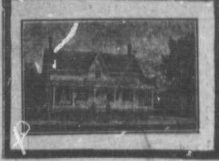


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



Peterboro, Ont., October 12, 1912

OPTIMA ONT.
Dairy and Cattle Shows
Date Given
Days of Month
Ded. 10

The Plan of a Modern Dairy Barn

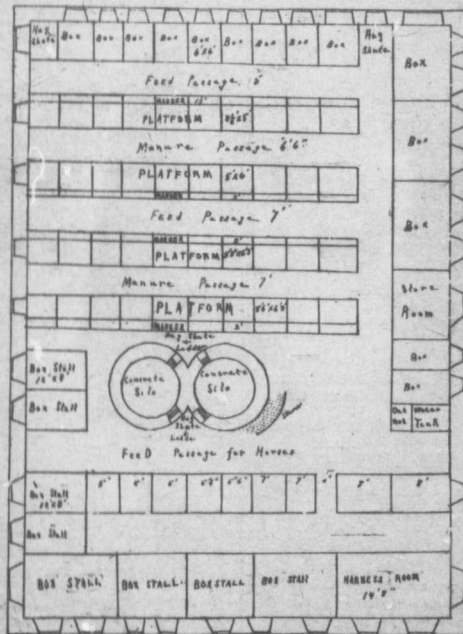
Other Features

Wanted—
an
Efficient and
Reliable Dairy
Test

By Jacob Leuzser

How Interest
Rates May Be
Reduced

By J. H. Wersel



Of This Issue

Some Impres-
sions of a Fall
Fair

By Miss R.
M. McKee

Selecting a Man
To Work For

By J. C. Smythe
Huron Co., Ont.

The above plan will be found worthy of study by all dairymen. It is owned by Senator Owens, of Montebello, Que.

Artificial Laws Control the Prosperity of the
Farmer

By R. Mackenzie, Sec'y Can. Council of Agric.

A Cow Testing Achievement

By W. G. Orvis

Are You Still in Doubt

as to what make of Separator you are going to install?

It is a mighty serious business and a direct loss of hard-earned cash for you to get anything but the best.



Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

You wouldn't think of laying out your money on an old skate of a horse when you are in need of a driver.
 Why decrease the profits from your cows by buying an inefficient, cheaply constructed Separator?
 The possibilities of dissatisfaction are practically all done away with when you put in a

A "SIMPLEX"

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the Perfect Skimming of the "SIMPLEX" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Write to us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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

"Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts—in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10 to 25 per cent. greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information gladly sent you.

FARM & DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number
 December

Wanted--An Efficient and Reliable Dairy Test

Suggestions as to Where Some Improvement Could be Made in Our Present Methods--Jacob Leuszler, Oxford Co., Ont.

If Mr. Brown were to open up a shop and allow his customers to measure out, weigh or describe their milk in business? Yet this is about what we are doing in Record of Performance test work. Each owner weighs his milk 350 out of the 365 days in the year and at the end of that time a certificate is issued to him by the Department of Agriculture, stating that a certain cow gave the amount stated by the owner. It is just as certain that the department has at Brown time been deceived as that Brown would be with his loose methods of doing business.

Were it not a stern reality, it would appear too ludicrous to be true that the inspectors sent out have no means whatever for finding out if the animal named in the application for the R. O. P. test is the cow to be tested, nor does each succeeding inspector know if the cow his predecessor tested is the one he is testing, or if another has been substituted. The methods followed by the Holstein Friesian Association of Canada and by the Holstein Friesian Association in the United States, give accurate tests if properly conducted, as each individual milking is weighed and tested and the results are added together for the seven days. This result must therefore be correct. But while this is so, they are usually for a short time only and are a poor gauge of what a cow can do in a year. In our own herd we had a heifer that gave very little more than 10 lbs. of butter in seven days, this being the minimum amount for R. O. M. for a two-year-old heifer, but in the yearly test she gave nearly one-half more (337 lbs. fat) than was required for an R. O. M. certificate. Another one we had that gave considerable more than 20 lbs. in seven days, did not give as much fat as did the two-year-old heifer mentioned above for the longer period. Of course these are the two most extreme cases in our herd.

The ideal test would be the H. F. test continued for a year, but this would be too expensive except for the very wealthy, or the very successful, very wealthy, or the very successful, and so cannot be taken into practical account. A test, not so accurate, but which would be a fairly good as well as a fairly reliable one, would require that each applicant furnish to each inspector of the R. O. P. indisputable proof that the animal under test is the animal named. This may be done by several methods. First the Holsteins color markings are sufficient, as these are on the reverse side of each certificate of registration and proving an animal by these is a very simple operation. I understand the Jersey breeders also have color markings. In this case, if they are drawn true it should be sufficient. Color markings would be a sufficient proof for all the breeds followed faithfully. Another method would be to put a brand or tattoo of some distinct description on each animal. If the department spends, say, \$12 in testing a cow belonging to a private party, why should not that party furnish such proofs as would make them absolutely certain of the cow.

Another improvement would be for the different breeds to set up sufficient money with the government to ensure an inspection once each month at the very least. The government would not be doing the square thing by the public in publishing that a certain cow produced a given quantity of milk and butter fat, unless they are absolutely sure that it was done by the cow named and that no other cow produced it. It might be noted out that there is an affidavit by the owner certifying the amounts to be correct, but so long as there are dishonest people, so long as each person's word be taken

for that of one who might deceive, might have let us see that the great majority of breeders doing R. O. P. work are among the very best citizens of the country and their word can be thoroughly relied upon, but no dishonest man should be able to ply his trade at the expense of the honest one, and much less should there be any possibility that the department should back him up in doing so.

How Interest Rates May be Reduced

By J. H. Worst.

There is no question that if farmers were to engage more largely in dairying and raising live stock, and were to farm their land more scientifically, the rates of interest they are required to pay the banks would be materially lowered. Why, do you ask? Because the certainty of receiving prompt payment when principal and interest are due, to a very large extent, determines the rate of interest.

It is a well-known fact, judging from the manner in which much farm land is done, that there is but little assurance of profitable crops, should the season prove unfavorable—and such seasons will come—hence the banker makes a rate that takes his account of the probabilities of poor crops when seasons are bad—and then some. Why not? You would do the same.

There is not much charity in matters of a purely business character. Even should some new banking system be devised, a banking system calculated to benefit the farmer by furnishing him with cheap money, yet money must be safe before it will become cheap. Good farming offers reasonable assurance of profitable crops. If all farmers were good farmers, the crops would be more likely to be carefree, or rather were many to undertake to farm so many acres that failure or a very low yield per acre is likely to be the result. In other words, if all the land under cultivation were well tilled and other cultivation were managed, the assurance of profitable crops almost every year would cause interest rates to gravitate toward a lower level.

A Seed Corn Hanger

A SIMPLE and efficient device for hanging seed corn to dry is described by O. E. Larzer, in Hoard's Dairman. The two bushel netting is hung on poles from the eaves, the cobs being placed in alternate meshes. Filling begins at the top so that as the weight increases, the six tightens and the corn is firmly held. A piece of netting six feet wide and eight feet long will hold over 300 ears of corn, with no two ears touching. The corn is removed by beginning at the bottom, so that the weight increases as the ears are released. When the corn is being tested for seed, the kernels are placed in the tester in the same order as the ears are arranged in the netting. The poor ears can therefore be located without difficulty.

Company Oleo

STROLLING into a grocer's shop for the other day a little boy asked for half a pound of oleomargarine. The shopman was about to wrap the oleo when the lad exclaimed: "This, my mother wants to know if you'll stamp a cow on it, so we're having company."



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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 12, 1916

No. 40

Artificial Laws Control the Prosperity of the Farmer*

His Wealth Can Be Taken From Him Without His Knowledge—How It Is Done—Why He Should Understand These Matters

THE census divides the people into two classes—urban and rural. Farmers sometimes divide them into Grits and Tories, but the former is the more correct division. As far as the rural population is concerned, politicians expect them to do two things, to increase production and to vote right. After the war started the government began to realize that the farmers are the true producers of wealth. The call for increased production did not go out to the manufacturers, but to the farmers.

If the farmers are the greatest producers of wealth, why is it that we cannot have the same leisure and comforts many men in the city enjoy? This is an economic question, but there is a disposition on the part of public men to discourage the discussion of economic questions amongst farmers. They urge us to discuss production, but if we undertake to discuss marketing or the distribution of wealth we are told that we are meddling with matters that do not concern us and which we should let alone. The only consolation we have is that we can think these matters out without offending anybody.

The Relative Caducence of Agriculture.

The question confronting us is this: Can we throw any light on the cause of the relative caducence of agriculture? With all the energy that has been displayed in putting men on the land, the fact remains that to-day we have fewer acres under cultivation than we had in 1811, and although since that time over 400,000 immigrants have come into Canada, we have fewer men on the land than we had at that time. Now, this is not due to natural causes. The fertility of the land has not been impaired appreciably in that time. Our climatic conditions have not changed. It is due entirely to causes that have been imposed on us—artificial causes. It is because the burdens imposed on farmers have been too oppressive for them to stand. This condition has been created because farmers have not been looking after their own interests. We do not take the place that we should in the shaping of public policies. Instead of asserting ourselves, we have left public business to those who, in establishing the rules and customs of business, have shaped our laws to suit their own requirements and have produced conditions that are burdensome to the man on the land. By the fiscal system which they have established, federal revenue is obtained by the collection of customs duties. This system is framed entirely in the interests of one class—the moneyed interests. Let us never forget that it has not been

By RODERICK MACKENZIE, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture.

established by rural people, nor by the city working class, but by those who are benefited by it. What are we going to do about it? Our first duty is to organize. Our fiscal system has not

been imposed on this country without organization on the part of those who are the beneficiaries of it. I can remember when there were no such organizations. Now all the interests—have their organizations: transportation companies, manufacturer, banks, professional men, laboring men, everybody but the farmers. In the city of Winnipeg there are 50 labor unions with annual fees of as high as \$15 a year, paid by men who get only three dollars a day when working. Even the bootblacks are organized and pay five dollars a year each in annual fees. The fees for the Manufacturers Association vary from \$25 to \$75, according to the number of employees. All these men know from experience what organization is worth to them, and it is just as indispensable for us. We should at least value our organization as highly as the bootblacks. Yet some farmers, when requested to put a dollar into the membership of the farmers' club, ask what they are going to get out of it. If they put it in the bank they will get about three cents a year.

Other industries secure an undue share of the products of agriculture. Whether you sell or buy you cannot get away from them. When you sell, you sell to a member of an organization. It is the same when you buy. Whether you sell or buy, if the man you do business with does not set the price, you have to take or give, the price is fixed for him. Behind him often is an organization that fixes the price at which all articles are sold or bought, and he is bound by the terms of contract to maintain those prices.

The Viewpoint of Agriculture.

Farmers have got to train themselves to take their place in the discussion of public business. Their viewpoint does not, now appear in the discussion of public policies. For the last 25 years the farmer's part in the forming of public opinion has been practically negligible. They need to study and find out the true nature of the conditions under which they labor and to have a clear-cut knowledge of what they want before they can crystallize public opinion. Then they have the ability to express those opinions before an audience and to impart to others the knowledge they have gained. We often see farmers on the street who can express themselves so that all who hear can understand, but once they get on their feet before an audience they are lost. One of the benefits of organization is that it gives them an opportunity to learn to express themselves before public audiences.

