount paid for it. We should not forget, however, that the exection is not how many pounds of butter fat we can produce with each loo how. I milk. The quositon is, how can the butter fat in the milk produced most profitebly. The three per cent. cow may be a pro-fitable one. Produces would am for The three per cent. cow may be a pro-fitable one. Producers the field aim to raise production and the feet, too: if this Act results in the field the butterfat content of butterfat content of the single two-tenths of a per cent, what it content total dheeps cutout of the such that the total dheep cutout of the such that the such that total dheep cutout of the such that that the such that t The increase output of the province. The increased returns would pay for conducting the test many times over, and that is the way to look at it: will and that is the way to look at it: whil a benefit more than counterbalance the cost and inconvenience? But in this connection we should always re-member that the individual is not held back by the average of his district.

One of the benefits of the Dairy Standards Act will be that the milk that comes to our factories will be better caref for. A few years also Mr. Barr and myself went the Minister of Arriculture and asked for legisla-tion to been down the immarature . . of Agriculture and asked for legisla-tion to keep down the temperature of milk received at here the Minis-ter thought that they could not lead at on such fine points that that we will be paying by test, neclected the penalted, because neclected milk down not test as well as well-cared-for milk.

After the Dairy Standards Act was After the Dairy Standards Act was passed, a consus of the factories was taken to find out how they were pre-nared for it. It was found that less than one-quarter of the factories were equipped with apparatus for making the test, and that less than one-quarthe test, and that least than one-quar-ter of the makers were competent to robduct it. As a rever of this sec-nar, the late Minister of Axriculture took stems to have the share done by the instructors, with the sing done of other auxiliate men ff they airco for done at a centre, but the advantage of done at a centre, but the advantage In factories. It might be more cheap-ly done at a centre, but the advantage, of being able to secure cheaper labor to wash the bottles and of having each to wash the bottles and of having each man conducting more tests would be offset to some extent by too much driving around the country in collect-ing the samples. Then the instructor would lose an opportunity of improv-mention which of instruction be work.

would loss an opportunity of improv-ing hists of instruction by work-ing hists of instruction with the maker white cooperation with the maker white cooperation with the second second second second second raised first there is a site sometimes a pair them on order to prevent a second sec the province, discrimination between ctories is done away with

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FARM AND DAIRY

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very unsuitable for dairy stock up to date, ever since these calle averved. We thank you would esteem it a favor if at come time in the future you would let us know the quantities for one year of milk and builter fat given by the far-ed daughters of Inka Sylvia Beels Posch."

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ille, Ont., rding the f: rst year's shed last ure cows l got the Evergeen 677 lbs; bekerk De ; fat, bö6 y Waldorf lbs; fat, 23% fat. 23% f

382 ibs.; Birdie De nik, 10,322 22% fat. ing in this of those id heifers and find it cel quite the time if

FARM AND DAIRY

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Market Review and Forecast

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Potatonas, New Brunarwicza, in carlota, to \$2 to \$2.10; western, in carlota, to bas. Beans, hand picked, bush. \$6; primes, \$5,50.

Darch Lynter Channed The Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Cheb's third annual con-signment cale at Imperial Hotel stables, Tilsconburg, on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1916. Braat District Holstein Consign-ment Sale will be held Jan. Sist, 1917, at Brantford, Ont.

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41c. Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, 32c to 35c; washed fleece wool, as to , a

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The preatest combination of milk and butter in the world. DAM-MAY ECHO SYLVIA. CHAMPION ECHO (115022 Harrow 100 and 10

Champion's three nearest dams average records for T days for both milk and butter are the highest in the world, being 759.5 and 38.36 ibs., re-

He is a magnificent individual, and a few weeks ago was pronounced by a leading American Holaten judge to be individually the finset young bull approved cows-terms a matter of arrangement.

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Lakeview Farm BRONTE, ONT. T. A. DAWSON Manager.



Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders Club to be held at The Imperial Hotel Stables, Tilsonburg December 28th, at 1 p.m.

This is the district from which the great producing Arrhites are coming. Our offering consists of a richly bred tot of overs freak in milk, our offering consists of a richly bred tot of overs freak in area with b to freshen soon after the sale, together with the sale and area with be doing that spells producing. There will slice at a system with the very best and of young bulk, most of them fit for a service the service of the service of the service of the world champions. A doing the service of the service of the service of the world champions, champions, Sector Thistle, Leoner and families, as well as the R.G. champions, Sector Thistle, Leoner and Sective, Brierey and Primory of the service of the world in the constitu-tion absolutely prohibits all "Dybliding" or "bidding in," so every body is assured of a fair and square deal. Sale room will be prested and heated.

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