Then it is the duty of farmers to see that they take their share in the business of government. They must take upon themselves the duty of having their interests safeguarded when laws are



A Song of Autumn

WINTER is cold hearted;
Spring says Yea and nay;
Summer days are pleasant days,
Take them every way,
But none can equal Autumn,
With fruit upon the tree.
Our Autumn days are glorious,
And that's the time for me.

Harvests then are golden;
Trees are turning brown;
A day in open country then
Is worth a year in town;
Nature's voice is calling
Of flower, fruit and tree,
Leave the busy haunts of men
And spend a while with me.

Autumn's voice invites us,
Come! Oh come away!
Taste the joys I offer;
Not for long I stay.
Wander through my orchards
By my spirit led;
Taste my glorious vintage
Where my fruits are red.

Summer days are gaudy,
Autumn days are best;
Summer is a working time,
Autumn speaks of rest.
Rest at end of labor;
Sunshine after rain;
Harvest after sowing;
Pleasure after pain.

—J. H. H.

*A summarized report of an address given at meetings of several Farmers' Clubs affiliated with the United Farmers of Ontario.

FARM AND DAIRY

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being enacted. Farmers are contributing their share, both in men and money, towards the conduct of the war. When the war began our federal public debt was about \$350,000,000 and the annual interest charge even then was burdensome. By the time the war is over the debt will be four times as much as it was before the war began. In the meantime there will have been no increase in population. The interest charges alone will be \$50,000,000 a year, or \$12,000,000 more than the total federal revenue prior to 1914. There will be another \$50,000,000 or so for pensions.

If the levying of the tax necessary to meet the heavy annual obligations of our country after the war is left to the discretion of the big interests, the banks, loan companies and transportation companies, who now have the ear of the government, do you suppose that there will be a just distribution of the burden? Our governments are now subject to the influences of the men who seek, first of all, to safeguard their own interests. These men are not dishonest. They really desire to help the farmers. They are very benevolent. I have met and talked with many of them. I have met, for example, they think that the best way to help the farmers is to help themselves first. They think, for example, that by raising the tariff on the goods they make and that the farmer has to buy, they will help the farmer. If the farmers of Canada do not raise their voice you may be sure that, in the settlement of these great fiscal questions, the interests of Canadian agriculture will be overlooked. I know of a member of Parliament who, on being asked who would pay the cost of the war, replied: "It will be paid by the man who do the least kicking." You see how important it is that farmers prepare themselves to take their place in the discussion of these questions, so that they will be able to make out a good case for themselves and then to back it up.

Where the Money Goes.

Our sons as soon as they get through college, seeing how relatively poor are the returns of farmers, go into other occupations. Prof. Reynolds, the president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, said recently in a public address that more the farm boys were educated the harder it was to keep them on the farm. Farming is not so profitable and attractive as it must be made in order to retain the services of the best men. There are many things that militate against the prosperity of agriculture. One of these is the tariff. The beneficiaries of this system say that it is the best means yet discovered of securing public revenue, yet we all know that if it is raised too high it will stop importations altogether and choke off public revenue. We also know that manufacturers increase their prices to the full extent of their protection.

At our present levels of import duties, the tariff puts three dollars into the pockets of the manufacturing interests for every dollar it puts into the public treasury. As to the manner in which it works out with the farmer, take for example a suit of clothes worth under free trade ten dollars. The tariff adds another three dollars to the cost of that suit of clothes. With cheese at 20 cents a pound it would take 50 lbs. to buy the 20 cents under free trade. Under protection it would take 65 lbs. of cheese at the same price. In other words, cheese at 20 cents a lb., has the same purchasing power under free trade as it would have at 26 cents a lb. under our tariff. The city worker receiving \$25.0 a day could, under free trade, earn enough to buy the suit in four days. Under our system it takes him five and one-half days to earn the suit. With wheat at \$1 a bushel, it takes 13 bushels to buy the suit, whereas under free trade it would take only 10 bushels. You see, then, how the tariff affects the farmer and the laboring man.

Then there are too many middlemen. In the

three prairie provinces, there are 17,000 retail dealers and less than 190,000 farmers, or one retail dealer to every eleven farmers. You can readily see what a prodigious amount of loss and effort there must be in such a wasteful system of distribution. Many of the big interests are making inordinate profits out of the business as they do with the farmers. For example, in 1914 Manitoba paid out for insurance \$7,383,644.62 and received back \$2,426,132.37. For every dollar they paid in they got back 31 cents. The same year the hail they paid out for insurance \$180,023.12 and paid insurance companies only 20 cents out of every dollar they collected. In Saskatchewan the farmers have taken the hail insurance business into their own hands, with the result that for every dollar they pay in, they get back 65 cents and 31 cents goes to reserve. The operating costs are less than six cents on the dollar.

The profits of loan companies have been exor-

as we suffered under them. Our first step is to organize and to train ourselves to take our place in the discussion of public business. There is proof that we can do this. There is as much common sense in 100 average farmers as there is in 100 average business men. In the past we have deferred too much to business men. It takes a higher order of intelligence to raise a fat steer than to buy and sell it. The farmer's wife who produces good butter is rendering a higher type of service than the grocer's wife who takes it in one side of the counter and sells it out on the other. We must learn to respect ourselves more. The farmer's club is the best medium we have of educating ourselves along the right lines. Every farmer should belong to his local. If full advantage were taken of the facilities which the public has provided for educating men in public business, it would not be long until we would have in every constituency men capable of representing that constituency and of voicing its interests in the discussion of public questions. It is only when we are in a position to do this that the viewpoint of agriculture will have its due weight in the shaping of public policies.

Things That Don't Pay

THERE are many things in this world that it does not pay to do.

It doesn't pay to pass off for more than you are worth. Such a plan tends to depress your market quotation. Your misrepresentations must all be kept on file mentally, and in the course of time some are pretty sure to get on the wrong hook.

It doesn't pay to try to live without work. To live by one's wits is a gamble and leads to bad ends nine times out of every ten. Examine the records of the inmates of many of our penal institutions and you will be surprised at the number who arrived there through their dread of real work and their attempt to live by their wits.

It doesn't pay to be a practical joker unless you can enjoy a joke when it is turned on you and you become the victim.

It doesn't pay to cry over spilled milk, neither does it pay to spill the milk. Good lessons however, are sometimes learned that way, but they are usually quite expensive.

It doesn't pay to find fault. Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character, is required to set up in the business of grumbling or fault-finding. We have found and so have you, if you stop to think, that those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good have little time for murmuring or complaint.—Western Farmer.

In 1912 the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company received net earnings of 23.69 per cent., of which 17 per cent. was distributed in dividends; the Toronto General Trusts made 23.39 per cent., declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. The Guelph Savings and Loan Company cleared 20.64 per cent., and paid 10 per cent. in dividends. The profits of these companies are not to be judged by the dividends paid. Most of us farmers would consider ourselves fortunate to get 10 per cent. on our capital investment after paying ourselves wages. As a matter of fact we do not average 1.30 per cent. on our investment, and if we allowed ourselves current wages, it is doubtful if our business would show any interest on investment whatever.

We must take these facts into consideration and deal with them ourselves. The trouble has been that we have ignored them and have been mute

A Cow Testing Achievement

From 5,000 Lbs. to 9,000 Lbs. a Year

MUCH good has resulted to the dairy industry from the energetic efforts of the Dominion Dairy Division in getting the farmers to weigh and test the milk from their cows. Many boarders have had their placed filled with real cows. The practice of using the scales and the Babcock test is a good cow catcher. While chatting with Mr. M. Huff, Prince Edward Co., Ont., at the Pictou Fair, he related to me his experience in this regard. It goes far toward proving the foregoing claim to be correct.

Five years ago Mr. Huff began weighing his milk every 10 days and has continued in this straight and narrow path ever since. His herd at that time was counted for the most part of grade Holsteins, and the average production of his cows for the first year was about 5,000 lbs. Some of the cows which he had counted upon as his best were shown to be plodding along their milky way with a production of less than 5,000 lbs., and no time was lost in giving the butcher a chance to buy some cow beef. One grade Shorthorn cow was thought to be a dandy because, when she freshened, she had a wonderful large udder and for several months gave a big flow of milk. The final totals proved, however, that she was a revenue consumer, and so her death warrant was signed.

After two years of weighing the milk every 10 days, Mr. Huff felt it would pay him to keep a closer record of his cows' doings, so he commenced weighing each milking. For three years he has diligently persisted in this method, and last year the average production of his cows was over 9,000 lbs., showing an increase of 4,000 lbs. This increased amount, valued at one and one-quarter cents a pound, would mean \$50 a cow extra. Of course it may have cost a little more to feed, but even if this was the case, what a reward for a little time and thought.

"But this is not all," said Mr. Huff. "This system of weighing the milk has a wonderful influence on the hired man. I never before could get my men to become interested enough in anything to work after hours. Now they will often remain to add up the results of the day or week just to know how the cows are keeping up, and that means better work and a greater attention given to my animals." The weigh scales are good cow catchers, and in many cases men catchers as well.—W. G. O.

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Choosing a Man to Work For

Hire With a Good Farmer—it Pays

J. C. Smythe, Huron Co., Ont.

MY first farm experience was with a man who was of a hard working and honest sort, but who I can now see was losing more every year by bad management than he was gaining by hard work. To begin with, he was farming on bad land, and everyone who has a chance of making the comparison will have noticed that poor land and poor men frequently go together. He generally had some work by the day contracted for, either at teaming lumber, clearing up land, or even cleaning out the school house in the summer holidays. He seemed to feel that unless he had some source of revenue outside the farm he would be overtaken by financial disaster. The work on the farm was generally kept up pretty well, but there never seemed to be much of anything to sell, and if he avoided financial disaster it was because he never bought much of anything. His business had no swing to it. The wonder is that he ever got so far as to hire a man, but this was because I happened along when he had secured considerable work by the day in hauling lumber from a mill. I only worked with this man a few months. He has since, I believe, given up farming and is now engaged as a munition worker. I have no doubt that the harder the work is the greater will be the pride he takes in it.

It was by accident that I secured work with my second employer. I was visiting a neighbor and happened to pick up a paper in which I saw an advertisement for a man by a breeder, whose name would be recognized by many did I mention it. With him I remained over three years, or until I was in a position to secure a farm of my own.

The farm was a large one, comprising over 200 acres of land under the plow. It had good soil and fine buildings and splendid pure bred stock were kept. The whole farm economy was a marvel of business efficiency. Everything seemed to go with a swing. There was always something to be sold and money kept coming in constantly. Each week a good fat cream check would arrive. Every month or so a batch of hogs would be ready for the market. The sale of pure bred cattle in itself brought in sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the farm. The work was carefully planned and a strict account kept of all business transactions, so that at the end of the year my employer knew exactly how much he had made and where he had made it. I have had some experience in business, being for some years engaged with a manufacturing concern that had to meet keen competition, and I must say that this farm was run on quite as strictly business principles as the concern I had previously worked with. This no doubt accounts for the success that has attended the efforts of my former employer.

Now that I am farming my own land I am beginning to realize how much I owe to my experience with this successful breeder and farmer, and this not only in routine farm work, but also of the principles of good farming. While there I developed the faculty of picking out a good cow or horse. I gained an insight into the keeping of farm accounts, and best of all, got a good general grounding in successful farm management. I have not yet had an opportunity of putting all that I learned into practice, but hope eventually to get things into shape so that I will be able to fully utilize it. It sometimes makes me shudder to think of how I would have missed all that valuable experience had I remained in the dis-

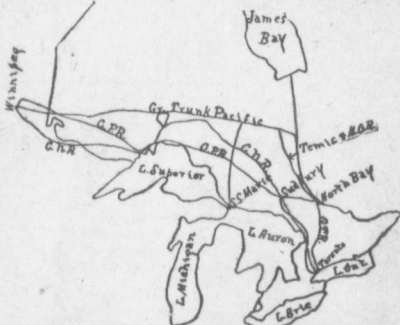
trict in which I first engaged in farm work.

To any young man who is working on a farm and hopes some day to own one of his own, my advice would be to work for the best farmer you can find. There may have been a time when you would have been compelled to take work wherever you could get it. Now, with farm labor so scarce, you can practically choose the man you work for. You might just as well work with one from whom you can learn the most up-to-date methods as with one who knows nothing about them. With a good farmer the lessons learned will be worth much more than the wages received.

A Simple Water System

It Supplies Pure Water the Year Round

PERHAPS no occupation offers such scope for initiative, originality, and inventive genius as that of farming. Instances of these may be found in hundreds of cases throughout the country, where resourcefulness has found expression in bettering the home surroundings or devising more effective means of doing the work.



THE RAILWAY SITUATION IN NEW ONTARIO.

During the past few years a wonderful change has taken place in the railway situation in New Ontario, as well as in the lines of communication between eastern and western Canada. This is shown by the above illustration. Whereas eight years ago there was only the C.P.R. line running to the west, there are now three transcontinental lines. The C.P.R. line runs to the south of the height of land and for some distance along the north shore of Lake Superior. The Canadian Northern is situated just north of the height of land and runs through a well watered district that is understood to be rich in mining possibilities, but poor for agricultural purposes. A short distance north of it the land is said to be better. Still farther north runs the Grand Trunk Pacific, which runs for the most part through the clay belt. During the past year an editor of Farm and Dairy has travelled to Winnipeg twice over the C.N.R. line in the greatest comfort, the roadbed being good all the way, and the service excellent. A return trip has been made also over the lines of the G.T.P. with equal satisfaction. While there are large areas of barren land this country is rapidly becoming better known and has a great future.

An instance of this originality is found on the farm of Mr. C. W. Dracup, of Hastings Co., Ont. From the side of a small hill, a hundred rods from the house, a small, clear spring turned its refreshing stream to the surface. Mr. Dracup saw the possibility for a reservoir; he sunk a stout barrel at the outlet. A three-quarter inch pipe line, sunk two feet in the ground, so that it never freezes during the winter, as it flows constantly, runs from the barrel direct to the house, through the milk house, and then to the water trough, and to the horse and cow stable, where there are semi-individual drinking cups. As there is a constant flow of water, it is necessary to have an overflow. This is arranged for by means of a pipe leading from the water trough to a field tile a short distance away from the barn.

There are, no doubt, many similar places on our farms where a supply of pure running water could be made available in the home and in the barns. Those of us who have not enjoyed such, can scarcely appreciate the convenience of a plentiful supply of cold, fresh water right in the home throughout the whole year.

Mr. Dracup also realizes that water and it is a great combination in maintaining the health and thrift of his dairy herd. His herd of 17 grades showed the truth of this statement at the time of the writer's visit. His seventeen head (including one two-year-old) have averaged over 6,000 lbs. of milk each during the past milking season and returned to their owner more than \$1,400 for milk and cream. Mr. Dracup has an unique way of supplying his cows with salt. A small salt box, about two feet high, is placed between the animals, just in front of the manger. "Plenty of salt and water," he says, "is as good as half a gallon of meal all winter."—J. E. S.

Methods of Large Apple Grower

THE largest fruit farm in Ontario is that of W. H. Gibson, of Newcastle, Ont. It comprises over one hundred acres in fruit, of which twenty-five acres is not yet in full bearing. Last year this orchard produced 3,500 barrels of apples, 1,100 baskets of cherries and 70 barrels of pears. "Fifteen years ago," said Mr. Gibson to an editor of The Canadian Horticulturist, who visited him recently, "I had twenty or thirty old trees. None of my young trees had come into bearing, and one day was sufficient for the picking and packing of the entire crop of apples. Last year my men were packing apples until the middle of March."

Mr. Gibson's crop this year gave great promise during the season of bloom, but will be well under the average on account of the hot, dry spell. A wind and hail storm about September 1st took off about twenty per cent. of the apples, causing a loss of about \$1,000. Mr. Gibson will, however, have about 2,500 barrels of apples, 50 barrels of pears, and 800 baskets of cherries this year.

In such a large orchard one would naturally expect to find a number of varieties of apples. The chief money-maker is Ben Davis. Stark, Spy, Golden Russet, Baldwin, Duchess, Wealthy and McIntosh are also made leading lines. The pear orchard is largely Bartlett.

Mr. Gibson is working toward low-headed trees by the practice of dehorning. Dehorning, or cutting off the upright branches, he finds, results in a vigorous growth of side branches, and necessitates the heading back of these branches. The lower branches are not cut back, but are allowed to drop over a grass strip. This leaves the fruit in a more attainable position for the pickers, and results in a stockier and stiffer tree—one better able to withstand wind and weather.

The young orchards on Mr. Gibson's farm are kept cultivated right up to the trees. When the trees, however, come into bearing it is Mr. Gibson's practice to leave a ten foot sod strip along the orchard row. As Mr. Gibson plants his trees thirty-five feet apart this leaves a twenty-five foot strip for cultivation. In a bearing orchard there is no good reason, in Mr. Gibson's opinion, for cultivating closer to the tree than five feet. This leaving of a sod strip results in a saving in labor, for it is the cultivation underneath the branches of the trees which means work. On the other hand, there are several benefits which accrue from this sod strip. The sod acts as a cushion for windfalls. Trees ripen up earlier and go into the winter in better condition than trees under complete cultivation. And most important of all—a much better colored fruit is obtained.

Mr. Gibson sells all his fruit through the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association.

Good Stables and Larger Dairy Profits

A Cow Must Be Comfortable to do Herself Justice

THE advice to breed, feed and cracks, where foul odors come up need if one would make money through the wooden floors and the out of dairying, is good so far as animal is perhaps almost frantic it goes, but it now calls for an amend-through being held in rigid stanchment in favor of good housing. A. ions.

There are thousands of well bred cows not doing themselves justice, just because of such conditions in stable. Such a cow will produce one-third more than her sister equally housing. Much improvement, how- third more than her sister equally ever, has been made in the last few well bred and fed, but housed where decades, and a recent issue of Farm the cold winds get in through the

and Firostide relates an incident which illustrates this improvement to a nicely. "Last winter during farmers' week, at one of the agricultural colleges," relates our contemporary, "a dairyman made a visit to the college herd. He spent several hours at the dairy barn examining the equipment and noting the records of the cows. 'Shucks,' he remarked when about to leave, 'I thought a college would be a sort of a show place. This isn't any better than I have at home.'"

This incident might have happened right here in Canada, so up-to-date

have many of our best dairymen made their buildings. There are a greater number, however, whose cow stables are greatly in need of improvement and a few suggestions may be of value to these latter ones, whose intentions are good, but who have not yet had an opportunity to make the improvements they desire.

Cement Floors for Wood.

The first point in stable improvement is the substitution of cement floors for wooden ones. Cement floors thoroughly conserve all matter, both

liquid and placed for walls and light with light ing system. Rutherford described it that may be give satisfaction in any stable.

When it stable, that nowadays and it is being a cow too much for the steel st the cow's steel stanch Some make able in six cow's neck, venient and from \$1.75 the steel steel suppo the stalls. durable, ve whether or his equipm tely on t Whether the cows are o should be p

Most dai directly ut now that s able as a f liberally fo Plank unde entirely sa floor finish are excellen ed blocks. satisfactory durable and Litter at in a wide terns, and



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Canadians
 enjoy Motoring to-day
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F. O. B. OSHAWA
INCLUDING SPEEDOMETER, SELF STARTER,
 NON-SKID TIRES ON REAR WHEELS.

Consider these Chevrolet features:

50 MILES an hour
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PARTS ARE LOWEST PRICED OF ANY CAR ON THE MARKET
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MORE POWER, COMFORT and STYLE and MORE FULLY EQUIPPED
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liquid and solid, there are no odors created under them, or no hiding places for vermin. Then comes light walls and lots of sunlight; and along with light walls should go a ventilating system. Either the King or Rutherford systems, which are both described in bulletins from Ottawa, that may be had for the asking, will give satisfaction and may be installed in any stable by the farmer himself.

When it comes to fitting a new stable, the majority of barn improvers nowadays select the steel stanchion and it is both good and cheap, allowing a cow plenty of liberty, but not too much license. Some believe that the steel stanchion is too cold against the cow's neck and these have a steel stanchion with a wood lining. Some makers of stanchions are adjustable in size to suit the size of the cow's neck. The price of these convenient and humane stanchions runs from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a cow. Along with the steel stanchion, one may have steel supports and steel partitions to the stalls. An all-steel stable is very durable, very light and sanitary, but whether or not one will install all of his equipment in steel, depends entirely on the length of his purse. Whether the partitions between the cows are of steel or of wood, there should be partitions of some kind.

Under the Cows.

Most dairymen object to concrete directly under the cows, especially now that straw has become so valuable as a feed, that it is not used as liberally for bedding as it once was. Flank under the cows has not proven entirely satisfactory. There are two floor finishes for this purpose that are excellent; cork brick and cross-bed blocks. The former is the most satisfactory and a little cheaper.

Litter and feed carriers are made in a wide variety of styles and patterns, and they are almost as great

labor savers in the stable as is modern equipment in the fields. Where one has a dozen or more cows, a litter or feed carrier will pay for itself several times over in a single season. With these carriers one is prepared to produce more milk with less dross, and actually at a smaller cost per cwt., than is possible in the poorly equipped, badly ventilated and ill-lit stable. Stable improvement is one branch of farm improvement that can always be depended on to pay dividends.

Wayside Cleanings

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

Pigs is Pigs

THE high prices realized by those who have had pork to sell this last year or so have been heretofore unheard of, and one would naturally think that every effort would be put forth to have hogs ready for the market at as early an age as possible. I saw a bunch of hogs in York county lately weighing about 125 pounds each that the owner said he wished that they would soon be ready to go, as he was afraid pork would come down. Upon casually enquiring their age I was told that they lacked only a few weeks of being a year old. This farmer was tired of trying to raise hogs, claiming there was no money in them. Can we believe this to be true in his case?

Eggs Not All in One Basket.

Hard times are spoken of by some, caused by bad weather conditions and many other things. Ontario farmers have much to be thankful for in the opinion of a man who has much interest and experience in the western provinces. He told me the other day

that his three sons, who are large farmers on their own, will not have enough grain for seed next spring. One of them, who has a half section of land, cut only 40 acres of grain. This was for seed, as the grain would not be fit for sale. Mixed farming, where the revenue is gathered from many sources, is the safest most years, and generally so on the average.

Too Hard to Plow.

While travelling through several of Ontario's best agricultural counties, one is much impressed with the efforts made by many farmers to plow. The hardness of the land in most sections makes this almost an impossibility, and partly plowed fields are in evidence in many places.

One man, of optimistic turn of mind, however, was seen improving his time by picking stone from the meadows and grain fields. Another was finishing a strip of fence left over from the spring. The spirit generally prevalent among farmers is a very commendable one, expressed very nicely by a western farmer who had been bailed out. "It's too bad," said he, "but we will get ready to sow fifty acres more next year."

A Milk Can Brigade.

A representative of Farm and Dairy on a recent trip to Montreal, noticed at Wilson's Crossing, about 40 miles west of that city, a unique plan which the farmers had adopted for putting milk on the train. The platform from which the cans were loaded was on the same level as the floor of the express car. The farmers had the cans all placed in even rows on the platform before the train arrived. In carrying the cans into the car they formed themselves into a line, of rather an endless chain, by which they were enabled to load cans in record time. The first man took one handle of the nearest can and drew it away from the rest. The next one would then step in, taking the other

handle of this can and also jerking another can out, whereas another man dropped into line and repeated the operation, and so on till they were all engaged. As soon as the cans were deposited in the car, the men would rush back in order to take their place at the other end of the line again. They thus formed themselves into what might be called a milk can brigade. From the speed and ease with which they moved their cans from the platform to the express car, it would seem that their plan is well worthy of more widespread adoption.

Healthy Exercise.

The fashion of horseback riding, which was prevalent in Canada some years ago, was, to say the least, one which had a tendency to promote health. With the advent of the motor car, this delightful habit almost passed out and it is a rare thing to see anyone riding a horse these days, especially for pleasure. The young ladies in and around Woodstock, in Oxford Co., Ont., seem to have gone back to this fashion, however, or have never given it up. While visiting the Woodstock fair I observed quite a number of good mounts ridden by young people. Some people attribute this habit to the influence of the war, claiming that those who indulge in it do so because it brings them close to things military, but it would be a good thing for our young people and many older ones if they would go back to this old custom. Better health and a deeper, kinder interest in horses would, no doubt, be the result of such a step and we would possibly have more young people remaining on our farms.

Have the school and church yards been given over to weeds and grass, or have they been mowed and kept clean? The well-kept yards cause the passerby to think more favorably of a community.

Official Experiments

Have Proved Conclusively That an Application in the Fall of

Sydney Basic Slag

to Grass Lands, Enormously Increases Their Meat and Milk Producing Value

PROF. SOMERVILLE, of Oxford University, experimented on acre plots and during a period of nine years the plot treated with BASIC SLAG produced an increase of 45¢ lbs. mutton over that of any other plot. This plot had received one application of Basic Slag at a cost of \$8. Do you know of any investment that will yield such returns?

You are keenly interested in producing at the greatest profit possible and whether it be meat or dairy products that interests you most, one thing is certain, SYDNEY BASIC SLAG will help you to make more money.

Do not let this Fall go by, without making a trial of these goods. If we have no agent in your locality we will ship freight prepaid to your nearest Station at \$20 per ton, cash with order.

We have just published a very interesting and descriptive booklet which will be sent free on application to:

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

even a young fowl. A good breast is half the race for a valuable table fowl. A hen bagging down behind is very unattractive as a carcass. The attempt to properly fatten poultry while on a free range, is to throw away time, money and good eating.

"Farm-raised stock" is not always a guarantee of health and vigor. If "farm-raised" fowls are allowed to drink from dirty pools in the barnyard; if they are compelled to roost outdoors in all sorts of weather; if they must hunt their grain among the waste in manure piles, we had rather take our chickens from yarded stock. We like to know what our fowls eat and drink, and how comfortable they are at night.

The only absolutely successful way to ship feed poultry is to use crushed ice. It should be shipped in barrels that are strong, with holes in the bottom. First place a layer of excelsior on the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of crushed ice. Lay the fowls neatly together and then cover them with another layer of crushed ice. Keep this up until the barrel is filled. When the top is reached, cover the last layer of fowls with an inch and a half of ice. The finer it is crushed the better. Place over this some excelsior, and over the top burlap. Poultry shipped in this way will never bruise, and arrives in the market in excellent condition. Ice crushed as it is done for bar-rooms is the kind to use in shipping poultry. The crushed ice seems to form a crust in each layer, and keeps the poultry as sweet and nice as when first killed.

CITY MILK SUPPLY

Value of Publicity

IN a recent Bulletin from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Mr. Geo. M. Whitaker, in discussing the inspection of dairies shipping milk to cities, advocates wide publicity for the scores. Progressive, cleanly milk dealers here in Canada would welcome such publicity. Mr. Whitaker says:

"Publicity of scores is a stimulus to any dairyman, a valuable advertisement to the progressive producer, and often a great assistance to the consumer. Publication of scores encourages the better dairymen to continue to improve and calls public attention to the careless and slovenly. The latter by loss of customers or by the act of the authorities should be forced out of business. They ought not to sell milk in competition with their neighbors who score high.

"Consumers who take an interest in their milk supply will note the standing of the different dairies and patronize the dairymen who have good ratings. The quality of the milk supply of any city depends in a large measure on the consumer, and he can do much to encourage the production of good milk."

A Dealer's Viewpoint.

"WHAT can we do?" asked the owner of a Creamery and a Milk Supply business in one of our smaller cities when interviewed recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy, concerning the rumored rise in the price of milk. "We have got to raise the price to the farmer for his milk in order to get it. With cheese at 29 to 31 cents a pound and butter correspondingly high, you may be sure that farmers are not disposed to sell their milk to city dealers at the old rate. Only last Monday I received notices from two of my largest patrons that at the end of the week, they would quit sending me their milk. In order to get a sufficient supply for city consumption, it is absolutely necessary that we pay the farmer a higher price. We can't blame the farmer either. He

has got to have a higher price in order to cover the extra cost of producing the milk. As far as our part of it is higher price along to the consumer. The rise in the price of milk is not out of keeping with that of other dairy products, or in fact of anything else that goes into the home. Butter, cheese, flour and sugar, meat and other commodities have all experienced a rise in price and how can it be expected that that rise will not become effective in the case of milk? As a source of food, milk is still far cheaper than many other commodities. It thus stands to be a good deal higher than eight cents a quart before it is as dear as steak at 25 cents a pound."

New York Milk Situation Acute

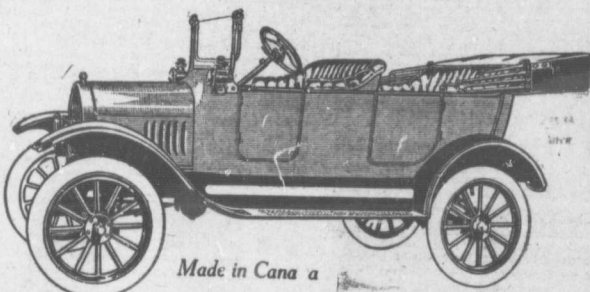
TENS of thousands of babies in this city were forced to go hungry this morning as a result of a shortage induced by the milk strike

following a dispute between producers and dealers," read a despatch from New York dated Oct. 2nd. "Last night supposedly members of the Dairy-men's League seized 25,000 quarts of milk destined for New York, and dumped it into the ditch. Efforts to ship milk were unavailing and many farmers are turning to butter and cheese makers."

The Dairymen's League referred to is an organization which recently sprang up in New York City, and by which the dairymen of the state hope to be able to secure better prices for their product. During the past 15 years, the average price paid the farmer for his milk by New York dealers advanced about 40 per cent., while practically everything else that goes toward the cost of milk production has increased from 80 to 100 per cent. The organization was inaugurated some three or four years ago, but was more or less of a dead letter until this summer, when a new executive was

elected and new life infused into the movement. By the middle of September, most of the milk shipping stations were thoroughly organized and in several districts practically every dairymen had joined. The membership has now reached a total of about 15,000 representing over 200,000 cows.

The fight is between the producers and the dealers. One of its chief features is whether or not the milk dealers will be able to maintain their established principle of contracting with producers individually or will they be forced to surrender and deal with a selling agent representing the dairymen as a whole. It is regrettable that the fight should be carried to such an extreme, that thousands of gallons of milk should be turned to waste and that so many innocent people should be so greatly inconvenienced. It would appear, however, from the measures taken by the dairymen that they are fully bent on securing a fair remuneration for their products.



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THE old, reliable Ford Chassis—Stream line effect—crown fenders—tapered hood—new radiator with increased cooling surface.

Chassis	-	\$450	Coupelet	-	\$695
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Touring Car	-	495	Sedan	-	890

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Assembly and Service Branches at St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

Favors a Farmers Party

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—It is said that in the days between the Union and Confederation our farmer forefathers had so at heart the cause of responsible government that they talked of and thought of nothing else. All day long at the little corner store they would sit talking politics, firmly believing all the time that with better government would come more potatoes and fewer weeds. But to-day our love of industry has for the most part outweighed our love of political speculation. Yet we recall sometimes our injuries and feel a little gratified and thankful that there exists for us a journal like Farm and Dairy—broad and fair enough, with the interests of the farmer enough at heart to print such editorials as: Demanding Their Rights; City Pavements vs. Country Roads; and Proportional Representation. Such editorials serve to show the farmer hidden away from the power of cities, that our Canada has become in some ways curiously un-democratic.

There is a time in a new country when for industrial development and progress the government is forced to enter to railroads and other powerful syndicates. From such relationships, though at times necessary and beneficial, has resulted the habit of favoring, with re-election always in view, the influential, moneyed and astometric minority—while the democratic, plain garden variety majority—the farmers—are left to be snubbed, as President Halbert, of the United Farmers of Ontario says, "with the dry bones that are thrown to them through the back doors of legislatures after the demands of the interests have been satisfied." Regularly the farmer helps pay for stretches of paved road for the benefit of city automobilists; yearly he pays taxes for railroads, which for the most part have availed him nothing; monthly he pays exorbitant prices for some kind of Canadian made, tariff protected, farm machinery, while the manufacturers thereof are increasing their millions. It seems, in fact, that all others pre-empt the farming industry that it must even be forced to contribute to the maintenance of the others and be satisfied with a government expenditure for its benefit, which compared with that of other industries is not worth mentioning.

So in Canada the rule of the people is slipping into the rule of the rich. True, we are conquering in Canada as we have conquered in United States. Seized, the French political philosopher and historian, was right when speaking of those two countries he said, "Their ways have become almost identical." "The United States people," says Scott Nearing, formerly professor of economics in Pennsylvania University, "are under the heel of a feudal industrialism—democracy is fighting for its life in this country." And in Canada let it not be thought that either political party enjoys a monopoly of these fraudulent tactics. In planning back over Canadian politics for the last 30 years instances will be recalled in which the election expenses of either side have been in part defrayed by the earassing favor of some financial power, while said power guarantees that the votes of its thousands of employees will be in the right place at election time. To return for such favors the party concerned promises, should it be put in power, to uphold and carry what that syndicate demands.

As a result of such a bargain, and perhaps of the expense expended in other ways and places, our representatives do not represent us and do not like their places as absolutely free agents, but are really no better than the agents of some great group of capitalists. So, your representatives and yours often go to their seats wearing allegiance to a party which has already

sold itself to interests that are far in the minority.

These are the parties we have clung to through all our lives, never doubting them, sometimes fighting for what has many times betrayed the farmer's trust. We never use our brains to find out why we cling to either party. It is an inborn habit—we have accepted it because our fathers did. And yet if we follow the trend of politics from the days of the Reds and the Blues, we will find that neither party has adhered for long to any single principle. Their ideals and policies have changed and ours have either changed with them or we have accepted them without question. Today the policies of the two parties are interchangeable and indistinguishable and we are liberals or conservatives without knowing the reason.

Having such little cause to be loyal to any party, receiving such few favors and so many injuries, it behooves the farmer to cut himself adrift from either party and create a party of his own—a farmer party. The rights of the farmer must be the policy of such a party. And for a party, a group of representatives, to have such a policy, they must be sincerely and vitally interested and acquainted with the needs and interests of the farmer. They themselves must be farmers to understand—they must be farmers or they do not fully represent us.

So in Canada for the sake of the farming industry and democracy itself, there must be in the days to come a farmer party, as in Australia there is a labor party; a saving remnant of men standing independently aloof from other parties; unswayed and unaffected by capital; swearing eternal allegiance to the rights of the farmer, the majority and democracy. Only by a party of our own can we protect ourselves; only by organization can we create such a party.—C. B. Bredson, B.A., Lennox Co., Ont.

Peterboro County Ontario Plowmen's Association

At a meeting of the directors of the County of Peterboro Plowmen's Association held in the office of Farm and Dairy, Saturday afternoon, arrangements were completed for the annual plowing match for the championship of the county. The match will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 24, on the farm of Mr. Wm. Maniece in Ottonabee township. The prize list has been increased by \$50. A total of \$250 in prizes will be offered. Last year there was an open class for plowmen outside of the county. This year it has been decided to confine all classes to competitors resident in the county. This year there will be a fifth class for sulky or gang plows.

The classes this year will be as follows: First class in sod; second class in sod, ordinary plow; third class in sod, open to boys under 21; fourth class in stubble, open to boys under 18; and a fifth class will be for furrow plows in which three horses must be used from start to finish. Four prizes will be offered in every class, some of the prizes running as high as \$25 in value. Two special prizes are offered by Farm and Dairy, one to the plowman over 60 years of age making the best score and five dollars for the best competing outfit, team and harness considered.

The following committee were appointed: Finance, E. B. Cowan and C. Moore; laying out committees, J. S. Smithson, J. H. Garbutt and J. Gillespie; for drawing ballots in the field for the first, second and third classes, J. McIntosh, E. C. Cragg and J. Garbutt; classes four and five, G. E. B. Moore, H. G. Webber and Wm. Knox.



WESTERN FEED GRAIN

The situation as regards feed grain shows little change from last year. Therefore you will require feed grain this year. Send us your estimates. We have made arrangements with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg for large quantities of feed grains and oats to be delivered in car lots. This grain is supplied order is received at our office.

Indications are that feed will go still higher, as mills cannot keep pace with demand. Our terms are sight draft attached to bill of lading, unless special arrangements are made with your bank.

FEED OATS

Samples of this year's crop of western feed oats are to hand and are a splendid sample. To-day's quotations (Oct. 7) are for No. 1 feed, 63 1/2c a bushel, and for No. 2, 63 1/4c, delivered, according to Toronto freight, which apply to the major portion of the province. Oats and corn we consider best values at prices now

We are still able to supply Eastern potatoes (90-lb. bags) in car lots. The market continues uncertain. Prices will be quoted on application.

WINTER WHEAT WANTED

For which we are in a position to pay highest market price for carload lots of 1,000 bus. and over. Farmers can co-operate and we in turn deposit with our brokers at Chicago. No matter where you live, when ready to sell, send in sample of what your shipment will average. (1 1/2 lbs. make a sample.)

If you need feed corn, bear in mind that we are in a position to buy for No. 3 Yellow hard corn for December, January, February and March, delivered in car lots of 1,000 bushels and upwards.

The business we are booking is based on Chicago Board of Trade purchase, and we require a deposit of 10c per bushel, which the price goes if you order the corn it will come along on time as the price contracted.

To-day's price is fluctuating around 87c delivered Western Ontario points. This ought to be a good proposition under present feed conditions in Ontario. Will quote on application.

When considering your winter supply of coal, enquire what we can do. Yours very truly,

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. LIMITED 110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.



Fill Your Silo With a 5 H.P. Gasoline Engine

This No. 7 Ensilage Cutter and Carrier works satisfactorily on the above power, which is less than half of what the blower type requires. It is much cheaper to buy, and can be used throughout the winter for cutting hay and other feed.

Peter Hamilton No. 7 Ensilage Cutter and Carrier Silo Filler

will enable you to put your corn crop in the silo at the right stage of its growth—before it gets too ripe and dry, and before it is "whitened" by the frost. You'll not have to "wait your turn" and watch your corn rot.

This Outfit and Your Gasoline Power

makes an ideal combination for handling corn. The No. 7 is built rugged and strong in every detail. The cones cut from the outer end of the mouth toward the axle. The carriers are supplied the length you desire, and either mounted on a stand or on our universal jack, which permits the carrier to be quickly swung into any position within the radius of a half-circle. This is an ideal outfit for yourself, or co-operate with your neighbor and buy one.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet describing the No. 7, or see it at your dealer

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont. Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. Dealers

OLD FARM HOMES



TREW gladdens on the paths of men. You will not pass this way again.
—Ann.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

PHILIP sprang back to the window and gipped the mitted hand that still hung over the sill.

"I'm glad to know you, Pierre! Is there no other word from Jean?"

"Only the note, Okimow."
"You just came!"

"Aha. My dogs and sledge are back in the forest."

"Listen!" Philip turned towards the door. In the hall he heard foot-steps. "Le M'sieur is awake," he said quickly to Pierre. "I will see you in the forest."

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when the half-door was gone. A moment later Philip knew that it was Adare who had passed his door. He dressed and shaved himself before he left his room. He found Adare in his study. Metoosin already had a fire burning, and Adare was standing before this alone, when Philip entered. Something was lacking in Adare's greeting this morning. There was an uneasy searching look in his eyes as he looked at Philip. They shook hands, and his hand was heavy and lifeless. His shoulders seemed to droop a little more, and his voice was uncharacteristic when he spoke.

"You did not go to bed until quite late last night, Philip?"

"Yes, it was late, Mon Pere."

"For a moment Adare was silent. His head bowed, his eyes on the floor. He did not raise his gaze when he spoke again.

"Did you hear anything—late—about midnight?" he asked. He straightened, and looked steadily into Philip's eyes. "Did you see Miriam?"

"For an instant Philip felt that it was useless to attempt concealment under the searching scrutiny of the older man's eyes. Like an inspired man came to him a thought of Josephine.

"Josephine was the last person I saw after leaving you," he said truthfully. "And she was in her room before eleven o'clock."

"It is strange, unaccountable," mused Adare. "Miriam left her bed last night while I was asleep. It must have been about midnight, for it is then that the moon shines full into my window. In returning she awakened me. And her hair was damp, there was snow on her gown! My God, she had been outdoors, almost naked! She said that she must have walked in her sleep, that she had awakened to find herself in the open door with the wind and snow beating upon her. This is the first time, I never knew her to do it before. It disturbs me."

"She is sleeping now?"

"I don't know. Josephine came a little later and said that she could not sleep. Miriam went with her."
"It must have been the baby," comforted Philip, placing a hand on Adare's arm. "We can stand it, Mon Pere. We are men. With them it is different. We must be a little over-grief. It is necessary for us to have

strength for them as well as ourselves."

"Do you think it is that?" cried Adare with sudden eagerness. "If it is, I am ashamed of myself, Philip! I have been brooding too much over the strange change in Miriam. But I see now. It must have been the baby. It has been a tremendous strain. I have heard her crying when she did not know that I heard. I am ashamed of myself. And the blow has been hardest on you!"

"And Josephine," added Philip. "John Adare had thrown back his shoulders, and with a deep feeling of relief Philip saw the old light in his eyes."

"We must cheer them up," he added quickly. "I will ask Josephine if they will join us at breakfast, Mon Pere."

"He closed the door behind him when he left the room, and he went at once to room Josephine, who was still in bed. He was sorely surprised to find that both Miriam and Josephine were up and dressing. With this news he returned to Adare."

Three-quarters of an hour later they met in the breakfast room. It took only a glance to tell him that Josephine was making a last heroic fight. She had dressed her hair in shining coils low over her neck, and checked this morning in an effort to hide her pallor. Miriam seemed greatly changed from the preceding night. Her eyes were clearer. A careful toilette had taken away the dark circles from under them and had added a touch of color to her lips and cheeks.

She went to Adare when the two men entered, and with a joyous rumble of approval the giant held her off at Miriam's length and looked at her.

"It didn't do you any harm after all," Philip heard him say. "Did you tell Mizgonne of your adventure, Ma Cheri?"

"He did not hear Miriam's reply, for he was looking down into Josephine's face. Her lips were smiling. She made no effort to conceal the gladness in her eyes as he bent and kissed her.

"It was a hard night, dear."

"Terrible," she whispered. "Mother told me what happened. She is stronger this morning. We must keep the truth from him."

"He felt her start.

"Hush!" she breathed. "You know—
—you understand what I mean. Let us sit down to breakfast now."

During the hour that followed Philip was amazed at Miriam. She laughed and talked as she had not done before. The bit of artificial color she had given to her cheeks was fast fading, and the brighter flush that came into her face. He could see that Josephine was nearly as much surprised as himself. John Adare was fairly beaming in his delight.

"The meal was finished, and Philip and Adare were about to light their cigars

when a commotion outside drew them all to the window that overlooked one side of the clearing. Out of the forest had come two dog teams, their drivers shouting and cracking their long carbon-rod whips. Philip stared, and Josephine's hand was clutching his arm. Neither of the shouting men was Jean.

"An Indian, and Renault the quarter-blood," grunted Adare. "Wonder what they want here in November. They should be on their trap lines."

"Perhaps, Mon Pere, they have come to see their friends," suggested Josephine. "You know, I have seen a long time since some of them have been seen. I would be disappointed if our people didn't show they were glad because of your home-coming."

"Of course, that's all," cried Adare. "Ho, Metoosin!" he roared, turning toward the door. "Metoosin! Paitoot! Waavep laswin!"

Metoosin appeared at the door. "But a great fire in the unakah house," commanded Adare. Feed all who come in from the forests, Metoosin. Open up tobacco and preserves, and flour and bacon. Nothing in the house is to be hidden from them. And send Jean to me! Where is he?"

"Gonna, too, okimow," said the "Numa," exclaimed Adare.

"He didn't want to disturb you last night," Josephine explained. "He made an early start for the Pipestone."

"If he was an ordinary man, I'd say he was in love with one of the Langois girls," said Adare, with a shrug of his shoulders. "I'll be glad to see them. Make them comfortable, and we will all see them later." As Metoosin went Adare turned upon the others:

"Shall we all go out now?" he asked. "Spindit!" too, answered Josephine eagerly. "Come, Mikawe, we can be ready in a moment!"

She ran from the room, leading her mother by the hand. Philip and Adare followed. She was ready to leave the house. The unak, or guest house, was in the edge of the timber. It was a long low building of logs, and was always open with its accommodations to the Indians and half-breeds—men, women, and children—who came in from the forest trails. Renault and the Indian were helping Metoosin build fires in the stoves.

Philip thought that Renault's eyes rested upon him in a curious and searching glance even as Adare shook hands with him. He was more interested in the low words both the Indian and the blood mottled as they stood for a moment with bowed heads before Josephine and Miriam. Then Renault raised his head and spoke direct to Josephine:

"I have been waiting for you since an Breull wewimow over on Jack fish man Kichi Utoosakyeek," he said in a low voice. "Haem leel girl so seek she zoin' die."

"Little Marie? She is sick—dying, you mean," said Josephine.

"Aha. She ver' dam' seek. She burn up lak fire."

Josephine looked up at Philip. "I know she was sick," he said. "But I didn't think it was so bad. If she dies it will be my fault. I should have gone." She turned quickly to Renault. "When did you see her last? What she asked? Listen! Papakoomoo!"

"Aha."

"It is a sickness the children have each winter," she explained, looking anxiously into Philip's eyes again.

"Dying, the hour that followed Philip was amazed at Miriam. She laughed and talked as she had not done before. The bit of artificial color she had given to her cheeks was fast fading, and the brighter flush that came into her face. He could see that Josephine was nearly as much surprised as himself. John Adare was fairly beaming in his delight.

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"But it is not best."

"It is best for Little Marie," she retorted, and left him to tell Adare and her mother of Renault's message.

Renault stepped close to Philip. His back was to the others. He spoke in a low voice:

"I bring good word from Jean Croisset, M'sieur. Heem say Soonni Renault good news. He say 'Langois an' he right lak devil when he ask I bring Indian an' two team. We be in forest near dog watekan, where Pierre mak his fire an' tepee. You understand? Aha...'"

"You don't understand," whispered Philip. "And Jean has gone on—do see others!"

"Ho go lak win' to Francois over on Watoosind, Francois come in one hour—two, tree, meby."

Josephine and Adare approached them.

"Mizgonne is turning nurse again," rumbled the dogs, with a great armpit thrown affectionately about her waist.

"You'll have a jolly run on a clear morning, if it is the smallest! I forbid her to expose the dogs to the house now. Will you come with me?"

"I shall see to that," Mon Pere. "When do we start, Josephine?"

"As soon as I can get ready and Metoosin brings the dogs," replied Josephine, with a nod going to the house.

It was an hour before Metoosin had brought the dogs up from the pit and they were ready to start. Philip had arisen, and Josephine had packed both medicine and food in a large basket. The new snow was soft, and Metoosin had brought a toboggan instead of a sledge with runners. In the traces were Captain and five of his team-mates.

"Isn't the pack going with us?" asked Philip.

"I never take them when there is very bad sickness, like this," explained Josephine. "There is something about the nearness of death that makes them howl. I haven't been able to train them since."

Philip was disappointed, but he said nothing more. He tucked Josephine among the furs, cracked the long whip Metoosin had given him, and they were off. In Miriam's hand her husband waving their hands from the door of Adare House. They had scarcely passed out of view in the forest when with a sudden sharp command Renault stopped his dogs.

She sprang out of her furs and stood laughing beside Philip.

"Father always insists that I ride. He says it's not good for a woman to run," she said. "But I do. I love to ride!"

As she spoke she had thrown her outer coat on the sledge, and stood before him, straight and slim. Her hair was in a long braid.

"Now are you ready?" she challenged.

"Good Lord, have mercy on me!" gasped Philip. "You look as if you might fry, Josephine!"

"The signal to the dogs was to go if he scarcely heard it, and they sped along the white and narrow trail icy which Josephine had directed them. Philip fell in behind her. It had a ways roused a certain sense of humor in him to see a woman run. But Josephine he saw now the swiftness and liltedness grace of a fawn. Her head was thrown back, her mittened hands were drawn up to her breast as the forest man runs, and her slender braid danced and rippled in the early sun with each quick step she took.

Ahead of her the gray and yellow backs of the dogs were set off with rhythmic movement that was as much music. Their ears afloat like crests bristling, their bushy tails ending like plumes over their hips, they responded with almost automatic obedience to the low words that fell from the lips of the girl behind them.

(Continued next week.)

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The Upward Look

Travel Series No. 43—"Our Representatives"

"THE gospel must first be published among all nations." Mark 13:10.

When any true man or woman has discovered that with many he is of benefit to his fellowmen, he is anxious to share this find with them. We to whom the truths of our Christian belief are a blessed reality, should be eager to share these with others not possessing them.

We can not all be home or foreign missionaries, but we can each one of us help to send a representative to take our place. We should give as gladly and freely and generously as possible, we would wish others to give if we ourselves were the missionaries. They need money for life's legitimate expenses as we do. They long to have their children educated as we do.

Giving for missions had always been quite an abstract question, until my visit with a dear friend, who had married a minister in charge of a mission among the half-breeds, in the north of one of our western provinces. There they were in a tiny parsonage, with four tiny rooms, each one furnished with the bare essentials, in sharp contrast to the life to which each had been accustomed. For each of them, a college man and woman, there was no congenial companionship. A maid was an unthinkable extravagance.

Into this house had come twin baby boys. The mother was prepared for one little arrival, not for two. Just previous a mission box had arrived in which was a complete little outfit, just such as she needed. Many lovely stitches had been put into the tiny garments. How often I wished that the giver could have seen the mother's joy over those daintily beautiful little clothes!

Her husband was not over-strung, even for the work of his charge, but he had to be her co-worker, in minding babies and doing housework. She was very delicate and looked like a fragile white lily, but she had to be his co-worker, with the many calls that come to the wife of a pastor, as well as be organizer. With it all there was never the slightest word, look, murmur, or complaint. But all service was given joyfully and gladly, for the work of their Master. Now, giving is an imperative duty, and blessed privilege.—I. H. N.

Tasty Leftover Dishes

A SENTENCE that attracted our attention recently read as follows: "Leftovers are like the poor; they are always with us." Quite true too, isn't it? No matter how well the culinary affairs may be managed, we are almost sure to have leftovers from time to time and the problem is to know what to do with them in order that they may not be wasted.

The waste of bread in many homes amounts to quite an item in a year, and here is one place that we should endeavor to practice economy. There is that small end of a loaf that is left from supper. It does not look very neat to be placed on the table and if it is put away, everyone carefully avoids making its acquaintance. Why not save a number of these rough pieces, dry them and use for Brown Betty pudding, or crush for breading chops, fish, etc. There are also various other ways of using leftover pieces of bread in puddings. Pieces that are a little dry can also easily be utilized for toast.

Small quantities of preserved fruit that are left in the bottom of the baker, may be put to various uses,

such as for pudding sauces, liquid for fruit cake, or if peach, pear or pineapple juice, they can be used as salad dressing for fruit.

Small pieces of fruit cake or any other kind of cake may be added to cream puddings and make a very tasty dish. Another way to use up leftovers of cake is to crumb them, add a few chopped nuts and stir into sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

In these days of high prices for meat, we will do well to make the very best use of all leftovers in this line also. One cup of chopped meat combined with other ingredients such as potatoes, eggs, macaroni, vegetables, etc., make very tasty dishes. For instance, here is a dish that is worth trying out and there are many similar ones: Mix mashed potato into a paste with one or two eggs. Roll the mixture out with a little flour until about three-fourths of an inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with cold chopped meat. Cut into rounds the size of a small saucer, fold over like a turnover and spread with butter. Brown in a hot oven or fry in butter.

Another example of a tasty meat dish from leftovers is given: The bits of meat left on the bones by the carver, if cut in small pieces, added to thick, well-seasoned gravy (also a leftover), placed in a baking dish and covered with biscuit dough or seasoned mashed potatoes, brushed with egg to make a nice brown crust and baked, should tickle the palate of the most fastidious.

Oftentimes a very small portion of salmon is left from the previous meal. This can be shredded, then add a chopped sour pickle or a few olives, some chopped cabbage, a little celery and a boiled salad dressing. Can you imagine a more appetizing salad than this? These are only a very few examples of how we can practice economy in the kitchen.

An Attractive Dining Table

CLEAN linen and attractive tableware, even though inexpensive, food taste appetizing, and the simple of all we can do, dishes will brighten and we must purchase new or s to replace them. If we are on the lookout, we can frequently pick up half a dozen counter for a mere trifle. Then when we want to replenish our supply of plates, we can usually secure a half dozen or so which are quite good enough for everyday use. The same is true of platters, bowls, cover dishes, and so forth. The sad part of this practice, however, is that when we set our table and take a look around to see that everything is in its place, we will probably be somewhat disgruntled to note the heterogeneous collection of dishes. The colors clash and the effect is not the attractive table that we would wish to have. How is the difficulty to be overcome?

Why not secure plain dishes for everyday use, such as white trimmed with gold, probably the clover leaf pattern which is such a standard design. When pieces are broken, they can easily be replaced in the same pattern, even though the shape of the dishes may vary slightly from time to time. By following this method we can have an attractive dining table with inexpensive dishes. If desired, some of the odd cups, plates, bowls, etc., mentioned above, might be secured for use in the kitchen and keep our clover leaf dishes for use on the dining table only. Then, of course, we all like to have a roody supply of dainty china for use on special occasions. It is very poor policy, however, to make use of frail dishes for every day purposes.

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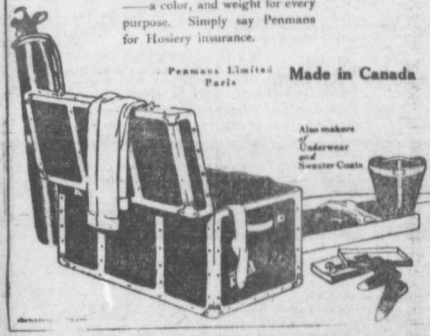
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Some Impressions of a Fall Fair

Miss R. M. McKee, of Farm and Dairy

ONE afternoon recently I spent a short time at a live fall fair held at Lindsay, in Victoria Co., Ont. The crowds present that day were an indication of the popularity of the fair and I was told that the day following was usually considered the big day. The exhibits of women's work naturally attracted my greatest attention and the size of the display was amazing. In comparing these exhibits with those shown at Toronto Exhibition this year, I was of the opinion that they would rank a close second with the large assortment in the Women's Building at the Canadian National.

One impression I received was that at Lindsay fair, there was not nearly enough space to display the women's exhibits to good advantage. They were arranged on long tables, but the exhibits were so plentiful that oftentimes one would come across an article which represented many hours of painstaking labor, almost completely hidden with other articles, which, of course, also deserved prominent places. Then too, while cards were in evidence inscribed with the words, "Please do not handle," these requests were not followed very closely. It is the most natural thing in the world for a woman who is interested in a certain kind of needle work, to pick it up and examine it close at hand. By the number of women do this, the articles are not in the epiack and span order which was at first apparent. One of the advantages of the Toronto exhibition in this connection are the glass cases in which the goods are attractively displayed, and while they can be carefully observed it is impossible to handle them.

While going around the building looking at these exhibits, it was not hard to ascertain that many, many of the articles on display had been shown frequently in previous years. I heard the remark that one woman had shown about 40 pieces at Lindsay fair for the last seven years, and usually captured a number of the prizes. This brought to my mind again the article on "Exhibits at Fall Fairs," which appeared in Farm and Dairy not long ago. One of the points brought out in that article was the question of whether or not our fall fairs are filling the place they should in stimulating interest and keeping competition keen. It seems to me that so long as exhibits are allowed to be shown year after year, and also allowed to capture a goodly number of the prizes, the fall fair is menning up to what is expected of it. Of course if the classes are to be well filled each year so that new exhibits may be awarded prizes, it means more energy expended by the women of the community in order to make their share of the fair a success.

It is my opinion that the women are doing a good work who prepare exhibits for the fair, providing there is enough help on the farm to do this, but not if it means too much hard work for the wife and mother. An instance which came to my attention recently along this line proves the point I wish to make. The woman whom I have in mind has a lovely home and it is always epick and span, but she is wearing herself out to keep it so. She does not take time to walk when doing her work or even when she comes to town to shop, as she has been seen running across the street. The idea at all times uppermost in her mind is evidently to accomplish as much as possible in the least time. Her shoulders are stooped and she is always tired and wornout looking. Yet this woman has splendid exhibits at the fall fairs and gets prizes for them too. If that is the way one has to work in order to enter exhibits at the fair, it is not worth the effort.

This woman is not only working very hard, but she is missing a great deal of enjoyment in life. For instance she does not take time to acquaint herself with events of the day. At the time that Kitchener and his staff were drowned, she was heard to remark when someone told her of the disaster, "Well, I guess a lot of people will be glad to get rid of old Kitchener, as his death may come the sooner." She must have been under the impression that she was talking about the Kaiser. It is a tragedy to wear oneself out as this woman is doing, slaving to save the copper, when it is almost eating out one's very soul to do it. Of course this case is an exception. We would not like to think that every woman who has an exhibit at our fall fairs, expends as much energy in connection with her work and in preparing her exhibits as this woman.

Some people have the opinion that it is better to have the same article exhibited year after year in order to keep the classes filled, than to insist on more rigid rules, and probably cut down the entries considerably. We would not have this request. The opinions of some of Our Women Folk, who are interested in fall fairs, on the question of seeking to arouse keener competition and also regarding prizes at our fall fairs, expends as much energy in connection with her work and in preparing her exhibits as this woman.

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HOME CLUB

Bread and Books—Two Interesting Topics

"Cousin ELBAE," who has recently become a member of the Home Club, has touched upon a subject which should interest a number of the members of our family circle. While the question of how the "staff of life" should be delivered us, deals largely with the town or city dweller, more and more our country people are patronizing the bakers in their supply of bread, or at least a portion of their supply. We should all be interested, therefore, in the way in which each loaf of bread we purchase is handled before it reaches our dining table. We trust that many will send in their ideas on this subject.

We hope too, that the members have not forgotten the request of "Cousin Mae" in our issue of Oct. 5, regarding suggestions of books for winter reading. If any have had experience along the line of a course of winter reading, or have belonged to a club which has taken up various styles of books for reading aloud, we would be glad to hear from them in the Farm and Dairy who care to join our Home Club will be gladly welcomed into the circle.

Protection for the Staff of Life

BEING interested in the subject of "Cousin Molly's" letter in the Sept. 7th issue of Farm and Dairy on the question of buying food in packages or in bulk, I would like to express my opinion.

Yes, I agree with "Cousin Molly" to a certain extent and no doubt packages of goods is the most sanitary way of buying. But while we get our cereals, dried fruits, sugar, and lard in packages, and oranges and lemons wrapped so as to be "germ proof," why is it that our most staple food bread, is carelessly handled? In many cases it is delivered in an open tin, free to gather road dust, contaminated with germs, and handed out to the consumer.



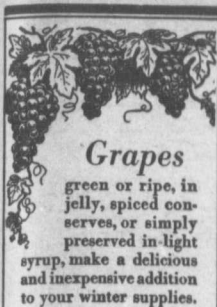
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FRESHLY
24 gallons
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These factory
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The initial cost
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is completed,
the cost of repair
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green or ripe, in jelly, spiced conserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

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FOR SALE.

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The largest manufacturer of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felt in Canada.

Look for the Paroid Roll

er by the driver who scarcely ever wears protection of any kind on his hands in summer. When sold to the grocer, it is put in the "bread-box" another sanitary (?) place, believe me. Perhaps he has been measuring out coal when you come in to make a purchase. He takes your order for coffee, raisins, starch and so forth, which are all nicely packaged, then comes your bread and in six cases out of 10 he wraps it up in a newspaper. Perhaps it is a Montreal or Toronto paper which has come in a mail bag thrown off on the station platform. We don't think using the raisins we buy, even if they are in packages, without washing them, but the bread is used just as it comes and perhaps the baby gets the crust, as it keeps him quiet and he can bite on it.

Why should our bread not be protected? Waxed paper would protect it and bread wrapped in this way certainly looks neat and attractive. Let me tell you what I saw one of these crisp fall mornings when people move quickly. The baker drove up, took half a dozen loaves out of the cart and put them in a basket. In his haste he slipped and, of course, the bread was spilled. He picked it up, and brushed it off with his mitten, but I didn't take any of that bread. No doubt some one would, however, and who knows but that which I did take, had already met with a similar occurrence. I would like to hear the opinions of our Club members on the way the baker delivers bread.—"Cousin Elsie."

Waste is Alarming

It is said that the average Canadian family wastes as much in a week as would keep a dog for a month, and I believe it is true. The waste in some kitchens is deplorable. I was in a home not long ago and in that home were two children and a dog. I was amazed at the waste at the table. Why those children would make themselves five or six slices of toast each, spread butter on thickly, (butter at 40 cents a lb.) eat the heart out of the toast and pile up the crusts for the dog. Then the dog wouldn't eat the crusts unless there was milk on them. He had to have half a pint of milk (10 cents a quart) to eat with his buttered crusts!

There is much extravagance in this Canada of ours. Manufacturers and retail merchants will tell you that. Not long ago I went into a retail shoe store to get a pair of shoes. The merchant brought along a \$10 pair of shoes, but I told him I could not afford to pay that price. Yet hundreds of women are paying \$10 for shoes, while a three toeed pair would be much more comfortable and much more modest. We read many appeals to the housewife to save nowadays, but I believe the conscientious housewife is the one who is saving to-day.

Why then should we spend our money in Canada. Germany is not spending her money out of her country because she realizes that every dollar is needed there. We have been buying foreign articles and helping Germany to get ready for this war. Every Canadian woman should realize that she should help her own country. Many industries in Canada are new, but we can help to get them on a good footing by buying Canadian goods. Not long ago I went to a Made-in-Canada toy show held in Toronto and it was a revelation to me. What struck me most was that the toys were most instructive to boys, such as building blocks, which would give the child an idea of workmanship and thus train him for future usefulness.

*From an address delivered a few months ago by Mrs. H. Greer, Toronto, before the Women's Institute at Millbrook, Ont.

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THE FAMOUS OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

can always be distinguished by the name "OSTERMOOR" woven in the binding—a guarantee of healthful rest, comfort and matchless service.

\$18 for 50 Years of Restful Sleep

Ask your dealer for the "OSTERMOOR" or write us for the name of our nearest agent.

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EVERY home will want to look cheerful next spring. It will be the sign of an Allied Victory. Golden Daffodils in April, followed by the glorious Darwin's and Cottage Tulips in May, will make your garden look its gayest during these spring months. We offer, at bargain prices, the choicest of Bulbs:

Darwins, 100 bulbs, mixed colors, prepaid ...	1.50
single Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors, prepaid 1.00	
Daffodils, 100 bulbs, single colors, prepaid ...	1.40
Hyacinths, 1st size, mixed colors, prepaid, doz. 1.10	
Hyacinths, 2nd size, mixed colors, prepaid, doz. 45	

Ask for our Catalogue—it is free and gives you instructions of How to Plant, etc.

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A modern life insurance policy will make it easily possible for any man to obey this precept.

Most of our worry is due to dangers that threaten those who are dependent upon us rather than to concern for our own fate.

Many brave men, who would not lose a wink of sleep thinking over their own future, spend anxious hours dreading what may happen their helpless children should death make them orphans.

The Mutual of Canada issues a policy protecting both the assured and his family. It is possible to the assured's dependents should he die before reaching a specified age, say 60, 65 or 70 years.

But should he attain that age, by which time his family would be self-dependent, the proceeds of the policy are payable to the assured himself.

This modern policy makes it possible to lay aside anxious thought both for one's self and for others. We will gladly furnish rates on application.

Is there a Mutual Policy in Your Home?

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

The Makers' Corner

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

How to Use the Babcock Test

THE introduction of the system of paying by test for milk at cheese factories throughout Ontario next year will mean increased interest amongst makers in the manipulation of the Babcock test. Every cheese maker will doubtless be anxious to equip himself for making the test accurately. A large proportion of the qualified makers of the province have already been instructed in the use of the test, though some may be a little rusty in its operation because they have not had occasion to put to practical use this part of the instruction they received at the dairy

order to cause a gradual mixing of milk and acid; sudden mixing will cause large amounts of heat and gas and will throw the material out of the bottle.

6. After the bottle has been stirred thoroughly and the curd is dissolved, place the bottle in centrifuge and whirl five minutes.

7. Place bottles in water bath of 180 degrees F. for five minutes and fill with hot water to neck.

8. Whirl for two minutes.

9. Place in water bath for five minutes and fill with hot water to within one-half inch of the top of the bottle.

10. Whirl for two minutes.

11. Place in water bath, 130 degrees F. for five minutes.

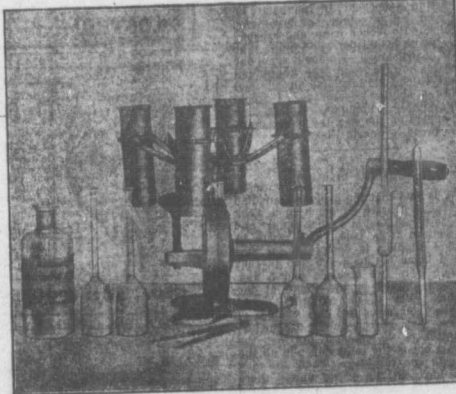
12. Measure off dividers at bottom and the other at the top; then, keeping dividers at that spread, place one point on the zero mark and note where the other point falls on the scale. That number will correspond to the per cent. of fat in the milk.

amount should be taken every day in proportion to the quantity of milk received. The bottle containing the sample should be kept closed tightly, and if this is not done flies will get in; also, evaporation will take place and greatly lessen the accuracy of the test.

Whenever the milk is frozen on arrival at the plant it is very difficult to get an accurate sample. It is often necessary, however, to take a sample from frozen milk and it will then be necessary to heat the milk, as the fat part is in the lower-testing part of the can. Care must be taken to mix the fat thoroughly with the rest of the milk, in case the milk has been heated. Sometimes, when the milk is very slightly frozen, a fairly representative sample may be obtained by thoroughly breaking up the frozen particles without much heating, but of course, to be absolutely accurate, the milk must be heated. Before the test is made, any frozen particles in the sample must be melted and great care taken thoroughly to mix any melted fat with the rest of the sample.

Sometimes cream-test bottles are used for testing milk; accurate work can not be done in this way. All glassware used in testing should be bought on a quantity basis, as the dealer has facilities for testing it himself.

In making the test there should be a sharp line of demarcation between the fat column and the rest of the bottle, and there should be a clear reading; that is, the fat column should be clear; if not, the sample should be run over, as accurate results can not be obtained if the fat column is cloudy or contains black particles.—U. S. Dairy Division.



The Complete Apparatus Required in Making the Babcock Test.

Determining the Quality

IN checking the quality of the milk received from the farmers, at either at the city plant or at the country receiving stations, it is to the interest of both dealer and farmer to be sure that the sample is properly taken and that the testing is properly done. This more milk is now brought on the butter fat basis than formerly. Errors are liable to occur very often in taking samples and in doing the testing. Often it has been noted that there is a difference between the test at the receiving station and at the city plant, which indicates that inaccuracy exists at one place or the other. Sometimes these tests are higher in the country than at the city plant and occasionally the opposite is the case.

There should be uniformity in the method of taking samples as well as in testing at all stations and at the city plant. In taking the sample it is first necessary to see that the milk is properly mixed. Usually at country stations the milk of one patron is first poured into the weigh tank and, after weighing, the sample is taken by removing a small quantity with a dipper. It is a good plan to mix the milk in the tank as much as possible with the dipper, and the sample should be taken immediately after the milk is dumped and weighed. When the samples are not tested every day and composite samples are taken, an

schools. They might, therefore, welcome the following detailed instructions in the use of the Babcock test, which are very clear and concise. They follow the process of testing from the taking of the samples of milk to the reading of the milk to be tested from one vessel to another at least five times.

1. Four samples of milk to be tested from one vessel to another at least five times.
2. Take pipette between thumb and second and third fingers, leaving the index finger free. Draw milk into pipette immediately after stirring, and place the index finger over the top of the pipette; now release the top of the very rapidly until the milk column is even with the mark on the pipette.
3. Hold milk bottle on a slant and place end of pipette in the neck of bottle, leaving an opening for air, so that air bubbles cannot form and throw milk out of neck, and release finger and allow the milk to flow into the bottle, blowing the last drop from the pipette.
4. Fill acid measure to mark (never draw acid into pipette), take milk bottle by the neck between thumb and fingers of the left hand, so that the bottle can be turned; now bring the tip of acid measure to the mouth of bottle and pour acid into the bottle, rotating it so that all of the milk will be washed from the neck into the bottle. Hold the bottle at a slant so that the acid will fall directly on the milk and form pieces of curdled curd.
5. Give bottle a rotary motion in



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Windsor Dairy Salt

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED.



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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

It is the most reliable and the most effective treatment, with years of success back of it. Known to be a safe and guaranteed cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use the original brand only or had the name on the wrapper. You may have tried your own remedy but Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you.

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Notes, and

Inheritance

MY father died with a wife and five children. My mother and I made a will, providing for my children, and I paid all debts and expenses of the estate. However, as the will was not according to law, and the wife and I got a majority of the estate, providing no interest was returned. (a) Should the estate be returned? (b) Should the wife be returned? (c) Should the wife be returned? (d) Should the wife be returned?

I am stating the property executed has not been written, therefore, but to take out of the estate. She is at once about the property will be portions mentioned.

An action on the part of the wife to be obliged to estate that comes.

The widow's estate will be obliged to estate that comes.

The widow's estate will be obliged to estate that comes.

Exemption

Is there a law of exemption from the estate tax? I am a widow and have a small estate. I am a widow and have a small estate. I am a widow and have a small estate.

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Notes, Queries and Answers

Inheritance of Property

My father died leaving my mother and myself his only heirs. He made a will, giving all to his wife with privilege of selling property, paying all debts and any residue remaining at her death was to go to me. This, however, was not properly executed according to law. What can be done in this case? The widow can take her dower and I get my two-thirds? How many years in the following debt stand, pending no interest, is paid before the estate? (a) mortgage, (b) store bill of doctor's bill. Under the circumstances should the widow be allowed to sue from property allowed the article? Should she receive full amount of money from any article sold off property, such as grain, or should she only receive one-third of that money? Her lawyer says that she should receive a living until all is settled. Is this right?—Suburban.

1 In stating that the Will is not properly executed we take it that it has not been witnessed properly. It will, therefore, be necessary for the widow to take out Letters of Administration in the County where your father died. She should see a lawyer at once about this. After that the property will be divided in the proportions mentioned.

2 An action on a Mortgage must be brought within ten years, and actions for sale bill and doctor's bill within six years.

3 The widow should not remove anything from the property as she will be obliged to account for all the estate that comes into her hands.

4 The widow as administratrix will be entitled to receive all moneys, but will have to render account for same. Her estate she is entitled to a living from the property.

Exemption From Taxes

Is there a law by which I can claim exemption from city taxes? I have three acres, mostly city limits, and it seems to me that there is some legislation along that line in the case of a person having three acres or over.—J. H. B. Frobenius Co., Ont.

You are not entitled to exemption from city taxes on the three acres which you have within the city limits. There was a provision, however, passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1913 providing, in substance: "That in a town or village where lands are held and used as farm lands only and in blocks of not less than ten acres, and are not benefited to as great an extent by the expenditure of moneys for and on account of public improvements of a character therein named as the other lands generally, the Council shall annually, before striking the rate of taxes for the year, pass a bylaw declaring what part, if any, shall be exempt from taxes, or partly exempt from taxes for waterworks, sidewalk, sewer, etc., regard being had in determining such exemption to any advantages accruing to the lands from such improvements."

Feeding Rusted Straw

If wheat straw is badly rusted, will it be safe to feed to cattle this winter?

No serious effects seem to have resulted from the feeding of rusted straw, veterinarians recording but few cases of sickness in their experience which they think to have been caused by eating an excessive amount of rust. Some precautions, however, should be taken in the feeding of badly rusted straw. Stock should be changed to it gradually at the first, and it should be mixed with some other roughage. As much as possible of the dust should be shaken from the straw before being fed. In some animals appear to be suffering from ill effects as the result of eating this material, they should be immediately changed to some other feed.

Haematuria

I HAVE a cow about 10 years old. She is apparently in good health and milks well, but for the greater part of the summer has been passing very highly colored urine, almost as red as blood. Would it be wise to keep her over, and in case any danger in using her milk? Can anything be done to remove this trouble?—W. G. K. Labelle Co., Que.

This is called haematuria or bloody urine. As it has become chronic in this case the effects of treatment are doubtful. Treatment consists in giving an ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily until blood ceases to pass. If this tends to cause constipation, give a pint of raw linseed oil as required. The condition will not affect the quality of the milk.

Ontario's Potato Problem

By T. G. Raynor.

POSSIBLY there never was a year in the history of Ontario agriculture when the potato crop was so near a failure as it is this year. Ontario depends for her winter supply on late varieties. Early ground potatoes were a very fair crop and helped out the supply very much, else consumers might have paid even more than \$5 a bag for them during July and August.

Causes for Failure.

What were the causes of failure? Clearly the chief cause was the long continued spell of dry weather following July 1, with insufficient showers, when they did come, to affect the potato crop. Never was there a more persistent fight put up to save the tops from the ravages of potato beetles. They took a heavy toll of the potato crop.

There was one peculiar feature this year that rarely occurs in the potato crop, and that was the small tubers formed, started a growth of sprouts. This must have been due to the hot dry time, and then a slight stimulus of growth afterwards. This, of course, injured the value of the tubers.

Sources of Supply.

It is fortunate that the potato crop is a good one in some parts. The Maritime provinces, northern Quebec, northern Ontario, northern Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, all have good crops. British Columbia has a very large crop, and it is likely that evaporators will locate there and use the surplus. The prairie provinces will use up Saskatchewan's surplus, so that we must look to the east for our supply, both for table and for feed. Ontario farmers would do well to make provision for their seed stock next spring by buying in stock this fall. Already prices have weakened by the introduction of eastern potatoes on the markets. Potatoes may be laid down in carload lots at about \$1.50 a bag. If, however, speculators handle the crop much higher prices will obtain.

Is this not a service which the provincial government could render Ontario farmers by laying up in storage this fall a supply of seed potatoes which might be had at cost by farmers. If some such arrangement isn't made, I fear next spring's prices may rule very high for good seed potatoes. The small, undersized potatoes of this year's crop would not be so good for seed as matured potatoes from more northern districts. A change of seed obtained from northern districts occasionally has been found by the experimental stations to be productive of good results.

Farmers' Clubs could render their localities good service by bringing in a carload lot into their neighborhood. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is prepared to locate the seed stock and look after its inspection. October would be the best month to secure stocks.

Notice to Stallion Owners

The Inspection of Stallions under the Stallion Enrolment Act will commence **OCTOBER 18th.**

The Enrolment Report just issued gives date and time of inspection. Stallion owners will present horses promptly.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE :

R. W. WADE, Secretary, Gt. St. Station Enrolment Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Verdict of the R. O. P. Test

THE value of a dairy cow is not in what she will produce in a week, two weeks, even thirty days. It is in what she will produce under average farm conditions in a year's work. The dairymen who is planning to establish a herd must not forget this fact:

The Average Yearly Production of all the 2 Year Old Ayrshires Qualified in R. O. P.

(Up to May 1st, 1916)

Comes to over 7,500 lbs. Milk; Over 4 Per Cent Fat

AYRSHIRES are known for their uniform heavy production under normal conditions. Note that the figures above only include the two year old class. Ayrshire breeders lay the greatest value on the yearly record rather than on the short test made when an animal is fresh and in high condition.



That's the kind of a test that will prove the worth of your herd from year to year—and particularly so on account of their high fat test.

For the dairymen who is planning to start a pure-bred herd of high-testing animals, we have some interesting facts upon Ayrshires in a little booklet that can be had for the asking.

CARRIE B. (236652) Canadian bred Ayrshire, with a record of 26,293 lbs. milk, and 1,822 lbs. butter fat in 21 months.

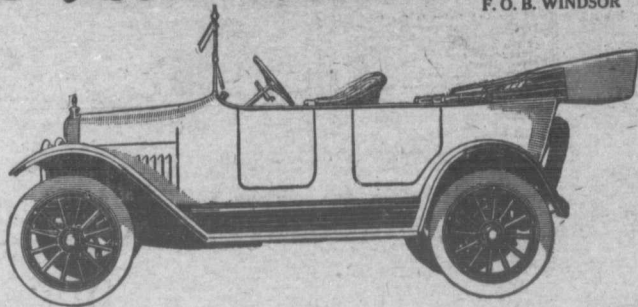
W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary

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A good, honestly built car, designed and constructed to stand continuous hard usage—and to give such service at the lowest possible cost—that is the Maxwell.

In addition you have every convenience, such as electric starter and lights, demountable rims, one man top, irreversible steering gear, speedometer, instrument board, gasoline gauge, dash lamp, rain-proof windshield, etc.

You enjoy driving the Maxwell. It is so very easy to operate, has so much life, quick pickup—and power for any road. Your wife or daughter can drive it with perfect satisfaction, too.

Next comes the price: \$850 for the touring car, and \$830 for the roadster. Compare these prices with those you pay for other cars offering the same advantages.

And the upkeep expense is in keeping with this low first cost. Twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline—and from six to eight thousand miles per set of tires—surely that eliminates any thought of extravagance in driving the Maxwell.

Remember that the Maxwell is in no way a compromise. It is the kind of a car you have in mind—the ultimate car. And the price enables you to own such a car without the heavy investment required for most cars offering the same features of construction and equipment.

We probably have a dealer near you who will gladly show you the Maxwell and explain all about it. If you will let us hear from you, we will put you in touch with him quickly.

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